HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE HIGH DESERT CORRIDOR, LOS ANGELES & SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

07-LA/ 08-SBD, SR-14 TO SR-18, EA 116720 EFIS 07-120000-35

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LIST OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

amsl	above mean sea level
APE	area of potential effects
ASR	archaeological survey report
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historic Resources Inventory System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
FAR	fire-affected rock
HDC	High Desert Corridor
HOV	high-occupancy vehicle
HPSR	Historic Property Survey Report
HRER	Historic Resources Evaluation Report
HRI	California Historic Resources Inventory
HSR	High Speed Rail
MDS	map-documented structures
Metro	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PHI	California Points of Historical Interest
PQS	Professionally Qualified Staff
proposed project	High Desert Corridor Project
PTC	Positive Train Control
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SR	State Route
STA	Small Tract Act
TSM/TDM	Transportation System Management/Transportation Demand Management
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The High Desert Corridor (HDC) project is being undertaken by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in coordination with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) and other partner agencies. The High Desert Corridor project involves the construction of a new, approximately 63-mile long, east-west freeway/expressway, and possible toll or rail facility, between State Route (SR) 14 in Los Angeles County and SR 18 in San Bernardino County SR 14 would also be widened and several ramps altered or replaced over a length of five miles along the existing SR 14 alignment. Similarly, I-15 will be improved over a two mile length, with two new interchanges.

Multiple literature and records searches were conducted at the information centers for Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties in 2009, 2011, 2012 and 2013. The record searches included a review of all recorded archaeological sites within a 1-mile radius of the project APE as well as a review of the on-file cultural resource reports available at the respective Information Centers. A total of 41 sites were known within the APE prior to survey. These include three multicomponent sites, six prehistoric sites, eight archaeological historic sites, 18 built environment resources, two prehistoric isolates, and four historical archaeology isolates.

ICF/Galvin pedestrian field survey of the current High Desert Corridor APE was undertaken from September 2011 through October 2013. This survey recorded 46 built resources and 19 historical archaeological resources. Caltrans staff surveyed portions of the APE from January 2014 to April 2014. No new resources were located. Additional field visits were completed by Cogstone in July and August 2014. These included searching for sites not previously relocated and revisiting those requiring additional information.

A total of sixty-eight (69) Built Environment, Historical, and Multi-Component historic resources were documented as being within the APE. These include forty-five (46) built environment, nineteen (19) historical archaeological, and four (4) multi-component sites.

Of the 46 built resources within the APE, five were previously determined eligible and 11 were previously determined not eligible. This document provides evaluation of thirty (30) built resources and nineteen (19) historical archaeological resources. All thirty built resources were determined not eligible. Six historical archaeological sites were determined eligible and thirteen (13) were determined not eligible. Four (4) multi-component resources are within the APE. One (1) was previously determined not eligible based on Phase II testing. One (1) was determined eligible by this study. Two (2) others have both prehistoric and historical archaeological components and thus could not be fully evaluated in this document.

- Five (5) built environment resources were previously recommended as eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP):
    - P-36-002910/CA-SBR-2910/H (National Old Trails Highway)
    - P-36-006793/CA-SBR-6793H (Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad)
    - P-36-007694/CA-SBR-7694H (Boulder Transmission Line)

  - P-36-010315/CA-SBR-10315/H (Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Transmission Line)
  - P-36-010316/CA-SBR-10316/H (Kramer-Victorville Historic Transmission Line)

- Eleven (11) built environment resources were previously recommended as not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP and CRHR:
  - P-19-002912 (Water Conveyance Feature)
  - P-19-180638 (Southern Pacific Railroad)
  - P-36-008392/CA-SBR-008392/H (George Air Force Base railroad berm)
  - P-36-009360/CA-SBR-9360/H (Stoddard Wells Road)
  - P-36-010317/CA-SBR-10317/H (Los Angeles #030913 Victorville Sub to Barstow 33kv Transmission Line)
  - P-36-010318/CA-SBR-10318/H (Los Angeles #028932 Telegraph and Telephone Line, Victorville-Barstow)
  - P-36-012189/CA-SBR-12181/H (SR 18)
  - P-36-012649/CA-SBR-12348/H (Victorville Lime Rock Company and Riverside Cement Company access road)
  - P-36-012652/CA-SBR-12351/H (Mining access road)
  - P-36-012655/CA-SBR-12354/H (Victorville Lime Rock Company Electrical Power Line Poles)
  - P-36-012658/CA-SBR-12357/H (I-15 Freeway)

- Thirty (30) built resources are recommended as not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP and the CRHR as a result of the current study:
  - P-19-186613 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-186614 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-187071 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-190800 (Industrial Building)
  - P-19-190802 (1-3 Story Commercial Building)
  - P-19-190803 (Industrial Building)
  - P-19-190804 (1-3 Story Commercial Building)
  - P-19-190805 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-190806 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-190807 (1-3 Story Commercial Building)
  - P-19-190808 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-190809 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-190810 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-190811 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-190812 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-190813 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-190814 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-190815 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-190816 (Single Family Property)
  - P-19-190817 (Multiple Family Residence)
  - P-19-190818 (Single Family Property)

- P-19-190819 (Single Family Property)
- P-36-027567 (Single Family Property)
- P-36-027568 (Single Family Property)
- P-36-027569 (Single Family Property)
- P-36-027570 (Single Family Property)
- P-36-027571 (Single Family Property)
- P-36-027572 (Single Family Property)
- P-36-027573 (Single Family Property)
- P-36-027574 (Single Family Property)

- Six (6) historical archaeological resources are recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR as a result of the current study:
  - P-19-004361 (Foundation and refuse scatter)
  - P-19-004362 (Foundation and refuse scatter)
  - P-19-004367 (Foundation and refuse scatter)
  - P-36-026768 (Foundation and refuse scatter)
  - P-36-026769 (Foundation and refuse scatter)
  - P-36-026772 (Foundation and refuse scatter)

- Thirteen (13) historical archaeological resources are recommended as not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP and the CRHR as a result of the current study:
  - P-19-004187 (Foundation and refuse)
  - P-19-004189 (Foundation and refuse)
  - P-19-004364 (Foundation and refuse)
  - P-19-004365 (Foundation and refuse)
  - P-36-004272/CA-SBR-4272/H (Old Spanish Trail and Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail)
  - P-36-006303 (Refuse Scatter)
  - P-36-006317 (Quarry)
  - P-36-006320 (Waste Water Treatment Facility)
  - P-36-010960 (Foundation Structure)
  - P-36-023225 (Refuse Scatter)
  - P-36-26773 (Quarry)
  - P-36-026832 (Foundation)
  - P-36-061257 (Refuse Scatter)

- One (1) multicomponent site was previously recommended as not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP and the CRHR as a result of Phase II testing:
  - P-19-004366 (Lithic scatter and refuse)

- One (1) multicomponent site is recommended eligible for inclusion to the NRHP and the CRHR as a result of the current study:
  - P-36-003033 (Mojave Trail)

- Two (2) multicomponent resources could not be completely evaluated by the study because they consist of surface historic refuse, not eligible, coupled with prehistoric components that cannot be evaluated here:
    - P-36-010392 (Lithic scatter and refuse)
    - P-36-021470 (Lithic scatter and refuse)

Site records for the built environment, historical, and multi-component resources are attached to this HRER (Appendix D).

The prehistoric archaeological resources of the four (4) multi-component resources are discussed in the companion Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) for this project.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the site(s) cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy to stop work in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey work will be required if the project changes to include areas that were not previously surveyed.

INTRODUCTION

The High Desert Corridor (HDC) project is being undertaken by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in coordination with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) and other partner agencies. The High Desert Corridor project involves the construction of a new, approximately 63-mile long, east-west freeway/expressway, and possible toll or rail facility, between State Route (SR) 14 in Los Angeles County and SR 18 in San Bernardino County (Figure 1).

Originally conceived of in the 1970s, environmental studies were begun on two small components of the High Desert Corridor in 2007 and 2009. In 2007, the City of Victorville, with oversight from Caltrans District 7, began work on High Desert Corridor-Phase I, a project between SR 395 and SR 18 on the eastern end of the corridor. On the western end, Caltrans District 7 began working in 2009 on the new State Route 138 project between SR 14 and 100th Street East. A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of that portion of the High Desert Corridor was completed and approved by Caltrans in 2011 (Wood & Robinson 2011). Through consulation with regulatory and resource agencies for the proposed projects, it was determined that they should be combined into one large project, the High Desert Corridor, which incorporates the two "end pieces" and fills in the gap between them.

The proposed project is located in the western Mojave Desert region stretching from SR 14 in Los Angeles County to SR 18 in San Bernardino County (Figure 1). The proposed project would run through the City of Palmdale in an east-west direction parallel to the existing Avenue P-8 corridor from SR 14 to 100th Street East for a distance of approximately 10 miles. At 110th St East the proposed project curves south and heads west parallel to East Palmdale Blvd. In San Bernardino County, the proposed project parallels Air Expressway or Rancho Rd, depending on the alternative. It crosses the Mojave River and I-15 and leads into Apple Valley. In Apple Valley, near Corwin Rd, the proposed project turns south and terminates at SR 18 (Figure 2).

SR 14 would also be widened and several ramps altered or replaced over a length of five miles along the existing SR 14 alignment. Similarly, I-15 will be improved over a two mile length, with two new intersections. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is depicted in Figure 3 of the HPSR.

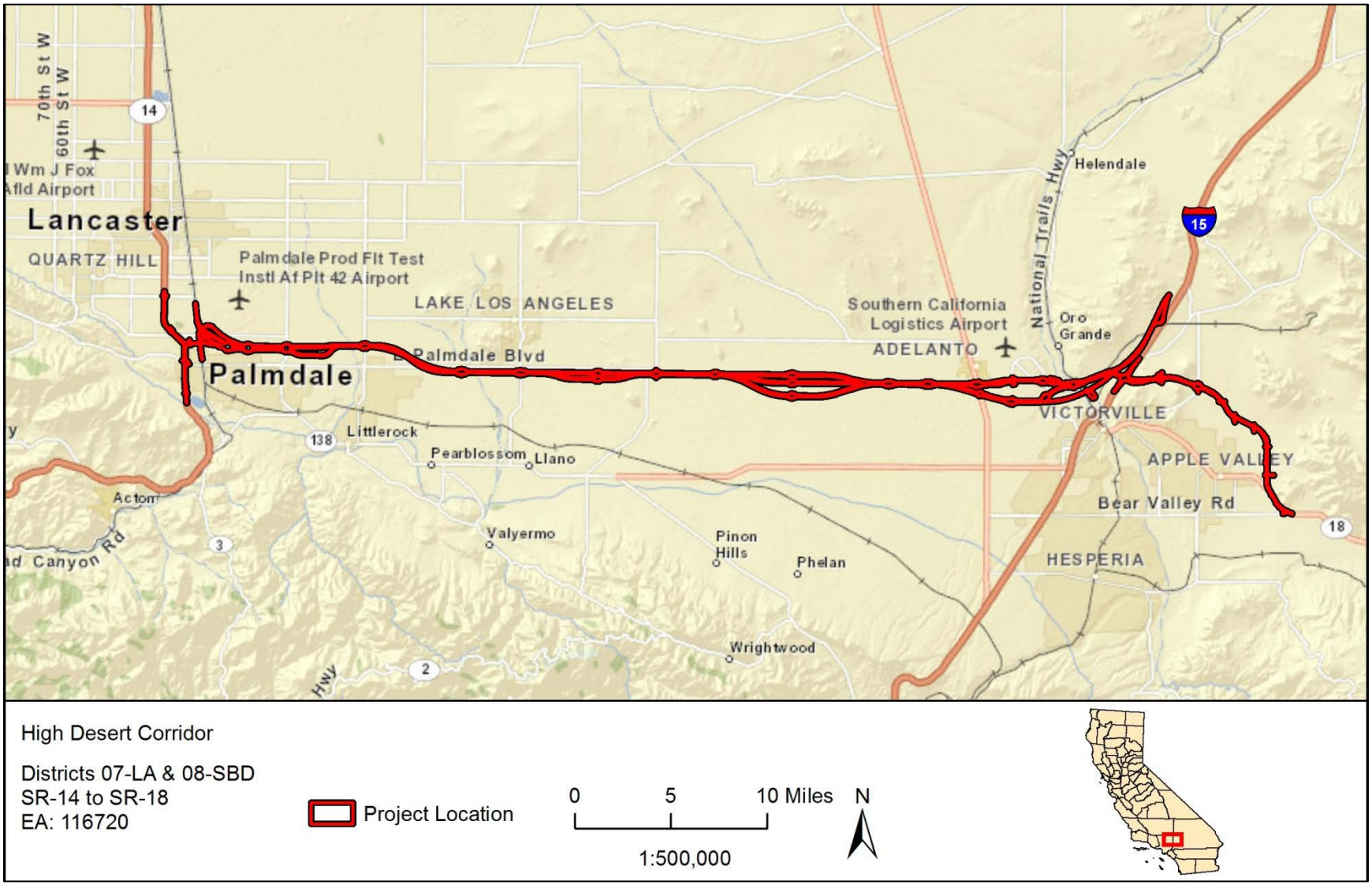

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

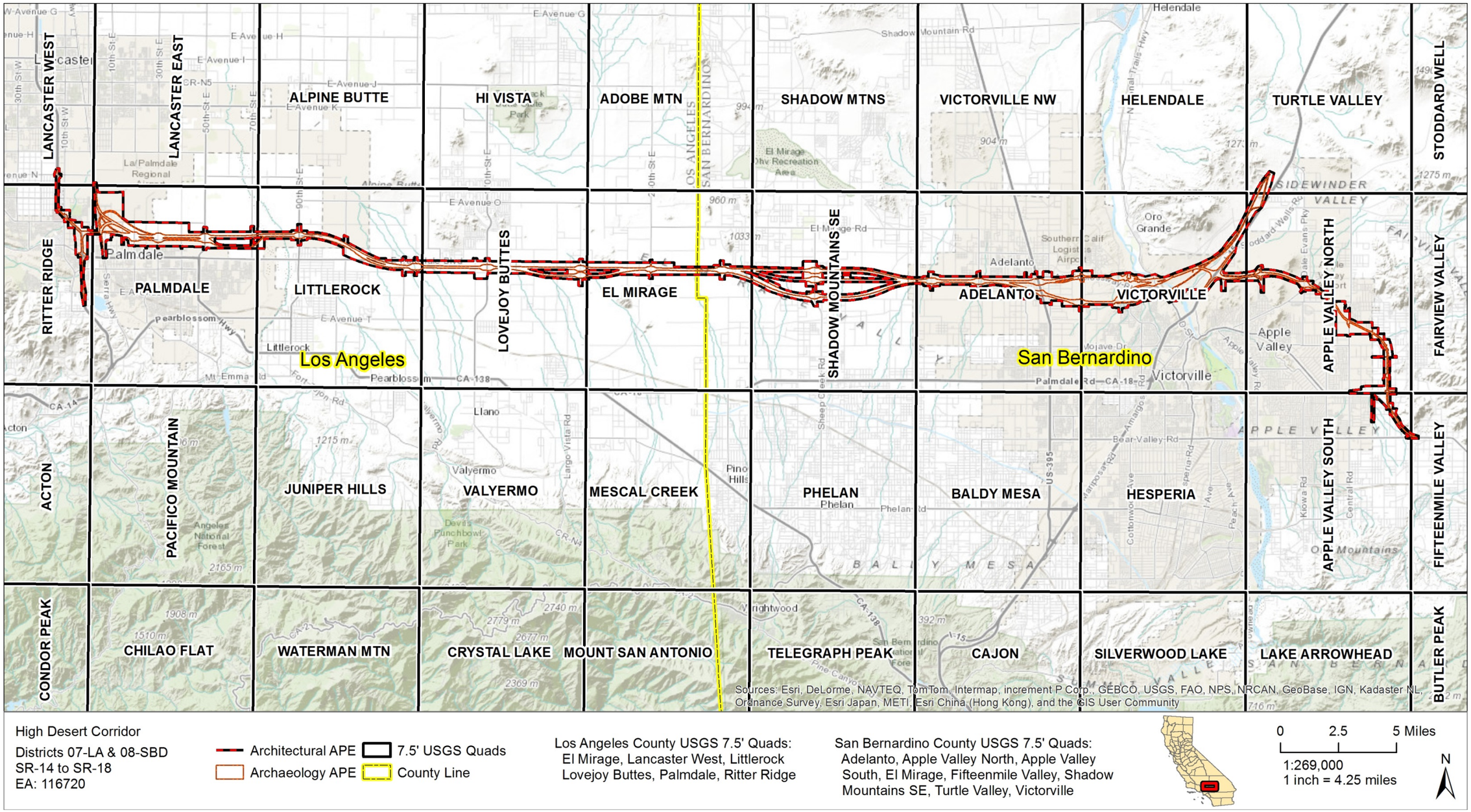

Figure 2. Overview Map

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), in cooperation with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro), proposes construction of the High Desert Corridor (HDC) as a new transportation facility in the High Desert region of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. The proposed 63-mile-long west-east facility would provide route continuity and relieve traffic congestion between State Route (SR) 18 and United States Highway 395 (US 395) in San Bernardino County with SR-14 in Los Angeles County. The project would comprise of one or more of the following major components, including highway, tollway, rail transit, bikeway, and recommendation for green energy facilities.

PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the proposed action is to improve west-east mobility through the High Desert region of southern California by addressing present and future travel demand and mobility needs within the Antelope and Victor valleys. The proposed action is intended to achieve the following objectives:

- Increase capacity of west-east transportation facilities to accommodate existing and future transportation demand
- Improve travel safety and reliability within the High Desert region
- Improve the regional goods movement network
- Provide improved access and connectivity to regional transportation facilities, including airports and existing and future passenger rail systems, which include the proposed California HSR system and the proposed XpressWest HSR system
- Contribute to state greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals through the use of green energy features

The specific needs to be addressed by the proposed action include:

- Recent and future planned population growth within the High Desert region
- Limited and unreliable west-east connectivity within the High Desert region
- Regional demands for goods movement to support the growth of the regional economy
- Future demands for the use of green energy, including sustainability and green energy provisions in state law and policy

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Several project alternatives and design variations have been considered and evaluated. A No Build Alternative and four build alternatives were selected for detailed evaluation in the Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement.

NO BUILD ALTERNATIVE

Under the No Build alternative, no new transportation infrastructure would be built within the project area to connect Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties aside from existing SR-138 safety corridor improvements in Los Angeles County and SR-18 corridor improvements in San Bernardino County. Traffic circulation and congestion currently experienced on Palmdale Boulevard, Air Expressway, and Happy Trails Highway (existing SR-18) would remain. The no action alternative functions as a baseline to compare against all of the proposed build alternatives.

FREEWAY/EXPRESSWAY ALTERNATIVE (AVENUE P-8, I-15, AND SR-18)

This alternative would consist of a combination of a controlled-access freeway and an expressway. It generally would follow Avenue P-8 in Los Angeles County and just south of El Mirage Road in San Bernardino County. This alternative then extends east to Air Expressway Road near I-15 and curves south, terminating at Bear Valley Road. The incorporation of green energy technologies and a bike path along segments of the alternative would also be considered.

Four physical alignment variations are being considered, including:

- Variation A: Near Palmdale, the freeway/expressway would dip slightly south of the main alignment, approximately between 15th Street East and Little Rock Wash.
- Variation B: East of the county line, the freeway/expressway would flare out slightly south of the main alignment between Oasis Road and Coughlin Road. Variation B1 would be at the same location, but it would flare out a little less and pass through the Krey airfield.
- Variation D: Near the community of Lake Los Angeles, the freeway/expressway would dip slightly south of the main alignment, just south of Avenue R approximately between 180th Street East and 230th Street East.
- Variation E: Near Adelanto and Victorville, the freeway/expressway would dip south of the federal prison.

FREEWAY/TOLLWAY ALTERNATIVE (AVENUE P-8, I-15, AND SR-18)

This alternative would follow the same physical alignment as the Freeway/Expressway Alternative (including Variations A, B, D, and E), but it would have a section between 100th Street East and US 395 operate as a tollway. Details of this operating feature are being evaluated as part of an ongoing P3 analysis. The incorporation of green energy technologies and a bike path would also be considered.

FREEWAY/EXPRESSWAY ALTERNATIVE WITH HIGH-SPEED RAIL (HSR) FEEDER/CONNECTOR SERVICE

This alternative would be the same as the Freeway/Expressway Alternative except that it would also include an HSR Feeder/Connector Service between the cities of Palmdale and Victorville. The HSR Feeder/Connector Service would utilize proven steel wheel-on-steel track technology and have a design speed of 180 miles per hour (mph) with an operating speed of 160 mph. Additional details of this operating feature, including the type of train technology (i.e., electric versus diesel-electric), its location in relation to the HDC (median-running alignment), and its connections to existing and proposed rail stations, are being evaluated as part of an ongoing Rail Alternatives Analysis. The incorporation of green energy technologies and a bike path would also be considered.

FREEWAY/TOLLWAY ALTERNATIVE WITH HIGH-SPEED RAIL FEEDER/CONNECTOR SERVICE

This alternative would be the same as the Freeway/Tollway Alternative except that it would also include an HSR Feeder/Connector Service between the cities of Palmdale and Victorville. The incorporation of green energy technologies and a bike path would also be considered.

PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF APE ALTERNATIVES

During the current phase of cultural resources survey from 2011 through 2013, design and engineering changes to the proposed project resulted in Alternative footprints for portions of the project. These Alternatives are no longer being considered in the same exact configuration. Several Alternative variations were proposed to find a Right-of-Way (ROW) across the Mojave River while avoiding both sensitive cultural resources and planned housing developments approved by the City of Victorville. These variations were surveyed in the field, and then were further refined by Caltrans to limit disturbance to sites and avoid extensive testing and data recovery excavations. Other variations were developed for the roadway footprint, and then discarded after further consideration. High speed train alternatives were proposed beginning in 2012, and further refined or discarded due to engineering issues.

Nine Alternative variations to the HDC footprint and four variations to the HSR footprint are briefly described in Table 1 below. Most of these alternatives were surveyed for this project, but some surveyed portions of these Alternatives are not within the current APE. This information and relevant maps are part of the Caltrans master file.

Table 1. Alternatives not within the Current APE

Alternative Name	Alternative Date	Description
HDC 1	2011 September	This alternative ran east-west, beginning at 100th St East and terminating at SR 18. It includes a north-south segment that runs from 120th St East to the current SR-138. Portions of HDC 1 were discarded due to crossing a new housing development near Village Drive in the City of Victorville and sensitive archaeological resources near the Mojave River.
HDC 2	2011 December	This alternative consisted of three changes to HDC 1. It included shifting portions of the alignment to the north of East Avenue R, a segment running north of Krey Field, and minor realignments in the City of Adelanto.
HDC 3	2012 August	HDC 3 consisted of changes to the Victorville portions of the alignment. It was devised to avoid the Village Drive housing development and sensitive cultural resources near the Mojave River crossing.
HDC 4	2012 November	HDC 4 consisted of changes to a 3-mile segment of the alignment near the Mojave River Crossing in the City of Victorville.
HDC 5	2013 January	HDC 5 consisted of changes to a 2-mile segment of the alignment near the Mojave River Crossing in the City of Victorville. It was devised to avoid sensitive cultural resources near the Mojave River crossing.
HDC 6	2013 March	HDC 6 consisted of a 7-mile alternative running through Krey Field.
HDC 7	2013 April	HDC 7 consisted of an east-west running alternative from SR-14 in Palmdale to SR-18 in Apple Valley. This alternative realigned the original SR-138 (HDC 9) APE. It includes parking lots and areas for a Palmdale Station.
HDC 8	2013 May	HDC 8 consisted of expanded ground disturbance areas around all major intersections to allow for streets to go over the potential highway.
HDC 9	2009–2011	This alternative is the original SR-138 APE that ran from SR 14 to 100th St East in Los Angeles County
HSR 1	2012 August	This alternative consisted of three HSR alignments throughout the Victorville area before they merged into one near I-15 just north of the city.
HSR 2	2012 October	HSR 2 consisted of three alternatives that were the same in the Victorville area as HSR 1, but which added different alternatives near SR 14 and in the City of Palmdale.
HSR 3	2013 April 5	HSR 3 alternative realignment was designed as a 600 foot corridor instead of the previously 120 foot corridor. It is the only alternative to not be surveyed by ICF.
HSR 4	2013 April 12	HSR 4 followed the footprint of HSR 3 except it was 500 feet wide until it crossed the Mojave River where it narrowed down to approximately 120 feet.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Alex Kirkish, Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeologist- PQS), Claudia Harbert, Architectural Historian (PQS), and Osama Megalla, Project Manager in November 2013. The APE map was signed on May 8, 2014 by Alex Kirkish, Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeology) (PQS), and Charles Ton, Chief Design Engineer for Caltrans District 7. The APE map is located in Attachment A, Figure 3, in the Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR).

The APE was delineated to include all areas that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed undertaking, including all potential road or rail alignments, staging areas, and vertical areas of disturbance. Permanent right-of-way acquisitions would be needed to accommodate the improvements. In most areas of the APE, grading to prepare the APE for fill and paving would be limited to 5 to 10 feet below the existing ground surface. The maximum depth of disturbance is anticipated to be 30 to 50 feet although the piles for bridge foundations could extend up to depths of 60 feet for bent and pile construction.

The APE, as currently configured, is located in the High Desert region extending approximately 63 linear miles from SR-14 in Palmdale to SR-18 in Apple Valley through the northeastern region of Los Angeles County and western San Bernardino County (see Figure 1 and Figure 2 in Attachment A of the HPSR). The proposed project would run through the City of Palmdale in an east-west direction parallel to the existing Avenue P-8 corridor from SR 14 to 100th Street East for a distance of approximately 10 miles. Around 110th St East the proposed project curves south and heads west parallel to East Palmdale Boulevard. In San Bernardino County, the proposed project parallels Air Expressway or Rancho Road, depending on the alternative. It crosses the Mojave River and I-15 and leads into Apple Valley. In Apple Valley, near Corwin Road, the proposed freeway turns south and terminates at SR 18 just east of Joshua Street.

SR 14 would also be widened and several ramps altered or replaced over a length of five miles along the existing SR 14 alignment. Similarly, I-15 will be improved over a two-mile length, with two new intersections. All direct permanent and temporary project effects as well as potential indirect project effects will occur within the area identified within the boundary on the APE map. The APE includes map reference numbers for each of the built environment resources evaluated as part of this study (see Appendix A).

RESEARCH METHODS

CULTURAL RESOURCES LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

Prior to the archaeological field investigations, literature and records searches were conducted at the information centers for Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties; units of the California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS). Record search coverage is illustrated due to multiple efforts (Figure 3). The portion of the project area located west of 100 St East in Los Angeles County was covered in a record search performed on January 15, 2009 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. For the portion of the project area located east of 100th St East in Los Angeles County, a record search was performed September 6, 2011. A record search for the portion of the project located in San Bernardino County was performed at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center on September 8, 2011. A supplemental record search was performed at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center on October 18, 2012, to cover portions of new alternatives that extended outside of the previous record search buffer. All record searches were conducted by the staff of the respective Information Centers. An additional record search was conducted by Caltrans in 2013 at SCCIC. The record searches included a review of all recorded archaeological sites within a 1-mile radius of the project APE as well as a review of the on-file cultural resource reports available at the respective Information Centers.

All of the record searches included a review of the following sources: the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL) (State of California 1996), and California Points of Historical Interest (PHI) (State of California 1992)

In addition, the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center reviewed the following sources: Survey of Surveys: A Summary of California's Historical and Archaeological Resource Surveys (1986) and Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey of California (1988)

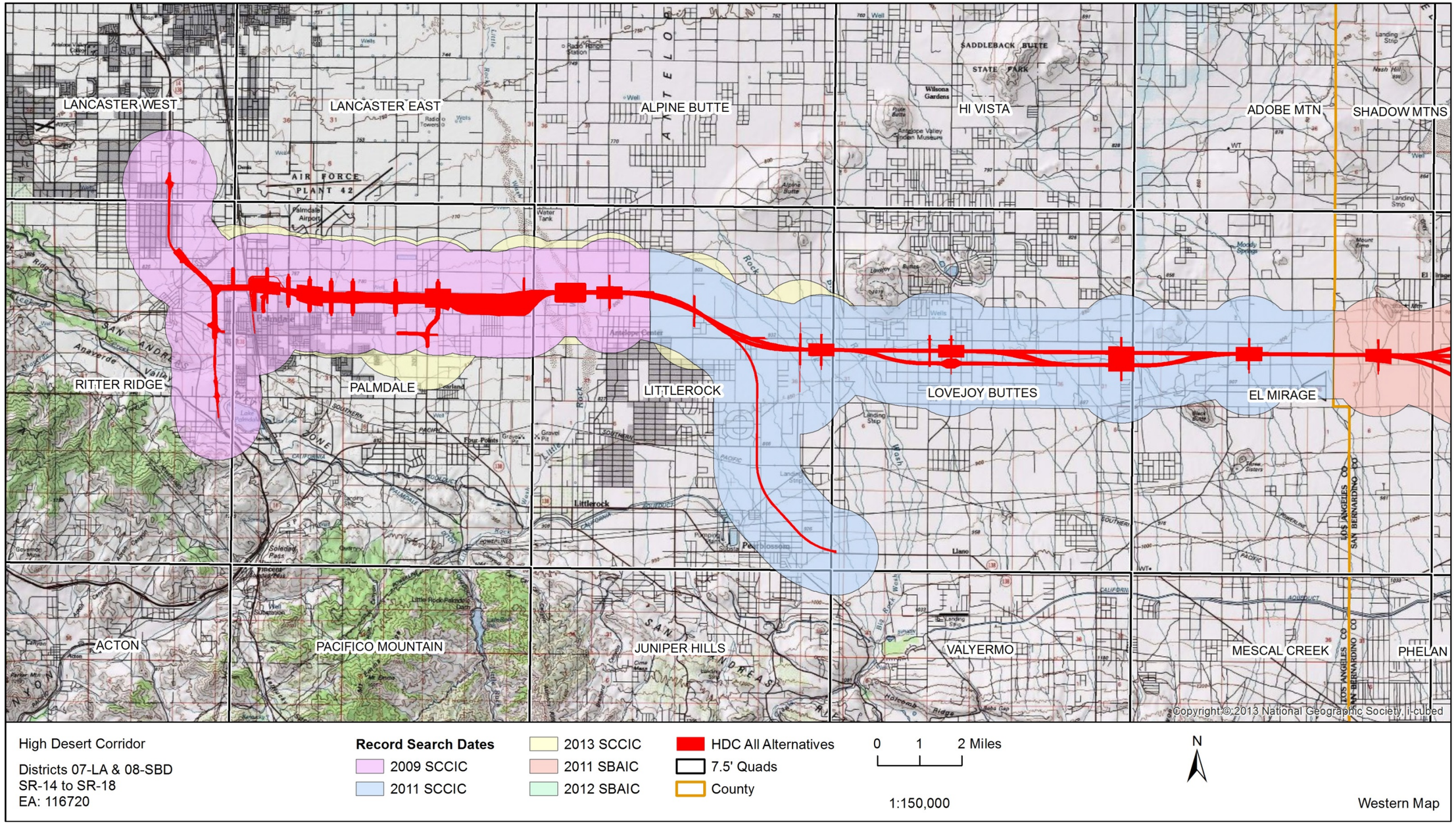

Figure 3a. Record Search Coverage, Los Angeles County

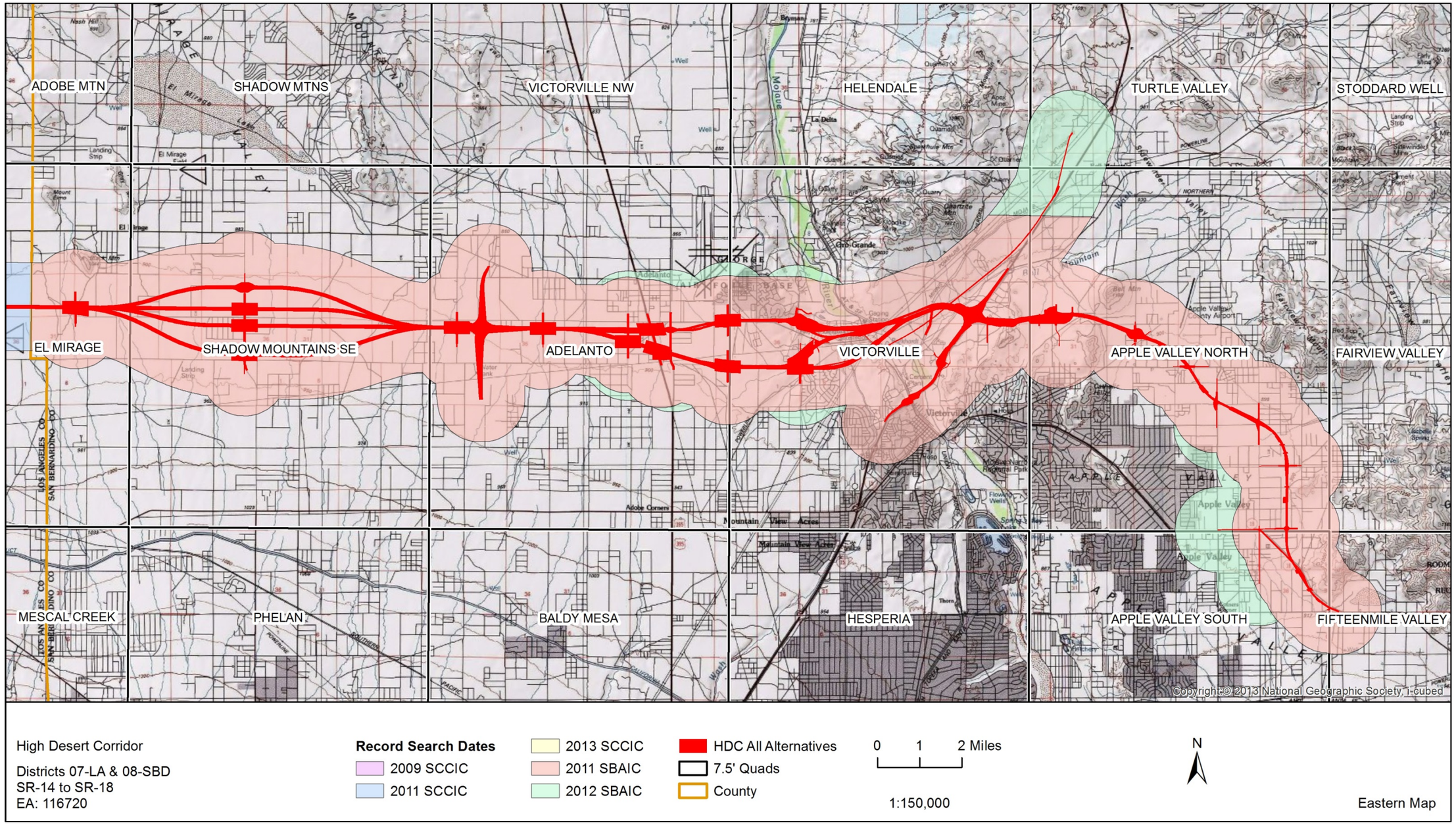

Figure 3b. Record Search Coverage, San Bernardino County

RESULTS FROM THE SOUTH CENTRAL COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER

Record searches were conducted in 2009 and 2011 by ICF and in 2013 by Caltrans. Previous studies within a one mile radius number 106. There are no PHI, CHL, CRHR, NRHP, or HRI listings within a 1-mile radius of the project APE. Four resources were known within the APE prior to survey (Table 2).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites in the Los Angeles County Portion of the APE

(P= Prehistoric Site, H= Historical Archaeological Site, PI= Prehistoric Isolate, HI= Historical Archaeological Isolate, B=Built Environment)

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Description	Author and Year	Notes	NRHP Status
P-19-002909	CA-LAN-2909	H	Historical household refuse deposit	Sriro and Sylvia 2001, Craft and Cooley 2007	Exempt under PA	U
P-19-002910	CA-LAN-2910	H	Historical household refuse deposit	Sriro and Sylvia 2001	Exempt under PA	6Z
P-19-002912	CA-LAN-2912	B	A concrete irrigation standpipe and a water conveyance structure	Sriro and Sylvia 2001	Exempt under PA	6Z
P-19-180638		B	Southern Pacific Railroad line	O'Brien 1998		6Z

RESULTS FROM THE SAN BERNARDINO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION CENTER

Record searches were conducted in 2011 and 2012 by ICF. Historic maps including Thompson (1917/1920, 1929), Beasley (1892), Blackburn (1932), Perris (1896), Kremmerer (1925), AAA-various, were inspected as well as historic USGS quadrangle maps including Apple Valley (1957), Barstow (1920/32), Deep Creek (1898/99), Lake Arrowhead (1956), Shadow Mountains (1937) and Victorville (1956).

Together, the record searches revealed that 174 cultural resource surveys have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the project APE. There are nine National Register Eligible Properties and three California Historic Landmark listings within a 1-mile radius of the project APE.

A total of 37 cultural resources were known within the APE prior to survey (Table 3). These include three multicomponent sites, six prehistoric sites, six archaeological historic sites, 16 built environment resources, three prehistoric isolates, and four historical archaeology isolates.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Sites in the San Bernardino County Portion of the APE

(H= Historical Archaeological Site, HI= Historical Archaeological Isolate, B=Built Environment)

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Description	Author and Year
P-36-000066	CA-SBR-66	P	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Bierman and Mohn 1949; Macko, Weisbord and Taggar, 1982; McDougall, McLean and Bouscaren 2006
P-36-000158	CA-SBR-158	P	Prehistoric rock art	Haenszel 1964
P-36-000182	CA-SBR-182	P	A large prehistoric habitation site	Smith 1941; McDougall 2006
P-36-002910	CA-SBR-2910H	B	National Old Trails Highway	Berg, 1978; Peterson 1991; Becker and Phillips 1993
P-36-003033	CA-SBR-3033/H	B	The Mojave Trail, Mojave Road and Government Road	Hanks 1975; Bell et al. 1988; Neuenschwander 1997; Wedding 2001; Schultz, Langan, Moore, and Wilson 2003; Sheets and Van Wyke 2007
P-36-004272	CA-SBR-04272H	H	Old Spanish Trail and Salt Lake Santa Fe Trail	Arbuckle 1979; Reynolds 1980; Macko 1993; McDougall, McLean and Bouscaren 2006.
P-36-006303	CA-SBR-6303H	H	Domestic refuse deposit	Brock 1989
P-36-006312	CA-SBR-6312	P	Lithic scatter and hearth	Schroth, Torres and Love 1991
P-36-006317	CA-SBR-6317H	H	Granite quarry	Schroth, Torres and Love 1991
P-36-006320	CA-SBR-6320H	B	Historic waste water treatment facility	Schneide, 1989
P-36-006793	CA-SBR-6793H	B	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad	Lerch 1990; McKenna 1992
P-36-007694	CA-SBR-7694H	B	Boulder Transmission Line	Elliott 1986; Neuenschwander 1997; Wedding 2001
P-36-008392	CA-SBR-8392H	B	George Air Force Base railroad berm	Alexandrowicz and Krautkramer 1996.
P-36-009360	CA-SBR-9360H	B	Stoddard Wells Road	Romani and Huey 1998; Hatheway 2006
P-36-010315	CA-SBR-10315H	B	Transmission Line	Neuenschwander and Miller 1988; Brock, 1989; Hatheway 2006; Sander,2008
P-36-010316	CA-SBR-10316H	B	Transmission Line	Underwood and Rose 2000; Linder 2005; Tsunoda,2008; Austerman and Harper 2008; Ahmet 2008

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Description	Author and Year
P-36-010317	CA-SBR-10317H	B	Los Angeles #030913 Victor Sub to Barstow 33kV Transmission Line	Cunkelman 1993; ECORP 2007
P-36-010318	CA-SBR-10318H	B	Los Angeles #028932 Telegraph and Telephone Line, Victorville-Barstow	Cunkelman 1993
P-36-010392	CA-SBR-10392/H	P, H	Prehistoric lithic scatter and historic domestic refuse deposit	Cerreto and Aust 2001
P-36-010960	CA-SBR-10960H	H	A historic building and domestic refuse deposit	Ballester and Eddy 2003
P-36-012189	CA-SBR-12181H	B	SR-18	Brunzell 2005
P-36-012609	CA-SBR-12336	P	A large prehistoric habitation site	McDougall, McLean, Bouscaren, Rhodes and Linder 2006
P-36-012649	CA-SBR-12348H	B	Victorville Lime Rock Company and Riverside Cement Company access road	Hatheway 2006
P-36-012652	CA-SBR-12351H	B	Mining access road	Hatheway 2006
P-36-012655	CA-SBR-12354H	B	Victorville Lime Rock Company Electrical Power Line Poles	Hatheway 2006
P-36-012658	CA-SBR-12357H	B	I-15 Freeway	Hatheway 2006
P-36-013600		PI	Rock alignment	Glover 2007
P-36-013601		PI	Anvil fragment	Glover 2007
P-36-013604		PI	Mano fragment	Glover 2007
P-36-013608	CA-SBR-12605H	H	Domestic refuse deposit	Glover 2007
P-36-021470	CA-SBR-13782/H	P, H	Prehistoric lithic scatter and historic domestic refuse deposit	Ballester 2010
P-36-023283		HI	Historic solder-dot can	Cox 2010
P-36-026764	CA-SBR-16911	P	Lithic scatter of approximately 30 chert flakes.	Chmiel, Sowles, Shatluck, Elliott, Franda 2011
P-36-061255		HI	Historic sun-colored amethyst glass fragment	Hampson, Schmidt and Wishner 1989
P-36-061256		HI	Historic sun-colored amethyst glass fragment	Hampson, Schmidt and Wishner 1989
P-36-061257		H	Domestic refuse deposit	Hampson, Schmidt and Wishner 1989
P-36-061272		HI	Survey Marker	Brock 1989

CONSULTATION WITH INTERESTED PARTIES

In addition to the record search, GPA Consulting conducted general and property specific research on the project area in order to identify significant local historical events, personages, development patterns, and unique interpretations of architectural styles. Research was conducted in two phases throughout the duration of the project. The first phase of research was conducted on October 27 - 28, 2011 by architectural historian I, Noah Allison (GPA Consulting) at the following locations:

- **County of Los Angeles, Building and Safety (**900 S. Fremont Avenue Alhambra, CA 91803) – Copies of original building and alteration permits for each parcel with the APE in Unincorporated Los Angeles were collected and used to prepare State of California DPR 523 form sets. Records were limited due to the fact that these properties are in unincorporated areas.

- **County of San Bernardino, Building and Safety** (385 N. Arrowhead Avenue, San Bernardino, CA 92415) – Copies of original building and alteration permits for each parcel within the APE in San Bernardino were collected and used to prepare State of California DPR 523 form sets. Records were limited due to the fact that these properties are located in unincorporated areas.

- **City of Adelanto, Building and Safety** (11600 Air Expressway, Adelanto, CA 92301) – Copies of original building and alteration permits for each parcel within the APE in Adelanto were collected and used to prepare State of California DPR 523 form sets. Records were limited due to the relatively late incorporation of the city.

- **City of Victorville, Building and Safety** (14343 Civic Drive, Victorville, CA 92393) **–** Copies of original building and alteration permits for each parcel within the APE in Victorville were collected and used to prepare State of California DPR 523 form sets.

- **Town of Apple Valley** (14955 Dale Evans Parkway, Apple Valley, CA 92307) – Copies of original building and alteration permits for each parcel within the APE in Victorville were collected and used to prepare State of California DPR 523 form sets.

Amanda Yoder, GPA architectural historian I conducted a second phase of contextual and property-specific research at the following locations and dates:

- **City of Adelanto, Building and Safety** (11600 Air Expressway, Adelanto, CA 92301) – Copies of original building and alteration permits for each parcel within the APE in Adelanto were collected and used to prepare State of California DPR 523 form sets. Records were limited due to the relatively late incorporation of the city.

  City of Victorville, Building and Safety (14343 Civic Drive, Victorville, CA 92393) – Copies of original building and alteration permits for each parcel within the APE in Victorville were collected and used to prepare State of California DPR 523 form sets. (Received via email on November 27, 2013 and via mail on December 16, 2013)

- **Town of Apple Valley** (14955 Dale Evans Parkway, Apple Valley, CA 92307) – Copies of original building and alteration permits for each parcel within the APE in Victorville were collected and used to prepare State of California DPR 523 form sets. (Received via email on December 3, 2013)

- **City of Palmdale** (38250 Sierra Highway, Palmdale CA, 93550) – Copies of original building and alteration permits for each parcel within the APE in Palmdale were collected and used to prepare State of California DPR 523 form sets. (Obtained online on November 26, 2013 and in person on December 3, 2013)

- **County of Los Angeles Antelope Valley Field Office** (335A East Avenue K-6 Lancaster, California) – Copies of original building and alteration permits for each parcel within the APE in Palmdale were collected and used to prepare State of California DPR 523 form sets. (Obtained in person on December 4, 2013)

- **County of San Bernardino** (Jerry Lewis High Desert Government Center, 15900 Smoketree Street Hesperia, CA 92345) – Copies of original building and alteration permits for each parcel within the APE in Palmdale were collected and used to prepare State of California DPR 523 form sets. (Obtained in person on December 5, 2013)

In addition to contextual research, GPA Consulting identified and contacted interested parties (such as local historical societies and planning departments) as part of the initiation of the Section 106 process, in order to invite them to participate in the Section 106 process. Letters with maps were sent on July 6, 2011, to the following local government agencies and historical organizations that were identified as having an interest in the project. Copies of all correspondence are located in Appendix B. (Note that some of the addresses or contact information listed below have changed since letters were sent in 2011. These groups and individuals were contacted again in 2013 and their contact information was updated to reflect the changes; the addresses listed below indicate the addresses/contact information used at the time letters were sent in 2010. Updated addresses are indicated in the following section).

- **Antelope Valley College Library**, 3041 West Avenue K, Lancaster, CA 93536 Phone: (661) 722-6300. Website: http://www.avc.edu/studentservices/library/

- **Antelope Valley Genealogical Society,** P.O. Box 1049, Lancaster, CA 93584. Phone: (Nonexistent). Website: http://www.avgenealogy.org/

- **Apple Valley Newton T. Bass Branch Library,** 14901 Dale Evans Parkway, Apple Valley, CA 92307. Phone: (760) 247-2022. Website: http://www.sbcounty.gov (Note updated contact information in the next section)

- **California Route 66 Museum,** 16825 South D Street, Victorville, CA 92395 Phone: (760) 951-0436. Website: http://califrt66museum.org/

- **City of Adelanto-Planning Department,** 11600 Air Expressway, Adelanto, CA 92301. Phone: (805) 246-2300. Website: http://www.ci.adelanto.ca.us/ (Note updated contact information in the next section)

- **City of Victorville-Planning Department**, 14343 Civic Drive, Victorville, CA 92393 Phone: (760) 955-5135. Website: http://ci.victorville.ca.us/planning.aspx

- **Lancaster Library**, 601 W. Lancaster Boulevard, Lancaster, CA 93534. Phone: (661) 948-5029. Website: http://www.colapublib.org/libs/lancaster/index.php

- **Los Angeles Conservancy**, 523 West 6th Street, Suite 826, Los Angeles, CA 90014. Phone (213) 623-2489. Website: http://www.laconservancy.org/

- **Los Angeles County Historic and Records Commission,** 500 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012. Phone: (213) 6530323.Website: http://lacounty.gov/wps/portal/lac (Note updated contact information in the next section)

- **Mohave Historical Society**, P.O. Box 21 Victorville, CA 92393. Phone: (Nonexistent). Website: http://mohahve.org/

- **Palmdale City Library**, 700 East Palmdale Blvd. Palmdale, CA 93550. Phone: (661) 267-5600. Website: http://www.cityofpalmdale.org/library/

- **Victorville City Library**, 15011 Circle Drive, Victorville, CA 92395. Phone: (760) 245-4222. Website: http://ci.victorville.ca.us/library.aspx.

- **Victor Valley College Library**, 18422 Bear Valley Road, Victorville, CA 92395. Phone (760) 245-4271. Website: www.vvc.edu/library

- **Victor Valley Museum,** 11872 Apple Valley Road, Apple Valley, CA 92308. Phone (909) 307-2669. Website: http://www.sbcounty.gov/museum (Note updated contact information in the next section)

In response to the July 11, 2011 consultation letters, Nyla Jefferson from the Los Angeles County of Historic and Records Commission stated that they were not aware of any historical significant structures, or sites in the project area. She responded first by phone, then via email hoping to set up a meeting to discuss the meeting further in detail dated September 12, 2011. A meeting was not scheduled as the project area changed. She was contacted a second time by letter on October 24, 2013 notifying her of the updated project area and again soliciting feedback from her. No response was received.

Paul Chassey from the Route 66 Museum responded by email on September 21, 2011 stating that the integrity of Route 66 should be preserved. If off-ramps are going to be used to access National Trails Highway, he would hope that there would be signage that would point out the historical aspect of the road and that any modifications or construction would be representative

of Route 66 architecture, not some modernistic construction. He wants to be able to present our international travelers with a vision of what the earlier era of Route 66 represented.

The librarian from the local history department of the Victor Valley Community College responded via email on September 27, 2011 and stated that she knew of no historic resource in the area that may be affected by the proposed corridor. No other concerns were raised as a result of the letters sent on July 6, 2011.

After the project area had changed, updated letters with new project maps were sent to local government agencies and historical organizations that were identified as having an interest in the project on October 24, 2013 to following groups or individuals. Note that some of the address/contact information have been updated or changed since the 2011 solicitation letters and are indicated below:

- **Antelope Valley College Library**, 3041 West Avenue K, Lancaster, CA 93536 Phone: (661) 722-6300. Website: http://www.avc.edu/studentservices/library/

- **Antelope Valley Genealogical Society,** P.O. Box 1049, Lancaster, CA 93584. Phone: (Nonexistent). Website: http://www.avgenealogy.org/

- **Apple Valley Newton T. Bass Branch Library**, 14901 Dale Evans Parkway, Apple Valley, CA 92307. Phone: (760) 247-2022. Website: http://www.sbclib.org/LibraryLocations/AppleValleyNewtonTBassBranchLibrary.aspx

- **California Route 66 Museum**, 16825 South D Street, Victorville, CA 92395 Phone: (760) 951-0436. Website: http://califrt66museum.org/

- **City of Adelanto-Planning Department**, 11600 Air Expressway, 2nd Floor, Adelanto, CA 92301. Phone: (760) 246-2300 ext. 3028. Website: http://www.ci.adelanto.ca.us/

- **City of Victorville-Planning Department**, 14343 Civic Drive, Victorville, CA 92393 Phone: (760) 955-5135. Website: http://ci.victorville.ca.us/planning.aspx

- **Lancaster Library**, 601 W. Lancaster Boulevard, Lancaster, CA 93534. Phone: (661) 948-5029. Website: http://www.colapublib.org/libs/lancaster/index.php

- **Los Angeles Conservancy**, 523 West 6th Street, Suite 826, Los Angeles, CA 90014. Phone (213) 623-2489. Website: http://www.laconservancy.org/

- **Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission**, 500 West Temple Street, Room B-50, Los Angeles, CA 90012. Phone: (213) 974-1431.Website: http://bos.co.la.ca.us/Services/CommissionServices.aspx

- **Mohave Historical Society**, P.O. Box 21 Victorville, CA 92393. Phone: (Nonexistent). Website: http://mohahve.org/

- **Palmdale City Library**, 700 East Palmdale Blvd. Palmdale, CA 93550. Phone: (661) 267-5600. Website: http://www.cityofpalmdale.org/library/

- **Victorville City Library**, 15011 Circle Drive, Victorville, CA 92395. Phone: (760) 245-4222. Website: http://ci.victorville.ca.us/library.aspx

- **Victor Valley College Library**, 18422 Bear Valley Road, Victorville, CA 92395. Phone (760) 245-4271. Website: http://www.vvc.edu/library

- **Victor Valley Museum**, 11873 Apple Valley Road, Apple Valley, CA 92308. Phone (760) 240-2111. Website: http://www.sbcounty.gov/museum/branches/vvm.htm

Follow-up emails were sent on November 25, 2011 and follow-up phone calls were made on November 26, 2013.

On November 26, 2013, the following comments were received via phone:

Bolaji Famuyiwa, primary contact for the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission, responded that the letter had been forwarded to the commissioners, and that she would follow up with them to see if they had any feedback.

Karen Everett, Librarian at the Victorville City Library, stated that she did receive the letter and that she did not have any comments.

A colleague of Felicia Macomber, Branch Manager of the Apple Valley Newton T. Bass Branch Library, indicated that Ms. Macomber has been on extended sick leave and is therefore not available to respond.

Additional letters were mailed or emailed on July 10, 2014 to four groups focused on the preservation of Route 66, including the lead for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the California Route 66 Museum. The BLM and the California Route 66 Association will be preparing a corridor management plan for the segment of historic Route 66 within the BLM California Desert District that extends from the western city limits of Barstow to the Colorado River. As noted above, a response had been received from Mr. Paul Chassey of the California Route 66 Museum in September 2011. Follow-up phone calls or emails were made on July 25 or July 28, 2014 to the following four groups (Attachment B).

- California Route 66 Museum, Victorville
- Route 66 Preservation Foundation, Phelan
- California Route 66 Association, http://www.route66ca.org/Home.php
- Doran Sanchez, Route 66 Project Lead, Bureau of Land Management, dasanche@blm.gov

Doran Sanchez, the BLM Route 66 Project Lead, responded by telephone on July 30, 2014, stating that because the proposed project corridors would not be crossing or located on BLM land, the BLM had no comment regarding the project. Mr. Sanchez also stated that he had passed

along the request for information to the California Route 66 Association, encouraging them to comment on the project.

No other concerns have been raised as of the date of this document. Mail correspondence is included in Attachment B of the HPSR.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH METHODS

Cogstone conducted basic research in order to establish some historical information about specific recorded cultural resource sites. In order to evaluate such properties, Cogstone attempted to identify persons associated with them. As part of this effort, Cogstone staff accessed online Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) patent records and was able to ascertain the original patentees for 22 recorded sites (BLM GLO 2014). Once the property owner names were known, they were researched using Ancestry.com, U.S. Census records, and other sources to determine their ethnicities, occupations, histories within the study area, and possible connections with historical events. Cogstone also reviewed older topographic maps and aerial photographs for specific properties in order to determine when development took place and how extensive it was.

FIELD METHODS

GPA Consulting conducted field surveys to identify potentially significant built environment resources in two phases. The first phase of built environment fieldwork was conducted by Teresa Grimes, Noah Allison (formerly employed by GPA) and Elysha Dory of GPA Consulting on September 6 and 8, 2011. Ms. Grimes meets the Professional Qualifications Standards in the Section 106 PA Attachment 1 as a Principal Architectural Historian. A total of 71 resources were identified during the first field survey; however, several of these properties have since been removed from the project APE due to changes in the proposed project alternatives. Therefore, a second field survey was conducted by Jenna Kachour and Amanda Yoder of GPA on October 17 and 23, November 20, and December 5, 2013 under the direction of Andrea Galvin, principal architectural historian. Ms. Galvin meets the Professional Qualifications Standards in the Section 106 PA Attachment 1 as a Principal Architectural Historian. Once all properties were photographed in the field, the year built was confirmed with the County Assessor information or by visual inspection.

ICF pedestrian archaeological field survey of the current High Desert Corridor APE was undertaken during 12 periods from September 2011 through October 2013. Parallel transacts were walked within the boundary of the APE. The surveyors were spaced 15 to 20 meters apart. The surveyors used Trimble GeoXT units that were programmed with the APE map boundaries. The Trimble was also used to record the GPS points of the archaeological resources that were identified during the survey. Notes were taken in the field for the categories specified on the DPR site forms, photographs were taken, and hand-drawn maps of new sites were made.

Caltrans staff surveyed portions of the APE from January 2014 to April 2014 using transects (Kirkish 2014). Ground visibility was excellent to good throughout all areas and topographic relief was minimal. Additional survey was completed by Cogstone using 15 meter or less transects in July and August, 2014. This included searching for sites not previously relocated and revisiting those requiring additional information. See Appendix C for survey coverage map.

Ground visibility varied throughout the APE. Starting at SR 14 and heading east towards Adelanto, ground visibility gradually increases as the APE moves from developed areas into the open desert. Passing through the occasional agricultural field and small housing complex on the edges of Lake Los Angeles, most of the APE is through the open desert with only short grasses and creosote obscuring the ground surface. The APE passes through some commercial and residential areas east of SR 395 until it encounters the open desert on the east side of the Mojave River. Ground visibility drops again as the APE turns southeast and passes through the sparse development of Apple Valley.

EXEMPTION METHODS

"Isolated refuse dumps and scatters over 50 years old that lack specific associations" and "Post-World War II builders' houses and housing tracts" were exempted per the *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officier, 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* (PA; Caltrans 2014), Attachment 4: Item 5 under "Archaeological Property Types and Features Exempt from Evaluation, and Property Type 7: Items 1, 2, and 3.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

As part of the proposed High Desert Corridor project, a historic resource survey was conducted and the following historic context statement was prepared. Historic context statements are intended to provide an analytical framework for identifying and evaluating resources by focusing on and concisely explaining what aspects of geography, history, and culture significantly shaped the physical development of a community or region's land use patterns and built environment over time. The significant themes identified in the context will assist in identifying whether or not extant resources are significant within the built environment and within the archaeological resources present within the APE.

The following context statement discusses the major themes that have contributed to the historical development of the Antelope and Victor Valleys, which are the areas within the Western Mojave Desert that contain the proposed project. The context includes early periods from prehistory up to the beginning of the twentieth century primarily as background, since no extant historic properties dating from these periods were identified within the project's APE. The

context focuses on the period of the late 1920s through the 1960s, and especially the 1950s, during which the majority of extant historic properties within the project's APE were developed. Most developed properties within the APE are single-family residences. The overarching themes that influenced the development of the Antelope Valley and Victor Valley are discussed below. These are Transportation, Mining, Agriculture and Ranching, Development, Military and Aerospace, and Waves of Settlement.

The context is organized in generally chronological order from prehistory through the mid-twentieth century. The prehistoric context through the late nineteenth century is provided as a general overview of the Mojave Desert Region. The overview then narrows to provide a general historic context for the Antelope Valley at the west end of the project area and Victor Valley at the east end, and to show how historic exploration and settlement influenced development of the surrounding area. With the exception of the cities of Palmdale in the Antelope Valley and Victorville in the Victor Valley, the small towns and communities that evolved along the desert corridor between these two areas are off-shoots of the larger cities and their development is, in most cases, a direct result of urbanization. These outlying communities include Antelope Center, Littlerock, Lake Los Angeles, and Pearblossom within the Antelope Valley, and Apple Valley and Adelanto within the Victor Valley. The exception is Llano, which developed from Llano del Rio, a historic socialist experiment that failed in the early twentieth century. Llano community is located more than 4 miles south of the project APE and will not be discussed further since the proposed project will not affect this community.

MOJAVE DESERT: PREHISTORY TO THE MID-19TH CENTURY

The Mojave Desert occupies a significant portion of southern California beginning with the wedge shaped portion situated between the San Gabriel and Tehachapi Mountains, then continuing across California to the east and northeast before spreading east into parts of Nevada, Arizona, and Utah. The Mojave is the smallest of the four North American deserts, situated south of the Great Basin, north of the Sonoran Desert, and northwest of the Chihuahuan Desert with an elevation range averaging 2,000 to 4,000 feet amsl, mountain peaks over 5,000 feet and the lowest point in the contiguous United States at Badwater, in Death Valley, California (Rae 1989). One of the most distinctive plants identifying the desert is the Joshua tree (Yucca brevifolia), called "…the most repulsive tree in the vegetable kingdom" by John C. Fremont (Rae 1989:82). The Mojave Desert is scarred by remnants of dry lakes, evidence of the once extensive Pleistocene lakes that dominated the region.

The Mojave Desert is named in deference to the Mohave Indians who once inhabited a significant portion of this desert region. The name "Mojave" is the Spanish interpretation for "Hamakhaave", which means "beside the water" in the language of Native Americans who resided in the area (Gardiner 2002).

The most widely accepted evidence of humans in the desert region dates to roughly 11,000 before present (ybp) (Rae 1989). By the time the Spanish began colonizing California, the frontier zone between the Takic and Numic speaking Uto-Aztecan groups "extended across the Mojave Desert" (Earle 2005:136). Within the Takic group were the Kitanemuk, Desert Serrano

(Vanyume), and Serrano of the San Bernardino Mountains who shared a "territorial and cultural frontier" with the Numic speaking Kawaiisu and Southern Paiute/Chemehuevi that extended at least 120 miles (Earle 2005:136). Both Takic and Numic groups exploited the resources of the Mojave Desert and participated in seasonal rounds to utilize resources in the desert basin and upland areas and in inter-regional trade networks.

The first Europeans to enter the desert were led by Pedro Fages, captain of the Portola Expedition. He crossed the southeastern tip of the desert in 1772 in search of deserters from the Spanish Army (Gardiner 2002:10). In 1776, Father Francisco Garcés was the first European to travel through the Victor Valley where he met with local Serrano Native Americans en route to Mission San Gabriel (Lyman 2010:7). Garcés named the Mojave River El Arroyo de los Martires (River of the Martyrs). Later, the Spanish renamed it "River of the Spirits" to honor the Serrano Native Americans killed at the site in 1819 by members of the Mojave tribe, who were not local to the area and who lived mostly along the Colorado River. A rock that bore an inscription carved into the stone that included a cross and read "CURA GARCÉS—ABRIL 1776" was found northeast of the town of Mojave in 1935, but was destroyed by fire in 1981 after it had been moved to the Eastern California Museum in California City (Settle 1999:13) (Figure xx).

It was 50 years before travel through the Mojave Desert by EuroAmericans was next reported in historic chronicles. In 1826, American frontiersman Jedidiah Smith led a group of trappers across the Mojave River Trail along the same route that Garcés had taken a half-century before. In following decades, many Americans traveled along the Mojave River Trail in search of gold and other valuable minerals, creating new roads and trails. John C. Fremont entered the area in the 1840s and utilized Mojave Native Americans as guides. Fremont renamed the River of the Spirits and the surrounding desert in their honor.

The Mojave Desert remains isolated in many areas, mainly due to harsh climates and temperature extremes. Settlement pockets, however, including large metropolises such as Las Vegas, and other cities with burgeoning industry and all the trappings of housing booms, as well as small clusters of homes and businesses with names quickly forgotten, have emerged throughout this desert region during the last 150 years.

ANTELOPE VALLEY

The Antelope Valley is located in northern Los Angeles County and the southeastern portion of Kern County and constitutes the western tip of the Mojave Desert. It is a closed basin situated between the Tehachapi Mountains to the north and the San Gabriel Mountains to the south. The valley was named after the pronghorn antelope that historically roamed the valley. However, hunters and severe weather eradicated the antelope in the latter part of the nineteenth century (Morris 1967; Pitt and Pitt 1997; Gardiner 2002:10).

The Antelope Valley contains approximately two dozen incorporated cities, most of which have populations of less than ten thousand. Lancaster and Palmdale are the largest and second largest cities in the Antelope Valley.

SETTLEMENT AND EARLY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In the 1840s, the Antelope Valley region was incorporated into the "zone of Hispanic Settlement" when several Mexican-era land grants were awarded in the westernmost end of Antelope Valley, although active settlement and economic production did not occur until a decade later (Earle 2003). In 1853 a survey party led by Lt. Williamson passed along the southern foothills of Antelope Valley and noted no permanent settlements. In the late 1850s, when William Manley and John Rogers trekked out of Death Valley, they camped briefly in southeast Antelope Valley. In their recounting of the events, they made no mention of permanent Euro-American settlement in the valley. However, they did mention that a trail coming over the San Francisquito Canyon from the Santa Clarita Valley, a trail long in use by Native Americans, was being improved for wagon travel. The first permanent non-native inhabitants may have been the Sonoran family reported by travelers going to Fort Tejon in the late 1850s. They reported the family had settled near Lake Elizabeth, at the west end of Antelope Valley. The family was reported to represent the absentee owner of Rancho La Liebre, which later became part of Tejon Ranch.

Colonization of the area began slowly due in large part to the isolation of the valley by the surrounding mountain ranges. In the 1850s to 1890s, the valley populations increased slightly with miners and prospectors, squatters, homesteaders, and bandits conducting grazing, hunting, prospecting, bee keeping and camping (Earle 2003). Cattle and sheep grazing accounted for much of the population growth during the 1850s when the demand for beef and hides during the Gold Rush created a cattle price boom. Fort Tejon was established along one of the main passes in the state in 1854 – Cañada de las Uvas (Grapevine Canyon) – to protect the settlers and the burgeoning economy.

Also in the mid-1850s, Phineas Banning and others began using the San Francisquito wagon route north to what is now Highway 138 and then west to Grapevine Canyon. Settlement around the fort brought an influx of people and supplies to the region (Earle 2003).

The Pacific Railroad Bill of 1862 gave government land grants to railroads to encourage the establishment of towns in areas where the rails were laid including through the Mojave Desert. A year later, the Homestead Act opened up vast tracts of land in the western United States for settlement. The development of the transcontinental railroad provided a catalyst for the development of hundreds of small towns along the railroad. When the railroad came through Antelope Valley in 1876, new prospects for population growth came with it. A railroad depot was established in Lancaster in 1876 and in Palmdale in 1892. By 1903 the railroad was the largest employer in the valley towns (Gurba and West 2010).

Railroads' rate wars throughout the nation began in the 1880s and the decrease in fares brought masses of people into the large urban areas of California from other states, thus driving up prices in the cities. In contrast, the small towns in the Antelope Valley – Palmdale and Lancaster – offered land and housing at one-fourth of the cost, with promises of plentiful water from the streams flowing out of the San Gabriel Mountains (Earle 2003). Population growth finally began in earnest. The town of Lancaster was laid out in 1884 as a Southern Pacific Railroad promotion and the town of Palmdale followed in 1886.

Entrepreneurs and idealistic developers began planning communities in the area using public arenas and magazines and newspapers to advertise their speculations. Moses Langley Wicks, a real estate developer, purchased 60 sections of land from the railroad and began subdividing lots and creating a town site (Gardiner 2002). In 1883, he attempted to establish a Scottish colony in the Antelope Valley, west of Rosamond. The colony was not successful and the inhabitants drifted off, though many stayed within the valley (Morris 1967).

The Atlantic and Pacific Fiber Company was established in Antelope Valley in 1884 (Morris 1967; Earle 2003). The plan was to utilize the abundant Joshua trees to make pulp for the production of paper for newsprint for the London Daily Telegraph. The business brought in British investors as well as Chinese laborers to cut down the trees. The yucca tree, however, does not make good newsprint and by 1899 the mill was idle. Many of the Chinese and British employees remained after the venture collapsed (Morris 1967).

Most of the Chinese workforce that arrived in California in the late nineteenth century came from the Kwangtung (Guangdong) Province where the Taiping Rebellion had resulted in poverty and desperation (Fox 1996:28). Looking for work in the gold fields and railroads, they arrived in the Antelope Valley and, for the most part, remained separate from the rest of the population (Fox 1996). The population of Chinese immigrants in Los Angeles rose from 1.59 percent in 1870 to 3.69 percent in 1880 (Fox 1996:29). The Antelope Valley had a "tent" Chinatown in 1885 (Gurba 2005). Opinions toward the Chinese are reflected in local newspaper articles at the time (from Fox 1996:31): "We welcome them! O yes we welcome them in the name of cheap labor and monopoly; and in the name of our beautiful valley and its happy homes we trust our climate may prove to be too rigorous for them (Antelope Valley Times March 3, 1892) and "…Nobody receives any benefit from Chinese slave-labor except the few monopolists who employ it; they save a few dollars in the start but it is a losing game in the long run" (Lancaster Gazette April 2, 1892).

In 1886, a colony of approximately 60 Swiss and German emigrants traveled from Nebraska and Illinois to settle in present-day Palmdale. These transplants were lured by the promise of cheap land. Having never seen a palm tree before, they mistook the area's Joshua trees for palm trees and named the area "Palmenthal," which means Palm Valley after the distinctive trees (Ritter Family n.d.)

Two additional colonies that were established in the 1890s also failed. Located 12 miles east of Lancaster, the John Brown Colony, established in 1891, failed due to mismanagement of colony funds. By 1900 only one family, the Graves, remained from the establishment of the Sweet and Wilson Colony in 1894 (Morris 1967:17).

The population boom lastly roughly from 1883 to 1895 due to the low railroad fares and cheap land prices (Earle 2003). This 12-year span was also an unnaturally "wet" period wherein crops flourished and water was plentiful. By the mid-1890s, however, the early settlers were faced with severe drought. Unfamiliar with how to survive in severe conditions, many gave up and left, discouraged by lack of water and the expense of obtaining water rights and irrigation. One report on the abandoned area says "You could have bought the town (Lancaster) for a song"—

the individual's father bought 150 town lots and 160 acres with four houses for $4,800 (Morris 1967:21).

At the end of the 1800s, ample opportunities for growth and investment attracted speculators and new waves of settlers to the Antelope Valley. The boom was fueled by gold discoveries in the hills north of Lancaster in 1898 and in Rosamond in 1904, by marble and gypsum sources in the hills south of Palmdale, and by discoveries of gold, copper, and silver south of Palmdale (Earle 2003).

The completion of the first paved road to Palmdale in 1921 spurred the town's growth. The road, called the Mint Canyon Highway and later part of U.S. Route 6, is now known as Sierra Highway. Mint Canyon Highway was little more than a dirt trail at the turn of the century, providing access from Los Angeles into the canyons and valleys to the north. By 1921, the road was widened and paved or oiled all the way from Newhall to Mojave. As U.S. Route 6, the road linked Long Beach with Mojave, Mammoth, and Lake Tahoe. Parts of the route are now reassigned or bypassed with SR 14 and U.S. Route 395, but Sierra Highway continues to provide access between Newhall and the Antelope Valley.

By 1923, the town of Palmdale had a post office, public hall, blacksmith, meat market, athletic club, ice plant, tailor shop, newspaper, drugstore, aviation field, and more amenities (Gurba and West 2010). In 1924, the Littlerock Dam and Harold Reservoir (Lake Palmdale) were completed to assist the agricultural industry and to ensure plentiful water for the area's growing communities (Gurba and West 1989).

POST-WORLD WAR DEVELOPMENT

Throughout the next half-century, Lancaster transformed from a small agricultural community to one of the largest cities in Los Angeles County. After declining during the Great Depression, the alfalfa industry revived in the late 1940s and 1950s when improved water pumps could cope with the dropping water table. However, the industry was hit hard by rising energy costs in the 1970s, and by the next decade acreage was decreasing (Gurba 2005). Agriculture in general declined during the latter part of the twentieth century, and the aerospace industry became the primary economic driver.

Into the late 1930s, Palmdale remained a relatively small town with a large portion of its land devoted to fruit orchards (Census Data 1989). Agriculture continued to be the foremost industry in the Palmdale area until World War II, when the economic base of the town shifted to the aerospace industry. The establishment of Edwards Air Force Base and Plant 42 in the Antelope Valley brought thousands of jobs to the area and dramatically increased the population. By 1959, there were over 18,000 people living in Palmdale (Gardiner 2002) and by 1970, the population had grown to 40,609. The Federal Aviation Administration constructed an air traffic control center in Palmdale in 1961.

In 1962, the township of Palmdale officially became the City of Palmdale with the incorporation of two square miles. It was the first city to incorporate in the Antelope Valley. Three years later, the city's increasing population resulted in the annexation of an additional 20 square miles of land. The city of Lancaster was formally incorporated in 1977, becoming the largest city in the Antelope Valley.

U.S. Route 6, the main passage into the valley, was utilized heavily for Edwards Air Force Base and Plant 42 military traffic during and after the war (Radice 1985). As early as 1932, a new highway linking Los Angeles to the Antelope Valley was proposed (Morris 1967), but the Antelope Valley Freeway (SR 14) was not completed until 1974 (Gardiner 2002). The freeway increased access to the valley city and brought in new residents to the area, many of whom work in the cities of the Los Angeles Basin and commute over SR 14 every day.

MINING

Copper deposits found south of the Antelope Valley by the Williamson survey in 1853 were rediscovered in 1861. By 1862, after digging hundreds of feet of tunnels, it was concluded that the copper veins were not substantial enough to continue the enterprise (Earle 2003). The substantial number of *Californio* miners who had been suspended soon discovered gold-bearing quartz veins and set up hard rock mining operations that included ten round drag mills (*arrastas*). By 1863 a substantial number of small scale gold mining operations had been established in the canyons connecting the Santa Clarita Valley to the Antelope Valley and in the southern part of the Antelope Valley.

In 1898, a gold discovery in the hills just north of Lancaster became the catalyst for another population boom. Pink marble and borax were also found in the mountains surrounding the valley in the 1890s and were hauled to the valley for shipment elsewhere (Gardiner 2002). Concurrent with the development of the mining industry, agriculture developed in the valley. However, in the 1890s and early 1900s, a devastating drought resulted in the dying of thousands of acres of fruit trees. Although the majority of settlers deserted the area during this drought, mining sustained the valley's burgeoning economy (Gardiner 2002).

In 1904, Ezra Hamilton found gold and silver west of Rosamond (located north of Lancaster), thereby increasing traffic to the area. This was the first gold find that could be reached by horse and rail. Hamilton's mining endeavor became the Tropico Mining and Milling Company (Gardiner 2002). The Tropico Gold Mine, along with alfalfa meal milling, was one of the largest employers in the valley by the 1930s (Gurba 2005). Mining expanded as other gold and silver deposits were discovered in the valley (Gardiner 2002). Gold was discovered in the southern end of the valley near Acton, south of Lancaster, and the mine became the largest gold mine in the county.

The mining industry remained strong into the 1930s. During the Great Depression, the valley was sustained by the mining industry, which remained successful through the severe economic downturn. Additional mines were developed in the vicinity of Rosamond. However, the Tropico Gold Mine closed during World War II to preserve material needed for the war effort. The mine reopened after the war, but only as a site available for tours and filming (Gardiner 2002). The mining industry remains active to this day in nearby Rosamond, and is one of the city's foremost industries, along with ranching and aerospace. The industry also remains active in the Antelope Valley in general and includes borax mining. In Palmdale the early gypsum mining was an important industry and a number of plaster companies were located in the town (Gurba and West 2010). According to the 1910 Geological Bulletin 413 two companies, the Fire Pulp Plaster

Company and the Alpine Plaster Company are working the deposits, and each has a plaster mill at Palmdale (Hess 1910:29)

AGRICULTURE AND RANCHING

In the early years of the Antelope Valley, herds of sheep and cattle thrived on the native grasses and plants (Earle 2003). A severe drought from 1862 to 1865 was a major motivation for local ranchers to graze their herds in the high country of the San Gabriel Mountains, long used to graze stolen herds by cattle rustlers. Local cattle ranching took hold in the 1880s, and from 1886 to 1910 the cattle industry was an integral part of the valley's economy and settlement (Gurba 2005).

Sheep herding co-existed with cattle ranching in the 1850s but at a smaller scale (Earle 2003). By 1860 the sheep industry had grown and demand for wool brought about by a cut-off of cotton caused by the Civil War caused a huge increase in prices. Supply-and-demand, coupled with droughts of the early 1860s led to sheep herding surpassing cattle ranching.

Turkey farms were big business in the Antelope Valley in the early 1900s. In the ten years between 1930 and 1940, the turkey "population" in the valley increased from 40,000 to 150,000 (Gurba 2005:20). Unfortunately, economic problems in the 1980s ended the reign of the turkeys in the area. Although ranching still exists on a small scale and the valley is proud of its legacy of cowboys on horseback, agriculture truly shaped the region.

The valley's predominant industry after settlers began moving into the area was agriculture. Historically, the region was known for its extensive alfalfa fields and fruit crops, including pears, almonds, olives, and prunes. Grains were also planted in the valley. By 1893, 60,000 acres of wheat and barley had been planted (Gardiner 2002).

The most profitable crop for the Antelope Valley was alfalfa. The valley's long growing season allowed for five or six cuttings of alfalfa per season. In 1916, the Antelope Valley yielded an average of eight tons of alfalfa per acre. Production declined as a result of a devastating drought in Southern California in the 1890s and early 1900s but began to revive again after 1905. By the mid-1930s, farming was again extremely profitable for the entire valley, aided by irrigation and the use of electricity for pumping water (Gurba 2005). In 1930, more than 100,000 tons of alfalfa was grown in the valley (Gardiner 2002). Unfortunately, the Great Depression inevitably brought the price of alfalfa below production costs. The valley's businesses were also hit by the depression, and many closed or moved. The valley's economy would begin to recover, however, with the coming of the military in the 1940s (Gardiner 2002).

In the 1930s, orchards of pears, peaches, plums, prunes, nectarines, apricots, and grapes were a common sight in and around Lancaster. However, the Great Depression, coupled with a dropping water table, hit the alfalfa industry hard, and many farmers turned to the nearby gold mines to support themselves. The 1930s proved to be a difficult decade for the Antelope Valley. Some of the town's pear orchards, which had been a profitable industry since just after the turn of the century, were struck with blight in 1930 (Ellsworth 1989). Though agriculture declined during the Great Depression, the valley was sustained by the mining industry due to the price of gold being raised in 1934 (Gurba 2005).

Today, farmers grow a wide variety of crops, such as carrots, onions, lettuce, and potatoes. Housing tracts constructed in the middle of the valley have pushed farm operations farther to the west and east. Although many of the fields have been developed by housing tracts and strip malls, the rich agricultural history of the Antelope Valley is celebrated every year in late August during the Antelope Valley Fair and Alfalfa Festival. The year 2014 marks the 76th year of this annual celebration that pays homage to the area's roots. The celebration first began mid-way through the "Great Depression" when ranchers and truck drivers from the valley, led by Donald Jaqua Sr., assembled in the Antelope Valley High School sports field and challenged each other to activities typical to farming life: hay loading and truck and tractor driving (Antelope Valley Fair Association n.d.). This "rural Olympics" is still part of the fair.

MILITARY AND AEROSPACE

Prior to World War II, the Antelope Valley became the site of military aviation training, research, and testing. In 1932, Lieutenant Colonel Henry H. Arnold began acquiring land next to Rogers Dry Lake for a new bombing range away from more densely populated areas (Radice 1985). The Army Air Corps began using dry lakebeds for bombing and gunnery practice. In the 1910s, the Corum family established a homestead on the edge of Rogers Dry Lake, a 44-square-mile dry lakebed located east of Rosamond and north of Lancaster. They opened Muroc Mercantile Company and a post office (Gardiner 2002).

As World War II raged in Europe, the United States began strengthening its military all over the country. Barracks were constructed at Muroc, followed by further improvements. After the United States entered the war, development increased rapidly, and permanent facilities for military training were constructed next to Rogers Dry Lake (Gardiner 2002). The flat, dry lakebed and ideal year-round weather conditions made the location perfect for flight testing, and the gunnery range at Muroc became Muroc Army Air Field (Gardiner 2002). It was renamed Edwards Air Force Base in 1949 in honor of Captain Glen Edwards, a World War II pilot who died when the aircraft he was copiloting crashed near the base the year before. Extensive aviation research was conducted on the grounds of Edwards. In 1972, Edwards was chosen for the space shuttle orbiter testing (City of Lancaster 2011).

The city of Palmdale featured a number of airfields in the late 1910s and 1920s that allowed planes traveling long distances to refuel or planes being used in filming to land overnight. A small airport was first built south of Palmdale and later in Palmdale itself (Gurba and West 2010). The Palmdale airport was constructed in the 1930s, and the Works Progress Administration built a paved runway in the 1940s for military use. During World War II, the federal government leased the airport from the Palmdale Irrigation District and used it as a temporary base for Army Air Corps training (Gardiner 2002). In 1947, the Palmdale Irrigation District sold the land to Los Angeles County, which enlarged the airport. The federal government purchased the airport from the county in 1951, for use in building and testing military aircraft. Lockheed Martin began constructing a plant on the site for the production of military aircraft, establishing the United States Air Force Plant 42 (Gardiner 2002). Other giants in the industry, such as Northrop and North American Aviation (later Boeing), followed suit.

As noted, the construction and expansion of Muroc Army Air Field (now Edwards Air Force Base) and the establishment of Plant 42 spurred a rapid increase in population and development in the valley's cities in the period following World War II. The military and aviation industries remain major employers for the Antelope Valley. The majority of the airport serves as a manufacturing plant for aircraft used by the United States and allied military forces. Plant 42 is now home to Lockheed Martin, Boeing, Northrop Grumman, BAE Systems, and other aerospace-related companies.

TRANSPORTATION

The Antelope Valley, a wedge shaped valley bordered by the San Gabriel Mountains trending northwest to southeast and the Tehachapi Mountains trending southwest to northeast, is somewhat isolated due to its geography. San Francisquito Pass is the earliest recorded mountain pass into the valley, well established by the 1820s and still traversed today via San Francisquito Canyon Road (Earle 2003). Less than 12 miles west of the road is Elizabeth Lake Road, a passage through Elizabeth Lake Canyon past the Sawmill Mountains. This route was explored in 1776 by the Spanish Franciscan friar, Francisco Garcés, and his Mojave guides (Earle 2002). Both of these early passages led from the Santa Clarita Valley over the San Gabriel Mountains and then generally followed the canyon west, along today's SR 138 to Cuesta Viego (Old Grand) (now Interstate 5) to reach areas to the north (Earle 2002; McIntyre 2002).

Soledad Canyon, at one time called Williamson Pass, was discovered by a railroad surveying party led by Lieutenant Williamson in 1853 (Earle 2003). The pass provided access into the eastern Antelope Valley from the Santa Clarita Valley. The historic route then continued north heading towards Mojave before turning west to meet the Cuesta Viego and continuing into the San Joaquin Valley and points north. Today's SR 14 roughly follows this historic corridor. In 1876, Soledad Canyon became the route of the Southern Pacific Railroad for the San Joaquin Railroad, connecting the San Francisco and the Central Valley to the Los Angeles area through the Antelope Valley (Mason 2000).

Major passages of the time skirted the Antelope Valley proper but Sierra Highway, which began as a dirt pack-animal trail called Mint Canyon Road, linked the Santa Clarita Valley to the Antelope Valley (Harvey 2014). The road was widened in 1910 to make it suitable for two lanes of vehicular traffic, carrying people between Los Angeles and Lake Tahoe, through the Antelope Valley. In 1921, the route was renamed U.S. Route 6. As traffic increased, segments of the road were widened and realigned for safety (David Earle, personal communication July 2014).

By the 1970s, the segment of U.S. Route 6 between Newhall Pass and Mojave was busy enough to warrant the construction of a new roadway (SR 14). Though discussed as early as the 1930s (Morris 1967), there did not appear to be a major need to improve transportation between Los Angeles and the Antelope Valley. The only segment of old U.S. Route 6 not signed as SR 14 is the segment of Sierra Highway from Solemint Junction to Red Rover Mine Road near Acton (Harvey 2014). Sierra Highway still holds memories and historic remnants of the old U.S. Route 6 as it traverses the Antelope Valley. In 1941, the completion of the Angeles Crest Highway (SR 2) over the San Gabriel Mountains became a faster route into the San Gabriel Valley.

WAVES OF SETTLEMENT

Isolated geographically, the Antelope Valley experienced waves of settlement more than other areas, such as the Victor Valley. Settlement began slowly with transient cattle and sheep herders in the area's expansive valleys that are dotted with natural springs. The first population boom in the Antelope Valley did not occur until the 1880s and lasted until the mid-1900s due to the railroad rate wars that brought people east to California and then north, who were hoping to cash in on the advertised cheap land prices (Earle 2003). Unfortunately, the abundant rains of the era ended and the ensuing drought in the mid-1900s drove people away, leaving homes and property empty.

By the end of the nineteenth century good fortune, and fortune hunters, began to return to the Antelope Valley, brought by news of gold discoveries (Earle 2003). Although not a boom, the new influx allowed some growth to the Antelope Valley. The completion of Mint Canyon Highway in 1921 (Sierra Highway) brought more people into the area and businesses expanded along the highway (Settle 1975:11). One-room school houses were replaced by a larger two-story building and the Antelope Valley College had its first graduating class in 1931 (Settle 1975:12). New minor gold discoveries throughout the valley attracted more miners.

In early years of the twentieth century, the water holes around the dry lakebeds in the northern Antelope Valley were used by ranchers for their annual round-up. During the Prohibition Era, the area was home to bootleggers (Settle 1975:53). One large underground still owned by Dan Murphy supplied much of the alcohol to Los Angeles area speakeasies. By the 1930s a new use for the dry lakebeds was realized by the Army Air Corps and facilities to support the Air Corps were established (Settle 1975). Originally Muroc Army Airfield, now Edwards Air Force Base, and the incoming troops and demand for military support services, like Plant 42, created a new impetus for growth, particularly after World War II and extending into the 1960s. The population of "Antelope Township" increased from 7.729 in 1940 to 16,084 in 1940 (U.S. Census 1952). Growth leveled off somewhat and it was not until the housing boom throughout the country in the late 1980s and early 1990s that population again expanded in the Antelope Valley. As prices increased and the housing supply decreased, people began moving into the small desert towns. The population in Lancaster increased 102 percent and in Palmdale 460 percent. After the housing market crashed, people remained in the valley, still holding onto the promise of affordable housing. Since the 1990s growth in the area has been slight.

Another boon to settlement was The Small Tract Act (STA), passed by congress in 1938 that created prospects for the average person to own land (Jackrabbit Homestead 2009). As part of a strategy to dispose of "useless" federal land U.S. citizens could lease up to five acres of land and, if mandatory improvements were made, could file for a patent after purchasing the parcel for the appraised price (on average $10 to $20 an acre) at the regional land office (Jackrabbit Homestead 2009). Improvements included construction of a dwelling (Jackrabbit Homestead 2009). This land grab, referred to by some as "Jackrabbit Homesteading" was most popular in the Alaskan territory and the open western states (Jackrabbit Homestead 2009). The *Los Angeles Times* called the phenomena "one of the strangest land rushes in Southern California history" (Jackrabbit Homestead 2009). After the end of WWII the effects of the STA were more fully realized when building materials became readily available and gas and tire rationing had ended (Jackrabbit Homestead 2009). A 1958 Small Tracts brochure published by the Bureau of Land

Management (BLM) cautioned those interested that they alone, not the federal government, was responsible for constructing roads, providing utilities, or locating water (Jackrabbit Homestead 2009). The warning did not seem to discourage these *hearty* pioneers.

VICTOR VALLEY

Victor Valley is located in the southwestern part of San Bernardino County. It is north of the San Bernardino Mountains in the Mojave Desert and is approximately 85 miles northeast of the city of Los Angeles. Victor Valley is situated east of the Antelope Valley and north of the Cucamonga Valley. Originally Columbia Valley, the name was changed to Victor Valley, after the town of Victor (now city of Victorville).

There are five incorporated cities in Victor Valley, most of which have population of less than 100,000. Apple Valley and Victorville are the largest cities while Adelanto is the smallest. Additionally, Victor Valley is home to 15 unincorporated communities that each have populations of less than 20,000.

SETTLEMENT AND EARLY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mining, agriculture, and the presence of a military base all contributed to the development and prosperity of Victor Valley. Numerous Europeans passed through what would become Victor Valley during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but settlement did not occur until the middle of the nineteenth century (Archer 1989). The first European settlements in the valley were established by Mormons traveling from Utah in 1849 with hopes of establishing the church in the golden dreams of California (Mormon Pioneers n.d.). The Mormons established the community of San Bernardino in 1851 after purchasing Rancho San Bernardino (Lymann 2010). In the mid-1850s, after routes through the Cajon Pass were improved, a trade route between Southern California and Utah was established to bring goods to the Mormon settlement. The trade lasted until the late 1860s when increasingly frequent conflicts with Native Americans ended the route's use.

The discovery of gold in Holcomb Valley near Big Bear Lake in 1860 brought hundreds of prospectors to the high desert and San Bernardino Mountains (Vredenburgh 1992). Many of them passed through Victor, which was originally called Lane's Crossing (Lyman 2010). Copper and silver discoveries in the 1860s helped keep the momentum of settlement going strong.

The period from the late 1860s to the early 1880s saw the establishment of more permanent settlement in Victor Valley. In 1858, Aaron G. Lane came to the area and created the hamlet of "Lane's Crossing," which for many years provided shelter and supplies for people making the journey across the desert (Lyman 2010). Shortly after, the Southern Pacific Railroad established a repair shop and a post office at Lane's Crossing. A telegraph office was established at Victor when surveyors began working in the area for the creation of a railroad route for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (ATSF) in the 1880s. By 1885, the community was known as Victor, after Jacob Nash Victor, a construction superintendent for the California Southern Railroad, and had a railroad station, making it the area's main supply and shipping point.

The 1880s Southern California land boom extended to Victor. A news report from 1887 noted that "the desert is full of men. At Victor last evening four stage loads of land hunters came in with maps, surveyors, etc." (Lyman 2010). The mining industry, particularly the quarrying of granite, was the primary contributor to the town's economic growth. By 1888, Victor had a hotel, restaurant, blacksmith shop, livery stable, and general store.

After the arrival of the railroad through the valley, Victor became a supply hub for the area's mining camps and a local ore shipping center. On January 18, 1886, the grid pattern of the original town was created. In 1901, the U.S. Post Office changed the community's name from Victor to Victorville due to confusion with the community of Victor, Colorado (Archer 1989). The town grew rapidly in the first decade of the twentieth century, and locals constructed more residences on speculation to meet a need for housing.

Although the first cabin was built in Apple Valley in 1860 (Town of Apple Valley 2011). it was Ursula M. Poates, a real estate agent from Los Angeles, who focused attention on the community and avidly promoted the Victor-Apple Valley area in the early 1900s (Lyman 2010). First named Appleton Valley after Colonel Appleton, a Federal Army hero during the Civil War, Poates began to promote the area as Apple Valley. She had learned that the Appleton Land and Water Company had been formed to grow apples on the east side of the Mojave River and hoped to become known as "the apple-bearing belt of the county" (O'Rourke 2005).

In 1915, the present-day city of Adelanto was founded by Earl H. Richardson, the inventor of the Hotpoint Electric Iron (Adelanto n.d.). Located about 3 miles northwest of Victorville, the name Adelanto, which means "progress" or "to advance" in Spanish, was given to the post office that was established shortly after the town was subdivided. When Richardson sold his patent, he purchased a parcel of land in the Victor Valley for $75,000, drilled wells to irrigate fields of fruit trees for the construction of the planned community (Adelanto n.d.). Richardson's dreams of a master-planned community were not realized but it was his planning that laid the foundation for the city.

Adelanto continued to grow in the 1920s due to the expansion of the Southwestern Portland Cement Company, which had opened in Victorville in 1917 (Lyman 2010) and brought jobs to the valley. In addition, the town was a popular film location, especially for westerns, which helped support the economy through the Depression Era. The city of Victorville and other areas within the Victor Valley were the location of filming of more than 200 Hollywood movies between 1914 and 1937 (Federal Writers Program 1937).

A paved road through Victorville and nearby Hesperia from Cajon Pass was constructed in the mid-1920s. Before the road was paved, travelers headed southwest from Cajon Pass to Victorville were required to detour a mile to the east in order to reach Victorville. The new route ran parallel to the ATSF tracks and was designated U.S. Route 66 in 1926 (Galvin 2008). Route 66, one of the main arteries of the National Highway System between Chicago and California, was constructed along 7th Street and D Street through Victorville. The town thrived as a commercial center as a result of the automobile traffic.

The Victorville Army Air Field, completed in 1943, was established directly east of Adelanto. The Air Field contributed substantially to the community's residential and commercial growth (City of Adelanto 2011).

POST-WORLD WAR II DEVELOPMENT

The population of Victorville increased from 2,615 in 1940 to 3,241 in 1950. By 1957, the population had doubled to 6,793; in 1960, it was approximately 8,000 (Galvin 2008). The presence of Victorville Army Air Field contributed to rapid growth in Victorville after World War II. The immediate post-war years saw an influx of servicemen to the Victor Valley, and 1,500 more servicemen and their families arrived during the Korean War (Lyman 2010). A building boom ensued, and numerous housing developments were constructed. Developers, both local and from the Los Angeles area, subdivided land for new residences in the expanding community, which spread south along Route 66. As the town's housing spread southward, so did its commercial sector, though the older commercial center along 7th Street continued to prosper.

The post-war period's rapid growth raised discussions about incorporation, even though the town still had a relatively small population in the 1950s (Lyman 2010). By the end of the 1950s, however, continued rapid growth prompted further discussion. The City of Victorville was officially incorporated on September 21, 1962.

In 1945, Newton T. Bass and Bernard Westlund, founders of the Richland Oil Co., purchased over 6,000 acres from the Southern Pacific Railroad in the Victor Valley for a townsite (Lyman 2010). With their success in oil production they had enough capital to try out new endeavors. One of these was the 6,000 acres in Victor Valley, the foundation for today's community of Apple Valley. In the years after the initial purchase, Bass and Westlund would acquire a total of 25,000 acres in the Apple Valley area, where they decided to build an entire community (O'Rourke 2005). They employed real estate agents in Long Beach and the Los Angeles area. Agents often wore western attire to emphasize the character of the "Old West" that Bass and Westlund wanted to promote. They advertised their development, Apple Valley Ranchos, nationally in magazines. Interest quickly rose, and they hired experienced people for the marketing phase. They were the first and only real estate development firm to have an office at Disneyland, after it opened in 1955. The developers even imported apple orchards from Washington in order to bolster the image of Apple Valley, which no longer had apple orchards remaining in production (O'Rourke 2005). The first phase in the development with over 900 lots sold quickly in the first year, followed by 400 lots in 1947. The Apple Valley Inn, which housed the real estate office, was built in 1948 and a new school was built in 1949.

By 1966, Apple Valley had grown to a community of more than 11,000 people. To serve these residents, the Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company activated seven wells that serviced more than 200 miles of mains and a 1,500,000 gallon steel reservoir, reaching every subdivided lot.

In the 1980s, Dick Pearson, a teacher at Golden Gate College, and his students compiled a feasibility study that examined the possibility of incorporating Apple Valley (O'Rourke 2005). A draft was completed and in 1988, a vote of the area's residents resulted in 83 percent in favor of incorporation. Incorporated in 1988, the community retained use of the term "town" instead of

the usual "city" reference because the voters wanted the community to preserve its rural atmosphere.

MINING

The superlative combination of geography and geology in the Victor Valley was a boost to the early mining industry (Vredenburgh 1992). The earliest known gold discovery occurred in Bear Valley in 1854 and, although mining continued in the area on a small scale as a result of this find, it was the 1860 discovery of gold in Holcomb Valley that started a mining boom. In 1861, copper and silver were discovered not far from Lane's Crossing (Victorville) and the first mining district in Victor Valley was established (Lyman 2010). Additional discoveries in and near the Victor Valley led to the mining of various minerals, including limestone and tuff for cement.

Prior to the arrival of the railroads in the mid-1880s, the Gilmore–Wilton Company brought 60 Scandinavian stonecutters to work in the marble and granite quarries located throughout the valley. In addition to the granite paving blocks, curb stones and horse blocks were cut and polished in the town that became known as Victorville (Vredenburgh 1992). The town of Oro Grande, north of Victorville, was established because of profitable mining activity in the area in the 1880s (Lyman 2010). The limestone quarries at Oro Grande were opened around 1887, where two kilns produced lime for cement. At the turn of the twentieth century, there were eight small active quarries. At least quarry one produced limestone for refining sugar beets. In 1915, the California Portland Cement operations were established north of Victorville.

In 1926, the last gold rush in the Mojave Desert occurred not far from Kramer Hills northwest of Victorville (Vredenburgh 1992). In the mid-1950s, the establishment of the Permanente Cement Company plant in the Lucerne Valley and the Victorville lime rock quarry expanded the valley's industry (Vredenburgh 1992; Lyman 2010). Over the years, limestone proved to be more profitable than all of the combined proceeds from mining of precious metals . The manufacture of cement remains the most important industry in the valley (City of Victorville 2011).

AGRICULTURE AND RANCHING

Ranching in the Victor Valley began in the 1860s, focused on cattle herding as with much of Southern California. The cattle industry remained strong through the early twentieth century, and rodeos were a popular pastime. Increasing development and the growth of agriculture decreased the amount of land available for cattle grazing (Lyman 2010). In 1917, farmers around Victorville banded together to solve the destruction of crops by free-range cattle. A state law passed in 1920 required ranchers to keep cattle away from developed farmland. Although the law hurt cattle ranching in some areas, for the most part cattle ranching continued to flourish in the valley. Rodeos remained popular into the 1930s and 1940s, and ranching remains in the area today.

Guest ranches flourished in the Victor Valley after World War I into the 1950s (Thompson n.d.). One of these, The Yucca Loma Ranch, had 19 buildings on 1,300 acres of land and lured the rich and famous to Apple Valley. Clark Gable and Carole Lombard were among the list of frequent guests. David Manners, a 1920s movie star, later moved to the ranch permanently (Lyman 2010). Others guest ranches included Cal Godshall's "C Bar G" Ranch, Al Mendel's "Circle M," the "Lazy W Ranch," the Kemper Campbell Ranch, the Three Sage Hens, and McCarthy's

(Thompson n.d.). After McCarthy and his wife divorced, he opened another ranch called "Mac's Dude Ranch."

Murray's Ranch, also known as the "The Overall Wearing Dude Ranch," was the area's first African-American Dude Ranch (Thompson n. d.). In fact, during its heyday in the 1940s and 1950s, the facility was advertised as the "Only Negro Owned Dude Ranch in the World." Nolie and Lela Murray initially bought the 40-acre property in 1922 for $100 and by 1930 the ranch had about 30 buildings, including cabins, stables, and main house (Clarke 2012). In addition to hosting celebrities of all ethnicities, Murray's served as the set for two of the world's only black singing cowboy movies ("The Bronze Buckaroo" and "Harlem Rides the Range"). In the November 15, 1937 issue of Life Magazine, the ranch gained national celebrity when photographers in town to cover the huge rodeo hosted by the ranch snapped photos of Joe Louis at the ranch (Thompson n.d.). During this period in American history, those of African descent were not welcome as overnight guests at the other ranches and Caucasians who stayed at Murray's found themselves ostracized at other ranches. When Murray was ready to retire, he sold his ranch to Pearl Bailey and her husband Louis Bellson. In 1988 the ranch and all its buildings were donated to the Apple Valley Fire Department to be used in training exercises. All that remains are the stories and photographs.

Similar to the Antelope Valley, agriculture in Victor Valley thrived beginning in the latter part of the nineteenth century, attracting homesteaders and farmers who raised grapes, pears and apples, which in turn were converted into cider and grape juice (Lyman 2010). The towns of Victorville and Adelanto, with their abundance of water and rich soil, also produced large amounts of alfalfa (City of Victorville 2011).

During World War I (1914-1918), hundreds of orchards were left unattended as a result of the military conscription of many farmers. After the war ended and the farming labor force returned, the 1920s proved to be a decade of prosperity for the area and its large, commercial apple growers who began to diversify and produce a variety of deciduous crops, including pears, peaches, and cherries (O'Rourke 2005). Victorville's deciduous fruit industry continued to expand in the 1920s, and by the middle of the decade its production of apples and pears increased rapidly.

During the Depression Era, the demand for apples took a drastic downturn. With the fruit market at rock-bottom prices and a rise in diseases, the orchards that had once blanketed the valley's entire landscape began to die off. Victorville turned to growing alfalfa and raising poultry to sustain its economy (Lyman 2010).

After the Depression, water rates went up subsequent to a switch from fuel-powered pumps to electric motor wells. These factors, as well as competition with crops from Washington and British Columbia, negatively affected the area's apple industry, and residents began leaving the area (O'Rourke 2005). The onset of a pear blight that also affected apples further hurt the industry. Frost, scorching heat, and hail in the 1940s spelled the end of the apple industry in the valley.

MILITARY AND AEROSPACE

In 1941, initial construction started on the 5,062-acre Victorville Army Air Field base. The base was renamed George Air Force Base in 1950 after Brigadier General Harold H. George, a hero of World War II. The base was completed in 1943 and its mission was to provide training for air crews and maintenance personnel. It employed approximately 6,000 civilian and military personnel, which dramatically increased the population in the area and led to a residential development boom (Lyman 2010). The base was deactivated after World War II, and used mainly to store surplus aircraft. It was reactivated again at the outbreak of the Korean War I 1950, and became one of the significant contributing factors to the valley's development during the post-World War II period. Repair of buildings that were hastily constructed during World War II and runway construction employed lots of civilians. The base remained an active pilot training facility until the late 1980s (Lyman 2010).

George Air Force Base was deactivated in 1992 under the umbrella of the Base Closure and Realignment Act, which was passed in 1990. The City of Victorville annexed four-fifths of the acreage and it was renamed the Southern California Logistics Airport (SCLA). SCLA is a 2,500-acre world class aviation and air cargo facility that boasts a primary runway length of 15,050 feet and a second 9,100-foot runway (City of Victorville 2011).

TRANSPORTATION

One of the earliest known routes into the Victor Valley, called the Mojave Road, was first used by Native American groups as part of an extensive trading network that traversed the desert west to the Pacific Coast (Rae 1989:20). As early explorers and trappers, immigrants, military transports, and horse thieves used this trail, some stopped and scattered settlements along the trail were established. In the desert, the trail spans from the Fort Mohave Indian Reservation on the Colorado River to the historic remnants of Camp Cady near Barstow. In the 1850s the trail developed into a wagon road that made migration and transportation into California more accessible. The popularity of the trail never ceased and around 1913, portions of the trail became part of the National Old Trails Highway, an early graveled automobile route. Around the 1930s, the National Old Trails Highway was paved and became U.S. Route 66 (see below).

The Old Spanish Trail, also known as the Old Mormon Road, was traversed by Colonel Pedro Fages during a search for deserters from the Spanish Army in 1772. This trail was also used by Spanish Franciscan friar, José Zalvidea, in 1806 and Jedidiah Smith in 1827. Originally a Native American trail, the route runs from Santa Fe, New Mexico through the American Southwest, diverging into other trails along the way before converging again in the Mojave Desert (The Old Spanish Trail n.d.). The trail became the fifteenth National Historic Trail when it was adopted by Congress in November of 1946. The trail, though likely in use for thousands of years, was successfully opened in 1829 when the paths were cleared and improved. The new path improved trade between the United States and Mexico via Santa Fe and enhanced the commercial traffic between Santa Fe and Los Angeles. In 1844 John C. Fremont referred to this route as the Old Spanish Trail and the name stuck. After the war with Mexico ended in 1848, new trails that were more accessible and easier to travel were opened and the Old Spanish Trail faded from popular use.

The Stoddard Wells Road was built in 1876 by Lafayette Mecham, as an alternative route to the Daggett area. Originally a wagon road, it was subsequently utilized as a secondary route to Barstow/Daggett by automobiles as an alternative to the National Old Trails Highway along the Mojave River. In the early 1920s, the Stoddard Wells Road was actually determined to be in better condition than the much more heavily traveled National Old Trails Highway. Stoddard Wells Road, between Dale Evans Parkway and near the Mojave River (northern and southern termini of alignment surveyed), consists of a paved (asphalt) roadway alignment that varies between two to four lanes in width. The majority of the alignment consists of two lanes of travelway. Stoddard Wells Road was a dirt alignment from Victorville to Daggett from 1876 until at least 1931. By 1941, the southern portion of the alignment (to 5 miles north of Victorville) had been surfaced with a fuel oil mix.

Although already inhabited and flourishing with a ranching and mining economy, Victor Valley benefitted from the coming of the railroad, which contributed to its growth and prosperity. The influx of people that came by rail came to buy cheap land and settled the open desert places. The ATSF was chartered in February 1859 and was one of the larger railroads in the United States. In 1995, the ATSF merged with the Burlington Northern to become the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (Britannica 2014). To create a demand for its services, the railroad established real estate offices to sell farm land. The land had been acquired by land grants awarded by Congress to the railroads to help settle the West. By 1885 the rails came through Victorville, then known as Lane's Crossing. The original alignment through Victorville has been washed out due to flooding; although rebuilt close by, only the berm remains.

Around 1914 the portion of the Old Mojave Road through the Victor Valley became part of the National Old Trails Highway (see early history above). After being paved in the 1930s, it was designated as part Route of 66, also known as the Mother Road (Figure3). This popular automobile road established in 1926 and ran from Chicago, Illinois to California, covering a total of 2,448 miles (Route 66 n.d.). Throughout its relatively short history, the road was constantly undergoing changes and realignments and newer highways were bypassing the alignment. Parts of the route were swallowed up by these new highways though portions of the original road remain sporadically spaced throughout the country. A roughly 15-mile segment of the road just north of Victorville remains in use. Along this 15-mile stretch of road, lying between U.S. 395 and Interstate 15, are the weathered remnants of several businesses popular during the road's heyday, such as Emma Jean's restaurant (established in 1947) , businesses that define courageous spirit of both Route 66 and the Victor Valley.

WAVES OF SETTLEMENT

Unlike the Antelope Valley, the Victor Valley is situated in a large open plain traversed by several major routes, including the Old Spanish Trail, also known as the Old Mormon Road, and the Mojave Road. Therefore, the valley's population did not experience the same boom and bust extremes as the Antelope Valley.

Minor booms in population occurred as miners came and went; chasing the golden dreams that defined California in the 1850s and the Mojave region through the early 1900s. However, ranching, and to a smaller extent, agriculture had a foothold in the Victor Valley. When the

railroad arrived in the 1880s, more people saw an opportunity for cheap land and the valley experienced its first population boom.

The Small Tract Act (STA) was passed by Congress in 1938 thereby opening up prospects for the average person to own land (Jackrabbit Homestead 2009). As part of a strategy to dispose of "useless" federal land, U.S. citizens could lease up to five acres of land and, if mandatory improvements were made, could file for a patent after purchasing the parcel for the appraised price (on average $10 to $20 an acre) at the regional land office (Jackrabbit Homestead 2009). Improvements included construction of a dwelling (Jackrabbit Homestead 2009). This land grab, referred to by some as "Jackrabbit Homesteading" was most popular in the Alaskan territory and the open western states (Jackrabbit Homestead 2009). The *Los Angeles Times* called the phenomena "one of the strangest land rushes in Southern California history" (Jackrabbit Homestead 2009). After the end of WWII the effects of the STA were more fully realized when building materials became readily available and gas and tire rationing had ended. A 1958 Small Tracts brochure published by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) cautioned those interested that they alone, not the federal government, was responsible for constructing roads, providing utilities, or locating water. The warning did not seem to discourage these *hearty* pioneers.

The opening of Victorville Army Air Field (later George Air Force Base) in the 1940s provided an opportunity for growth with the introduction of military and associated civilian employment. Between the years 1940 and 1950 population in the valley increased from 2,615 to 5,824 (U.S. Census 1952). Conversely, closure of the base in 1992 marked an economic decline for the valley since this event was coupled with the beginning of the end of the housing boom in the late 1980s. In early 2000 and until the crash in 2008, with housing prices soaring again and people desperate for affordable homes,the population increased yet again and Victorville was named the second fastest growing city in the United States (City of Victorville n.d.). Although population has increased slightly between 2010 and 2013 (Victorville Census n.d.), the valley is waiting for its next big settlement wave.

SUMMARY OF POSSIBLE THEMES FOR BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES

Theme, Time, and PlaceThe themes, time periods, and places (Antelope Valley, Victor Valley) important for the Project Area have been identified in this Historic Overview. Table 4 presents the themes, time periods, and relevant property types associated with the themes. The property types include built environment resources likely to be encountered within the defined APE.

Table 4. Summary of Themes, Periods of Significance, and Property Types

Theme	Periods of Significance	Associated Property Types
Transportation	1776-1969	Trails, roads, railroads, highways
Mining	1850s- 1969	Quarries, mill buildings, ore chutes, haul roads, mines, adits, prospect pits, trails, tailing

Theme	Periods of Significance	Associated Property Types
		piles, wasterock piles, camps
Agriculture and Ranching	1850s-1969	Homesteads, residential, barn, outbuildings, corrals, ponds, overthrows, pastures, cultivated fields, water conveyances, wells
Development	1870s-1969	Commercial, industrial, residential buildings, roads, highways, railroads, transmission lines, telephone lines, water conveyances, reservoirs
Military/ Aerospace	1930s-1969	Roads, railroads, bombing ranges, barracks, airstrips, military base, aircraft plants,
Waves of Settlement	1850s-1969	Residential, commercial, institutional buildings; farms, homesteads, ranches, water conveyances, roads, trails

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CONTEXT

The project area transects four small cities, towns and communities within the Western Mojave Desert that will be affected, either directly or indirectly by the current proposed project. These are Palmdale, on the west, then Adelanto, Victorville, and Apple Valley, as one moves east within the project area. Although all areas are affected by Transportation, Mining, Agriculture and Ranching, Waves of Settlement, Development, and Military and Aerospace influences, the characteristics of settlements in rural desert regions, as well as the people who choose to settle there, are special.

This study will address the themes listed above and in Table 5, and provide research questions for each theme, that are used to measure the potential for the recorded archaeological resources of historic age to yield important information. In this way, the resources can be evaluated under NRHP criteria A, B, C, and especially Criterion D, for Section 106 and CEQA purposes.

The themes are presented below in chronological order, meaning that the themes represented in the area earliest in time, beginning with the historic period, are discussed first, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Themes and Periods of Significance

TIME PERIOD	1776-1850	1851-1875	1876-1905	1906-1928	1929-1938	1939-1945	1946-1969
Theme							
Transportation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mining		X	X	X	X		X
Agriculture/Ranching		X	X	X	X	X	X
Waves of Settlement		X	X	X		X	X
Development			X	X	X	X	X
Military/Aerospace						X	X

THEME 1. TRANSPORTATION

As discussed in the Historic Overview, transportation was the earliest activity in the area in historic times, as practiced by Euroamericans, at least. Native American trails were already well-established through the western Mojave Desert. Beginning with the Spanish, such trails were utilized, and continued in use by frontiersmen, gold-seekers, Mormons, and settlers. The eastern part of the project area is within an active travel corridor. Many of the prehistoric trails, historic roads, and modern highways pass through Victorville from the Cajon Pass, just to the south. The theme is an important one for the project area.

In order to assess transportation-related cultural resources within the Project Area for significance in regard to the NRHP and in regard to CEQA, particularly in regard to Criterion D and Criterion 4, the following research questions are put forth.

Research Questions Related to Transportation

- What is the age of the transportation type being recorded and what, if any changes were made in its alignment and use?
- Specifically, when was the road/railroad opened, used, was it expanded or realigned to meet needs of the growing community?
- How was town layout shaped by outlying contacts, transportation routes, and avenues of supply? Specifically, did new transportation means and corridors change business and habitation concentration centers in the area, increase population, and benefit growth in the area?
- How were transportation corridors influenced by geological features and what physical changes were made to modify the original site? Specifically, what changes to the natural environment (i.e. road cuts, tunnels, etc.) were made to facilitate the construction of the route?

Data Needs

To answer such questions, one must have sufficient information from the site, from documentary sources, and from similar sites that can be compared.

Archaeological Needs. These include the presence of linear and other features with identifiable functions and periods of use, such as pavement, compacted earth, railroad berm, or tracks. Other needed elements include structural, landscape (planted trees), or transportation-related features such as signs, painted legends on pavement, painted lines, turnouts, tunnels, bridges, culverts, sidings, water tanks, scales, and other resources that provide clues as to their function.

Artifact Needs. Artifacts that are associated with identifiable features and that are temporally diagnostic are helpful.

Primary Documentary Sources. A great variety of sources can contribute to questions about transportation, such as maps, property maps, historic accounts, town histories, records of growth patterns, newspaper accounts, diaries by travelers, engineering records, construction records, and railroad records, among others.

THEME 2. MINING

Mining defines the early years of California history. In the Antelope and Victor valleys, mining was an early motivating factor in their settlement and new and exhausted veins contributed to the ebbs and flows of settlement. As previously noted, gold, barium, borax, copper, silver, limestone, granite, and other rocks, minerals, and metals have been mined in the area. Questions related to mining properties are listed below. Caltrans' (Caltrans 2008) research for mining properties was consulted for this research design.

Research Questions Related to Mining Technology

- What can this site tell us about the patterns of settlement and industry in the area? Specifically, how long was this site in use and was it used continuously or sporadically over one or multiple periods of time? (Caltrans 2008:121, 140)
- To what degree does the property's design and layout affect its operation and how was it built?
- Specifically, what are the associated features that supported the mining operations and was the construction expedient, hastily built or purposefully engineered with prior knowledge of the topography and geology of the site?
- What was the groundcover preceding the mineral rush and how was this affected by initial settlement? Specifically, how did the activities on site affect the native plants and what role, if any, did introduction of non-native plants (i.e. Tamarisk trees) have on the native plant communities.
- How would the technologies used at this location have compared with those available elsewhere at the time? (Caltrans 2008:121, 140)
- What environmental pollution was created by this property? Specifically, did the technology involved in mining at this location utilize environmental pollutants such as arsenic and what does that tell us about the type of mining being done?.

Data Needs

To answer such questions, one must have sufficient information from the site, from documentary sources, and from similar sites that can be compared.

Archaeological Needs. These include the presence of features and deposits with identifiable functions and periods of use; features that can be identified with temporal construction technologies and engineering technologies; comprehensive mapping of the site and its features; recording of geological features; recording of native plant communities for the region; mapping of the site and cultural landscape associated with the site.

Artifact Needs. Artifacts must be present that are associated with identifiable features, that are present in sufficient number and variety to reflect site activities and time period, and that reflect specific types of activities.

Primary Documentary Sources. A great variety of sources can contribute to questions about mining technology, such as mining journal articles, mine and mill records, mining claims, legal records, research into the construction and operations of mines in the area, newspaper accounts, maps, letters, geological reports and maps of the surrounding areas that record mineral deposits, soil type, and geologic formations.

THEME 3. AGRICULTURE AND RANCHING

As discussed in the Historic Overview, ranching and farming were both pursued in the Antelope and Victor valleys, with cattle and sheep grazing and some farming happening in both places as early as the 1850s and 1860s. Over time, alfalfa, grapes, and deciduous fruit trees became successful and abundant crops which faced hard times in the 1930s. Through ups and downs due to drought, bad weather, high energy costs, and disease, people in Antelope, Victor, and Apple Valley continue to grow various crops to the present day. And cattle ranching is still pursued as a livelihood by a few residents of the area.

In order to assess farming- and ranching-related cultural resources within the Project Area for significance in regard to the NRHP and CEQA, particularly in regard to Criterion D and Criterion 4, the following research questions are put forth. They provide a framework within which to consider and evaluate historic archaeological resources according to particular times, places, functions, and themes. In the desert valleys of interest here, agricultural pursuits took place over many decades. Archaeological sites dating to those time periods are of greater interest for the purposes of this study.

For groups such as the Germans and Swiss farmers from the Midwest, their efforts failed and were very short-lived. Others lasted much longer. Mormons settled in Victor Valley for a time. So, basic information is important to know about the farming and ranching sites in order to learn who occupied the sites and when, and what they were raising. How did they manage to farm or ranch for as long as they did? The issues and some of the questions presented below are taken from Caltrans's Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties (Caltrans 2007).

Research Questions Related to Site Structure and Land Use Patterns

- How is the property organized, in terms of where structures, features, and parcels of land are placed? (Caltrans 2007:184)
- What do these reveal about the philosophy and approach used by those operating at the site in the past? (Caltrans 2007:184)
- Do the physical remains reflect continuity or change in approach over time? (Caltrans 2007:184)
- Are specialized work areas apparent, that suggest organization of labor along lines of gender or ethnicity or age? (Caltrans 2007:185)
- Is use of the property more generalized or more specialized? (Caltrans 2007:185)
- Does physical or documentary evidence indicate that the size of the property became smaller or larger over time and how does that fit into trends of land ownership over time? (Caltrans 2007:185)

Data Needs

To answer such questions, one must have sufficient information from the site, from documentary sources, and from similar sites that can be compared.

Archaeological Needs. These include the presence of "features and deposits with identifiable functions and periods of use; undisturbed land where past remains may have survived; hollow, refuse-filled features with distinguishable depositional integrity and identifiable association…" (Caltrans 2007:185). Other resources include structural, landscape (planted trees), or artifact-rich features distributed horizontally that can shed light on spatial organization, patterned and discrete refuse pits, and structures that provide clues as to their function.

Artifact Needs. Artifacts must be present that are associated with identifiable features, that are present in sufficient number and variety to reflect site activities and time period, and that reflect specific types of activities.

Primary Documentary Sources. A great variety of sources can contribute to questions about site structure and land use, such as deeds, water rights, probate records, newspaper accounts, maps, letters, diaries, census records, genealogies, and oral histories, among many others.

Contextual Sources. Similar sites, properties of similar size, information about size and wealth ranges for properties of similar type, and strategies that can be compared with the site in question (Caltrans 2007:185).

Research Questions Related to Household Composition and Lifeways

The farms and ranches of Antelope Valley and Victor Valley were, for the most part, small operations, especially during the 1800s. People of different ethnic, regional, religious, or economic backgrounds tried their hand at farming and ranching. Over time, some grew large, but many were beaten down by drought, plant disease, or economics. Each agricultural or ranching family or group had to adapt in some way to survive or else give up this lifestyle and occupation. Studying households and lifeways is one way to get at a fine-grained study of individual families and groups.

- How can individual behaviors at such sites be identified and interpreted? (Caltrans 2007:196)
- How are age and gender roles reflected by site occupants? (Caltrans 2007:196)
- Is there evidence for group/family needs having greater priority than individual needs or wants and what do these indicated about the household? (Caltrans 2007:196)
- How was the management of the household affected by religion, ethnicity, or regional cultural differences? (Caltrans 2007:196)
- Can one distinguish public from private space at the site, and what would that distinction indicate? (Caltrans 2007:196)

Data Needs

To answer such questions, one must have sufficient information from the site, from documentary sources, and from similar sites.

Archaeological Needs. These include the presence of "hollow, refuse-filled features with distinguishable depositional integrity and a wide variety of identifiable associations, deposits with sufficient quantity and variety of materials to support statistically valid analyses…family burial plot…" (Caltrans 2007:196). Other resources include structural, landscape (planted trees), or artifact-rich features distributed horizontally that can shed light on spatial organization, patterned and discrete refuse pits, and specialized features or activity areas such as "outdoor ovens, kitchen gardens, smokehouses, saunas/baths, cellars/cold storage areas.." (Caltrans 2007:196), blacksmith shops, and the like.

Artifact Needs. Artifacts must be present that are associated with "medicines indicative of health, hidden items indicative of surreptitious behavior; artifacts attributable to specific gender or age groups; materials that are not specific to a particular social group; evidence of modification of artifacts (Caltrans 2007:197)

- *Primary Documentary Sources*. A great variety of sources can contribute to questions about household composition and lifeways, such as deeds, probate records, newspaper accounts, letters, diaries, census records, genealogies, church or school records, fraternal organization membership lists, Bureau of Indian Affairs records, and many others (Caltrans 2007:196).

- *Contextual Sources.* Here, oral histories, social history, other cultural resources studies of similar site types, and studies of agricultural history from the perspective of gender are needed (Caltrans 2007:197).

- *Ecofact Needs.* Faunal and floral remains, as well as parasite evidence, can suggest dietary preferences, such as wild versus domestic animal and plant foods (Caltrans 2007:197).

THEME 4. DEVELOPMENT

As with all of the themes presented here, they are all inter-related in reality, but have been identified as separate entities in order to facilitate field recording, identification, and evaluation of historic-age cultural resources. The Development theme involves early settlement, the arrival

and impact of the railroad, housing and agricultural booms, mining, the establishment of military facilities nearby, the growth of tourism, and the popularity of the automobile in the twentieth century. So within this theme, which encompasses settlement activities from the 1880s to the present, Development from the 1880s through 1969 is lumped together. Research questions posed here, and their data needs have been taken from the Caltrans document *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Townsite Properties in California* (Caltrans 2010).

Research Questions Related to Townsite Establishment and Evolution

As noted in the Historic Overview, there are currently 24 towns and cities in Antelope Valley and 20 towns and cities in Victor Valley. Settlement first began in the 1850s, but no towns were established until the railroads were established through the area, in 1876. The railroads (the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe), then, greatly influenced the location, orientation, name, and sustainability of towns and cities in the area. Other influences such as availability of water, fertility of the land, access to other natural resources, land ownership, and important industries also are significant forces in creation of a townsite.

- What is the relationship between the archaeological and documentary evidence of initial town layout? (Caltrans 2010:146)
- To what degree did preexisting conditions influence development within the Antelope and Victor valleys (Caltrans 2010:146)?
- Can stages in development be discerned through the archaeological evidence and historical context of townsite creation (Caltrans 2010:146)?
- How did urban places (mainly Lancaster, Palmdale, and Victorville) relate to their larger zones of influence during the frontier and succeeding stages of development (Caltrans 2010:146)?
- To what extent does the physical layout of the town reflect the vision proposed by townsite boosters (Caltrans 2010:146)? How can this feature contribute to our understanding of the scope of community acceptance and participation in municipal improvements (e.g., the rate at which individual property owners comply with requirements to tie into municipal sewer lines)?
- What implications did the placement of fences, buildings, and landscaping have for modes of social interaction (Caltrans 2010:146)?

Data Needs

To answer such questions, one must have sufficient information from the site, from documentary sources, and from comparative studies.

Archaeological Needs. These include the presence of features such as original streets and blocks, original and modified property boundaries; features reflecting early community key elements such as school buildings, city hall, jail, courthouse, railroad station, parks, churches, fraternal lodges, commercial buildings; evidence of land subdivision such as survey markers or benchmarks; evidence of avoidance of natural features for town development purposes, evidence of purposeful modification of natural features; landscape (planted trees) features; evidence of changes in street patterns and town layout in later years; evidence of infrastructure elements such as transmission lines, telephone lines, water lines, alleys, curbs, and sidewalks.

Artifact Needs. Artifacts associated with features that are diagnostic in terms of function and/or time are helpful.

Primary Documentary Sources. A great variety of sources can contribute to questions about townsite establishment and evolution and infrastructure development, such as maps, parcel maps, newspaper accounts, letters, diaries, census records, early descriptions of the environment before or shortly after establishment, city and county tax, annexation, planning, meeting, and other documents, early sketches, road maps, documentation of previous floods, fires, or other natural disasters; records of primary industries and businesses over time

Contextual Sources. Regional histories, histories of rival towns, documented state and regional trends in townsite development during the same time periods,

THEME 5. MILITARY AND AEROSPACE

The United States Army has had a presence in the region since 1854, when Fort Tejon was established, to the present day, represented by Edwards Air Force Base, near Lancaster, and George Air Force Base, near Victorville. Fort Tejon was located on the Grapevine, adjacent to present-day I-5, and approximately 35 miles northwest of Palmdale. The fort was active from 1854 until 1864. In 1860, Camp Cady was established 20 miles east of Barstow, near the Mojave River Road, and was abandoned in 1871. This was some 85 miles to the northeast.

Since only twentieth century and later military presence is relevant to the Antelope and Victor valleys, only those bases and plants in those valleys are considered for the following research questions. Edwards AFB is 13 miles northeast of Lancaster, and Air Force Plant 42 is 2 miles north of Palmdale. Both are still active. Plant 42 was established in 1935, prior to World War II, and is a separate component of Edwards AFB. Within 4 miles of Victorville is George AFB, which was established in 1943 and deactivated in 1992. The Project's APE transects portions of both George AFB on the east and Air Force Plant 42 on the west.

Research Questions Related to World War II/Korean War Military Presence

- Are World War II era structures, features, buildings, and other remains present?
- What do these reveal about the philosophy and approach to war of the U.S. government during the 1940s?
- Do the physical remains reflect continuity or change in approach over time?
- Is use of the property more generalized or more specialized?

Data Needs

To answer such questions, one must have sufficient information from the site, from documentary sources, and from similar sites that can be compared.

Archaeological Needs. These include the presence of features and deposits with identifiable functions and periods of use; buildings of mid-20th century age; specialized objects or structures, features distributed horizontally that can shed light on spatial organization.

Artifact Needs. Artifacts must be present that are associated with identifiable features, that are present in sufficient number and variety to reflect site activities and time period, and that reflect specific types of activities.

Primary Documentary Sources. A variety of sources can contribute to questions about World War II/Korean War military presence, such as newspaper accounts, maps, letters, diaries, photographs, army and air force records, oral histories.

Contextual Sources. Histories of other World War II military bases in Southern California, regional histories.

Research Questions Related to Post World War II/Korean War Military Presence

- Are post World War II/Korean War era structures, features, buildings, and other remains present?
- What do these reveal about the philosophy and approach to war of the U.S. government during the 1960s and 1970s?
- Do the physical remains reflect continuity or change in approach over time?
- Is use of the property more generalized or more specialized?
- Does physical or documentary evidence indicate that the size of the property became smaller or larger over time?

Data Needs

To answer such questions, one must have sufficient information from the site, from documentary sources, and from similar sites that can be compared.

Archaeological Needs. These include the presence of features and deposits with identifiable functions and periods of use; buildings of 1960s-1970s age; specialized objects or structures, features distributed horizontally that can shed light on spatial organization.

Artifact Needs. Artifacts must be present that are associated with identifiable features, that are present in sufficient number and variety to reflect site activities and time period, and that reflect specific types of activities.

Primary Documentary Sources. A variety of sources can contribute to questions about post-World War II/Korean War military presence, such as newspaper accounts, maps, letters, diaries, photographs, air force records and movies, oral histories, and others.

Research Questions Related to the Aerospace Industry

- Are structures, features, buildings, and other remains present?
- What do these reveal about the philosophy and approach to war of the U.S. government during the Cold War?
- Do the physical remains reflect specialization in facilities and in technology?
- Is use of the property more generalized or more specialized?

Data Needs
To answer such questions, one must have sufficient information from the site, from documentary sources, and from similar sites that can be compared.

Archaeological Needs. These include the presence of features and deposits with identifiable functions and periods of use; buildings of mid- to late- 20th century age; specialized objects or structures, features distributed horizontally that can shed light on spatial organization.

Artifact Needs. Artifacts must be present that are associated with identifiable features, that are present in sufficient number and variety to reflect site activities and time period, and that reflect specific types of activities.

Primary Documentary Sources. A variety of sources can contribute to questions about the aerospace industry, such as newspaper accounts, magazine accounts, maps, letters, photographs, army and air force records, oral histories, government contracts, private company contracts, documentary films.

THEME 6. WAVES OF SETTLEMENT

Research Questions Related to Waves of Settlement

- How did early land use vary from place to place and year to year and how was it affected by the various ebb and flow in settlement patterns? Specifically, how did changing land use, such as moving from mining to ranching to urban areas or mining to homesteading, affect settlement patterns.

- Is there evidence of changing environmental patterns in vegetation and topography between settlement booms? Specifically, how did land use, focusing on periods of lower population, affect the vegetation and topography of the site? Did native plants, non-native plants or a combination take over and did sediments change landforms created during occupation of the site (i.e. reservoirs filled in, berms lowered, etc).

- Can particular ethnic groups be identified with ebbs and flows in settlement in the region? Specifically, is there a correspondence between the ebbs and flows of settlement in the region and the diversity, or lack thereof, in ethnic populations.

- Did the U.S. Small Tract Act of 1938 influence mid-twentieth century settlement in Antelope and Victor Valleys? If so, how is this reflected and what were the results?

Data Needs
To answer such questions, one must have sufficient information from the site, from documentary sources, and from similar sites that can be compared.

Archaeological Needs. These include site recordation documenting varieties of land use, documenting site features, vegetation (native versus cultivated), features indicative of function.

Artifact Needs. Artifacts that are associated with identifiable features, that are ethnic identity and time markers, and that are functionally diagnostic.

Primary Documentary Sources. Research into time periods of land use and thorough documentation of associated site features and vegetation, dependent on primary documents such as BLM GLO maps, patent records, property maps, historic accounts, genealogies, newspaper accounts, U.S. census records,

Contextual Sources. Similar sites in the region

DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The historic-era cultural resources recorded within the project APE include archaeological and built environment resources, found within urban and rural settings in the Antelope and Victor valleys. They are also located in two different counties, with those in the western portion in Los Angeles County, and those in the east, in San Bernardino County. Residential, religious, industrial, and commercial buildings are scattered within the towns of Palmdale, Adelanto, Victorville, and Apple Valley, while others stand outside those communities. Standing buildings within the APE are few between towns.

The project's single family dwellings were constructed mostly from about 1918 to 1962. Commercial buildings date mostly in the 1960s, all of which are in Palmdale or Adelanto. One commercial building that later became a religious building dates to 1960. Other built environment resources within the APE include infrastructural, linear resources, such as railroads, highways, historic trails, and transmission lines, which are common within and between communities. These date from the early 1900s through the 1960s. The APE transects a major prehistoric/historic travel corridor through which most of the roads and railroads pass, primarily transecting Victorville.

The environment within which the Project lies is a high desert one, within the Western Mojave Desert. All of the terrain is open and arid, with sparse native plant life. Historic-age archaeological resources in the project area include building remnants, debris scatters and clusters, water systems, associated with early to mid-twentieth century farming efforts, with post-World War II small tract homesteading, with transmission line construction, and with roadside dumping of refuse.

PROPERTIES WITHIN THE APE

A total of 69 built, historical archaeological and multicomponent resources are within the APE. These include four multi-component, 19 historical archaeological sites, and 46 built environment sites (Table 6).

The 46 built resources includes five previously determined eligible (the National Old Trails Highway, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, Boulder Transmission Line, Edison Company Boulder Dam Transmission Line, and Southern California Edison Kramer-Victorville Power Lines and Towers), eleven built resources previously recommended not eligible and thirty unevaluated (Table 7). All 19 historical archaeological resources are unevaluated (Table 8). One multicomponent site, P-19-004366, was previously tested and recommended not eligible. The other three are unevaluated (Table 8).

Table 6. Summary of Status Codes by Resource Type

Status Code	Built	Historical Archaeological	Multicomponent	Total
2S2	5			5
6Y	2			2
6Z	9		1	10
Unevaluated	30	19	3	52
Total	46	19	4	69

C. Lynn Furnis, consultant, who meets the Professional Qualifications Standards in the PA Attachment 1 as a Principal Architectural Historian and as a Principal Historical Archaeologist, has determined that all other resources present within the APE, including state-owned resources, meet the criteria in Attachment 4 of the PA (Properties Exempt from Evaluation).

Table 7. Built Environment Properties Within APE

Note: Map reference numbers are not sequential due to the extensive changes to the project APE through time.

Map Ref #	Primary Number	APN	Address/Trinomial	Type	Description	Year	Prev. Det. Status Codes
152	P-19-002912		CA-LAN-2912	B	HP33. ranch water conveyance feature		6Z
73	P-19-180638			B	HP39 Other - Railroad tracks		6Z
92	P-19-186613	3030-021-005	18742 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1957	6Z
93	P-19-186614	3030-021-006	18726 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1950	
51	P-19-187071	3022-004-012	1161 E Ave. P8, Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1941	
84	P-19-190800	3022-004-025	39215 15th St. E, Palmdale	B	HP08. Industrial Building	1966	
85	P-19-190802	3022-004-911	39210 10th St. E, Palmdale	B	HP06. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	1965/1970	
86	P-19-190803	3022-012-270	2044 E Ave. P8, Palmdale	B	HP08. Industrial Building	1961/1963/1967	
87	P-19-190804	3022-012-271	2104 E Ave. P8, Palmdale	B	HP06. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	1964	
88	P-19-190805	3029-016-009	15366 E. Palmdale Blvd, Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1951	
89	P-19-190806	3029-016-025	15616 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1929	
90	P-19-190807	3030-021-001	18846 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP06. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	1959	
91	P-19-190808	3030-021-002	18842 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1957	
94	P-19-190809	3030-021-035	18650 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1962	
95	P-19-190810	3075-011-015	17500 E. Palmdale Blvd., Llano	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1952/1974	
96	P-19-190811	3075-012-004	38220 170th St. E, Lancaster	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1958	

Map Ref #	Primary Number	APN	Address/Trinomial	Type	Description	Year	Prev. Det. Status Codes
97	P-19-190812	3075-012-007	38237 171st St. E, Lancaster	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1956	
98	P-19-190813	3084-003-033	20340 E Ave. Q12, Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1956/1960	
100	P-19-190814	3084-004-009	20528 E Ave. Q12, Lancaster	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1958	
101	P-19-190815	3084-004-016	20725 E Ave. R, Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1956	
104	P-19-190816	3084-017-024	21216 E Ave. R, Lancaster	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1953	
29	P-19-190817	3022-002-011	39417-39421 10 St. E., Palmdale	B	HP03. Multiple Family Residence	1948	
30	P-19-190818	3022-004-003	39534 10th St. E., Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1919 or 1941	
32	P-19-190819	3022-003-001	39362 10th St. E, Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1954	
113	P-36-002910		CA-SBR-2910H	B	HP37. National Old Trails Highway		2S2
114	P-36-006793		CA-SBR-6793H	B	HP39 Other - Railroad tracks		2S2
116	P-36-007694		CA-SBR-7694H	B	HP39. Boulder Transmission Line		2S2
117	P-36-008392		CA-SBR-8392H	B	HP39 Other - Railroad berm		6Z
118	P-36-009360		CA-SBR-9360H	B	HP37. Stoddard Wells Road		6Z
119	P-36-010315		CA-SBR-10315H	B	HP39 Other - Transmission line		2S2
120	P-36-010316		CA-SBR-10316H	B	HP39: Kramer-Victor transmission line		2S2
121	P-36-010317		CA-SBR-10317H	B	HP39: Barstow 33kV Transmission Line		6Y
122	P-36-010318		CA-SBR-10318H	B	HP39 Other - Telegraph & Telephone Line, Victorville-Barstow		6Y
no #	P-36-012189		CA-SBR-12181H	B	HP37. SR 18 1930s-present		
126	P-36-012649		CA-SBR-12348H	B	HP37. Victorville Lime Rock Company and Riverside Cement Company access road		6Z
123	P-36-012652		CA-SBR-12351H	B	HP37. Mining access road		6Z

Map Ref #	Primary Number	APN	Address/Trinomial	Type	Description	Year	Prev. Det. Status Codes
124	P-36-012655		CA-SBR-12354H	B	HP37: Victorville Lime Rock Company Electrical Power Line Poles		6Z
125	P-36-012658		CA-SBR-12357H	B	HP37. I-15 Freeway		6Z
105	P-36-027567	0439-081-24-0000	24077 Yucca Loma Rd, Apple Valley	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1950	
106	P-36-027568	0437-352-02-0000	15761 Joshua Rd., Apple Valley	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1958	
107	P-36-027569	0459-352-07-0000	17640 Adelanto Rd., Adelanto	B	HP08. Industrial Building		
108	P-36-027570	0472-101-23-0000	17614 Spencer Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1947	
109	P-36-027571	0472-101-16-0000	17571 Spencer Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1936	
110	P-36-027572	0472-101-37-0000	15425-15427 Turner Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1954	
111	P-36-027573	0472-101-39-0000	15464 Turner Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1925	
112	P-36-027574	0472-101-56-0000	15480 Seals Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1945	

SINGLE FAMILY HOME RESOURCES NEWLY EVALUATED

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR WAVES OF SETTLEMENT SINGLE FAMILY HOMES

These properties are examples of single family residences constructed during waves of settlement in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. They do not appear to be eligible for listing in either the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) or the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) under any criteria. Research did not reveal any evidence to suggest that the properties are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history nor with the lives of important people in history. The properties do not, therefore, appear to be eligible under National Register Criteria A or B, or California Register Criteria 1 or 2. The styles represented lack the quality of the design that would render them a distinguished example of the style warranting special recognition. Furthermore, no information has been uncovered to suggest that any are associated with a significant designer or craftsman. Further, alterations have diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, these buildings do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register under Criterion C or the California Register under Criterion 3. These properties do not appear to be an important sources of information so they do not appear eligible under National Register Criterion D or California Register Criterion 4. As a result, these properties do not appear eligible for either the National Register or California Register either individually or as contributors to a historic district. Thus, they are not historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. These properties were not evaluated for municipal level eligibility.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR POST-WORLD WAR SINGLE FAMILY HOMES

These properties are examples of a single family residences constructed during the post-World War II period. However, research did not indicate that these properties had a significant impact on the development of the area during the post-World War II period of history; therefore they do not appear to be significant under Criterion A. Research on the owners and/or builders did not reveal that any of these people were significant in local or state history. Therefore, the properties do not appear to be eligible under Criterion B. Additionally, as common postwar residential buildings, they do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a specific type, period, or method of construction because they was designed in vernacular or common builder/contractor styles. No master architect or builder is associated with these properties.They also does not possess high artistic value, they do not represent significant and distinguishable entities whose components may lack individual distinction, and are is not part of historic districts. Therefore, the buildings are not significant under Criterion C. Criterion D was not considered in these building evaluations, as it generally applies to archeological resources; however, there is no reason to believe that the buildings have yielded or will yield information important to or history. While the buildings retain some of their aspects of integrity,they do not possess historic or architectural significance. In conclusion, these buildings do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and are not historic properties for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. These buildings were also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. These four criteria parallel those of the NRHP. These buildings do not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria for the same reasons outlined above under the NRHP evaluation. Therefore, these buildings are not eligible for listing in the CRHR and are not

historical resource sfor the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act. These properties were not evaluated for municipal level eligibility.

P-19-186613 (18742 E PALMDALE BLVD, PALMDALE)

Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3030-021-005 consists of 5.011 acres and includes two single family residences. It is located on the south side of East Palmdale Boulevard, west of 190th Street East, and has a street address of 18742 East Palmdale Boulevard. The property is rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to the two single family residences (Buildings A and B), the property has mature trees, a wood plank fence along the street frontage, and chain link fence along the west property line. Both single family residences were constructed in 1957. The buildings do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and are not historic properties for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Therefore, the building is not eligible for listing in the CRHR and is not a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-19-186614 (18726 E PALMDALE BLVD, PALMDALE)

Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3030-021-006 consists of 5.011 acres and includes one ancillary building. It is located on the south side of East Palmdale Boulevard, west of 190th Street East, and has a street address of 18726 East Palmdale Boulevard. The parcel is rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to the ancillary building, the property includes a dirt driveway. Constructed in 1950, according to the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor. In 1977, a permit was filed to demolish a cabin on this property. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-19-187071 (1161 E AVENUE P8, PALMDALE)

The property located at 1161 E Avenue P8 contains a one-story, single-family residence designed with elements of the Minimal Traditional style. Rectangular in plan, the residence has a medium-pitched side-gable on hip roof with composition shingles and overhanging eaves. Exterior surfaces are clad in a smooth textured stucco finish. The primary (south) façade is asymmetrically composed and four bays wide. It consists of three non-original aluminum windows and the primary entrance. Landscaping consists of a grassy lawn in the front with small bushes lining the primary façade and mature trees. A cyclone fence borders the property line. This building was constructed in 1941. A building permit was pulled in 1950, but the purpose is unknown. Alterations of the residence include replaced windows and primary entrance. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the

CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria Please see significance statement for Waves of Settlement single family homes above.

P-19-190805 (15366 E PALMDALE BLVD, PALMDALE)
Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3029-016-009 consists of 10.201 acres and includes three buildings. It is located on the south side of East Palmdale Boulevard, west of 155th Street East, and has a street address of 15366 East Palmdale Boulevard. The parcel is rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to a single family residence (Building A), detached garage (Building B), and barn (Building C), the property includes mature trees and a wooden fence located east of the barn. Residence constructed in 1951 by A.C. Jensen for original owners Mr. & Mrs. Ives. In 1966, Ennals Ives added a bedroom, bathroom, entryway and covered porch. In 1973, Ives added a dining room. In 1976, Ives added a storage shed. Replacement of some original windows on Building A occurred at an unknown date. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-19-190806 (15616 E. PALMDALE BLVD, PALMDALE)
Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3029-016-025 consists of 20.245 acres and includes five buildings. It is located on the south side of East Palmdale Boulevard, east of 155th Street East, and has a street address of 15616 East Palmdale Boulevard. The property is rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to the two single family residences (Buildings A and B), shed (Building C), stable (Building D), and barn (Building E), the property has mature trees and chain link fence enclosures. Constructed in 1929, according to the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor. Replacement of original windows, and possible front and rear additions on Building A and an addition on the south elevation on Building C occurred at an unknown date. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for Waves of Settlement single family homes above.

P-19-190808 (18842 E PALMDALE BLVD, PALMDALE)
Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3030-021-002 consists of 4.997 acres and includes one single family residence. It is located on the south side of East Palmdale Boulevard, west of 190th Street East, and has a street address of 18842 East Palmdale Boulevard. The property is rectangular and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to the single family residence, the property includes at least three severely deteriorated structures that could not be further identified from the public right of way. The single family residence was constructed in 1957 in a mid-twentieth century vernacular style. It is located towards the front (north) end of the parcel. It is a one story, rectangular plan, wood framed residence. The residence is constructed of wood and sits on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in stucco. It is covered by a moderately pitched, cross gable roof clad in rolled asphalt. One interior concrete block chimney is located at the center of the residence and one exterior concrete block chimney is located on the

east elevation. The main entry could not be identified from the public right of way. There is single slab door on the east elevation. There five aluminum sash sliding windows on the south elevation. Further details were not visible from the public right of way. The condition of the building is poor. Residence constructed in 1957 by and for Earnest Russell, with a design by "Johnson." In 1958, Earnest Russell applied for permits to construct a workshop/agricultural storage, a feed shed, an implement shed and living quarters. In 1959, Russell applied for a permit to construct an additional storage shed. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-19-190809 (18650 E PALMDALE BLVD, PALMDALE)
Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3030-021-035 consists of 10.029 acres and includes four buildings. It is located on the south side of East Palmdale Boulevard, east of 180th Street East, and has a street address of 18650 East Palmdale Boulevard. The parcel is rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to a single family residence (Building A), two ancillary buildings (Buildings B and C), and a barn (Building D), the property has two small storage sheds, mature trees, a concrete block wall enclosure south of the residence, and a chain link fence enclosure along the property lines. The residence was constructed in 1962 by and for David H. Cook. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-19-190810 (17500 E PALMDALE BLVD, LLANO)
Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3075-011-015 consists of 80.043 acres and includes three buildings. It is located at the southeast corner of East Palmdale Boulevard and 175th Street East, and has a street address of 17500 East Palmdale Boulevard. The property is rectangular and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to the single family residence (Building A), barn (Building B), and livestock building (Building C), the property has two water towers, one irrigation pond/ditch, numerous chicken coops, small sheds, and trailers. The residence was constructed in 1952, according to the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor. Fireworks manufacturing building constructed for and by T.B. Schnaidt in 1966. In 1974, T.B. Schnaidt filed for a permit to renovate a chicken shed to fireworks manufacturing. In 1984, a permit was filed by Schnaidt applied to repair portions of the building. In 1987, an additional permit was filed to complete the unfinished repairs. The residence was constructed in 1962 by and for David H. Cook. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-19-190811 (38220 170TH ST E, LANCASTER)
Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3075-012-004 consists of 2.152 acres and includes one single family residence. It is located on the east side of 170th Street East, north of Avenue Q12, and has a street address of 38220 170th Street East. The property is rectangular in shape, and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to the residence (Building A), the property includes two sheds (Buildings B and C), extensive landscaping and mature trees. The residence constructed by and for Andrew Rizzo in 1958. A garage was constructed the previous year, 1957. In 1973, Rizzo applied for a permit to extend the kitchen and utility room and close in the entryway. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-19-190812 (38237 171ST ST E, LANCASTER)
Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3075-012-007 consists of 1.259 acres and includes one single family residence. It is located on the west side of 171st Street East, north of Avenue Q12, and has a street address of 38237 171st Street East. The property is rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to the residence, the property has a chicken wire perimeter fence and a wood frame vehicular entry gate. Residence designed and constructed by Omert Inc., Co for William A. Boykin in 1956. In 1958, a storage shed was constructed by Boykin. A carport was constructed at an unknown date. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-19-190813 (20340 E AVENUE Q12, PALMDALE)
Los Angeles Assessor's parcel number 3084-003-033 consists of 2.557 acres and includes four buildings. It is located on the south side of East Avenue Q12, west of 205th Street East, and has a street address of 20340 East Avenue Q12. The parcel is rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to a single family residence (Building A), detached garage (Building B), ancillary building (Building C), and Quonset hut (Building D), the property has mature trees and a combination concrete block and wrought iron fence enclosing the front yard. Residence designed and constructed in 1960 by the Jim Walter Corp. for Lewis Crain. In 1971, Lewis Crain applied for a permit to add living quarters, constructed by Al Huber. In 1972, Lewis and Onella Crain applied to construct a garage. In 1974, Crain applied to add a rec room. In 1975, a permit was filed by Crain to add a bathroom and bedroom closet. In 1978, occupancy was increased to 12 for a board & care home. Replacement of original windows and installation of a metal security screen on Building A occurred at an unknown date. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-19-190814 (20528 E AVENUE Q12, LANCASTER)

Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3084-004-009 consists of 5.103 acres and includes three building. It is located at the southwest corner of East Avenue Q12 and 205th Street East and has a street address of 20528 East Avenue Q12. The parcel is rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to a single family residence (Building A), ancillary building (Building B), and shed (Building C), the property has mature trees and a chain link fence enclosure. The residence was constructed in 1957 by and for Fred Eberhardt. Replacement of original windows on Building A occurred at an unknown date. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-19-190815 (20725 E AVENUE R, PALMDALE)

Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3084-004-016 consists of 5.090 acres and includes one single family residence. It is located on the north side of East Avenue R, west of 210th Street East (also known as Largo Vista Road). The property is rectangular in shape and is bound by the parcel lines. Aside from the single family residence, the property is undeveloped land. Desert cabin constructed by and for Dorothy Hanson in 1956. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-19-190816 (21216 E AVENUE R, LANCASTER)

Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3084-017-024 consists of 9.579 acres and includes three buildings. It is located on the south side of East Avenue R, east of 210th Street East (also known as Largo Vista Road), and has a street address of 21216 East Avenue R. The property is square in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to the single family residence (Building A), garage (Building B) and barns (Building C), the property has mature trees and a wrought iron fence enclosure. Residence constructed in 1952 by and for Merle T. Scofield. Installation of a metal security screen on Building A occurred at an unknown date. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-19-190817 (39417-39421 10TH STREET E, PALMDALE)

This property contains two one-story, single-family residences. The primary residence, 39417 10th Street, was designed with elements of the Ranch style. It is wood-framed, rectangular in plan, and capped by a side-gabled roof. Its primary (east) elevation is symmetrically composed and three bays wide. The center bay contains the main entrance, flanked on either side by bays containing aluminum frame windows. The building is sheathed in vinyl siding. A chimney

pipe emerges from the roofline. The residence at the rear is rectangular in plan, asymmetrically composed, and two bays wide. It is capped by a front gable roof with a lean-to addition on the north elevation. It is clad in vinyl siding and has an aluminum frame window, located in the southern bay of the facade. Landscaping consists of a lawn and several trees. The property is enclosed by a chain link fence. The buildings do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and are not historic properties for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The buildings were also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. These buildings do not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-19-190818 (39534 10TH ST E, PALMDALE)

This property located at 39534 10th Street East contains a one-story, single-family residence exhibiting elements of the Craftsman style. It is wood-framed and rectangular in plan, capped by a front-gabled roof with a smaller jerkin head gable arranged beneath the dominant gable. The primary elevation appears to be two bays wide. The south bay contains the main entrance and the north bay, which is obscured by foliage, may contain a window. Exterior surfaces are sheathed in non-original asbestos shingles and a plastic awning is affixed above the primary entrance door. A wood vent is located directly below the roof pitch, within the gable end. Fenestration appears to be original wood framed casement windows with awnings affixed above them. The property has many mature trees and bushes that obscure the view of the residence, and a decorative well with a wood shingle roof is located to the south of the residence. Assessor records show that this building was constructed in 1941, but based on its style it was likely constructed several decades earlier. Alterations include asbestos siding and possible replacement of some windows.

The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for Waves of Settlement single family homes above.

P-19-190819 (39362 10TH STREET E, PALMDALE)

The property located at 39362 10th Street East contains a one-story, single-family Minimal Traditional style residence with an L- shaped plan. It features wood-frame construction and is set on a concrete pad. The building is capped by intersecting hipped roofs, sheathed in composition shingles, and features boxed eaves. It is clad in non-original rough textured stucco. The primary elevation is asymmetrically divided into three bays. The central and southern bay project into the front yard. The central section features a non-original tripartite vinyl window. The southern section contains a non-original window set high on the wall with a wood shelf arranged beneath it. The northern bay, which steps back from the other two bays, contains an original wood frame single light window with a wood shelf arranged beneath it. The primary entrance, along with a non-original vinyl window, is arranged along the north elevation of the projecting central and southern bays. Fenestration consists of a mixture of original wood and vinyl sliding sashes with faux divided lights. There is minimal landscaping. The property is surrounded by a chain-link fence. This building was constructed in 1954. Alterations include rough textured stucco siding and resized and replaced windows.

The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-36-027567 (24077 YUCCA LOMA RD, APPLE VALLEY)
San Bernardino County Assessor's parcel number 0439-081-24-0000 consists of 5.0 acres and includes two buildings. It is located at the southwest corner of Yucca Loma Road and Japutal Road, and has a street address of 24077 Yucca Loma Road. The property is rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to a single family residence (Building A) and shed (Building B), the property has a metal windmill, wood post and wire mesh fencing, and mature trees. The residence was constructed in 1950. The replacement of some non-original windows occurred at an unknown date.

The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-36-027568 (15761 JOSHUA RD, APPLE VALLEY)
San Bernardino County Assessor's parcel number 0437-352-02-0000 consists of 1.2 acres and includes one single family residence. It is located on the east side of Joshua Road, north of Zuni Road, and has a street address of 15761 Joshua Road. The property is rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to the single family residence, the property has a two small storage sheds, mature trees, and a chain link fence enclosure. Residence constructed in 1958 for Victor Emanuelson. Replacement of original windows and installation of a metal security screen occurred at an unknown date. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-36-027570 (17614 SPENCER RD, VICTORVILLE)
San Bernardino County Assessor's parcel number 0472-101-23-0000 consists of 0.53 acres and includes one single family residence. It is located on west side of Spencer Road, south of Seals Road, and has a street address of 17614 Spencer Road. The parcel is rectangular in shape and is bounded by the property lines. In addition to a single family residence, the property has a low stone wall enclosing a portion of the front yard and a plywood fence that encloses the rear yard. Constructed in 1947, according to the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor. In 2009, owner William R. Mason applied to reroof the building. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-36-027571 (17571 SPENCER RD, VICTORVILLE)
San Bernardino County Assessor's parcel number 0472-101-16-0000 consists of 0.41 acres and includes one single family residence. It is located on the east side of Spencer Road, south of Seals Road, and has a street address of 17571 Spencer Road. The parcel is rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to the single family residence, the property has a gravel driveway, concrete block retaining walls, and chain link fencing. The single family residence was constructed in 1936 of railroad ties. In 1981, then-owner Marilou I. Sanborn applied to construct a detached garage. Additions on Building A occurred at an unknown date.

The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for Waves of Settlement single family residences above.

P-36-027572 (15425-15427 TURNER RD, VICTORVILLE)
San Bernardino County Assessor's parcel number 0472-101-37-0000 consists of 1.84 acres and includes two single-family residences. It is located on the south side of Old Turner Road, west of Ranch Road, and is associated with the street addresses 15425 and 15427 Turner Road. The property is irregular in shape. In addition to the single family residences, the property has mature trees, dirt driveways, and chain link fencing. Constructed in 1954, according to the San Bernardino County Tax Assessor. An addition and replacement of some original windows on Building A, an addition and the replacement of the entry door and some original windows on Building B occurred at an unknown date. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

P-36-027573 (15464 TURNER RD, VICTORVILLE)
San Bernardino County Assessor's parcel number 0472-101-39-0000 consists of 1.9 acres and includes three single-family residences. It is located on the south side of Old Turner Road, west of Ranch Road, and is associated with the street address 15464 Turner Road. The property is irregular in shape. In addition to the single family residences (Buildings A-C), the property has mature trees, dirt driveways, and chain link fencing. Constructed in 1925, according to the San Bernardino County Tax Assessor. A rear addition on Building A and a side addition and the replacement of the original door and windows on Building B occurred at an unknown date. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for Waves of Settlement single family residences above.

P-36-027574 (15480 SEALS RD, VICTORVILLE)

San Bernardino County Assessor's parcel number 0472-101-56-0000 consists of 1 acre and includes two single family residences (Buildings A and B). It is located on the north side of Seals Road, west of Turner Road, and has a street address of 15480 Seals Road. The property is rectangular and is bounded by the parcel lines. Constructed in 1945, according to the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor. In 1982, owner Jess Newman applied to construct a new garage. In 1984, Newman filed a permit for a room addition. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for post-World War single family residences above.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES NEWLY EVALUATED

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Research did not reveal that any of these properties were associated with historically important events and therefore they are not eligible under Criterion A. No owners or constructors were historically important. On that basis, they do not appear to be eligible under Criterion B. Additionally, as common postwar industrial/commercial buildings, they do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a specific type, period, or method of construction nor are any associated with a master architect or builder and thus they are not eligible under Criterion C. Criterion D was not considered in this building evaluation, as it generally applies to archeological resources; however, there is no reason to believe that the buildings have yielded or will yield information important to history. While these buildings retain some aspects of integrity, they do not possess historic or architectural significance. In conclusion, these buildings do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and are not historic properties for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. These buildings were also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. These four criteria parallel those of the NRHP. These buildings do not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria for the same reasons outlined above under the NRHP evaluation. Therefore, these buildings are not eligible for listing in the CRHR and are not historical resources for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act. These properties were not evaluated for municipal level eligibility.

P-19-190800 (39215 15TH ST E, PALMDALE)

Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3022-004-025 consists of 1.712 acres and includes one industrial building. It is located on the northwest corner of 15th Street East and East Avenue P-8. The property is generally rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. This property is currently used as a church and has a street address of 39215 15th Street East. In addition to the building, the property includes a concrete block garbage enclosure, asphalt and concrete paving, a low concrete block wall topped with decorative metal fencing along the primary (east) property line, and chain link fencing along the side and rear property lines. Landscaping elements include trees planted along the front property line. The industrial building was constructed in 1966, according to the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor, with elements the Mid-Century Modern style.

The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for Commercial and Industrial Resources, above.

P-19-190802 (39210 10TH ST E, PALMDALE)

Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3022-004-911 consists of 4.224 acres and includes two buildings, on commercial and one industrial. The property is located at the northeast corner of 10th Street East and East Avenue P-8. It is generally rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. The street address for this property, currently used by the Palmdale School District, is 39210 10th Street East. Building A is and administration building for the child nutrition program and Building B is a maintenance and operations facility. In addition to the two buildings, the property has asphalt paving and a chain link perimeter fence. The commercial building was originally a new store constructed in 1968 for Murphy's Safety Switch by Ace Construction Co., designed by Marvin Hopewell. In 1970, Murphy's applied to construct a factory and storeroom; the industrial building. In 1974 and again 1982, Murphy's applied to construct an addition. In 2002, a permit was filed for a metal storage building.

The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for Commercial and Industrial Resources, above.

P-19-190803 (2044 E AVENUE P8, PALMDALE)

Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3022-012-270 consists of 2.556 acres and includes two barns (Buildings A and B) and three ancillary buildings (Building C, D and E). It is located on the south side of East Avenue P8, east of 20th Street East, and has a street address of 2044 East Avenue P8. The property is L-shaped and is bounded by the parcel lines. Steel fabrication structures constructed by and for George Blair in 1961, designed by C. Darle Hales. In 1963, a permit was filed by Rex Cole for an addition for shops. In 1967, an additional permit was filed by Cole to add an office. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for Commercial and Industrial Resources, above.

P-19-190804 (2104 E AVENUE P8, PALMDALE)

Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 3022-012-271 consists of 0.705 acres and includes a commercial building (Building A) and carport (Building B). It is located on the south side of East Avenue P8, east of 20th Street East, and has a street address of 2104 East Avenue P8. The property is square in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. Shop and warehouse constructed in 1964 for Earl Ellwell by Arthur Wallace. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation

Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for Commercial and Industrial Resources, above.

P-19-190807 (18846 E PALMDALE BLVD, PALMDALE)

Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel number 303-002-1001 consists of 5 acres and includes two commercial buildings. It is located at the southwest corner of East Palmdale Boulevard at 190th Street East, and has a street address of 18846 East Palmdale Boulevard. The property is rectangular in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to a church building (Building A) and modular building (Building B), the property has mature trees, and dirt driveway and parking area, and a chain link fence enclosure. Building A was constructed in 1959 in a vernacular, mid-twentieth century style as a plumbing and hardware supply store by and for E. and I. Summers. In 1980, Ernest Summers applied for a permit to remodel the bathroom. Building B is a modular building constructed after 1959 in a simple utilitarian style. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for Commercial and Industrial Resources, above.

P-36-027569 (17640 ADELANTO RD, ADELANTO)

San Bernardino County Assessor's parcel number 0459-352-07-0000 consists of 2.48 acres and includes two industrial telephone utility buildings. It is located on the west side of Adelanto Road, south of Air Base Road, and has a street address of 17640 Adelanto Road. The property is square in shape and is bounded by the parcel lines. In addition to the two telephone utility buildings (Buildings A and B), the property has an asphalt paved surface parking area and metal chain link fence enclosure. Historic maps show the buildings were constructed sometime after 1956 and were certainly present by 1968. The building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for Commercial and Industrial Resources, above.

Table 8. Multicomponent and Historical Archaeological Properties within APE
(H= Historical Archaeological Site, M=multicomponent)

Map #	Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Description	Prev. Det. Status Codes
68	P-19-004187	CA-LAN-4187H	B	AH02/AH04. Razed House with Debris	Unevaluated
70	P-19-004189	CA-LAN-4189H	H	AH02/AH04. Razed House with Debris	Unevaluated
129	P-19-004361	CA-LAN-4361H	H	AH02: mid 20th C. foundations and refuse	Unevaluated
130	P-19-004362	CA-LAN-4362	H	AH02/04. early 20th C. homestead remnants and refuse	Unevaluated
131	P-19-004364	CA-LAN-4364H	H	AH02. mid 20th C. foundations and refuse	Unevaluated
132	P-19-004365	CA-LAN-4365H	H	AH02. mid 20th C. foundations and refuse	Unevaluated
133	P-19-004366	CA-LAN-4366/H	M	AP2. Lithic Scatter; AH4. Trash Scatter; tested.	6Z
134	P-19-004367	CA-LAN-4367H	H	AH02. mid 20th C. foundations and refuse	Unevaluated
155	P-36-003033	CA-SBR-3033/H	M	AP13. Trail; HP37. Highway/Trail; Mojave Trail, Old Government Road.	Unevaluated
160	P-36-004272	CA-SBR-4272H	H	AP13. Old Spanish Trail and Salt Lake Santa Fe Trail	Unevaluated
143	P-36-006303	CA-SBR-6303H	H	HP39. Domestic refuse deposit	Unevaluated
144	P-36-006317	CA-SBR-6317H	H	AH16: Granite quarry	Unevaluated
158	P-36-006320	CA-SBR-6320H	H	HP09: Historic waste water treatment facility	Unevaluated
145	P-36-010392	CA-SBR-10392/H	M	AP02. Lithic Scatter; AH04. Trash Scatter; not fully tested.	Unevaluated
153	P-36-010960	CA-SBR-10960H	H	AH02. Foundation remnants and domestic refuse deposit	Unevaluated
147	P-36-021470	CA-SBR-13782/H	M	AP2. Lithic Scatter; AH4. Trash Scatter.	Unevaluated
148	P-36-023225	CA-SBR-14701H	H	HP39: domestic refuse deposit	Unevaluated
159	P-36-026768	CA-SBR-16915H	H	AH02/04.Foundation remnant and assoc. refuse scatter	Unevaluated
136	P-36-026769	CA-SBR-16916H	H	AH02. mid 20th C. foundations and refuse	Unevaluated
138	P-36-026772	CA-SBR-16918H	H	AH06. water conveyance and storage remnants	Unevaluated
139	P-36-026773		H	AH16: Quarry late 19th-early 20th C.	Unevaluated
140	P-36-026832	CA-SBR-16915H	H	AH2: Foundation remnants and assoc. refuse scatter	Unevaluated
149	P-36-061257		H	HP39: domestic refuse deposit	Unevaluated

20TH CENTURY FARMS AND HOMESTEADS NEWLY EVALUATED

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR 20TH CENTURY FARMS AND HOMESTEADS

These properties do not appear to be eligible for listing in either the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources under criteria A/1 or B/2 because as far as is known, they do not appear to be associated with persons or events important in history. The structural remains do not embody the "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region…or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values", and so do not appear to be eligible under Criterion C/3. As regards Criterion D/4, the sites may have the potential to yield information important regarding twentieth century "Agriculture and Ranching," and "Waves of Settlement" which are identified themes for this study, since they do still have extant features and datable refuse. These sites have not been extensively disturbed, and therefore, may yield intact subsurface deposits with important information. They are eligible for the National Register and California Register under NRHP Criterion D and CEQA Criterion 4.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR 20TH CENTURY STRUCTURAL DEBRIS

These properties do not appear to be eligible for listing in either the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources under criteria A/1 or B/2 because as far as is known, they do not appear to be associated with persons or events important in history. The structural remains do not embody the "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region…or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values", and so do not appear to be eligible under Criterion C/3. As regards Criterion D/4, these sites do not have potential to yield information due to extensive disturbance. They are not eligible for the National Register and California Register under NRHP Criterion D and CEQA Criterion 4.

P-19-004187

This historic resource is mapped 0.35 miles southeast of the intersection of 50th Street East and Avenue P-8 (APE Map Sheet 3, MR 68). Approximately 87 percent of the 7.93 acre resource is mapped within the HDC ADI. P-19-004187 is impacted by the HDC Alignment with only a small portion of the site to the northeast being located outside the alignment.

The site area has been heavily disturbed and no foundations remain. Four juniper trees stand on the site as well as a well-type feature; remnants of a fence line, which includes T-bars and wood posts with chicken and barb wire; numerous irrigation pipes; fragments of wood, brick, and concrete; cobble piles; and a few pieces of cut mammal bone. There is a dispersed refuse deposit in the vicinity with opened all-steel beverage cans (church-key opened) and pull-top aluminum top varieties. Coffee and aerosol cans; fragments of glass jadeite ware; bottle and window glass; porcelain; and a ceramic insulator. Also noted were a hammer handle and a radio/television tube capacitor. The condition of the site is poor.

The residential structure area appears to have been demolished and bulldozed at some point. This site may be evidence of what is called, a "jackrabbit" homestead that was established after the 1938 Small Tract Act (STA). The STA was designed to dispose of "useless" federal lands from the public domain. The STA authorized the lease of up to five acres of public land for recreational purpose or use as a home, cabin, camp, health, or business site. If the applicant made the necessary improvements to their claim by constructing a small dwelling within three years of

the lease, the applicant could file for a patent after purchasing the parcel for the appraised price. Jackrabbit homesteading occurred sporadically in the 1940s but was more popular at the end of World War II when building materials became readily available and gas and tire rationing had ended. The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This resource does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for 2oth Century Farms and Homestead Sites, above.

P-19-004189 (CA-LAN-4189H)
This historic resource is mapped 0.11 miles southeast of the intersection of 50th Street East and Avenue P-8 (APE Map Sheet 3, MR 70). The entire 0.25 acre resource is located within the HDC ADI. P-19-004189 is impacted by the HDC Alignment and the HDC + HSR Alignment.

The site consists of remnants of what appears to be a bulldozed concrete foundation, cobble piles, irrigation pipe remnants, a sewer pipe, and cut cottonwood trees. The size of the ornamental tree trunks (approximately 2 ft in diameter) suggests that the site is probably fairly old or was maintained for a long time. There is a fallen picket fence line along the east side of 51st Street. This site may be evidence of what is called, a "jackrabbit" homestead that was established after the 1938 Small Tract Act (STA). General Land Office records indicate that the quarter section encompassing this site was granted to an individual, William G. Mcauslan, as a timber patent, on December 17, 1898. The site location was owned by an individual, M. Penn Phillips, when it was acquired by the City of Los Angles in 1970. No other ownership information had been found.

The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This resource does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for 2oth Century Farms and Homestead Sites, above.

P-19-004361
This historic resource is mapped 1.0 mile southwest of the intersection of 260th Street East and East Avenue Q (APE Map Sheet 6, MR 129). The entire 0.17 acre resource is located within the HDC ADI.

P-19-004361 is impacted by the HDC Alignment and the HDC + HSR Alignment.
The resource consists of the remnants of two building foundations. Foundation 1 is composed of small cobble and concrete walls and a concrete pad, all of which measures 20 by 20 ft square. A stone patio abuts the feature on the south side and measures 6 by approximately 4 ft. Foundation 2 consists of partial cobble and concrete walls and is 12 by 10 ft in extent. It is located approximately 80 ft northwest of Foundation 1. A large pit, 25 ft in diameter and 4 ft deep is located immediately north of Foundation 2. Only a hole-in-top can and a sun altered amethyst glass fragment is associated with the foundations, suggesting an early twentieth century deposition of artifacts. The site measures 190 ft (north-south) by 55 ft (east-west). The site appears on aerial photographs dating to 1953, 1959, 1968 but does not appear on any

topographic maps. The property was originally homesteaded by William E. Young in 1920. The site appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D and is a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This site appears to meet the CRHR Criterion 4. Please see significance statement for 2oth Century Farms and Homestead Sites, above.

P-19-004362 (CA-LAN-4362H)
This historic resource is mapped 0.18 miles southeast of the intersection of 110th Street East and East Avenue Q (APE Map Sheet 4, MR 130). The entire 1.56 acre resource is located within the HDC ADI.

P-19-00436 is impacted by the HDC Alignment and the HDC + HSR Alignment. The resource consists of a historic homestead that includes six features: an earthen reservoir (Feature 1), two concrete foundations/pads (Features 2 and 3), one well pad with well head (Feature 4), a concrete well pump foundation (Feature 5), and a water tank (Feature 6), as well as two concrete hollow column irrigation pipes located west and north of Feature 6, and an associated refuse scatter. The site measures approximately 350 by 200 ft. The artifacts associated with the site include concrete irrigation pipes, 3 ft in diameter, and a refuse scatter that consists of hole-in-top cans, glass fragments (green, brown and clear), miscellaneous metal fragments, and earthenware fragments, dating from the late 1950s to early 1960s.

In 1919, Fielding P. Bowland and Fannie May Wells acquired 320 acres from the General Land Office and the site lies within that acreage. Mr. Bowland died in 1920, the year after he acquired the property within the project APE, and therefore did not farm it himself. The existing agriculture-related site, then, may have been the initial creation of Fannie May Wells or someone she sold the property to in later years. The complex is relatively extensive, with intensive use apparently dating to the 1950s and 1960s. The site appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D and is a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This site appears to meet the CRHR Criterion 4. Please see significance statement for 2oth Century Farms and Homestead Sites, above.

P-19-004364 (CA-LAN-4364H)
This historic resource is mapped 0.18 miles west of the intersection of 15th Street East and East Avenue P8 (APE Map Sheet 1, MR 131). Approximately 47 percent of the 0.53 acre resource is mapped within the HDC ADI.

P-19-004364 is bisected from west to east by the HDC Alignment and the HDC + HSR Alignment. The resource is an historic-period habitation complex with four (4) concrete building/structure pads, a concrete sidewalk, and an associated low-density refuse scatter. A low-density refuse scatter is present throughout the site. The scatter includes a metal barrel top, small fragments of bottle glass (brown, green, clear), milled wood fragments, wire nails, and burned books. A pile of large concrete fragments is present at the northeast corner of the site. A high degree of ground disturbance is evident throughout the site. The site is located at the northwest

corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the section (Section 24). The site measures approximately 140 x 150ft (north-south/east-west). The site is in overall very poor condition and historical imagery and topographic maps show that at least one building had been constructed before 1953 and all buildings were demolished sometime between 1975 and 1981. Documentary research has shown that 160 acres upon which the site lies was patented by one Frederick Godde, a farmer of German birth, in 1895 (BLM GLO 2014). However, he sold the property shortly thereafter.

The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This resource does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for 20th Century Farms and Homestead Sites, above.

P-19-004365

This historic resource is mapped immediately west of 20th Street east at East Avenue P8 (APE Map Sheet 1, MR 132). The entire 3.9 acre resource is located within the HDC ADI. P-19-004365 is impacted by the HDC Alignment and the HDC + HSR Alignment.

The resource is a homestead/habitation consisting of a low-density refuse scatter, a well, and an irrigation feature. The refuse scatter is dispersed throughout the site and consists of: a large number of late-1950s and 1960s (Owens-Illinois 1957 maker's mark present) bottle glass fragments (green, brown, clear); a large number of cans (sanitary food, paint, kerosene/gasoline); domestic ceramic fragments; milled wood fragments; and miscellaneous fragments of sheet metal. The refuse scatter occupies a rectangular area measuring 325 x 600 feet (north-south/east-west), situated at the northwest corner of the intersection of 20th Street East and E Avenue P8. Located within the refuse scatter are a well and an irrigation feature. The well is situated at the center of the site's north boundary and consists of a 3-inch metal pipe extending vertically from the ground for approximately 24 inches. The irrigation feature is a semi-entered concrete pipe whose exposed portion is oriented north-south, running from the center of site's south boundary of the refuse scatter north towards apparent agricultural fields. Large portions of the site have been graded/bulldozed. A review of historical imagery and topographic maps shows that a building was constructed at the location of the site sometime between 1941 and 1953, and demolished sometime between 1975 and1994.

The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This resource does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for 2oth Century Farms and Homestead Sites, above.

P-19-004367

This historic resource is mapped 0.28 miles east of the intersection of 210th Street East and East Palmdale Boulevard (APE Map Sheet 5, MR 134). Approximately 22 percent of the 7.07 acre resource is mapped within the HDC ADI. P-19-004367 is bisected from west to east by the HDC Alignment and the HDC + HSR Alignment.

The resource consists of a concrete building pad, and remnants of a wood structure/building and a barbed-wire fence. Also present throughout the site is a low-density refuse scatter. The concrete pad is located in the northwest portion of the site, oriented north-south and east-west, measures 15 x 30ft, and is in fair condition. Constructed of fine-grained aggregate concrete, the pad has one 2 x 4in board attached to the west and east ends at ground level. A small entry pad extends north from just off-center (to west) of the north edge of the pad. The milled wood remnants of a small wood structure/building are located in the southeast portion of the site. The remnants of a barbed wire fence run north-south along the west end of the site and parallel to 215th St. E. The fence is made of one strand of two wire twisted barbed-wire, lying on the ground with several 9 x 3in wood posts spaced at intervals along the segment. The refuse scattered is dispersed throughout the site and consists of approximately 500 cans (church key-opened beverage, bi-metal beverage, paint, sanitary food [uncorrugated and corrugated], sardine), thousands of fragments of bottle glass (colorless, green, brown, milk, Ball jar [including post-1954 Owens-Illinois and 1961 Latchford-Marble]) and milled wood, rubber hoses, and shoes, among other refuse. The site measures approximately 675 x 450ft (north-south/east-west), and is overall in poor condition due to modern ground disturbance including pothunting. Historical imagery depicts two buildings at the site, which were both constructed sometime between 1959 and 1968.

The site appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D and is a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This site appears to meet the CRHR Criterion 4. Please see significance statement for 2oth Century Farms and Homestead Sites, above.

P-36-010960 (CA-SBR-10960H)
This historic resource is mapped 0.16 miles northeast of the intersection of Gas Line Road and Air Expressway Boulevard (APE Map Sheet 9, MR 153). P-36-010960 is impacted by the HDC Alignment and the HDC + HSR Footprint Variation E.

P-36-10960 is a possible historic homestead site. The site consists of remnants of a concrete and cobblestone building that measured 30 ft (north-south) by 21 ft. Segments of three walls are present and measure 1 ft thick; these envelope a concrete floor measuring 22 x 15 ft. A 3.5 x 3 ft window was present in the wall on the southern side of the building, two doors were present on the western side, and another door on the east. A single piece of sun colored amethyst glass was found in the northeast corner of the building along with modern metal cans. Modern refuse was also found along the southern border of the site. No other associated artifacts were present, possibly due to the fact that grading activities for flood control occurred in the area between 2006 and 2012. An analysis of aerial photography showed the graded areas.

The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This site does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for 20th Century Farms and Homesteads, above.

P-36-026768 (CA-SBR-16915H)
This historic resource is mapped 0.53 miles southeast of the intersection of Silver Lake Road and Parkdale Road (APE Map Sheet 7, MR 159). Approximately 1.3 percent of the 0.45 acre resource is mapped within the HDC ADI.

The southern portion of P-36-026768 is bisected from northwest to southeast by the HDC Alignment. The resource consists of the remnants of a foundation and an associated refuse scatter. The site is within the vicinity of a Map Documented Structure (MDS) depicted on the 1942 Shadow Mountain 15-Minute USGS quadrangle map. Features consist of the remains of a foundation measuring 20ft (N/S) by 18ft (E/W) with 15-in tall walls, composed up of cobbles and concrete. The north wall has been destroyed and fragments of the walls lay near the foundation. A large depression or pit is located in the middle of what would have been the floor of the foundation. The foundation is located in the southwest corner of a large (750ft by 550ft) area that appears to have been cleared of vegetation in the past.

The refuse scatter is located approximately 52 ft north of the foundation. It includes approximately 25 crushed and shot up steel cans including hole-in-top and hole-in cap beverage cans. One piece of sun altered amethyst glass was found. Scattered around the area were pieces of milled lumber, white earthenware fragments and more cans. No makers marks were found on the artifacts. A review of historic aerial photographs indicates that the house was gone by 1968 (historicaerials.com).

The site appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D and is a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This site appears to meet the CRHR Criterion 4. Please see significance statement for 2oth Century Farms and Homestead Sites, above.

P-36-026769 (CA-SBR-16916H)
This historic resource is mapped 0.54 miles northwest of the intersection of Saint George Avenue and Parkdale Road (APE Map Sheet 6, MR 136). Approximately 72 percent of the 4.4 acre resource is mapped within the HDC ADI. P-36-026769 is bisected from west to east by the HDC Alignment, the HDC + HSR Variation B-1 Alignment, and the HDC + HSR Variation B Alignment.

The resource consists of the remnants of a large homestead including eight foundations, two animal pens and multiple refuse scatters. The site is within the vicinity of a Map Documented Structure (MDS) depicted on the 1942 Shadow Mountain 15-Minute USGS quadrangle map. Up to 1964, the structures were labeled “Engelbrecht Place” on the quad maps.

The five refuse scatters of varying sizes, ranging from 15 by 30 ft to 100 by 20 ft in extent. Included are approximately 500 cans, of sanitary, church-key opened beverage, oil, coffee, SPAM, gasoline, and a few steel and aluminum beverage cans. Also present are terracotta pipe fragments, bottle glass fragments in green, colorless, brown, and sun-altered amethyst, ceramic fragments, with Owens-Illinois and Hazel Atlas embossed marks, a Duraglas Karo Syrup bottle base dating to the 1950s, and “P.G.G.W.” brown bottle base dating to 1902-1925. “Made in

Japan" porcelain fragments, a pink tile, other ceramic fragments, ceramic pipe, porcelain bathroom fixtures, bricks, a bucket, milled wood, and other artifacts were observed. Together they suggest deposition between the 1920s and the early 1960s. A review of historic aerial photographs shows the structures there in 1953 and 1968 (historicaerials.com). Research has not revealed information about the Engelbrecht name or its significance in relation to this large homestead.

The site appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D and is a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This site appears to meet the CRHR Criterion 4. Please see significance statement for 2oth Century Farms and Homestead Sites, above.

P-36-026772 (CA-SBR-16918H)
This historic resource is mapped immediately north of Joshua Avenue between Pearmain Street and Concord Street (APE Map Sheet 9, MR 138). The entire 0.71 acre resource is located within the HDC ADI.

P-36-026772 is impacted by the HDC Alignment and the HDC + HSR Alignment. The resource consists of the remnants of three foundations related to water irrigation. Foundation 1 appears to be a concrete stand of some sort, Foundation 2 is the remains of a cistern, and Foundation 3 is the concrete and cobble remains of a pump mount. An associated refuse scatter includes fragments of brown, green, sun-altered amethyst, and amber glass, milled lumber, white earthenware, barb wire, hole-in-top cans, sanitary can and miscellaneous metal. The scatter is sparse and suggests a 1900-1920s period of deposition.

The site appears near a well marker on 1932 through 1956 Barstow 30-Minute series topographic maps. A 1968 aerial photograph shows that the area was cleared and leveled, probably for agricultural purposes (historicaerials.com). The recorded features, however, lie close to the drainage and south of the cleared area. The site appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D and is a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This resource appears to meet the CRHR Criterion 4. Please see significance statement for 2oth Century Farms and Homestead Sites, above.

P-36-026832
This historic resource is mapped 0.08 miles southeast of the intersection of Silver Lake Road and Yucca (APE Map Sheet 7, MR 140). Approximately 38 percent of the 0.21 acre resource is mapped within the HDC ADI.

P-36-026832 is bisected from northwest to southeast by the HDC + HSR Variation B Alignment. The resource consists of building remnants and an associated low-density refuse scatter. The building remnants are comprised of a 12 x 12 ft milled wood (plank) floor, oriented north-south/east-west. Specifically, the planks measure 6 x 0.5 inches and are supported by one 2 x 4 inch board crosspiece, situated at the midpoint of the structure. The floor is in very poor condition, is partially enterred, and surrounded by associated wood planks. No foundation was

visible, though several large cobbles located in the vicinity of the floor may be displaced remnants of a foundation. The associated refuse scatter surrounds the wood floor remnants, and consists of two (2) hole-in-cap cans, one (1) large fragment of decorated terra cotta, a "Phoenix" metal button cover, 10 fragments of sun-affected amethyst bottle glass, and approximately 20 fragments of colorless bottle glass. Overall, the site measures 65 x 100 feet (north-south/east-west). Historical imagery and topographic maps dating as early as 1937 do not depict any buildings at the location of the site. As such, the site may or may not represent the location of a former homestead.

The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The building was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This building does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for 2oth Century Farms and Homestead Sites, above.

REFUSE SCATTERS NEWLY EVALUATED

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR SURFACE REFUSE SCATTERS

These properties do not appear to be eligible for listing in either the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources under criteria A/1 or B/2, as they do not appear to be associated with persons or events of historical importance. These resources also do not embody the "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region…or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values", and therefore, do not appear to be eligible under criteria C/3. These sites also do not appear to be eligible under criteria D/4, as their information potential has been exhausted by survey-level recording. Based on this review, these properties appears to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP and the CRHR.

P-19-004366 (CA-LAN-4366/H)

This multi-component resource is mapped 0.46 miles southwest of the intersection of 140th Street East and SR 138 (East Palmdale Boulevard) and 0.06 miles west of Rose Creek (APE Map Sheet 4, MR 133). Approximately 80 percent of the 1.63 acre resource is mapped within the HDC ADI.

P-19-004366 is bisected from southwest to northeast by the HDC Alignment and the HDC + HSR Alignment. P-19-004366 is a multicomponent site consisting of a prehistoric campsite and historic-period low density refuse deposit. The prehistoric component consists of two possible hearth features, six pieces of lithic debitage, fire-affected rock (FAR), and ground stone. The sparse scatter of prehistoric material is overlain by a mid-to-late 20th century debris scatter. The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This site does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for surface refuse scatters above.

P-36-006303 (CA-SBR-6303H)
This historic resource is mapped 1.13 miles southeast of the intersection of Boulder Road and Walton Drive (APE Map Sheet 11, MR 143). The entire 0.29 acre resource is located within the HDC ADI. P-19-006303 is impacted by the HDC + HSR Alignment.

P-36-6303 is a historic refuse deposit possibly associated with the construction of the San Bernardino-Boulder power line which was built by Southern Sierras Power Co. in 1930-1931. The power line was constructed in order to provide power for the construction of Hoover Dam. The artifacts consist 26 hole-in-cap cans, 3 tobacco cans, 2 coffee cans, and one square can with a round lid, some of which are now crushed. The site measures 20 ft (NW-SE) by 10 ft (NE-SW). This appears to be a surface deposit. The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This site does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for surface refuse scatters above.

P-36-010392 (CA-SBR-10392/H)
This multi-component resource is mapped 0.01 miles west of the intersection of Koala Road and Joshua Avenue (APE Map Sheet 8, MR 145). Approximately 98 percent of the 2.71 acre resource is located within the HDC ADI. The majority of P-36-010392 is impacted by the HDC Alignment and the HDC + HSR Alignment.

P-36-010392 is a multi-component site consisting of a prehistoric lithic scatter and historic domestic refuse deposit. Located on a recently deposited low relief alluvial plain, soils consist of sediments composed of sand, vegetation consists of Joshua Trees and desert scrub. Originally recorded in 2001 by R. Cerreto and T. Aust, P-36-010392 consists of a 500 by 33 m prehistoric lithic scatter including six debitage flakes, a core fragment, a small stone anvil, as well as historic slag glass, ceramics, and several metal cans located in and near the powerline access road that parallels Koala Road. The site was tested (shovel test pits) in 2001 and lithic material was collected at this time. The results of the 2001 subsurface testing are not described in the site record. The map of the STPs locations indicated that one STP was positive. The ICF site record update of 2011 reports one flake in the access road and a historic debris scatter near the powerline access road parallel to Koala Road. The historic component consisted of seven scattered cans and one concentration of 12 cans located 50-100 feet west of the road. No other material, historic or prehistoric was noted in the access road. Site condition is fair. ICF did not map the historic component in their update. The prehistoric component of this resource has not been evaluated. The site is also discussed in the ASR.

The historic component of the site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This component does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for surface refuse scatters above.

If this historical component were a stand alone site it would not be eligible for inclusion to the NRHP, however, the prehistoric component has not yet been evaluated, therefore, this site in its

entirety cannot be evaluated at this time.

P-36-021470 (CA-SBR-13782/H)
This multi-component resource is mapped 0.08 miles east of the intersection of Navajo Road and Taos Road (APE Map Sheet 13, MR 147). Approximately 94 percent of the 1.09 acre resource is mapped within the HDC ADI. P-36-021470 is impacted by the HDC Alignment and the HDC + HSR Alignment.

P-36-021470 is a multi-component prehistoric lithic scatter and historic domestic refuse deposit covering a 100 by 30 m area. Originally recorded in 2010 by CRM Tech, the prehistoric component observed consisted of two scrapers, two cores, one possible tool and 15 flakes. The record states that lithics are not a sub-component to the site; they are in fact associated with the historic component because one chert flake has been cut with a saw.

The historic component is a large historic refuse concentration of approximately 500 cans as well as many broken glass bottles, building materials, and miscellaneous household items. The cans consist of condensed [possibly evaporated] milk cans, beverage cans, cone-top beer or soft drink cans, sanitary cans, sardine cans, and coffee cans. Two Coca Cola bottles were observed with the marked date of 1949. The concentration appears to have been pot-hunted as pits had been dug within the refuse scatter. The ICF site record update of 2011 states the site is in the same condition as recorded in 2010. They note that the area with prehistoric artifacts had been graded and cleared at an unknown time, but that the prehistoric artifacts re-located were found in roughly the same locations as those found in 2010. The prehistoric component of the site has not been evaluated. The site is also discussed in the ASR.

The historic component of the site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This site component does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for surface refuse scatters above.

P-36-023225 (CA-SBR-14701H)
This historic resource is mapped 0.06 miles northwest of the intersection of US-395 and Joshua Avenue (APE Map Sheet 9, MR 148). The resource is mapped within the HDC ADI. P-36-023225 is impacted by the HDC Alignment and the HDC + HSR Alignment.

The site consists of a refuse scatter containing both historic and modern components. The historic element consists of approximately 30 glass fragments, some of them from a colorless jug, 15 ceramic fragments, six food and beverage cans from the mid-twentieth century, and four barrel hoops. The modern element consist of various items such as batteries, shoes and fragments of a push broom The site is located to the west of a transmission line access road, and appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping events. The site also retains poor integrity from from aeolian and water erosion, bioturbation, and vehicular disturbance. The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This site does not appear to meet any of the CRHR

criteria. Please see significance statement for surface refuse scatters above.

P-36-061257
This historic resource is mapped 0.08 miles southeast of the intersection of Montezuma Street and Air Expressway Boulevard (APE Map Sheet 9, MR 149). Approximately 2.8 percent of the 0.25 acre resource is mapped within the HDC ADI. The very southern portion of P-36-061257 is bisected from west to east by the HDC + HSR Alignment.

P-36-061257 is a large refuse scatter site consisting of two distinct loci – A and B. Locus A measures ~20 x 10 feet (N-S/E-W), while Locus B is 20 by 20 ft in size and contains hundreds of bottle glass and white earthenware fragments, as well as approximately 50 hole-in-top cans and lids. Several makers marks were noted. Asphalt fragments and dry cell battery cores are present. Based on the artifacts present with datable marks and other attributes, the site likely dates to the 1920s and 1930s.

The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This site does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for surface refuse scatters above.

HISTORIC QUARRIES NEWLY EVALUATED

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR HISTORIC QUARRIES
These quarries do not appear to be associated with persons or events of important in national, state or local history, and therefore, are not eligible under NRHP criteria A or B, nor under California Register of Historical Resources 1 or 2. They also do not embody the "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region…or represents the works of a master or possesses high artistic values", and therefore, do not appear to be eligible under NRHP and CRHR criteria C/3. They do not appear eligible under criteria D or 4 either, as they are not likely to yield additional important information. They are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

P-36-006317 (CA-SBR-6317H)
P-36-006317 is a quarry site, possibly originally part of Samuel Rogers's ranch (CA-SBR-6319H). The filing for the Mineral Entry Patent for Section 33 was originally issued in 1933 and reapplied for in 1958. The site indicates that large blocks of quartz monzonite bedrock were cut and hewn here. One bedrock outcrop shows quarried faces both above and below ground level. Several partially hewn blocks are present, along with piles of reduction debris and old timbers. The main quarried face measures approximately 50 feet wide (E-W) and several boulders have series of drill holes. The artifacts present include glass and wire fragments, cans (meat can, church key opened beverage can), sheet metal, and two buckets, dating from the 1930s to the 1950s. The site measures 246 ft (N/S) by 115 ft (E/W).

The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic

Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This quarry site does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for historic quarries above.

P-36-026773
This historic resource is mapped 1.08 miles northwest of the intersection of Stoddard Wells Road and Dante Street (APE Map Sheet 11, MR 139). Approximately 88% of the 0.26 acre resource is mapped within the HDC ADI. P-36-026773 is impacted by the HDC Alignment and the HDC + HSR Alignment.

The resource consists of a quarry with one bedrock outcrop that shows a quarried face and several partially hewn blocks. The outcrop and hewn blocks contain drill holes. The only associated artifact consists of a metal bucket. The site measures approximately 150ft by 90ft. The age of the site is unknown; however the quarrying of granite blocks and limestone became a major industry in Victorville in the 1890s and 1900s and into the present. There are also two similar sites in the area, P-36-006317 and CA-SBR-12133H. The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This site does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for historic quarries above.

LINEAR RESOURCES NEWLY EVALUATED

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR LINEAR RESOURCE
The Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail (Mormon Trail) appears to be associated with events of important in state and local history, and in theory could be eligible under NRHP criteria B, and under California Register of Historical Resources 2. The resource does not embody the "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region…or represents the works of a master or possesses high artistic values", and therefore, do not appear to be eligible under NRHP and CRHR criteria C/3. It also does not appear eligible under criteria D or 4 either, as the trail, within the project area and APE does not have the potential to yield important information. Based on Cogstone's current site update information and on two previous recordings, the resource retains no integrity within the project area. It It is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

P-36-004272 (CA-SBR-4272H)
Within the HDC ADI, this linear resource is located 0.36 miles west of Village Drive from Clovis Street to Turner Road (APE Map Sheet 9 and 9-B, MR 156). Approximately 0.35 miles of this resource is mapped within the HDC ADI. P-36-004272 is impacted by the HDC Alignment, the HDC + HSR Alignment, and the HDC + HSR Footprint Variation E.

This update includes two segments of the Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail (Mormon Trail) as they cross the current project A.P.E. Originally recorded in 1993 by M. Macko (Macko Archaeological Consulting), updated in 1993 by K. Becker (RMW Paleo Associates), updated in 2006 by D. MacDougall (Applied Earthworks, Inc.), updated in 2011 by R. Hoffman (ICF International), and most recently updated in 2014 by T. Kirwan (Cogstone), Site P-36-004272 consists of two segments of the Salt Lake - Santa Fe (Mormon) Trail as it crosses the High Desert Corridor

project A.P.E. Segment one measures 2428 feet (740 meters) in length, while segment two measures 1411 feet (430 meters) in length. On 27 July 2014 Cogstone archaeologists Tadhg Kirwan and Dustin Keeler visited the location of interest as described by M. Macko, K. Becker, D. MacDougall, and R. Hoffman. Both NAD 27 and NAD 83 coordinates were investigated. NAD 83 placed segment one of the trail in a creosote scrub vegetation community within an unnamed drainage wash, whilst NAD 27 placed segment one underneath a modern high-power transmission line access road. NAD 83 placed segment two within the same unnamed drainage wash in a creosote scrub vegetation community. While NAD 83 placed segment two underneath the same modern high-power transmission line access road, the unnamed drainage wash's terrain is best described as highly disturbed by off road vehicle traffic, heavily eroded, and deflated. The high-power transmission line and associated access road are best described as a one vehicle terrace cut into the side of deposited dunes and following the transmission line. Both segment one and segment two (NAD 27 and NAD 83) interiors where they cross the project area are the same as the ends as described above. Any modern association with the original Salt Lake – Santa Fe (Mormon) Trail is only speculation and regrettably only in history books of the state.

The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This site does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for this linear resource above.

WASTE WATER TREATMENT RESOURCE NEWLY EVALUATED

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR WASTE WATER TREATMENT RESOURCE

The water treatment plant does not appear to be associated with persons or events of recognized significance in national, state or local history, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP criteria Aor B, nor under California Register of Historical Resources 1 or 2. It also does not embody the "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region…or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values," and therefore, does not appear to be eligible under NRHP and CRHR criteria C/3. It does not appear eligible under criteria D or 4 either, as it is not likely to yield important information, due to its present condition. The site retains its integrity of location, but little else. It has lost its integrity of materials, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. It is largely destroyed. It is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

P-36-006320 (CA-SBR-6320H)

This resource is mapped 0.53 miles southeast of the intersection of National Trails Highway and Air Expressway Boulevard just west of the Mojave River (APE Map Sheet 10, MR 158). Approximately 4 percent of the 50.97 acre resource is mapped within the HDC ADI. The northern portion of P-36-006320 is impacted by the HDC + HSR Footprint Variation E.

P-36-006320 is the site of an old waste water treatment facility. It was operated by the City of Victorville, but is no longer in operation. The site consisted of a series of evaporation,

settlement, and percolation ponds that were artificially constructed from river erosional sediments. Associated with the ponds was an old wooden structure (39 x 35 ft) that was collapsing in 1989. The approximate date of the structure is 1923, apparently used for equipment maintenance and storage. The site artifacts included old machinery, piping, and possible agricultural equipment. As of 2013, the eastern portion of the site had been destroyed by the construction of a levee sometime between 1989 and 1993, according to the Victorville 7.5 minute Quad map. The remaining portion of the site was more recently destroyed by the construction of wind towers. The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It was also evaluated using the CRHR Criteria. This quarry site does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria. Please see significance statement for Waste Water Treatment Resource above.

RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED ELIGIBLE

P-36-002910 (CA-SBR-2910/H)

Within the HDC ADI, this historic linear resource, the National Trails Highway, is located from Interstate 15 to the Mojave River (APE Map Sheet 9 and 9-B, MR 113). Approximately 0.37 miles of this resource is mapped within the HDC ADI. P-36-002910 is intersected by the HDC Alignment, the HDC + HSR Alignment, and the HDC + HSR Footprint Variation E.

This roadway was originally a desert crossing trail utilized by Native Americans and European pathfinders including Father Garces and Jedediah Smith. The 2011 ICF site record update states that only a small portion of the highway in the vicinity of Mojave Heights was examined. The examined highway segments are modern two-lane black top and appear to follow the highway alignment as found on a 30-Minute Historic Topographic map named Barstow and dating to 1932. The National Trails Hwy crosses the APE to the west of the Mojave River for approximately 285 meters based on GIS measurements. They stated the area is heavily disturbed by multiple dirt roads. The National Trails Highway was previously determined eligible for the NRHP. The prehistoric component of this site is also discussed in the ASR.

P-36-003033 (CA-SBR-3033/H)

Within the HDC ADI, this multi-component linear resource -the Mojave Trail, Mojave Road and Government Road- is located along the National Trails Highway from Interstate 15 to the Mojave River (APE Map Sheet 9 and 9-B, MR 155). Approximately 0.34 miles of this resource is mapped within the HDC ADI. P-36-003033 is intersected by the HDC Alignment, the HDC + HSR Alignment, and the HDC + HSR Footprint Variation E.

P-36-003033 is a multi-component resource consisting of the Mojave Trail, Mojave Road and Government Road. Historic maps and research done by A. Haenszel (1986) indicate that in the vicinity of Victorville, the alignment of P-36-003033 most likely followed that of National Trails Highway (CA-SBR-2910H) which is eligible for the NRHP. The prehistoric Mojave Trail which followed the river was used by several tribes for trade. It became a route for trappers and Mexican trade caravans in the 1830s and 40s. It was developed into a wagon road for immigrants, mail, wagon freighting, and military travel in the 1850s. In 1913 it was officially

opened as part of the National Old Trails Highway. In the 1930s, it was paved and became U.S. Hwy 66 (A. Haenszel 1986). The National Trails Hwy crosses the APE to the west of the Mojave River for approximately 285 meters based on GIS measurements. The ICF site record update of 2012 states that based on Haenszel's research, the prehistoric trail followed the same alignment as the National Trails Highway. They stated the area is heavily disturbed by multiple dirt roads. The National Trails Highway was previously determined eligible for the NRHP. The prehistoric component of this site is also discussed in the ASR.

P-36-003033 is one the earliest trails in the region, it is associated with both the Mojave Trail (prehistoric) and the National Old Trails Highway (historic). It retains a functional integrity and a consistent role in local, state, and national history under the themes of settlement, trade, farming/ranching, and commerce and is eligible under Criterion A with a status code of 2S2. The portion of P-36-003033 that is overlain by the National Old Trails Highway was previously determined 2S2.

RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Sites currently or previously evaluated as eligible may provide new information to history. Specific research questions are listed below by theme and type of site (Table 9). Six historical archaeological resources associated with waves of settlement or town settlement may provide information about land use, placement, evolution of townsites, relationships to larger areas of influence, individual behavior and possibly ethnicity.

Table 9. New Information from Eligible Sites

Theme	Sites	Research Questions
Waves of Settlement/Town Development	P-19-004361	What relationship did the placement of buildings have on social interaction? To what degree did the site infulence town development? Can one distinquish between public and private space? How did early land use vary from place to place? Can building styles identify clutural and ethnic differences? Can stages of development be discerned through the archaeological evidence and historical context of townsite creation? How did urban places relate to their larger zones of influence? How can individual behaviors be identified and interpreted? Can ethinicity or cultural identity be distinquished?
	P-19-004362	
	P-19-004367	
	P-36-026768	
	P-36-026769	
	P-36-026772	

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The evaluated built resources within the project APE include 46 residences, industrial, commercial, and residential buildings, as well as linear sites such as highways, roads, railroad lines, and transmission and telephone lines. Of these, 41 resources are currently, or were previously, recommended as not eligible to the NRHP or to the CRHR per CEQA, with the Status Code of 6Z or 6Y (Table 10). Five built resources were previously recommended as eligible to the NRHP and to the CRHR, with the Status Code 2S2 (Table 10).

Nineteen historical archaeological resources were evaluated by this study (Table 11). These include 13 historical archaeological sites recommended as not eligible to the NRHP or to the CRHR per CEQA, with the California Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z and six others recommended as eligible under NRHP Criterion D and under CRHR Criterion 4 (3 with Status Code 2S2, 3 with Status Code 3S).

One multicomponent site was previously recommended not eligible with Status Code of 6Z and one multicomponent site is recommended eligible by this study with a Status Code of 2S2 (Table 11). The historical archaeological components of two multicomponent sites were reviewed and it was determined that these components would, on their own, be not eligible. However, since the prehistoric components cannot be evaluated here, these sites remain unevaluated.

Table 10. Built Environment Properties Evaluated within APE including previous determinations

Map #	Primary Number	APN	Address	Type	Description	Year	Status Code
152	P-19-002912		CA-LAN-2912	B	HP33. ranch water conveyance feature		6Z
73	P-19-180638			B	HP39 Other - Railroad tracks		6Z
92	P-19-186613	3030-021-005	18742 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1957	6Z
93	P-19-186614	3030-021-006	18726 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1950	6Z
51	P-19-187071	3022-004-012	1161 E Ave. P8, Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1941	6Z
84	P-19-190800	3022-004-025	39215 15th St. E, Palmdale	B	HP08. Industrial Building	1966	6Z
85	P-19-190802	3022-004-911	39210 10th St. E, Palmdale	B	HP06. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	1965/1970	6Z
86	P-19-190803	3022-012-270	2044 E Ave. P8, Palmdale	B	HP08. Industrial Building	1961/1963/1967	6Z
87	P-19-190804	3022-012-271	2104 E Ave. P8, Palmdale	B	HP06. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	1964	6Z
88	P-19-190805	3029-016-009	15366 E. Palmdale Blvd, Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1951	6Z
89	P-19-190806	3029-016-025	15616 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1929	6Z
90	P-19-190807	3030-021-001	18846 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP06. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	1959	6Z
91	P-19-190808	3030-021-002	18842 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1957	6Z
94	P-19-190809	3030-021-035	18650 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1962	6Z
95	P-19-190810	3075-011-015	17500 E. Palmdale Blvd., Llano	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1952/1974	6Z
96	P-19-190811	3075-012-004	38220 170th St. E, Lancaster	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1958	6Z
97	P-19-190812	3075-012-007	38237 171st St. E, Lancaster	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1956	6Z
98	P-19-190813	3084-003-033	20340 E Ave. Q12, Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1956/1960	6Z

Map #	Primary Number	APN	Address	Type	Description	Year	Status Code
100	P-19-190814	3084-004-009	20528 E Ave. Q12, Lancaster	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1958	6Z
101	P-19-190815	3084-004-016	20725 E Ave. R, Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1956	6Z
104	P-19-190816	3084-017-024	21216 E Ave. R, Lancaster	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1953	6Z
29	P-19-190817	3022-002-011	39417-39421 10 St. E., Palmdale	B	HP03. Multiple Family Residence	1948	6Z
30	P-19-190818	3022-004-003	39534 10th St. E., Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1919 or 1941	6Z
32	P-19-190819	3022-003-001	39362 10th St. E, Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1954	6Z
113	P-36-002910		CA-SBR-2910H	B	HP37. National Old Trails Highway		2S2
114	P-36-006793		CA-SBR-6793H	B	HP39. Other - Railroad tracks		2S2
116	P-36-007694		CA-SBR-7694H	B	HP39. Boulder Transmission Line		2S2
117	P-36-008392		CA-SBR-8392H	B	HP39 Other - Railroad berm		6Z
118	P-36-009360		CA-SBR-9360H	B	HP37. Stoddard Wells Road		6Z
119	P-36-010315		CA-SBR-10315H	B	HP39 Other - Transmission line		2S2
120	P-36-010316		CA-SBR-10316H	B	HP39: Kramer-Victor transmission line		2S2
121	P-36-010317		CA-SBR-10317H	B	HP39: Barstow 33kV Transmission Line		6Y
122	P-36-010318		CA-SBR-10318H	B	HP39 Other - Telegraph & Telephone Line, Victorville-Barstow		6Y
no #	P-36-012189		CA-SBR-12181H	B	HP37. SR 18 1930s-present		6Z
126	P-36-012649		CA-SBR-12348H	B	HP37. Victorville Lime Rock Company and Riverside Cement Company access road		6Z
123	P-36-012652		CA-SBR-12351H	B	HP37. Mining access road		6Z
124	P-36-012655		CA-SBR-12354H	B	HP37: Victorville Lime Rock Company Electrical Power Line Poles		6Z
125	P-36-012658		CA-SBR-12357H	B	HP37. I-15 Freeway		6Z
105	P-36-027567	0439-081-24-0000	24077 Yucca Loma Rd, Apple Valley	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1950	6Z
106	P-36-027568	0437-352-02-0000	15761 Joshua Rd., Apple Valley	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1958	6Z

Map #	Primary Number	APN	Address	Type	Description	Year	Status Code
107	P-36-027569	0459-352-07-0000	17640 Adelanto Rd., Adelanto	B	HP08. Industrial Building		6Z
108	P-36-027570	0472-101-23-0000	17614 Spencer Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1947	6Z
109	P-36-027571	0472-101-16-0000	17571 Spencer Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1936	6Z
110	P-36-027572	0472-101-37-0000	15425-15427 Turner Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1954	6Z
111	P-36-027573	0472-101-39-0000	15464 Turner Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1925	6Z
112	P-36-027574	0472-101-56-0000	15480 Seals Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1945	6Z

Table 11. Multicomponent and Historical Archaeological Properties Evaluated within APE
(H= Historical Archaeological Site, M=multicomponent)

Map #	Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Description	Status Codes
68	P-19-004187	CA-LAN-4187H	H	HP33. Razed House with Debris	6Z
70	P-19-004189	CA-LAN-4189H	H	AH02/AH04. Razed House with Debris	6Z
129	P-19-004361	CA-LAN-4361H	H	AH02: mid 20th C. foundations and refuse	2S2
130	P-19-004362	CA-LAN-4362	H	AH02/04. early 20th C. homestead remnants and refuse	2S2
131	P-19-004364	CA-LAN-4364H	H	AH02: mid 20th C. foundations and refuse	6Z
132	P-19-004365	CA-LAN-4365H	H	AH02: mid 20th C. foundations and refuse	6Z
133	P-19-004366	CA-LAN-4366/H	M	AP2. Lithic Scatter; AH4. Trash Scatter; tested.	6Z
134	P-19-004367	CA-LAN-4367H	H	AH02: mid 20th C. foundations and refuse	2S2
155	P-36-003033	CA-SBR-3033/H	M	AP13. Trail; HP37. Highway/Trail; Mojave Trail, Old Government Road.	2S2
160	P-36-004272	CA-SBR-4272H	H	AP13. Old Spanish Trail and Salt Lake Santa Fe Trail	6Z
143	P-36-006303	CA-SBR-6303H	H	HP39: Domestic refuse deposit	6Z

Map #	Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Description	Status Codes
144	P-36-006317	CA-SBR-6317H	H	AH16: Granite quarry	6Z
158	P-36-006320	CA-SBR-6320H	H	HP09: Historic waste water treatment facility	6Z
145	P-36-010392	CA-SBR-10392/H	M	AP02. Lithic Scatter; AH04. Trash Scatter; not fully tested.	Uneval
153	P-36-010960	CA-SBR-10960H	H	AH2: Foundation remnants and domestic refuse deposit	6Z
147	P-36-021470	CA-SBR-13782/H	M	AP2. Lithic Scatter; AH4. Trash Scatter.	Uneval
148	P-36-023225	CA-SBR-14701H	H	HP39: domestic refuse deposit	6Z
159	P-36-026768	CA-SBR-16915H	H	AH02/04.Foundation remnant and assoc. refuse scatter	3S
136	P-36-026769	CA-SBR-16916H	H	AH02. mid 20th C. foundations and refuse	3S
138	P-36-026772	CA-SBR-16918H	H	AH06. water conveyance and storage remnants	3S
139	P-36-026773		H	AH16: Quarry late 19th-early 20th C.	6Z
140	P-36-026832	CA-SBR-16915H	H	AH2: Foundation remnants and assoc. refuse scatter	6Z
149	P-36-061257		H	HP39: domestic refuse deposit	6Z

A total of 46 built resources are present in the APE. The HDC Only Main Alignment affects 33 of these sites total but only four eligible resources. The HDC Only Variation A affects 3 built resources; none of them eligible. The HDC Only Variation D affects one ineligible built resource. The HDC Only Variation E affects six built resources; only two eligible. The HDC+HSR Main Alignment affects 33 of these sites total but only four eligible resources. The HDC Only Variation D affects two ineligible built resources. The HDC Only Variation E affects eight built resources of which three are eligible. PTC Rail Options 1 and 7 will affect two built resources, neither eligible.

A total of 19 historical archaeological resources are present in the APE. The HDC Only Main Alignment affects 11 of these sites total but only four eligible resources. The HDC Only Variation A affects one eligible historical archaeological resource. The HDC Only Variation E affects four built resources; only two eligible. The HDC+HSR Main Alignment affects ten historical archaeological resources; only three eligible. The HDC Variations B and B-1 affect the same single ineligible historical archaeological resource. The HDC Only Variation E affects six historical archaeological resources of which two are eligible. PTC Rail Options 1 and 7 will affect no historical archaeological resources.

A total of four multicomponent resources are present in the APE. The HDC Only Main Alignment affects all four of these sites; one eligible, one ineligible and two incompletely evaluated. The HDC Only Variation E affects one eligible multicomponent resource. The HDC Only Variation E affects one eligible multicomponent resource. PTC Rail Options 1 and 7 will affect no multicomponent resources.

Eligible Resources that may be affected:

- P-19-004362, historical, HDC Only Main and HDC+HSR Main Alignment.
- P-19-004364, historical, HDC Only Variation A and HDC+HSR Main Alignment.
- P-36-002910, built, HDC Only Main/ HDC+HSR Main & Variation E.
- P-36-003033, multi-component, HDC Only Main/ HDC+HSR Main & Variation E.
- P-36-004272, historical, HDC Only Main &Variation E and HDC+HSR Variation E.
- P-36-006793, built, HDC Only Main/ HDC+HSR Main & Variation E
- P-36-009360, built, HDC Only Main and HDC+HSR Main Alignment.
- P-36-010315, built, HDC Only Main and HDC+HSR Main Alignment &Variation E.
- P-36-026769, historical, HDC Only Main Alignment and HDC+HSR Main Alignment, Variation B, and Variation B-1.
- P-36-026772, historical, HDC Only Main Alignment.
- P-36-026773, historical, HDC Only/ HDC+HSR Variation E.

CONCLUSIONS

Sixty-nine (69) historical resources consisting of forty-six (46) built environment, nineteen (19) historical archaeological, and four (4) multi-component resources were present within the APE. Of the 46 built resources within the APE, five were previously determined eligible and 11 were previously determined not eligible. This document provided evaluation of thirty (30) built resources and nineteen (19) historical archaeological resources. All thirty built resources were determined not eligible. Six historical archaeological sites were determined eligible and thirteen (13) were determined not eligible. Four (4) multi-component resources are within the APE. One (1) was previously determined not eligible based on Phase II testing. One (1) was determined eligible by this study. Two (2) others have both prehistoric and historical archaeological components and thus could not be fully evaluated in this document.

UNIDENTIFIED CULTURAL MATERIALS

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if Project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

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PREPARERS' QUALIFICATIONS

COGSTONE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

C. Lynn Furnis is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and Principal Architectural Historian with over 40 years of experience. She specializes in historic architecture, historical archaeology, and western United States historical archaeology with experience working in California and from New Mexico to Alaska. Ms. Furnis has supervised large and small artifact processing labs for historic and prehistoric collections; conducted extensive historic research; written reports for inventory, test excavation, and data recovery projects for government and private entities; and analyzed historic artifacts. Ms. Furnis has personally recorded more than 160 historic buildings and co-authored major architectural survey reports. Ms. Furnis has coursework in World Architecture, The Anthropology of Architecture, and Vernacular Architecture.

GPA CONSULTING

Portions of this architectural study were prepared by consultants Andrea Galvin, Jenna Kachour, and Amanda Yoder of GPA Consulting. (GPA- formerly Galvin Preservation Associates Inc.) and Mark Robinson of ICF International.

Andrea Galvin is a Principal Architectural Historian for GPA and has 18 years of experience in historic preservation. She has a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Design from the University of California, Davis, a Master of Science Degree in Historic Preservation from the University of Pennsylvania and a Certificate in Preservation Planning from Istanbul Technical University in Turkey. Ms. Galvin served as the overall project manager for this project, prepared the initial HRER and peer reviewed many of the inventory forms prepared for this report.

Ms. Kachour is an Associate Preservation Planner for GPA and has been working in the field of historic preservation for seven years. She earned her Bachelor of Science in Policy, Management and Planning from the University of Southern California and her Master of Planning from the University of Southern California. Ms. Kachour conducted fieldwork of some of the new APE areas, prepared the DPR 523 A and B forms and tracked the project process.

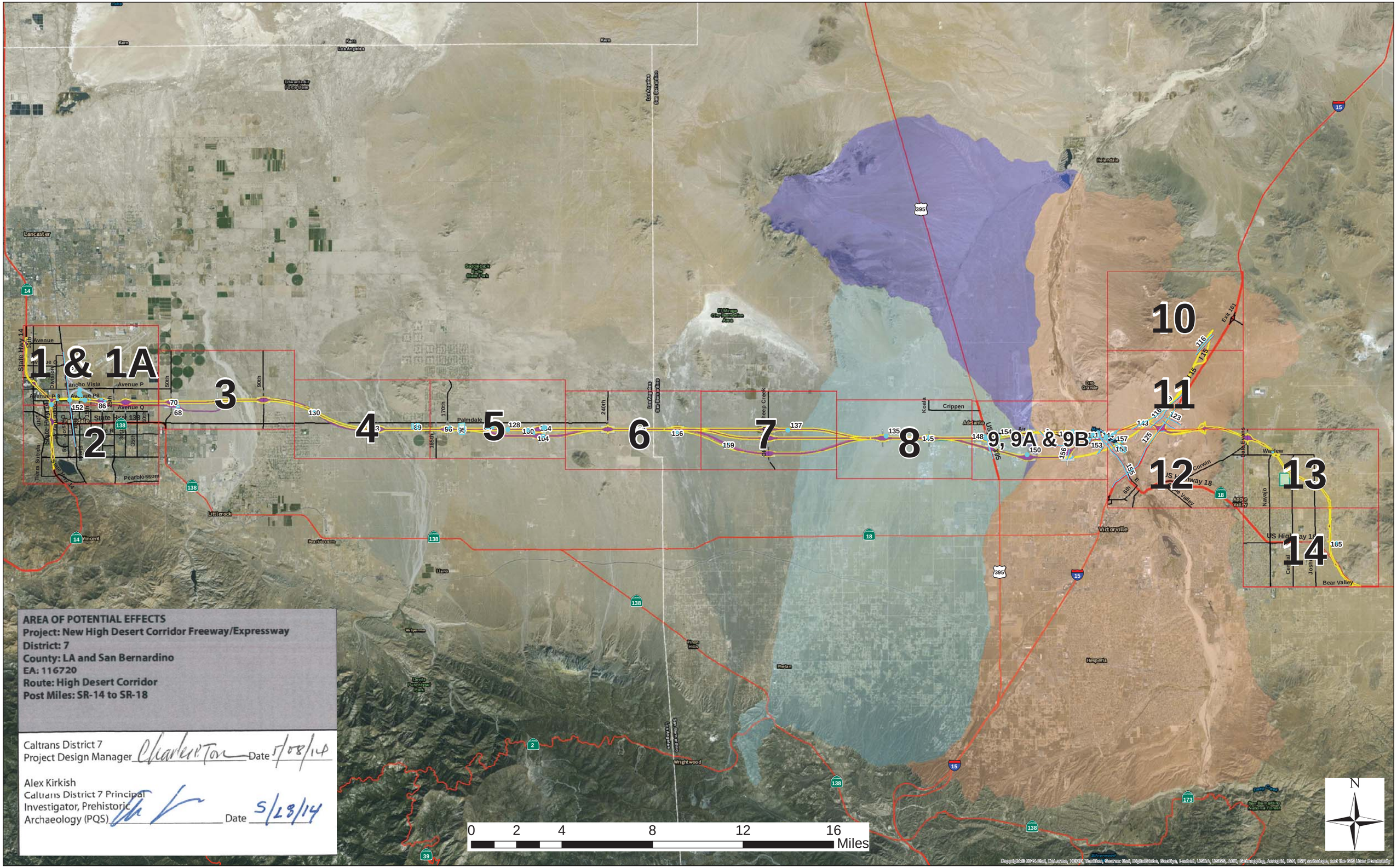
Ms. Yoder is an Architectural Historian for GPA and has been practicing architectural history for three years. She earned her Bachelor of Fine Arts in Historic Preservation from Savannah

College of Art and Design. Ms. Yoder conducted research and fieldwork for the project and assisted in the preparation of many of the DPR forms.

Mark Robinson is a historical archaeologist who holds an M.S. degree in anthropology from University of Oregon (1998) and has 21 years of experience in southern California archaeology. Mr. Robinson meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for Principal Investigator, Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology.

APPENDIX A. APE MAP

High Desert Corridor Area of Potential Effects



AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS
Project: New High Desert Corridor Freeway/Expressway
District: 7
County: LA and San Bernardino
EA: 116720
Route: High Desert Corridor
Post Miles: SR-14 to SR-18

Caltrans District 7
Project Design Manager Charles Tor Date 5/08/14

Alex Kirkish
Caltrans District 7 Principal
Investigator, Prehistoric
Archaeology (PQS) Date 5/28/14

Area of Potential Effects

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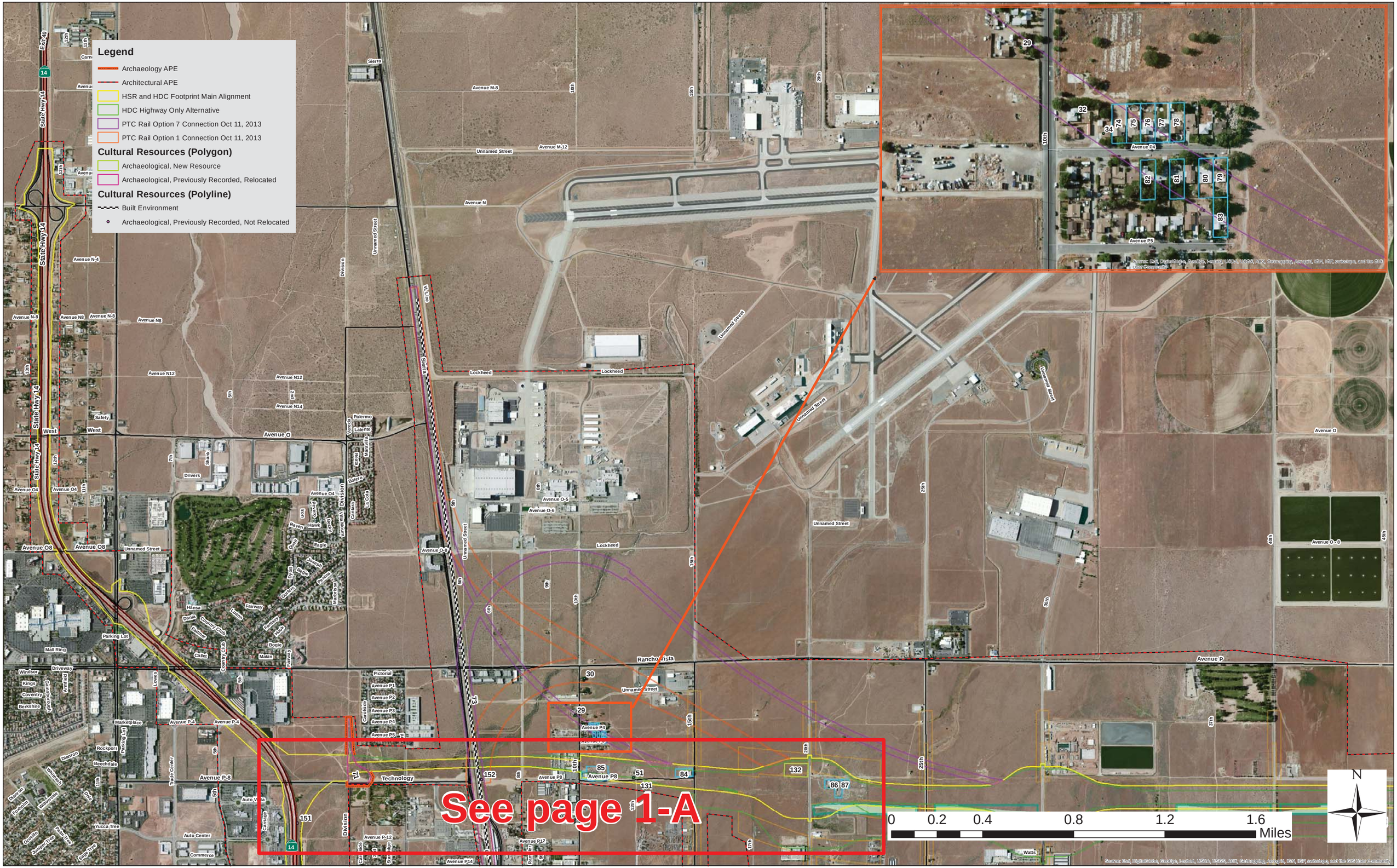

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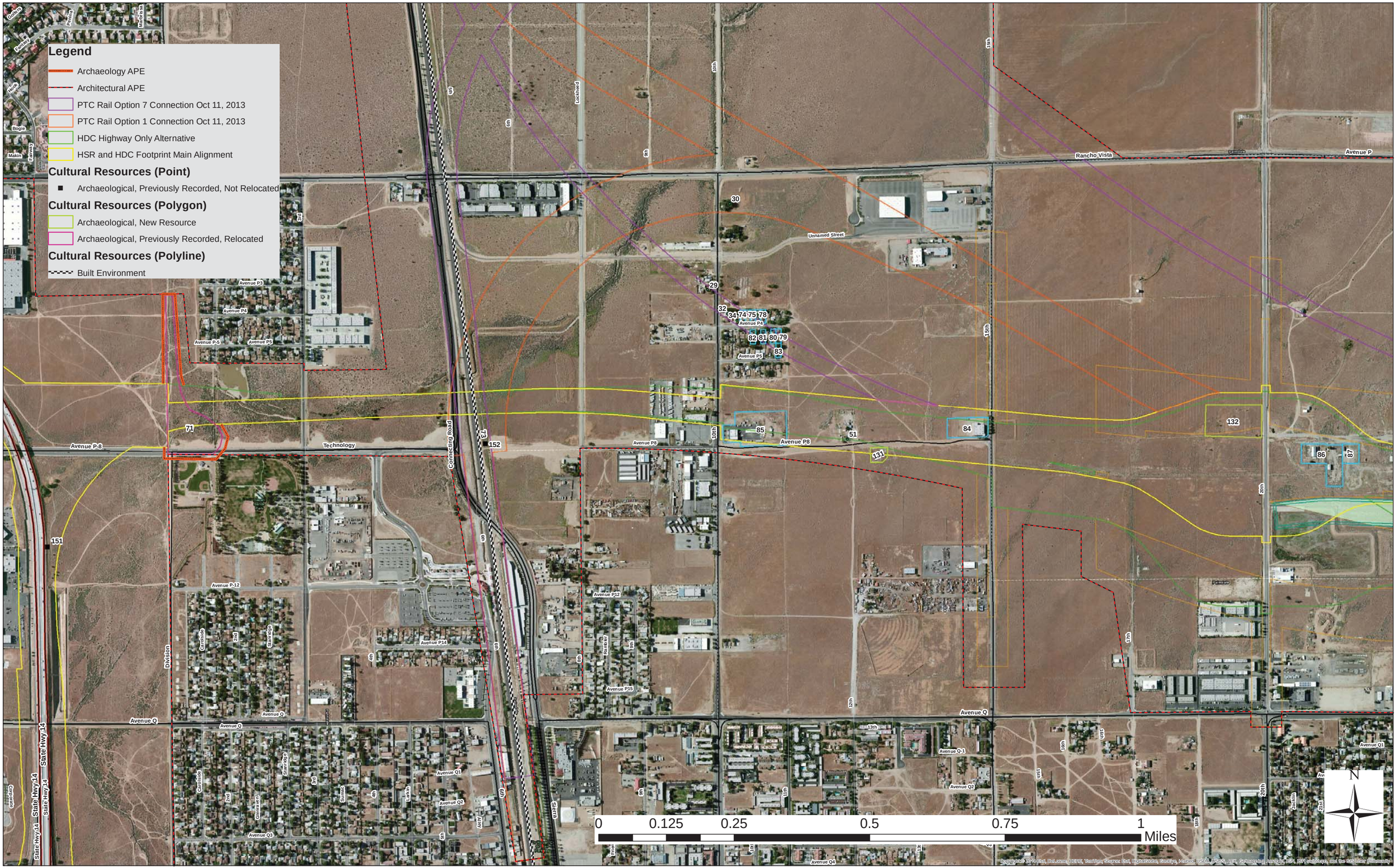

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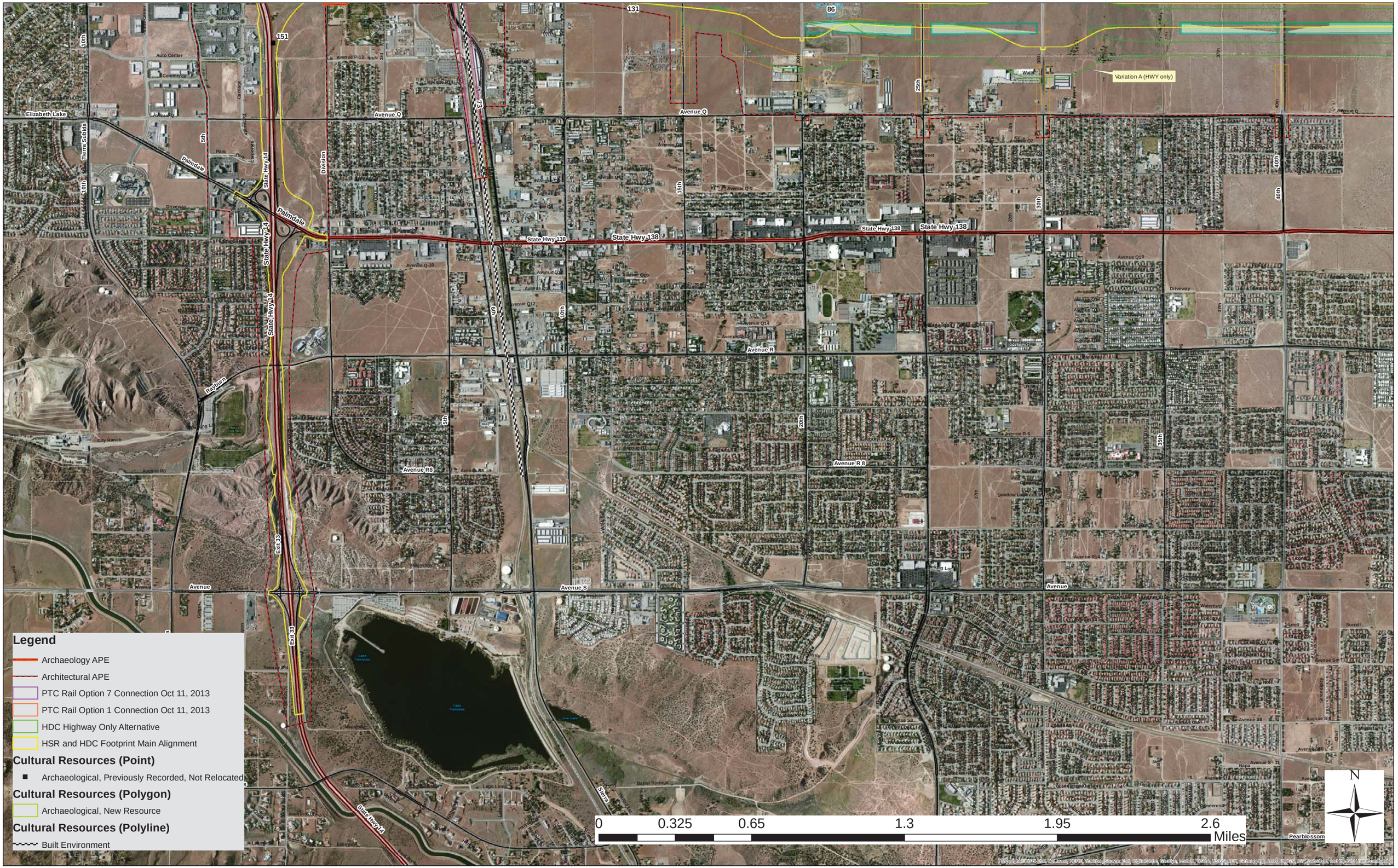
Legend
Archaeology APE
Architectural APE
PTC Rail Option 7 Connection Oct 11, 2013
PTC Rail Option 1 Connection Oct 11, 2013
HDC Highway Only Alternative
HSR and HDC Footprint Main Alignment
Cultural Resources (Point)
Archaeological, Previously Recorded, Not Relocated
Cultural Resources (Polygon)
Archaeological, New Resource
Cultural Resources (Polyline)
Built Environment
Variation A (HWY only)
0
0.325
0.65
1.3
1.95
2.6
Miles
N
Elizabeth Lake
Palmdale
State Hwy 14
State Hwy 138
Avenue Q
Avenue R
Avenue S
Avenue R8
Avenue R 8
Avenue Q-10
Avenue Q-5
Avenue Q10
Avenue Q12
Avenue Q14
Avenue R3
Avenue R-6
Avenue R14
Avenue S8
Avenue S-11
Avenue P-12
Avenue Q2
Avenue Q3
Avenue Q6
Avenue Q8
Avenue Q9
Avenue Q11
Avenue Q13
Avenue Q15
Avenue Q16
Avenue Q17
Avenue Q18
Avenue R1
Avenue R2
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Avenue

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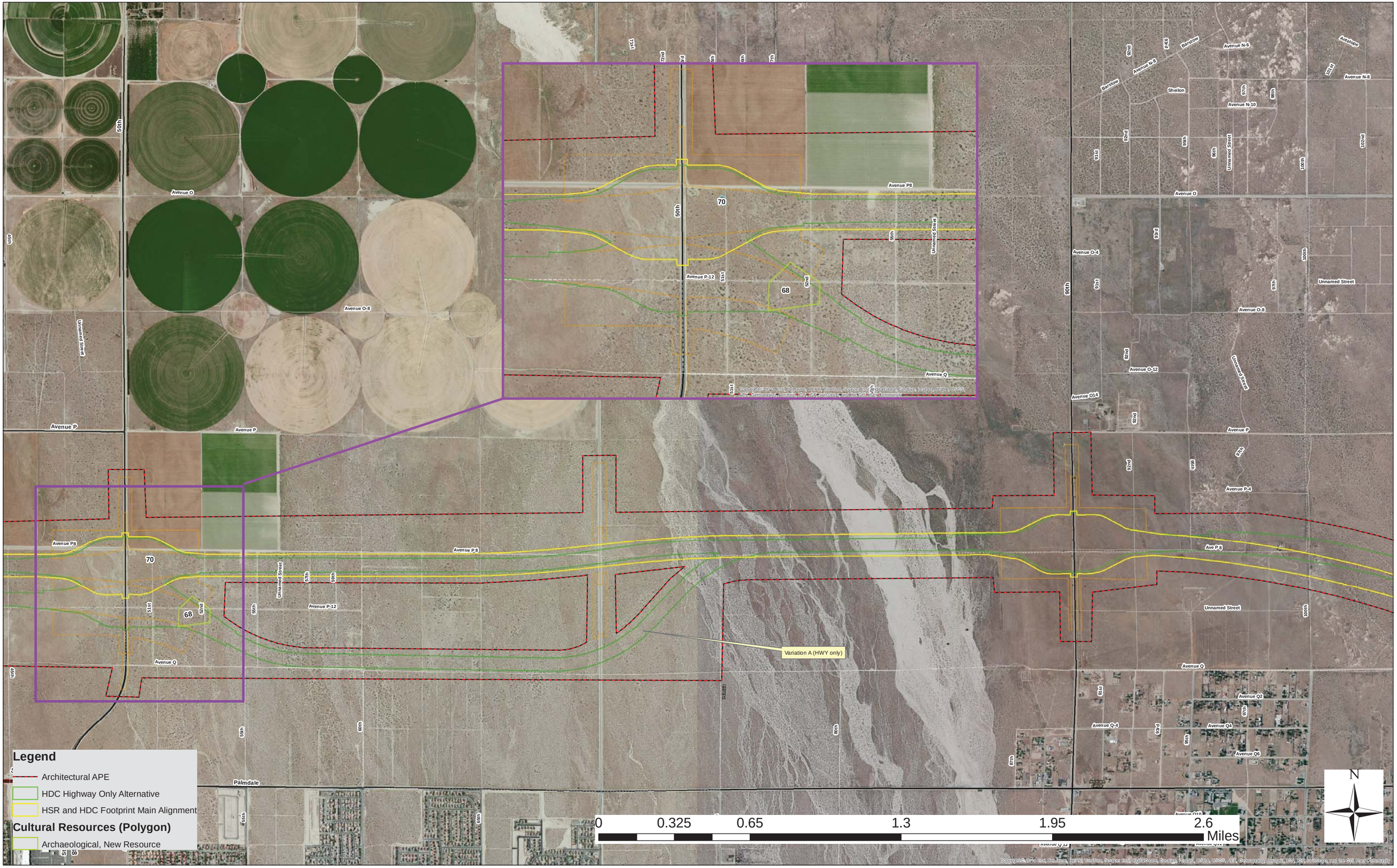

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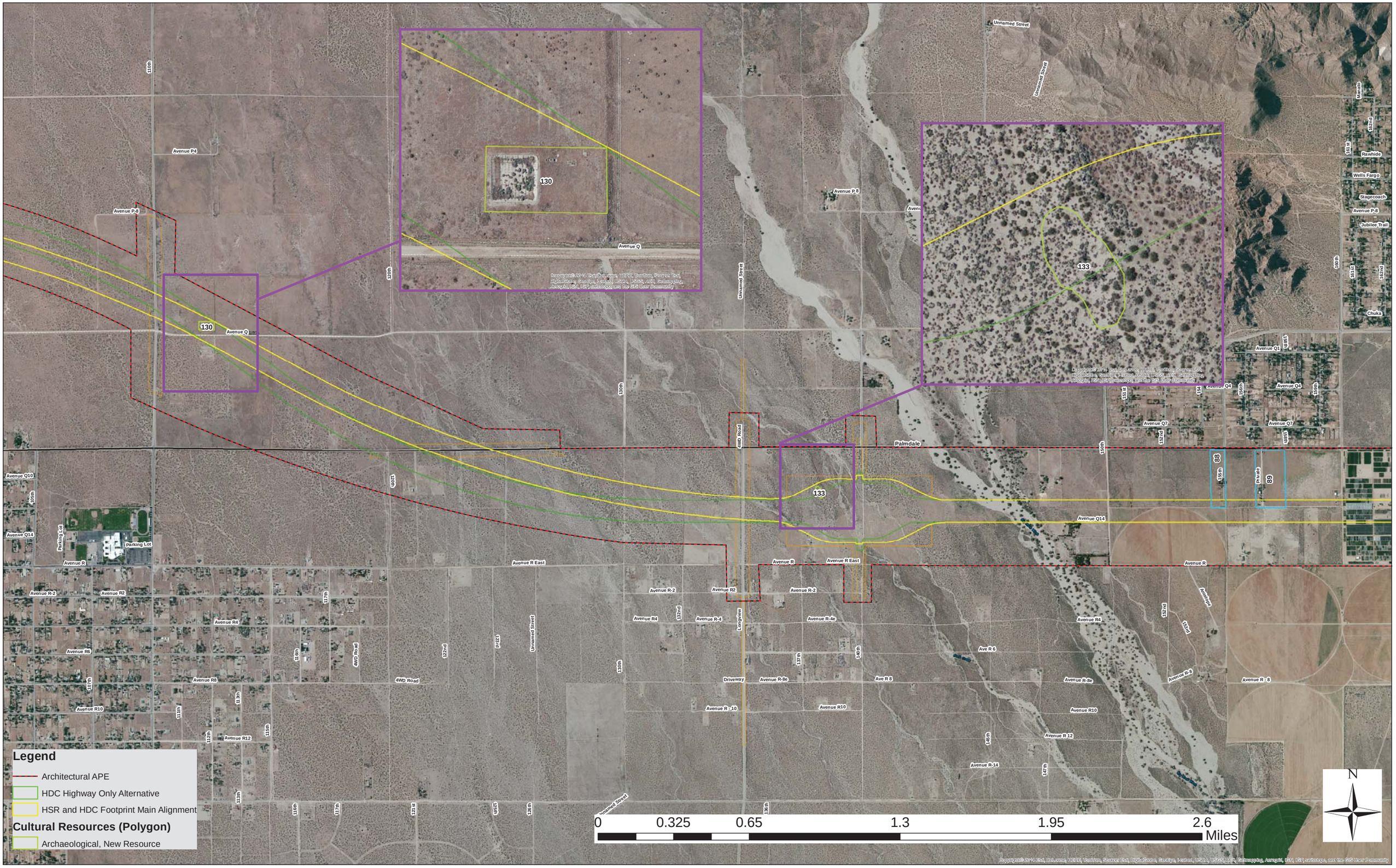

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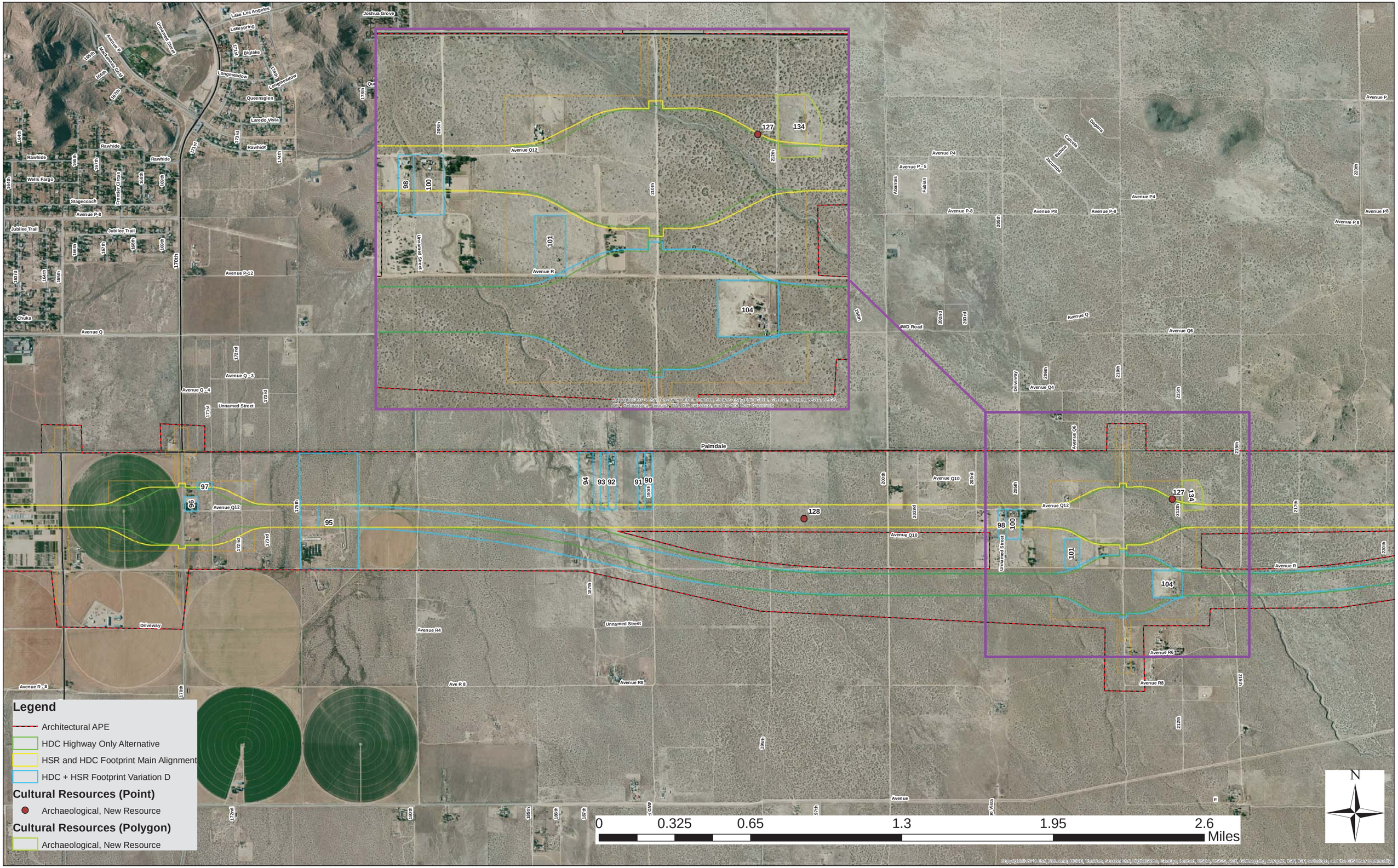

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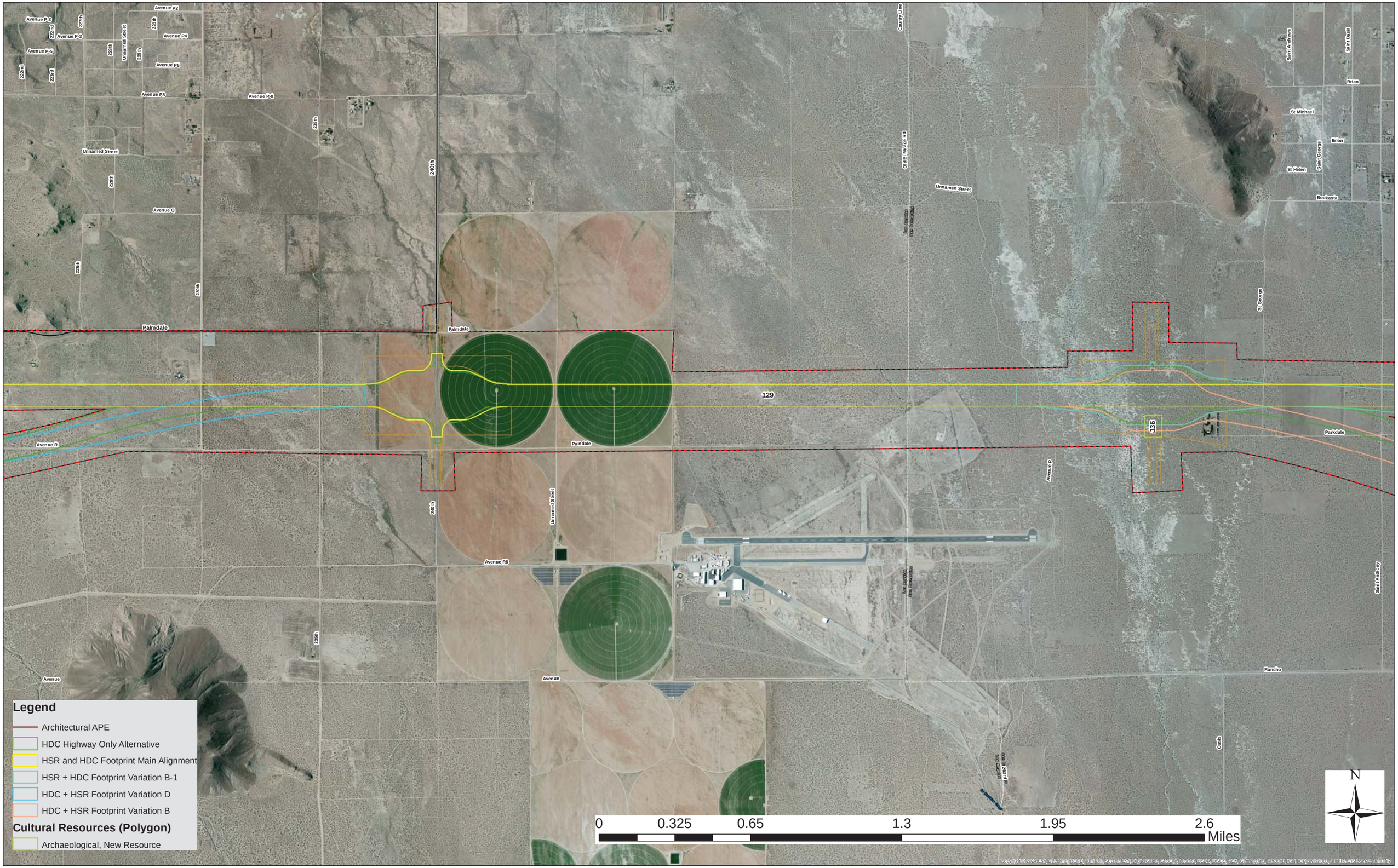

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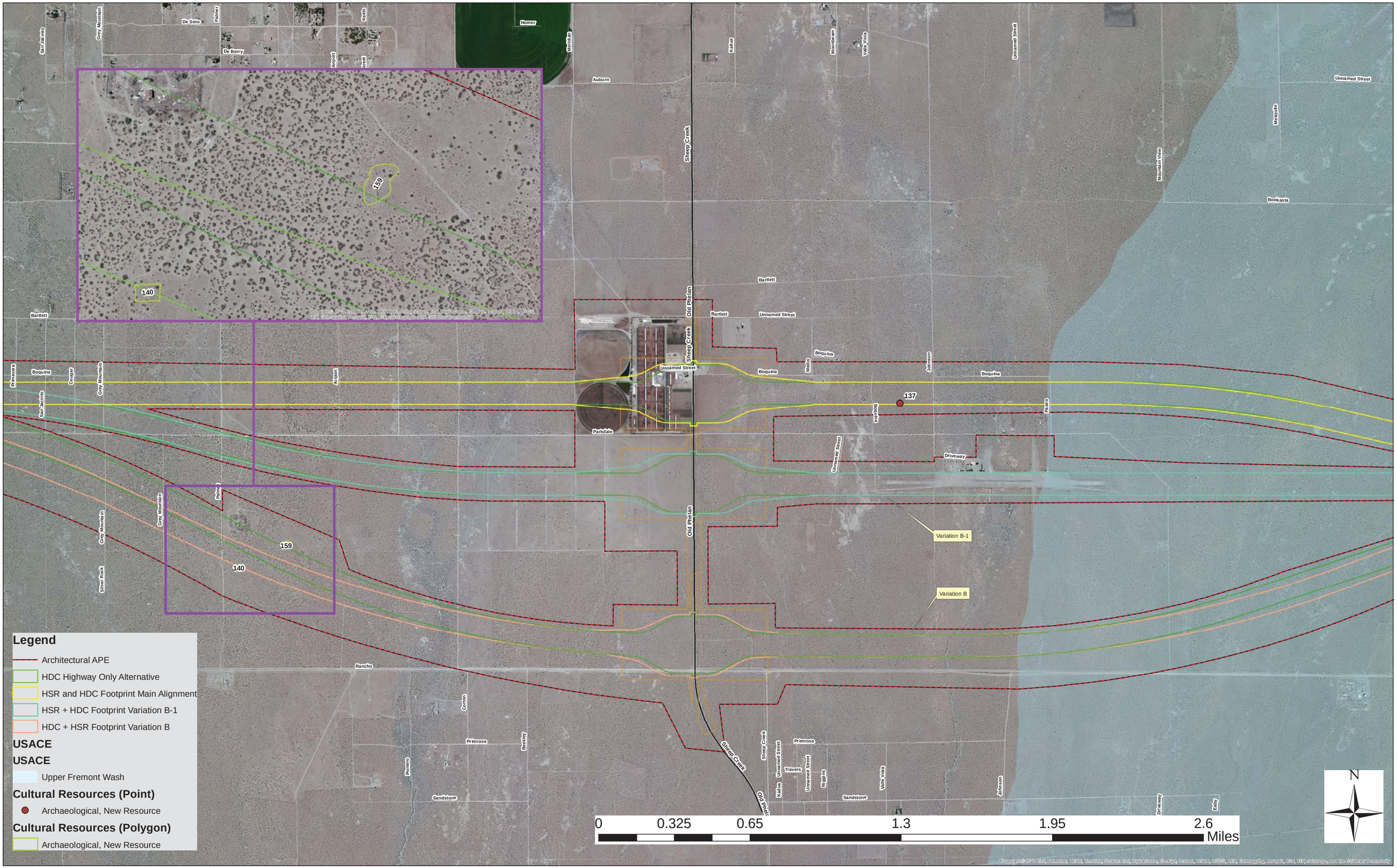

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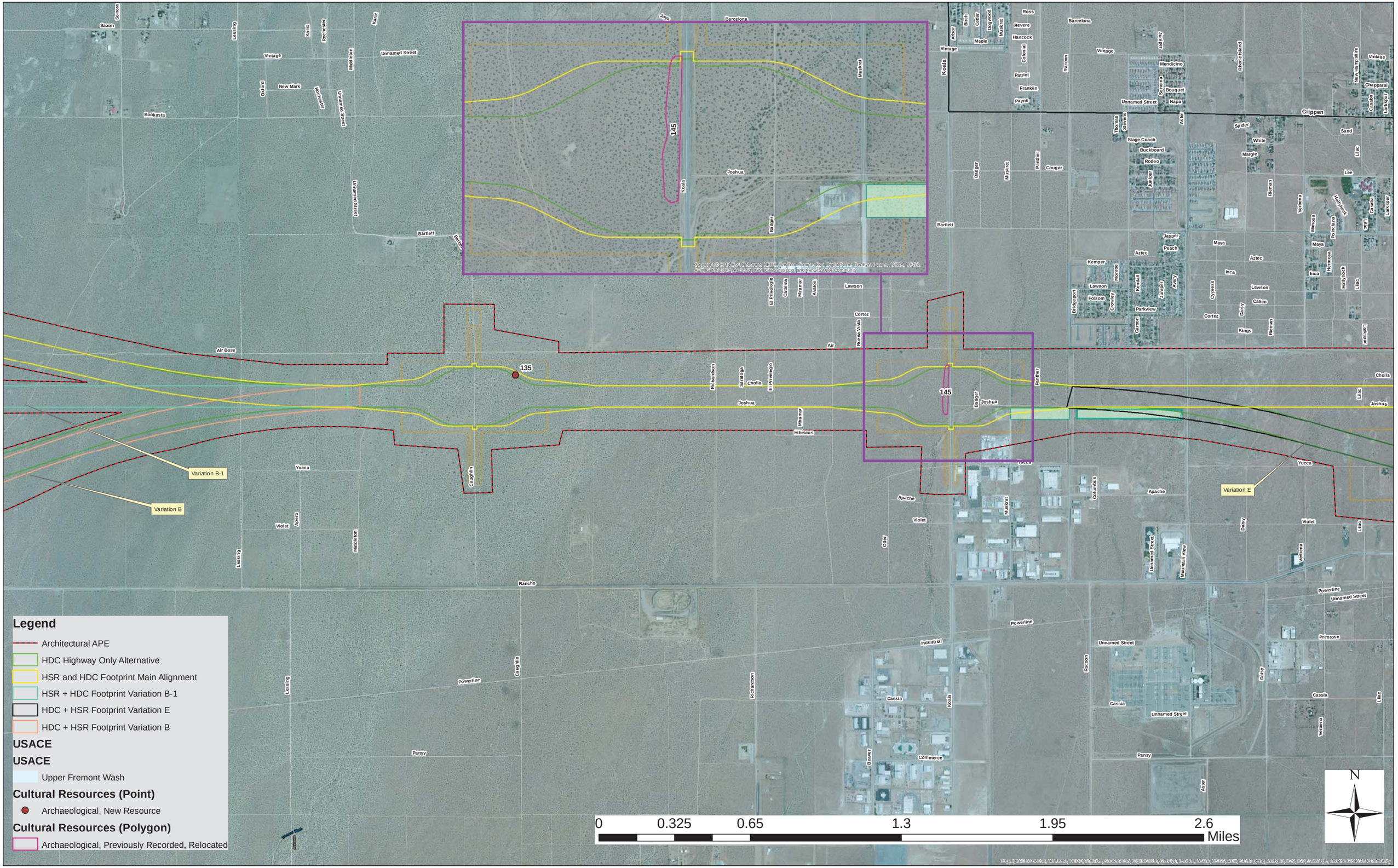

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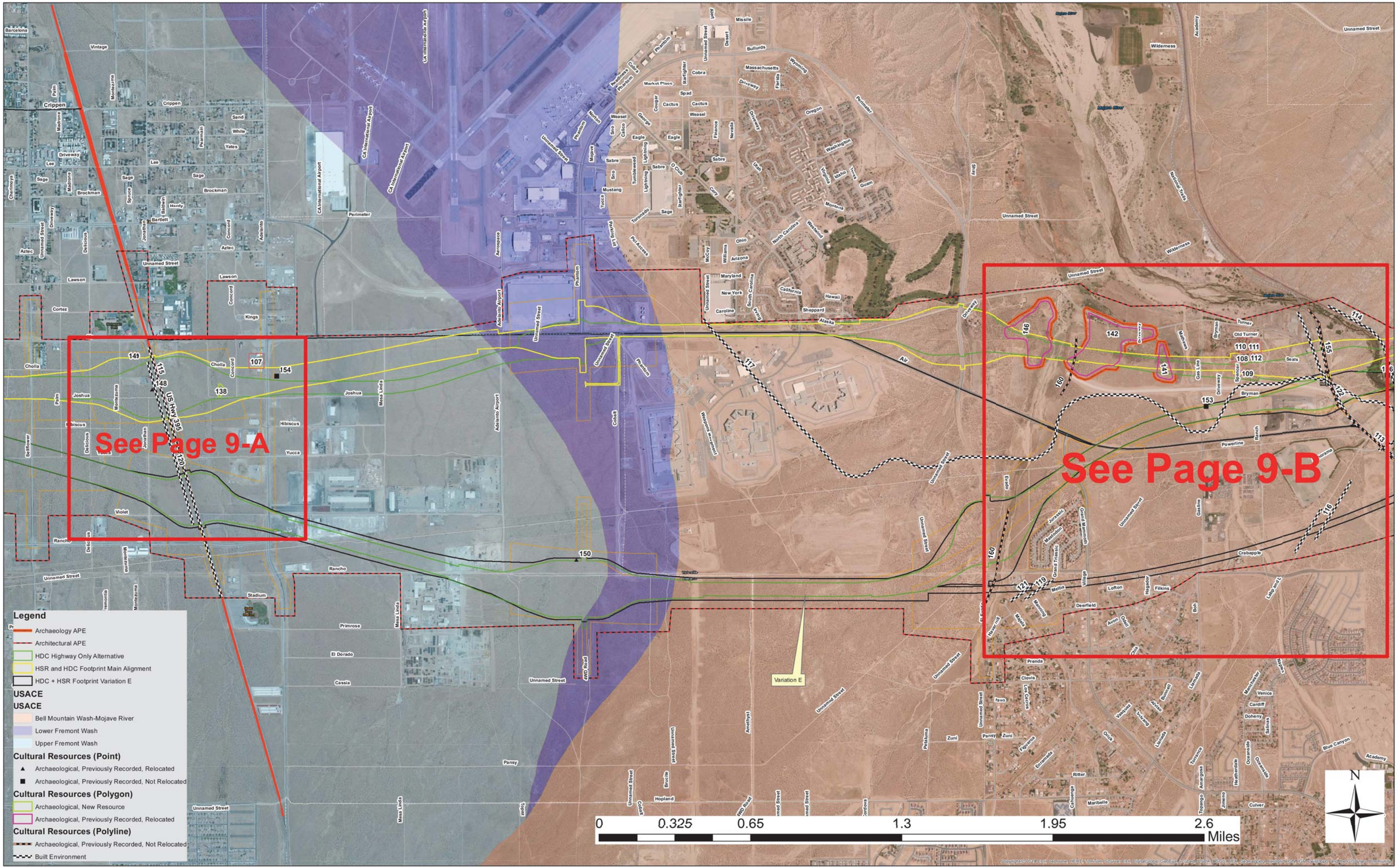

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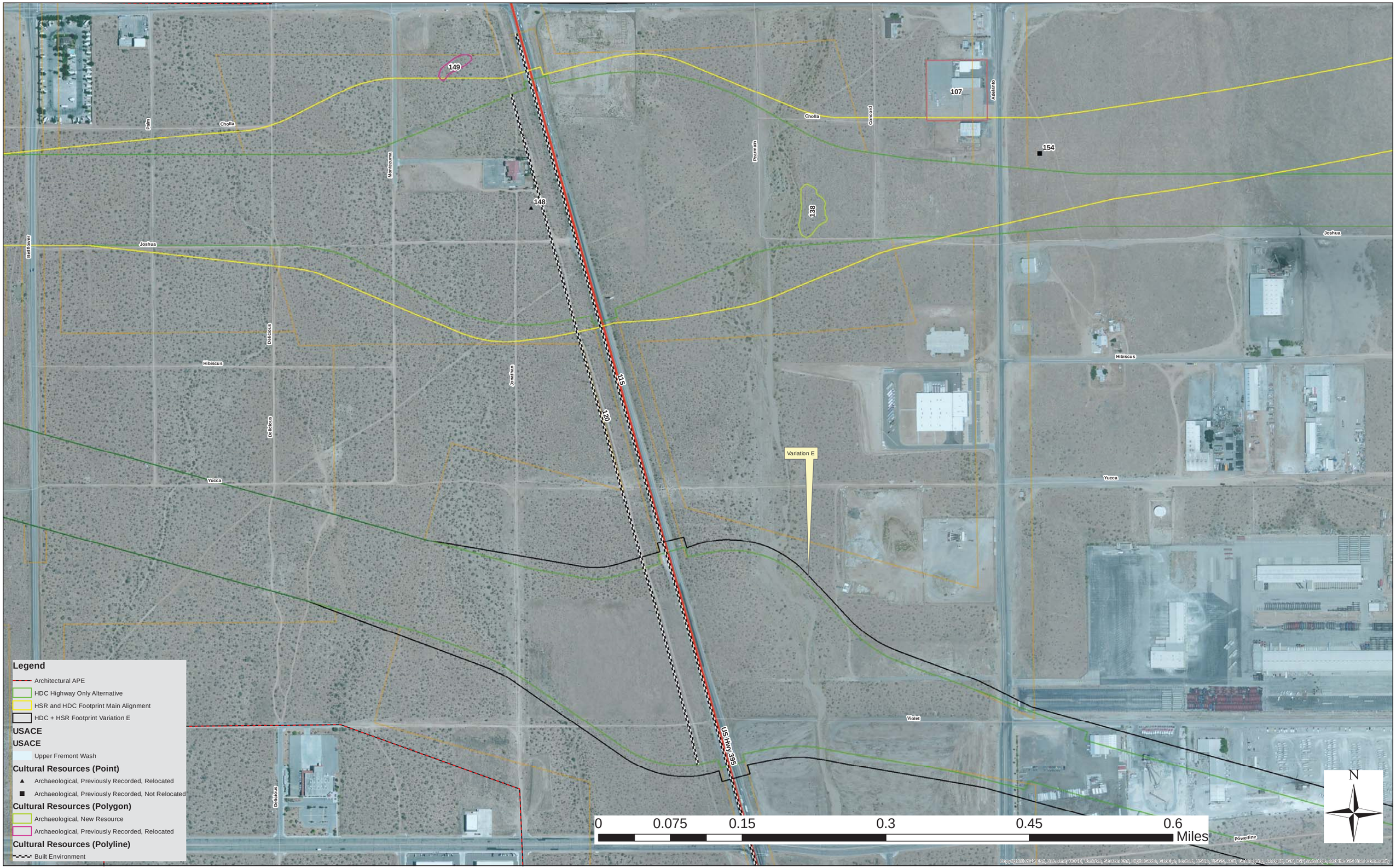

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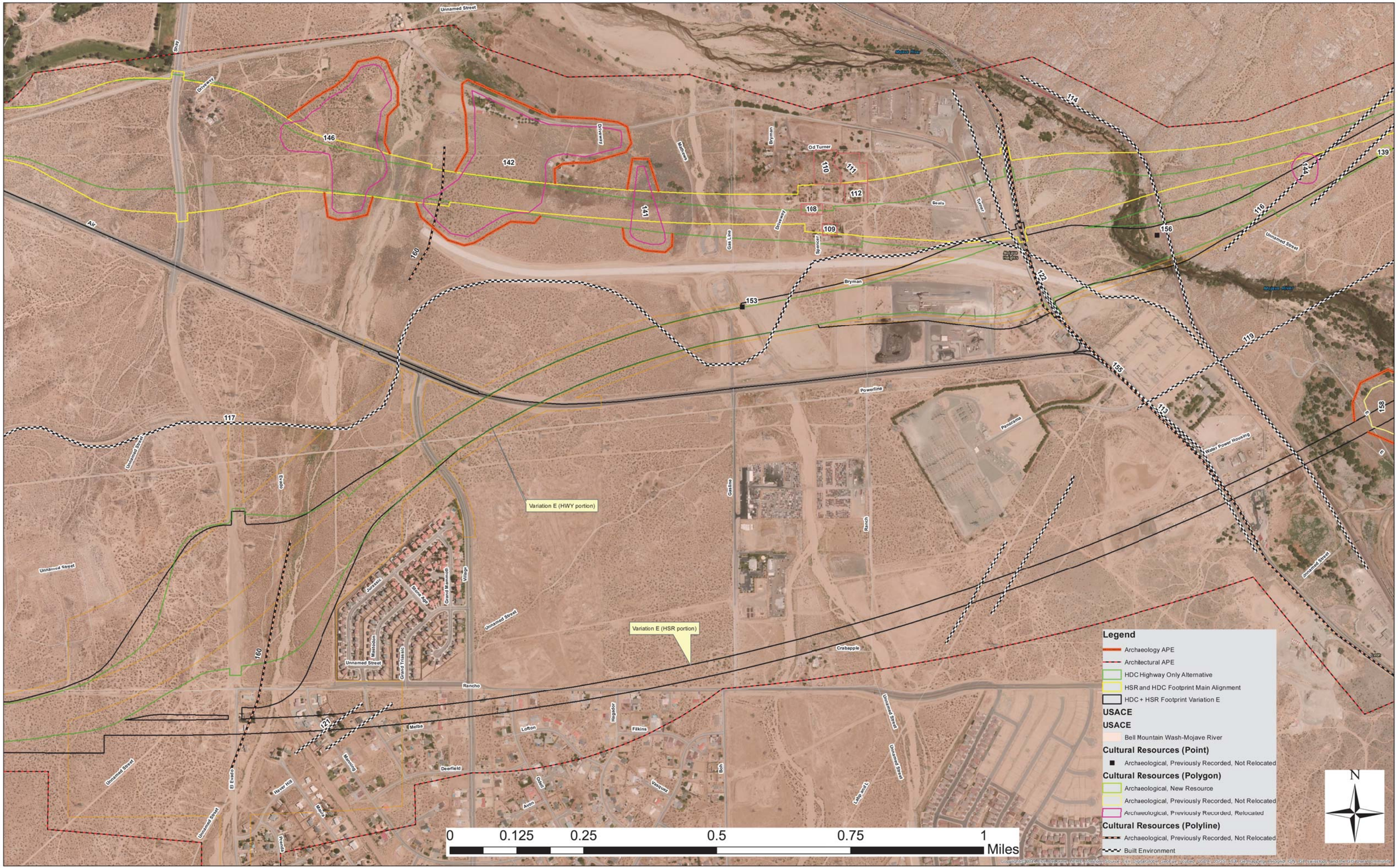

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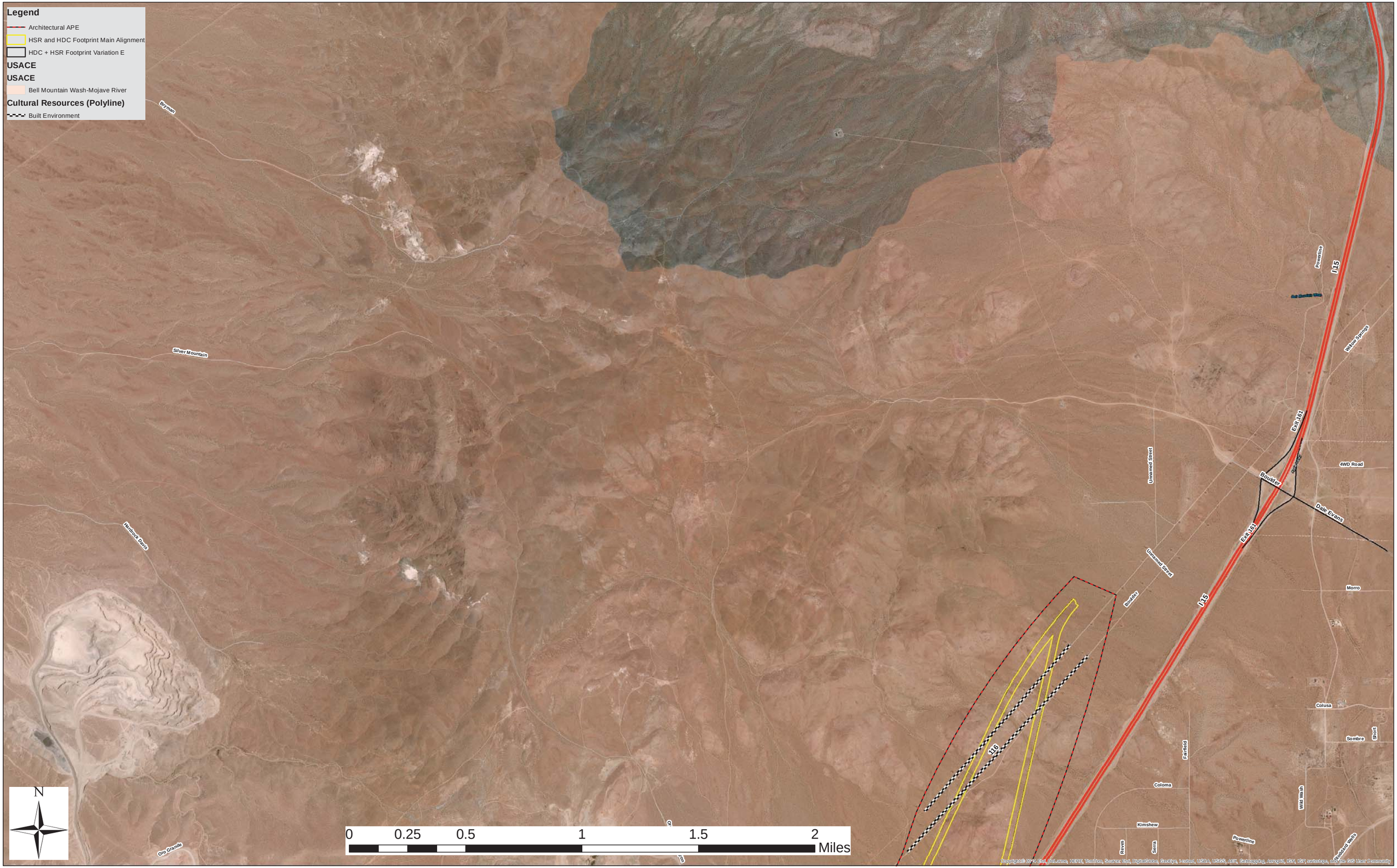

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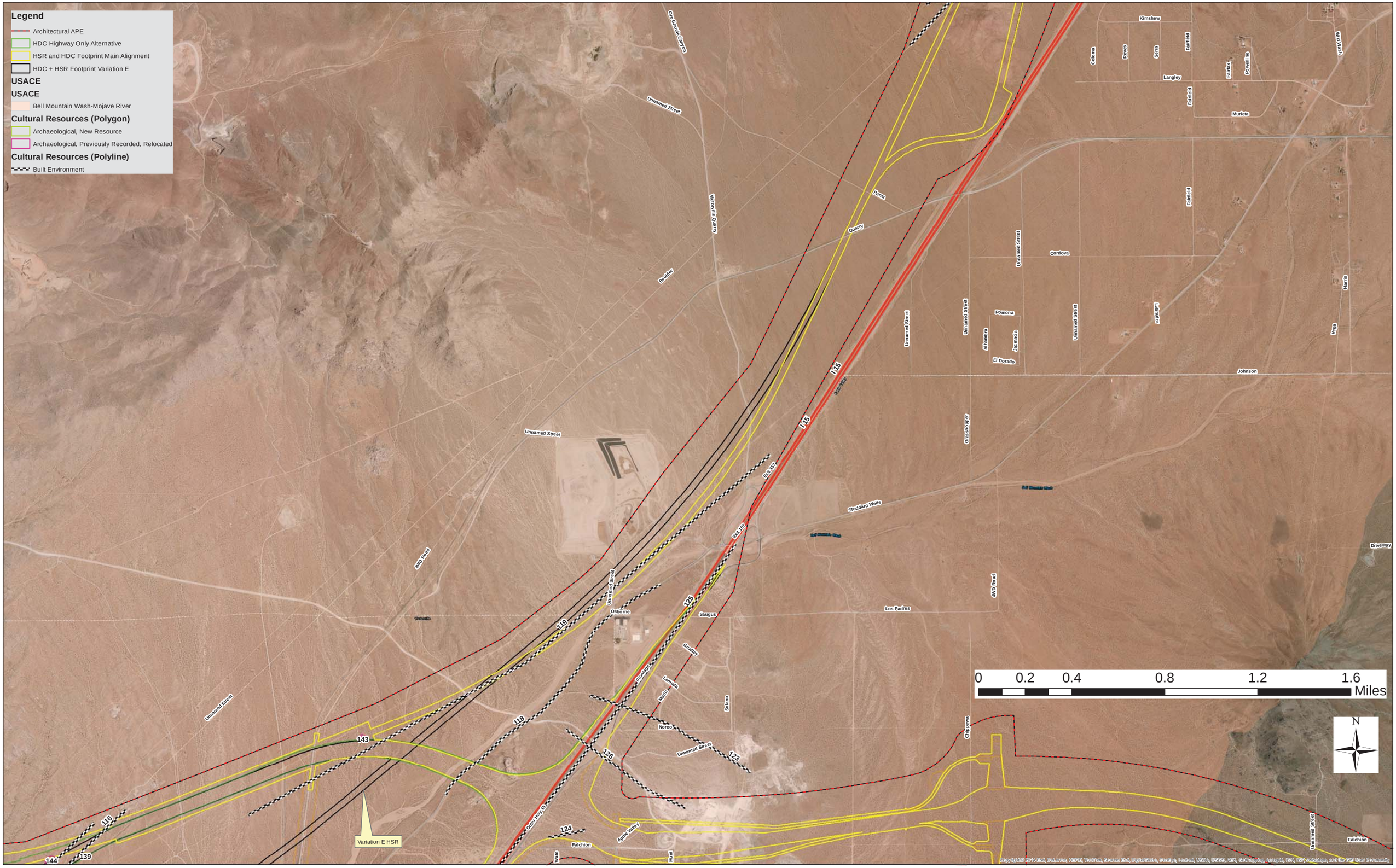

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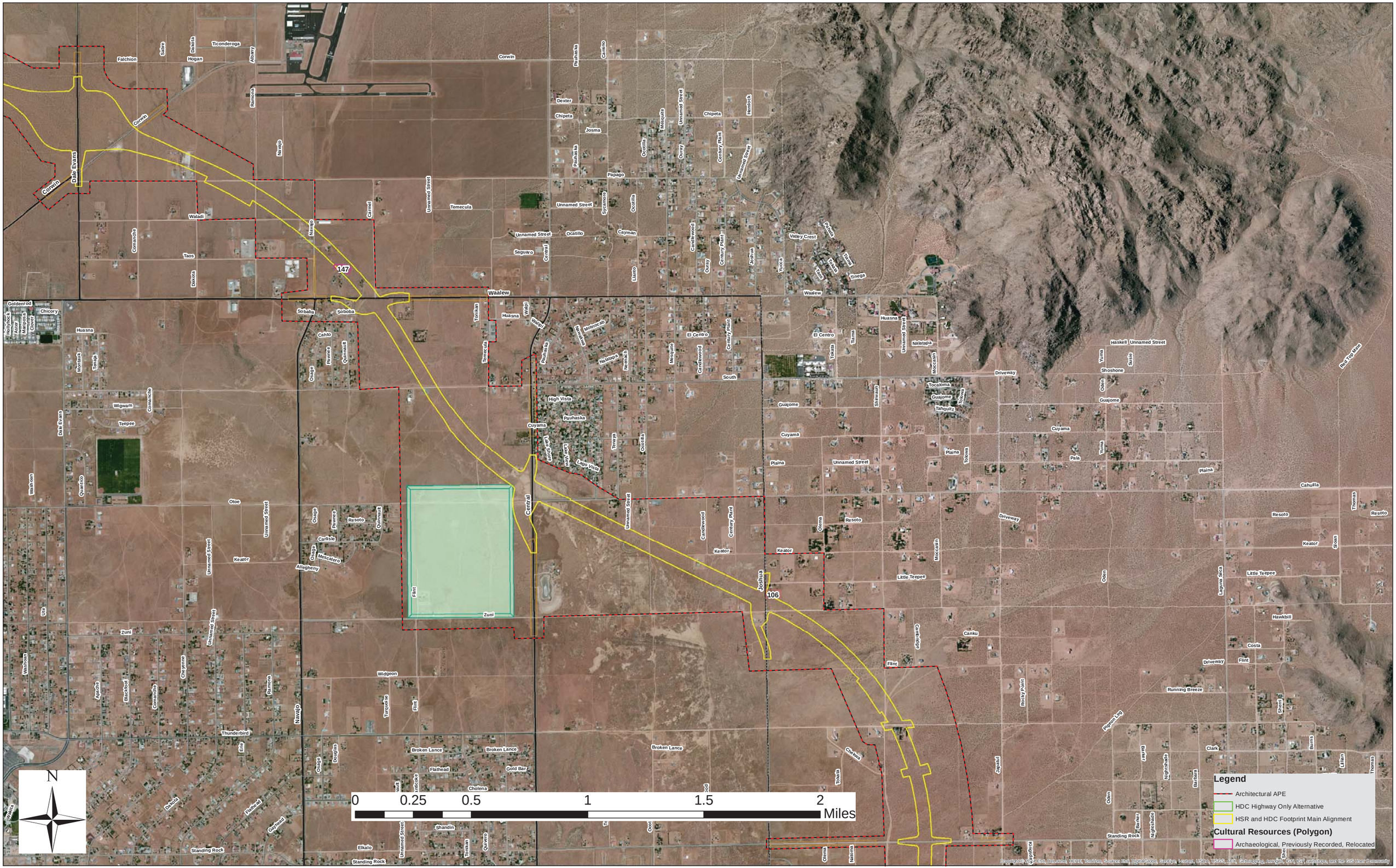

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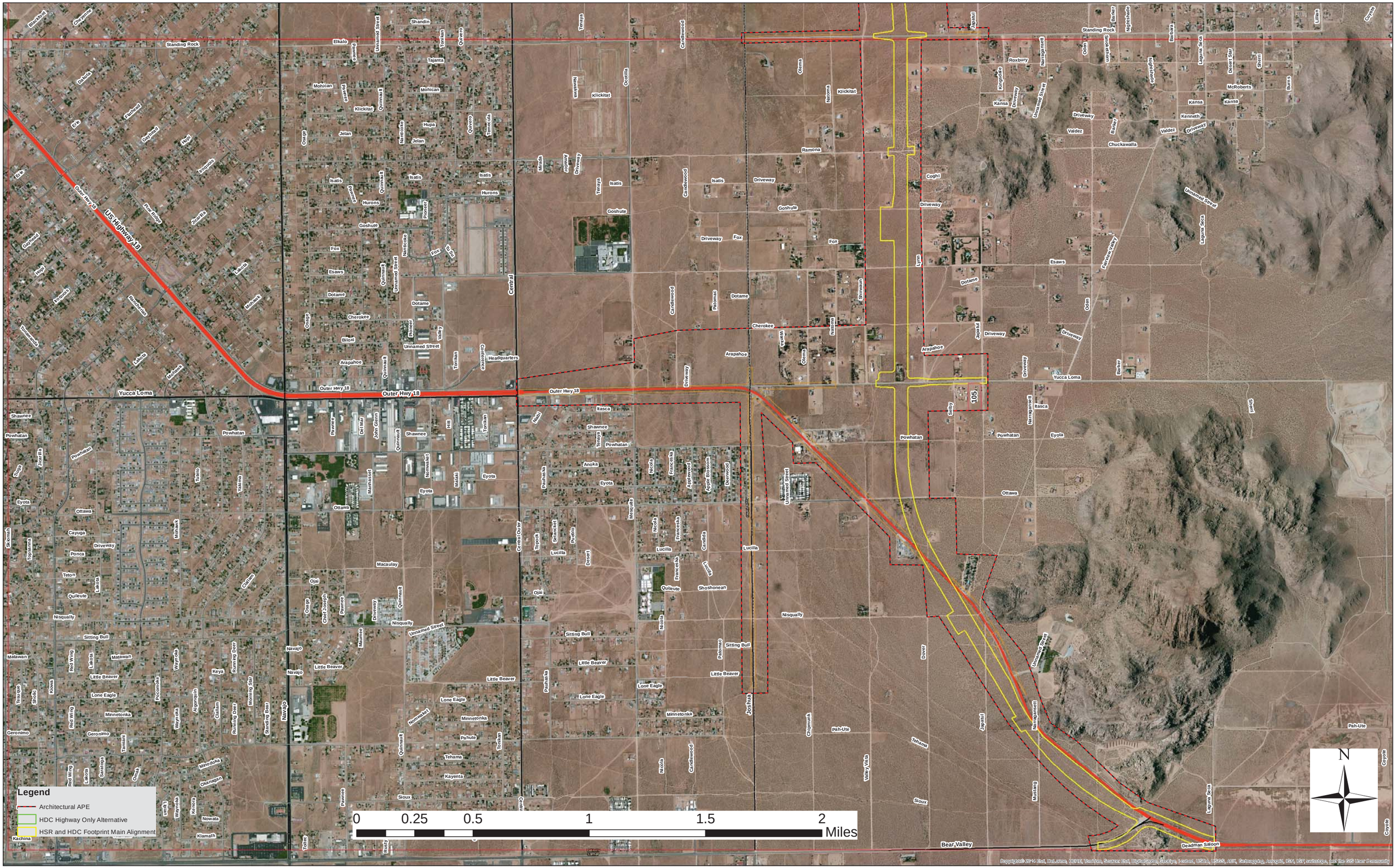


APPENDIX B. HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTATION

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

September 29, 2014

Reply in Reference To: FHWA_2014_0623_001

Kelly Ewing-Toledo, Heritage Resource Coordinator
Department of Transportation, Cultural Studies Office
District 7, Division of Environmental Planning
100 South Main Street, Suite 100
Los Angeles, CA 90012-3606

Re: Requesting Expedited Concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on the Determinations of Eligibility for the High Desert Corridor Project, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California

Dear Ms. Ewing-Toledo:

Thank you for your September 26, 2014 letter in which the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is continuing consultation with our office regarding the High Desert Corridor federal undertaking. This consultation is in accordance with the January 2014 *first Amended Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Office, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it Pertains to the to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California*. Pursuant to Stipulation VIII.C.6 of the PA, Caltrans is requesting concurrence on the determination of eligibility of historic properties as a result of this undertaking.

The proposed High Desert Corridor Project is being undertaking by Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority and Caltrans, District 7. The undertaking involves the construction of a new, approximately 63-mile long, east-west freeway/expressway, possible toll or rail facility, between State Route (SR) 14 in the City of Palmdale in the northeast Los Angeles County and SR 18 in western San Bernardino County, east of the City of Victorville. The proposed freeway would be two to three lanes in each direction, with right-of-way acquired to support an ultimate facility of four lanes in each direction. The proposed undertaking includes a High Speed Rail (HSR) Feeder Service to be included in the freeway/expressway median between SR 14 and Interstate 15 (I-15).

Supporting documentation (36 CFR §800.11(a)) submitted with your letter includes a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR), a Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER), and an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR). These documents are intended to fulfill three actions as outlined in the PA; (1) determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE), (2) identify the potential historic properties located within the undertaking's APE, and (3) evaluate potential historic properties for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. Under the PA, Caltrans is responsible for ensuring the appropriateness of the APE (Stipulation VII.A) and the adequacy of historic property identification efforts (Stipulation VII.B). Currently, Caltrans is seeking SHPO

concurrence on their determination of eligibility of historic properties under Stipulation VIII.C.6 of the PA.

Caltrans' identification efforts for this undertaking resulted in the identification of sixty resources within the APE that require evaluation of historic significance. Pages 8 to 9 of the HPSR provide a description of the identification efforts. In accordance with Stipulation VIII.C of the PA, forty of these resources were evaluated for National Register eligibility. The results of these evaluations are documented in Attachment D, E and F of the HPSR.

Caltrans evaluated and determined that 36 resources are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP:

- 30 built environment resources
- 5 historic-era archaeological resources
- 1 multicomponent resource

Pursuant to Stipulation VIII.C.6 of the PA, Caltrans is requesting SHPO concurrence with these NRHP eligibility determinations. Based on my review of the documentation provided, I concur that the following listed resources are ineligible for listing on the NRHP:

Map #	**Primary Number**	**APN**	**Address/Trinomial**	**Type**	**Description**	**Year**	**Status**
133	P-19-004366		CA-LAN-4366/H	M	AP2. Lithic Scatter; AH4. Trash Scatter; tested		6Z
92	P-19-186613	3030-021-005	18742 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP02.Single Family Property	1957	6Z
93	P-19-186614	3030-021-006	18726 E. Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale	B	HP02.Single Family Property	1950	6Z
51	P-19-187071	3022-004-012	1161 E Ave. P8, Palmdale	B	HP02.Single Family Property	1941	6Z
84	P-19-190800	3022-004-025	39215 15th St. E, Palmdale	B	HP08. Industrial Building	1966	6Z
85	P-19-190802	3022-004-911	39210 10th St. E, Palmdale	B	HP06. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	1965/1970	6Z
86	P-19-190803	3022-012-270	2044 E Ave. P8, Palmdale	B	HP08. Industrial Building	1961/1963/1967	6Z
87	P-19-190804	3022-012-271	2104 E Ave. P8, Palmdale	B	HP06. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	1964	6Z
88	P-19-190805	3029-016-009	15366 E. Palmdale Blvd, Palmdale	B	HP02.Single Family Property	1951	6Z
89	P-19-190806	3029-016-025	15616 E. Palmdale Blvd, Palmdale	B	HP02.Single Family Property	1929	6Z

90	P-19-190807	3030-021-001	18846 E. Palmdale Blvd, Palmdale	B	HP06. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	1959	6Z
91	P-19-190808	3030-021-002	18842 E. Palmdale Blvd, Palmdale	B	HP02.Single Family Property	1957	6Z
94	P-19-190809	3030-021-035	18650 E. Palmdale Blvd, Palmdale	B	HP02.Single Family Property	1962	6Z
95	P-19-190810	3075-011-015	17500 E. Palmdale Blvd., Llano	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1952/1974	6Z
96	P-19-190811	3075-012-004	38220 170th St. E, Lancaster	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1958	6Z
97	P-19-190812	3075-012-007	38237 171st St. E, Lancaster	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1956	6Z
98	P-19-190813	3084-003-033	20340 E Ave. Q12, Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1956/1960	6Z
100	P-19-190814	3084-004-009	20528 E Ave. Q12, Lancaster	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1958	6Z
101	P-19-190815	3084-004-016	20725 E Ave. R, Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1956	6Z
104	P-19-190816	3084-017-024	21216 E Ave. R, Lancaster	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1953	6Z
29	P-19-190817	3022-002-011	39417-39421 10 St. E., Palmdale	B	HP03. Multiple Family Residence	1948	6Z
30	P-19-190818	3022-004-003	39534 10th St. E., Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1941	6Z
32	P-19-190819	3022-003-001	39362 10th St. E, Palmdale	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1954	6Z
160	P-36-004272		CA-SBR-4272H	H	AP13. Old Spanish Trail and Salt Lake Santa Fe Trail		6Z
143	P-36-006303		CA-SBR-6303H	H	HP39: Domestic refuse deposit		6Z
158	P-36-006320		CA-SBR-6320H	H	HP09: Historic waste water treatment facility		6Z
148	P-36-023225		CA-SBR-14701H	H	HP39: domestic refuse deposit		6Z
105	P-36-027567	0439-081-24-0000	24077 Yucca Loma Rd, Apple Valley	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1950	6Z
106	P-36-027568	0437-352-02-0000	15761 Joshua Rd., Apple Valley	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1958	6Z

107	P-36-027569	0459-352-07-0000	17640 Adelanto Rd., Adelanto	B	HP08. Industrial Building		6Z
108	P-36-027570	0472-101-23-0000	17614 Spencer Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1947	6Z
109	P-36-027571	0472-101-16-0000	17571 Spencer Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1936	6Z
110	P-36-027572	0472-101-37-0000	15425-15427 Turner Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1954	6Z
111	P-36-027573	0472-101-39-0000	15464 Turner Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1925	6Z
112	P-36-027574	0472-101-56-0000	15480 Seals Rd., Victorville	B	HP02. Single Family Property	1945	6Z
149	P-36-061257			H	HP39: domestic refuse deposit		6Z

Caltrans evaluated, or reevaluated, and determined that four resources within the APE are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Pursuant to Stipulation VIII.C.6 of the PA, Caltrans is requesting SHPO concurrence with these NRHP eligibility determinations. Based on my review of the documentation provided, I concur that the following listed resources are eligible for listing on the NRHP:

Map #	**Primary Number**	**Trinomial**	**Type**	**Description**
141	P-36-000066	CA-SBR-66	P	AP02. Lithic Scatter; tested.
142	P-36-000182	CA-SBR-182	P	AP15. Habitation Debris; tested.
146	P-36-012609	CA-SBR-12336	P	AP15. Habitation Debris; tested; see Attachment G, XPI Report; see Attachment H, DOE
155	P-36-003033	CA-SBR-3033/H	M	AP13. Trail; HP37. Highway/Trail; Mojave Trail, Old Government Road.

In accordance with Stipulation VIII.C.4 Caltrans is assuming NRHP eligibility for the purposes of the undertaking of twenty resources; two multicomponent, four prehistoric, and fourteen historic-era archaeological resources. In accordance with Stipulation XII.A, Caltrans District has sought and gained approval of DEA/CSA to phase the continued identification and evaluation of these resources as the multiple alternatives are refined:

Map #	Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Description
68	P-19-004187	CA-LAN-4187H	H	AH02/AH04 Razed House with Debris
70	P-19-004189	CA-LAN-4189H	H	AH02/AH04. Razed House with Debris
127	P-19-004359	CA-LAN-4359	P	AP02. Lithic Scatter
129	P-19-004361	CA-LAN-4361H	H	AH02: mid 20th C. foundations and refuse
130	P-19-004362	CA-LAN-4362H	H	AH02/04. early 20th C. homestead remnants and refuse
131	P-19-004364	CA-LAN-4364H	H	AH02: mid 20th C. foundations and refuse
132	P-19-004365	CA-LAN-4365H	H	AH02: mid 20th C. foundations and refuse
134	P-19-004367	CA-LAN-4367H	H	AH02: mid 20th C. foundations and refuse
157	P-36-006312	CA-SBR-6312	P	AP02. Lithic Scatter. AP11. Hearths tested
144	P-36-006317	CA-SBR-6317H	H	AH16: Granite quarry
145	P-36-010392	CA-SBR-10392/H	M	AP02. Lithic Scatter
153	P-36-010960	CA-SBR-109601H	H	AH2: Foundation remnants and domestic refuse deposit
147	P-36-021470	CA-SBR-13782H	M	AP02. Lithic Scatter; AH4. Trash Scatter
135	P-36-026764	CA-SBR-16911	P	AP02. Lithic Scatter
159	P-36-026768	CA-SBR-16915H	H	AH02/04.Foundation remnant and assoc. refuse scatter
136	P-36-026769	CA-SBR-16916H	H	AH02. mid 20th C. foundations and refuse
138	P-36-026772	CA-SBR-16918H	H	AH06. water conveyance and storage remnants
139	P-36-026773		H	AH16: Quarry late 19th-early 20th c.
140	P-36-026832	CA-SBR-16915H	H	AH2: Foundation remnants and assoc. refuse scatter
156	P-36-000158	CA-SBR-158	P	AP05. Petroglyphs

Caltrans has also determined that a proposed National Register Archaeological District called Topipabit District is eligible for listing on the NRHP. The district would encompass three archaeological sites that are located within the APE and that may be associated with the ethnohistorically-attested Desert Serrano village of *Topipabit*. The three sites are P-36-000066 (CA-SBR-66), P-36-000182 (CA-SBR-182), and P-36-012609 (CA -SBR-12336), which are located west of the Mojave River near Ossam Wash and south of Turner Springs Road. The proposal for creation of the district is supported by preliminary ethnohistory research by David Earle (see ASR, Appendix C). The research indicates the district would be eligible for listing on

the NRHP under Criterion D. Caltrans is assuming NRHP eligibility for the purposes of the undertaking and will phase the identification, evaluation and findings of effect for the proposed Archaeological District in accordance with Stipulations and XII.A.

All other resources identified within the APE (property types 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7) were exempted from formal evaluation pursuant to Stipulation VIII C. 1. and Attachment 4 of the PA.

Your letter states that in accordance with Stipulation XII.A., Caltrans will phase the identification and evaluation of twenty resources as the project alternatives are refined. Caltrans will prepare a Phase I and/or Phase II in support of the determination and will be preparing a Finding of Effect for the eligible properties found within the APE.

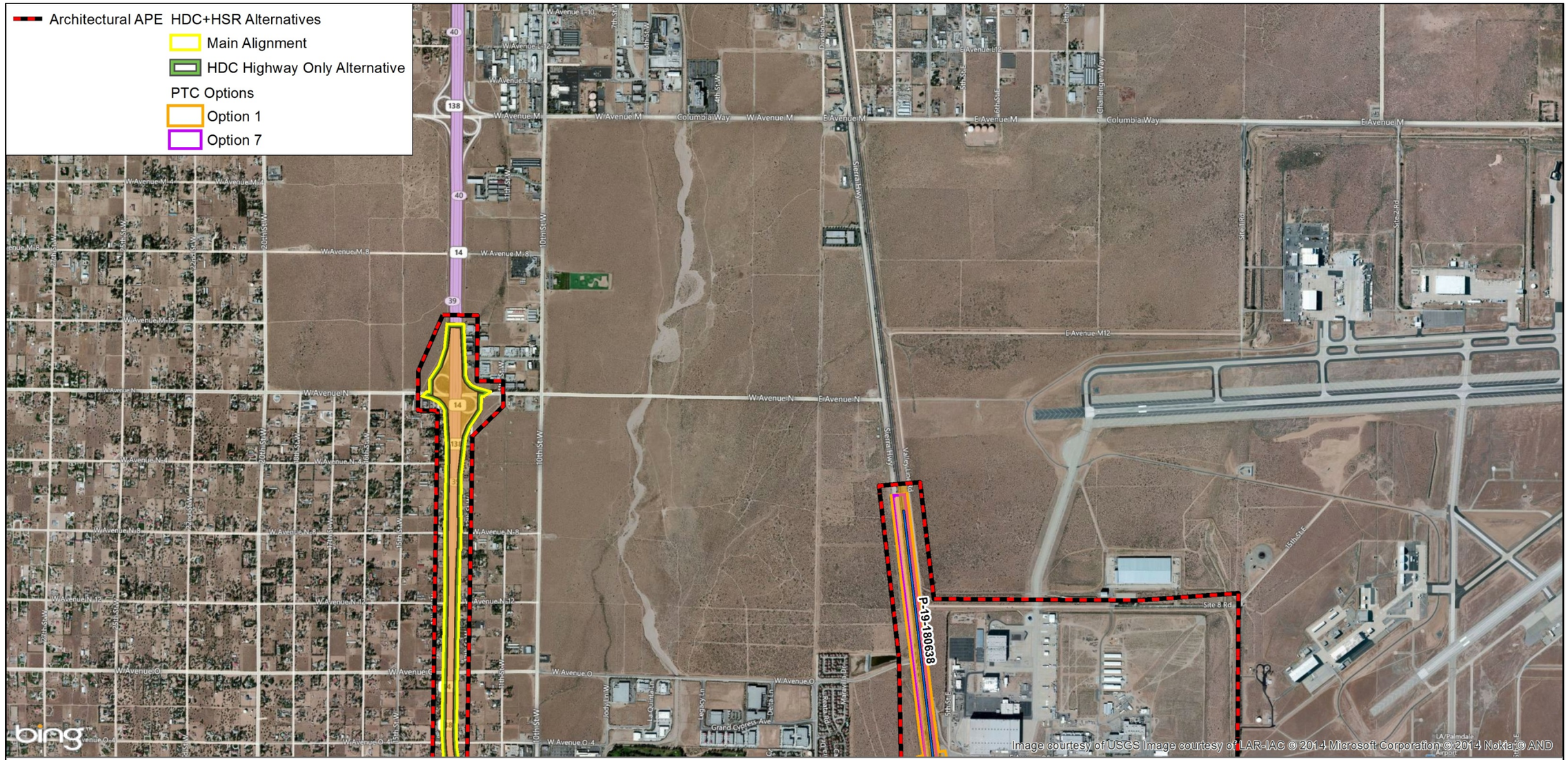
Thank you for seeking my comments and considering historic properties as part of your undertaking. I look forward to continuing consultation with Caltrans on future efforts to identify and evaluate the twenty additional resources within the APE and on the Finding of Effect for the eligible properties found within the APE. If you require further information, please contact Alicia Perez of my staff at 916-445-7020 or at Alicia.Perez@parks.ca.gov or Natalie Lindquist of my staff at 916-445-7014 or at Natalie.Lindquist@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D.

Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer

APPENDIX C. SURVEY COVERAGE MAPS

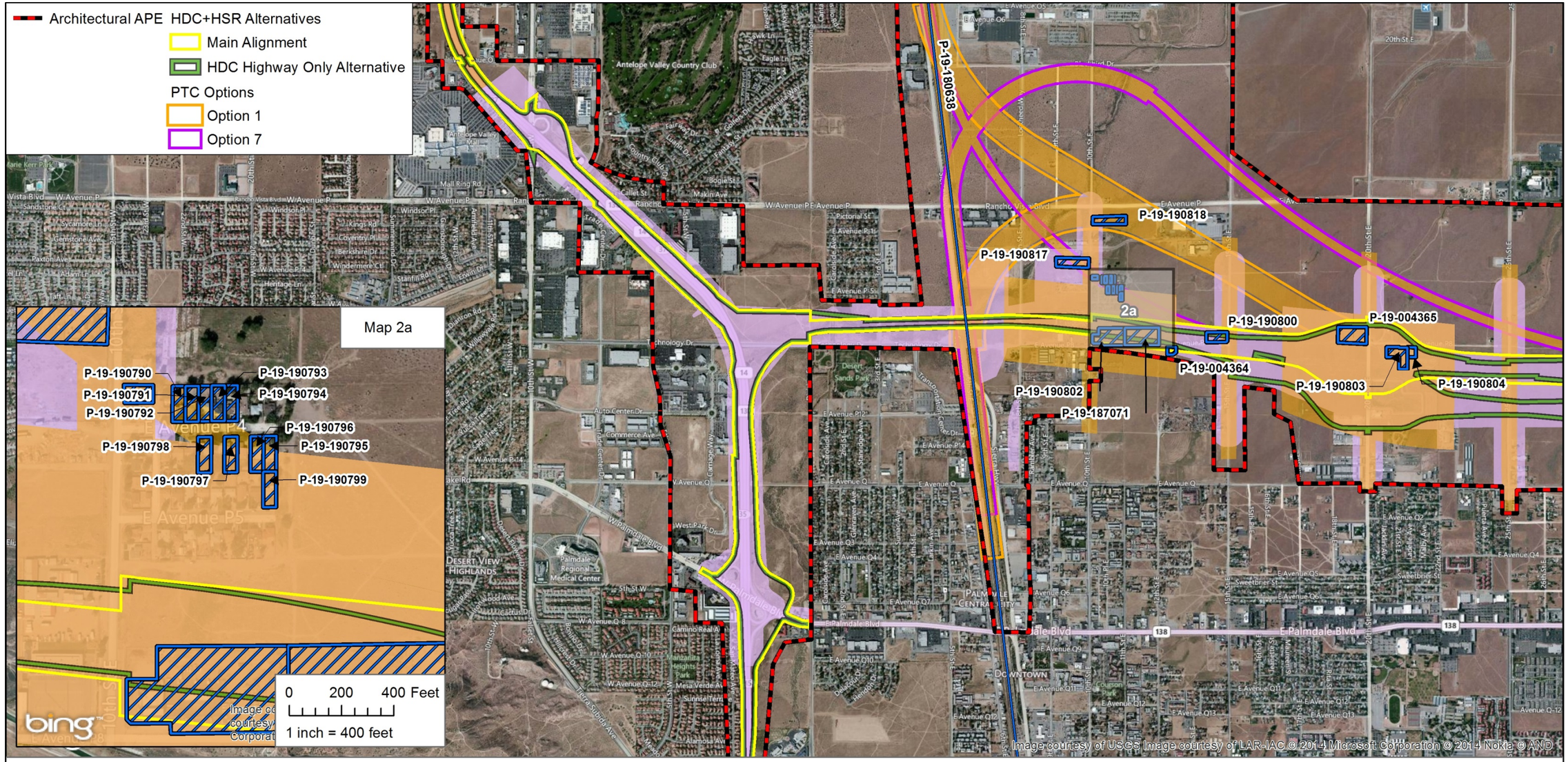


High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 1 of 16
N



High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

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1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 2 of 16
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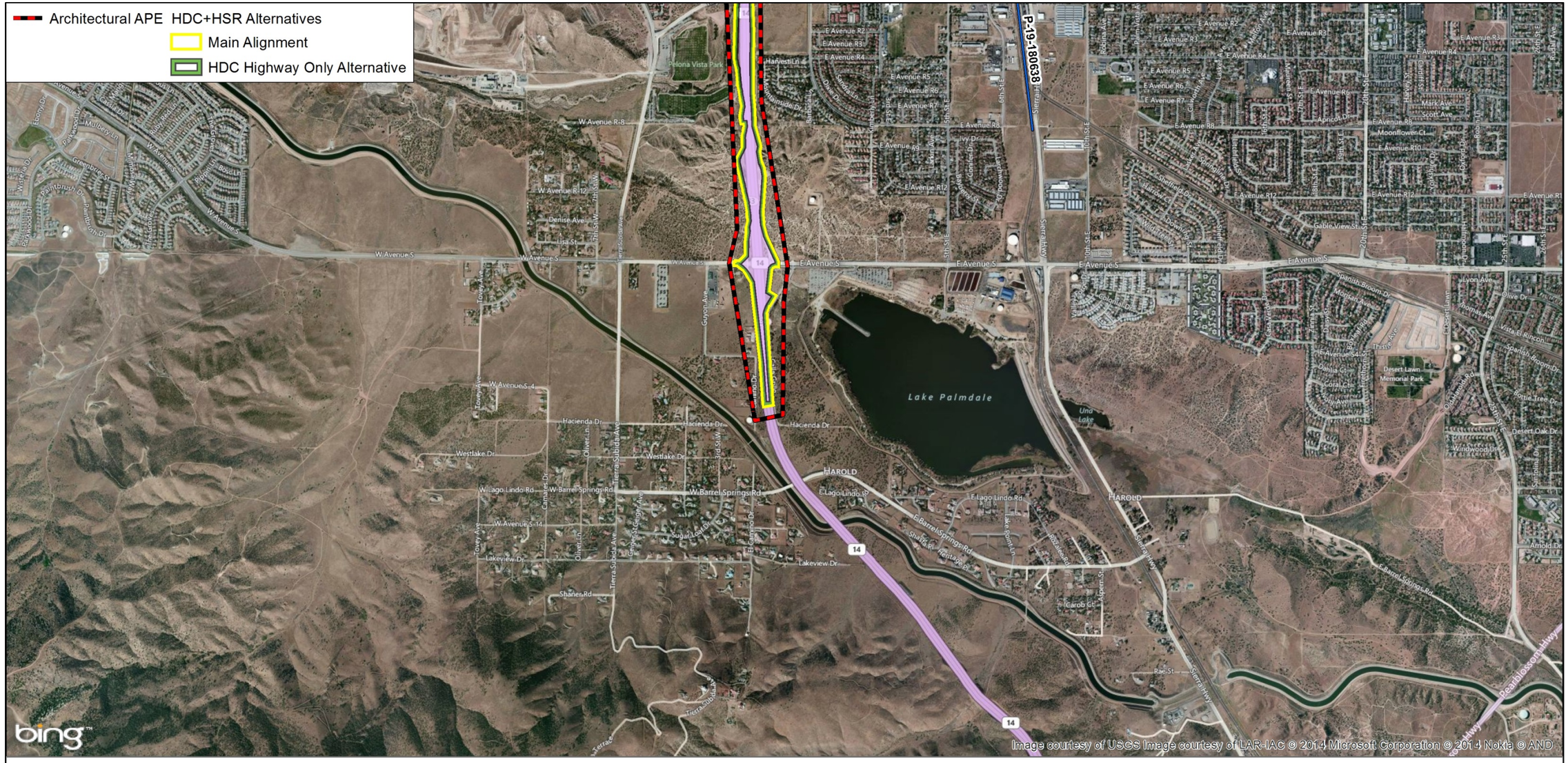

High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by ICF

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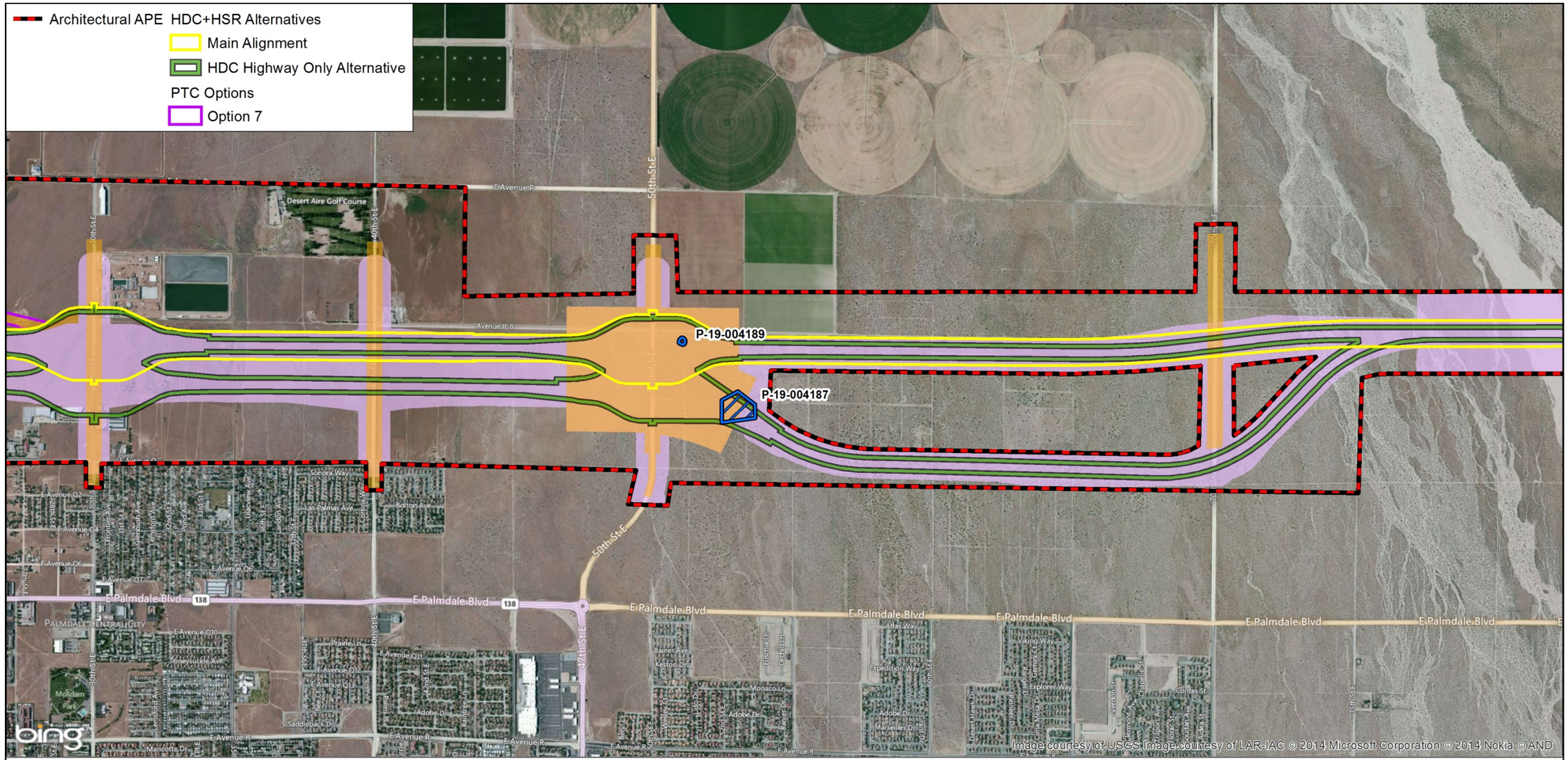
1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 3 of 16
N



High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

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1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 4 of 16
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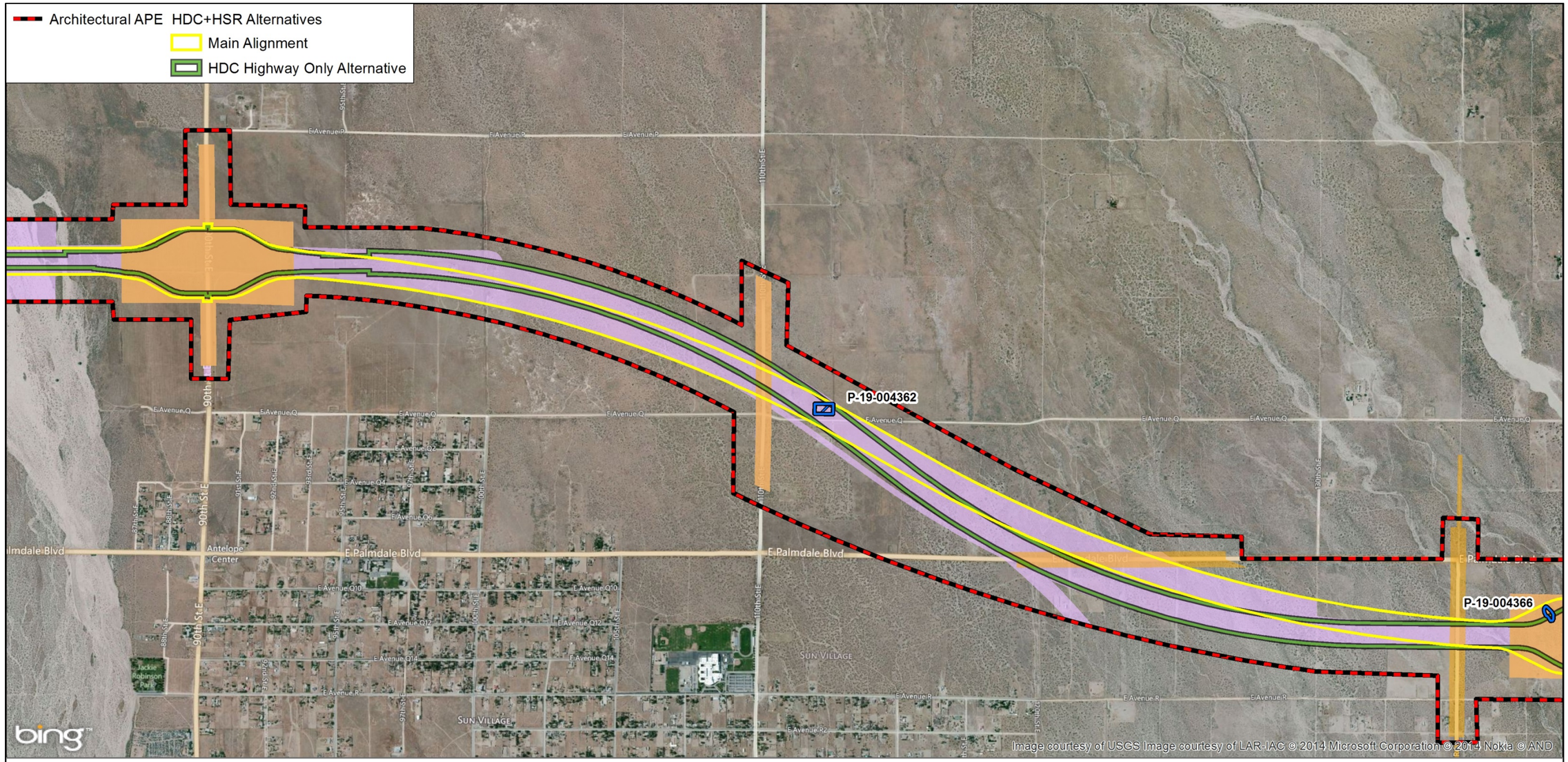

High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

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1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 5 of 16
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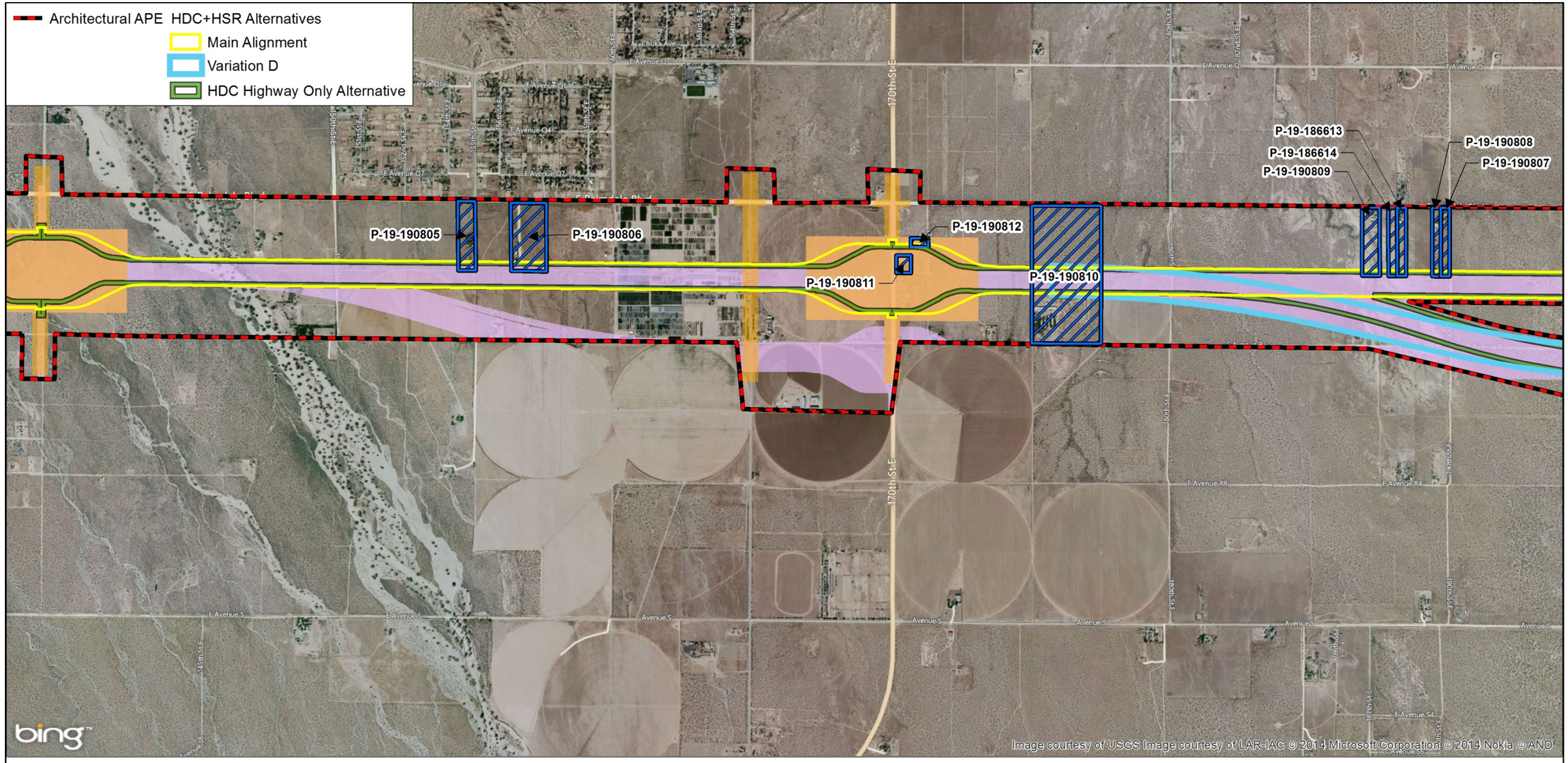

High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

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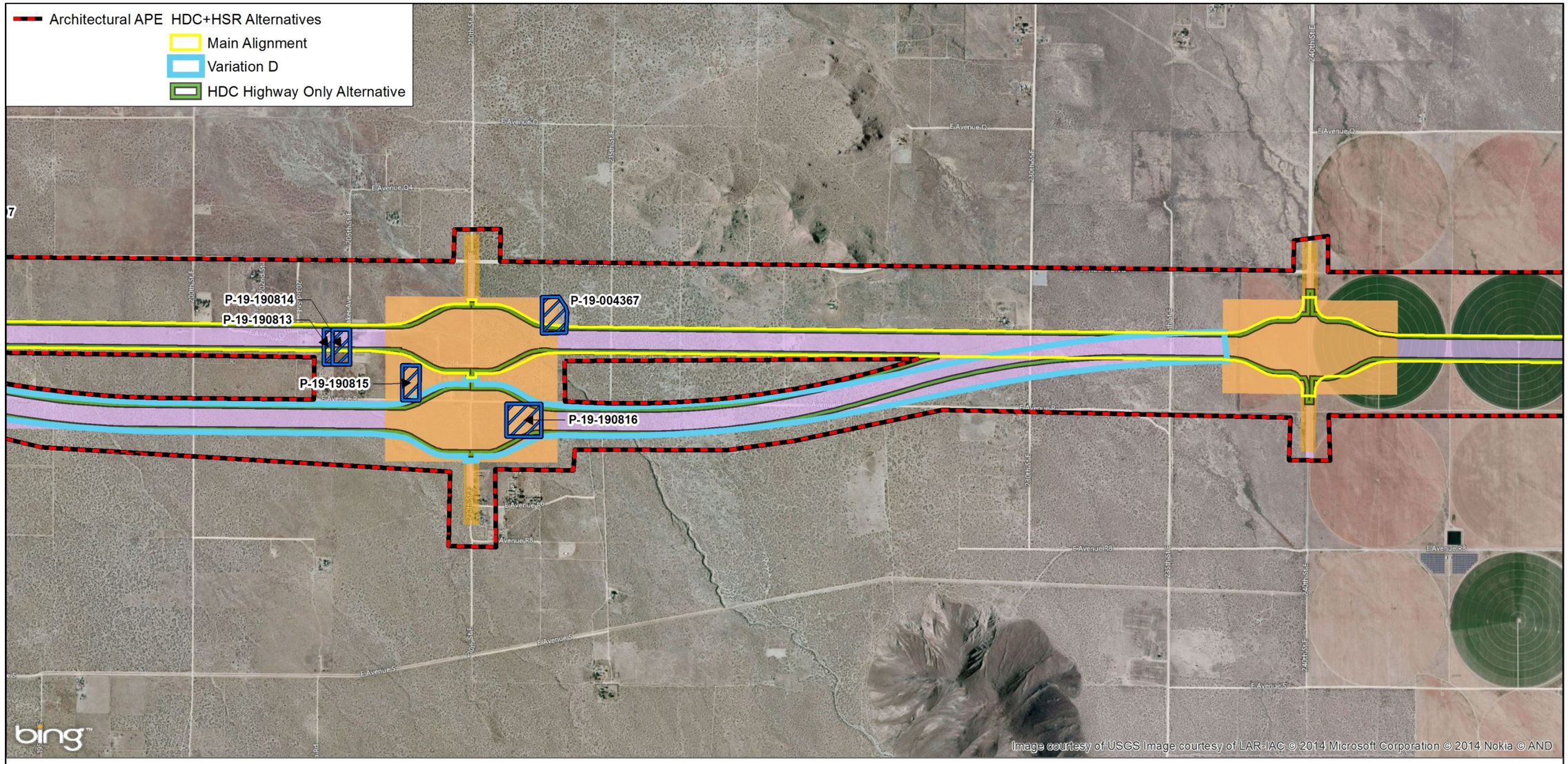
1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 6 of 16
N



High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

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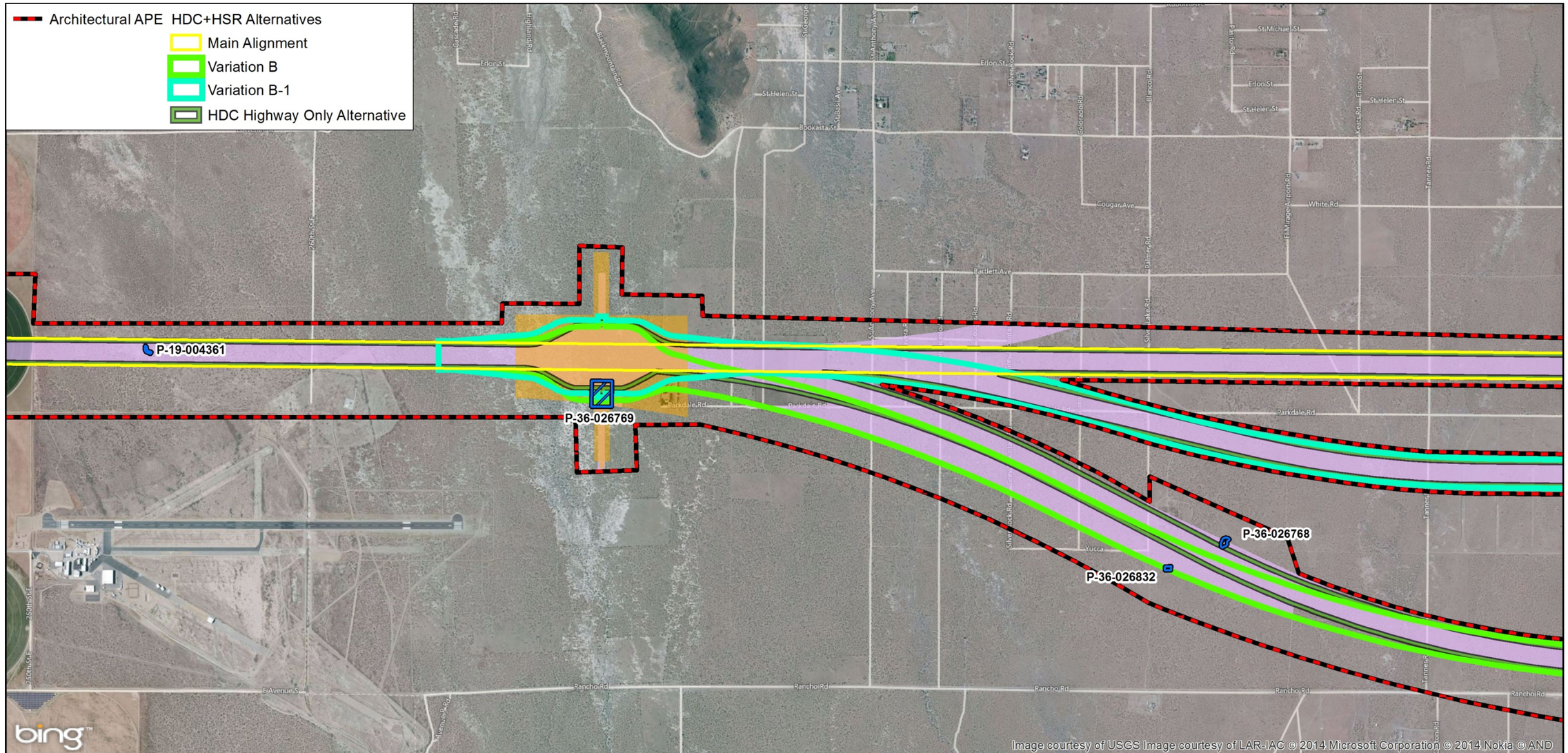
1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 7 of 16
N



High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

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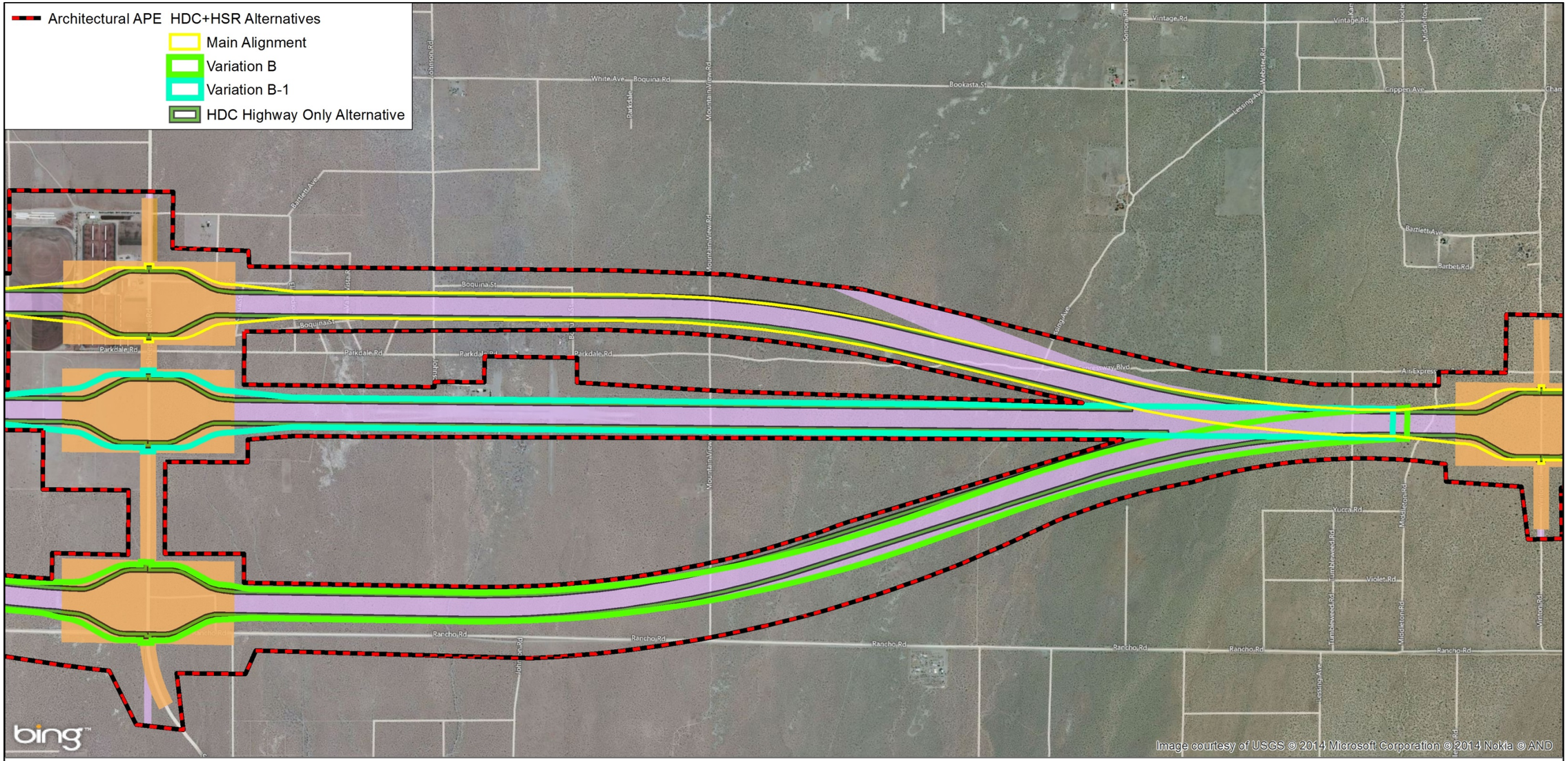
1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 8 of 16
N



High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

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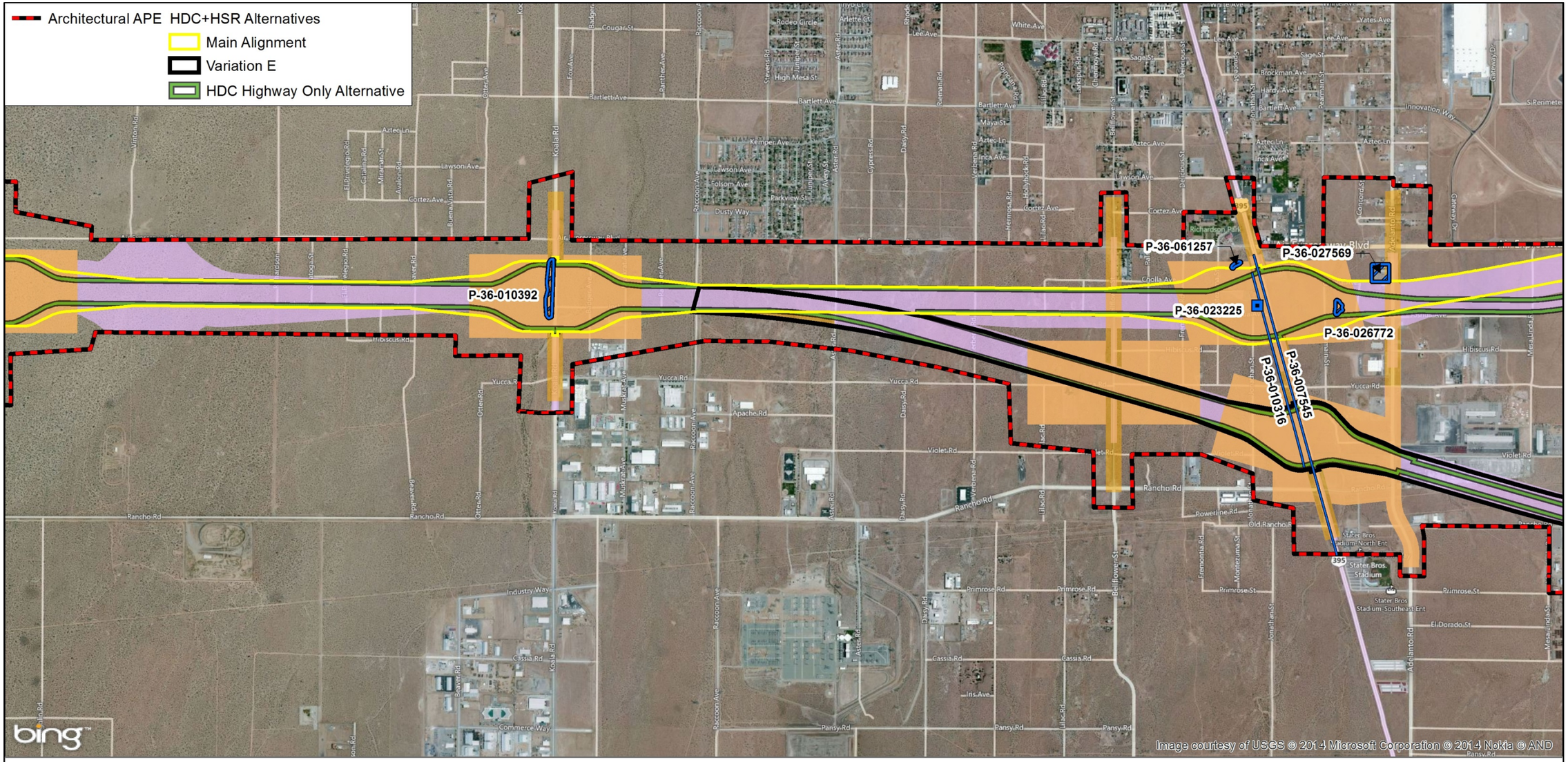
1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 9 of 16
N

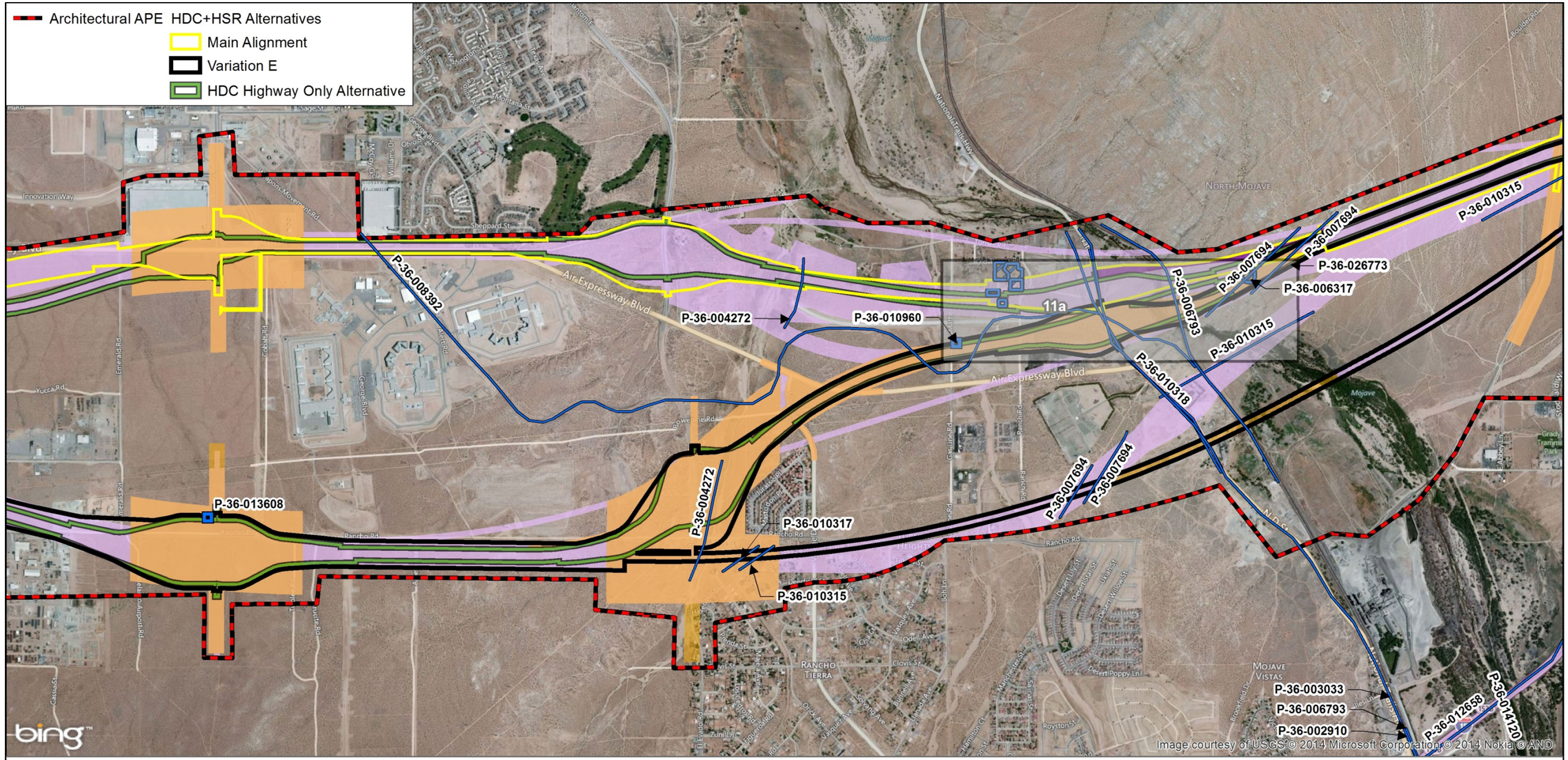


High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 10 of 16
N



High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF
Surveyed by Cogstone

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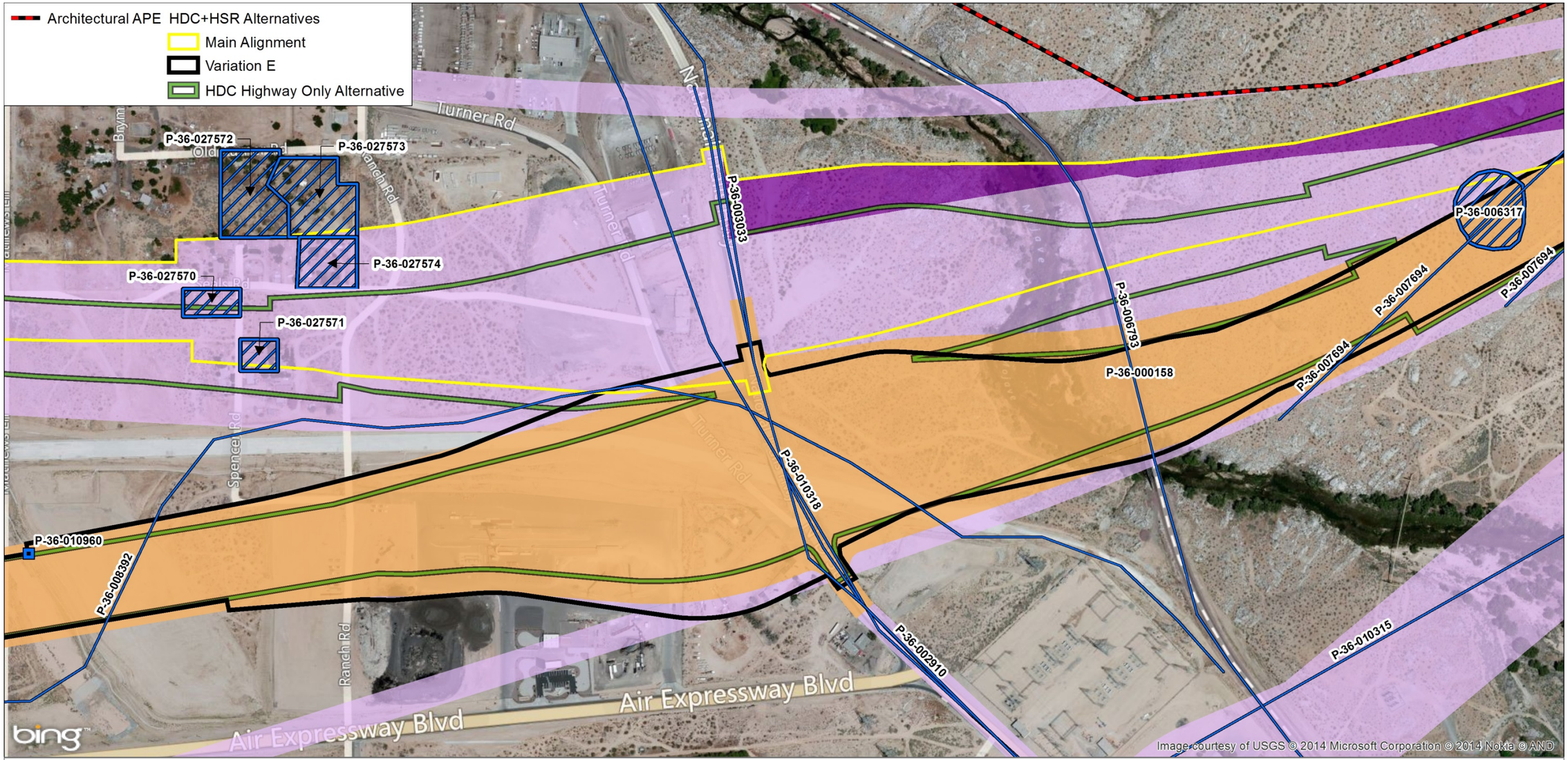
1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 11 of 16
N



High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF
Surveyed by Cogstone

0 200 400 Feet
1:4,800
1 inch = 400 feet
Map 11a
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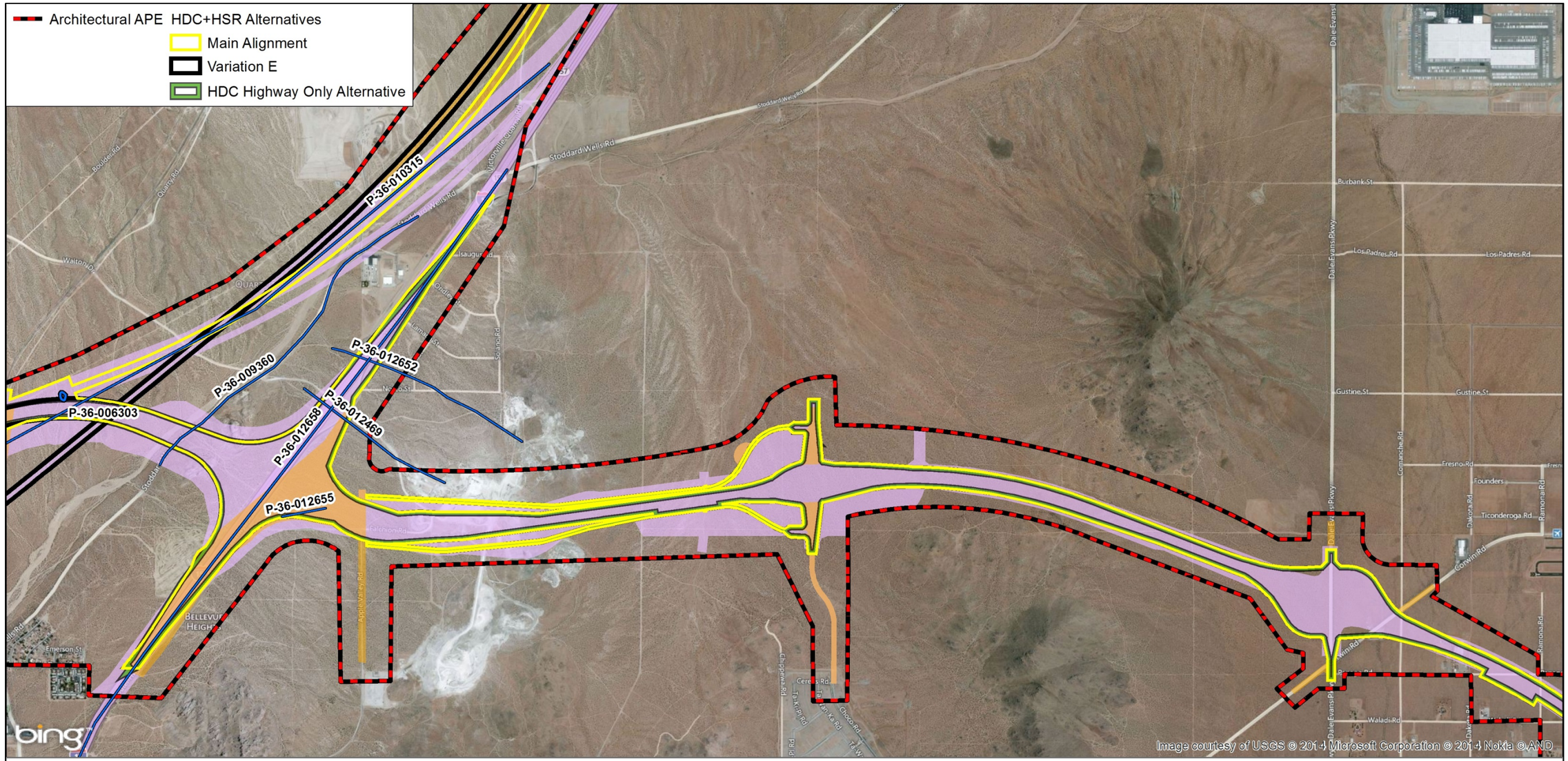
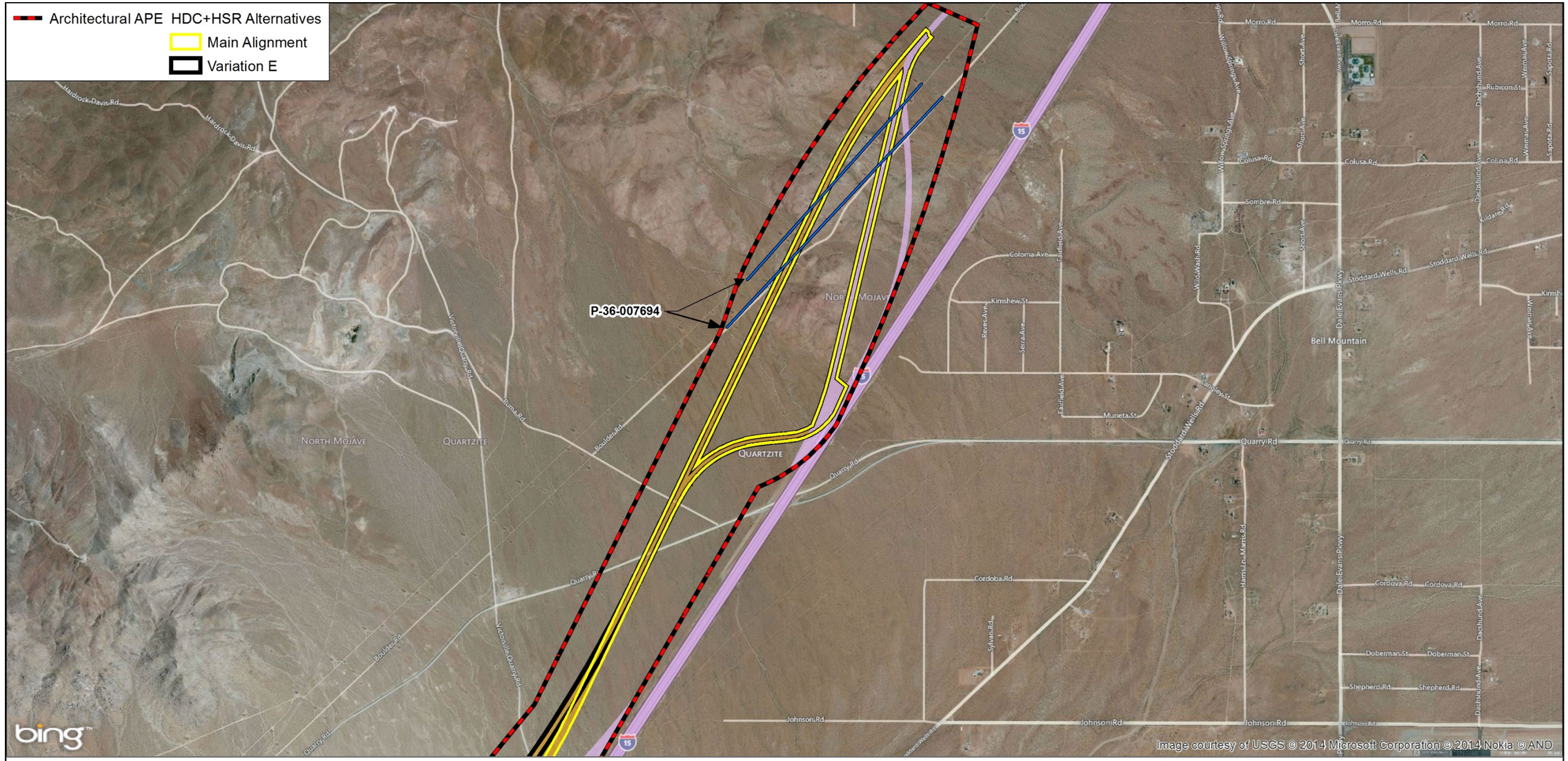


High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 12 of 16
N

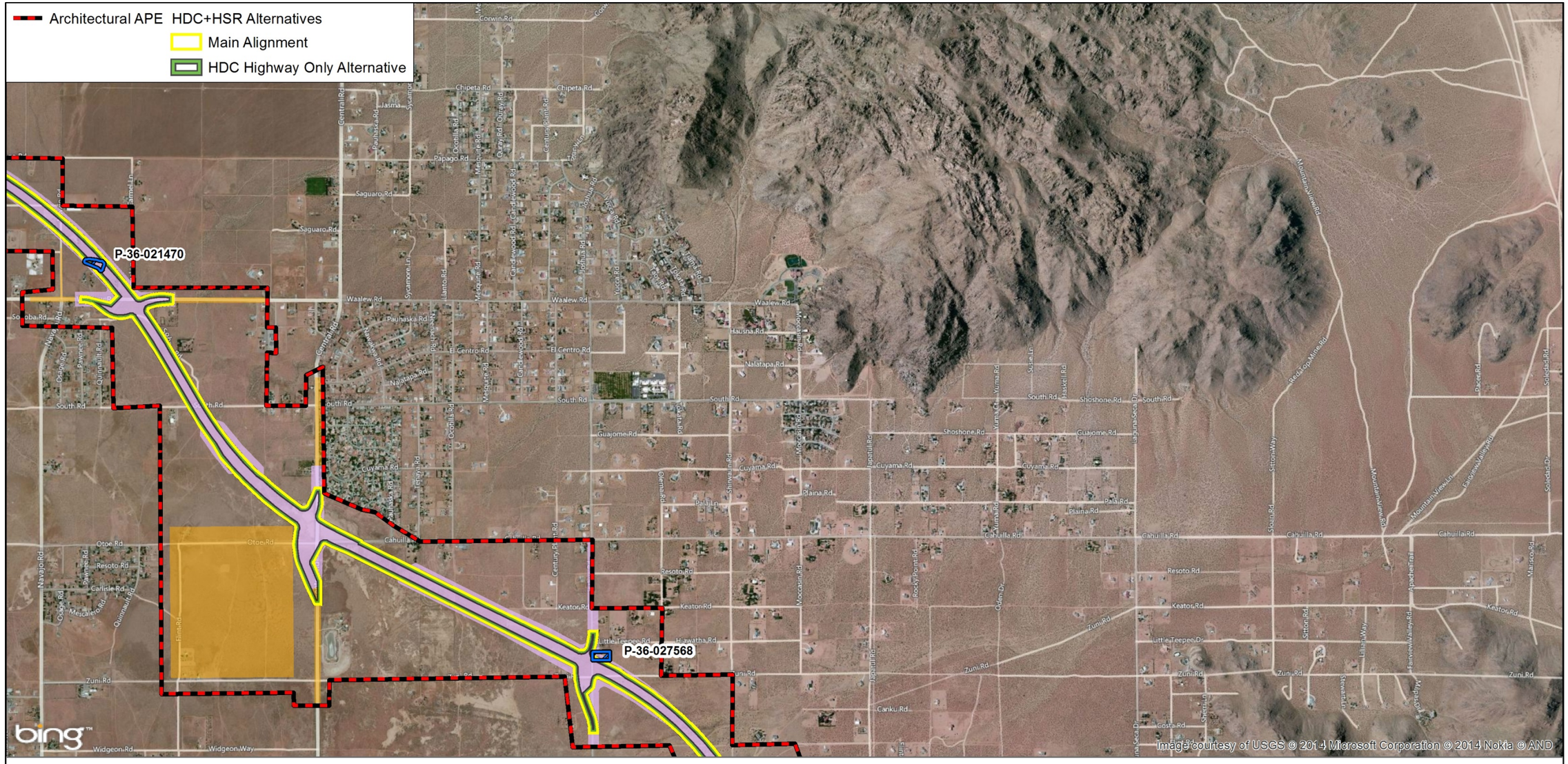


High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 13 of 16
N

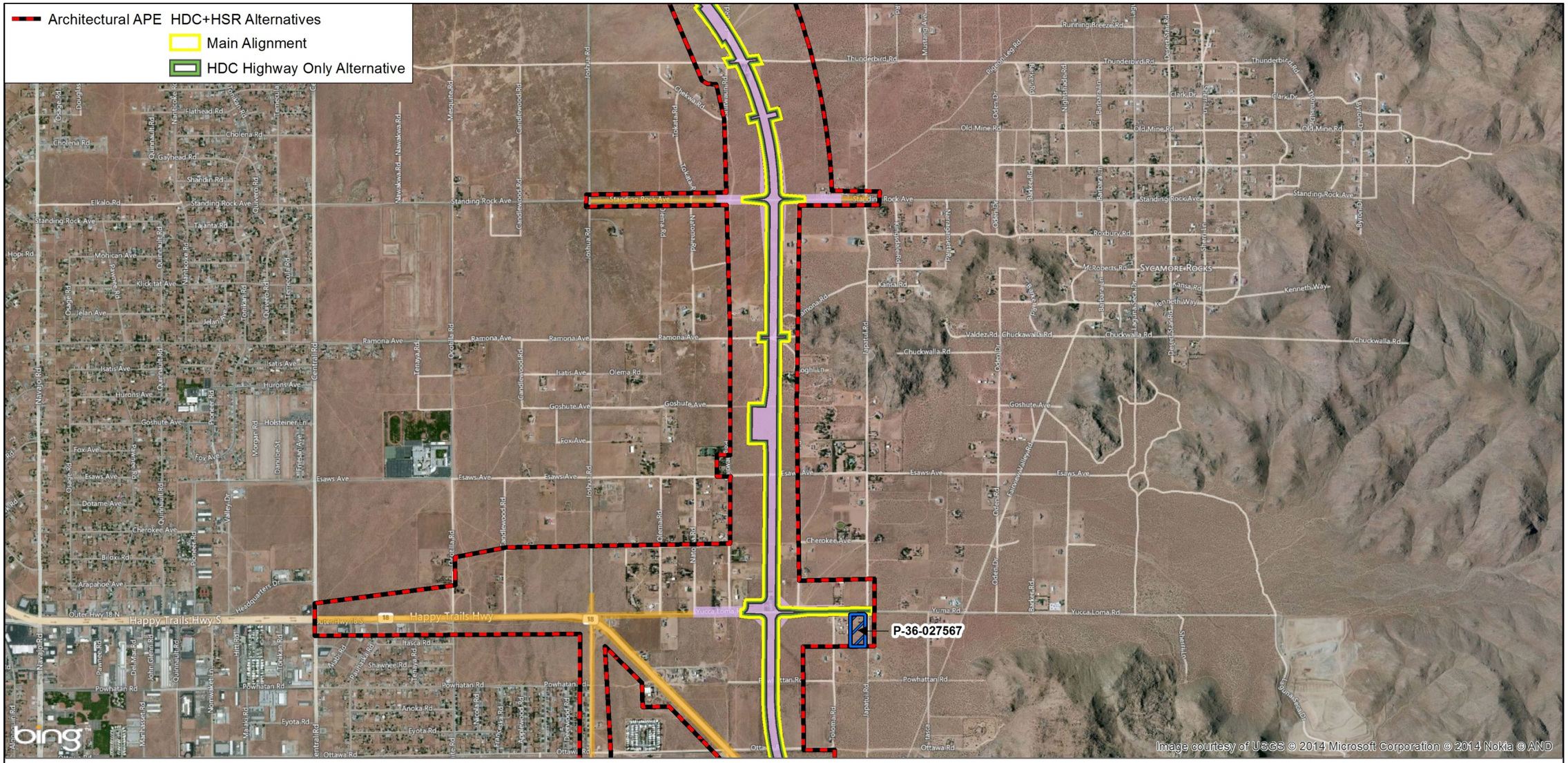


High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 14 of 16
N

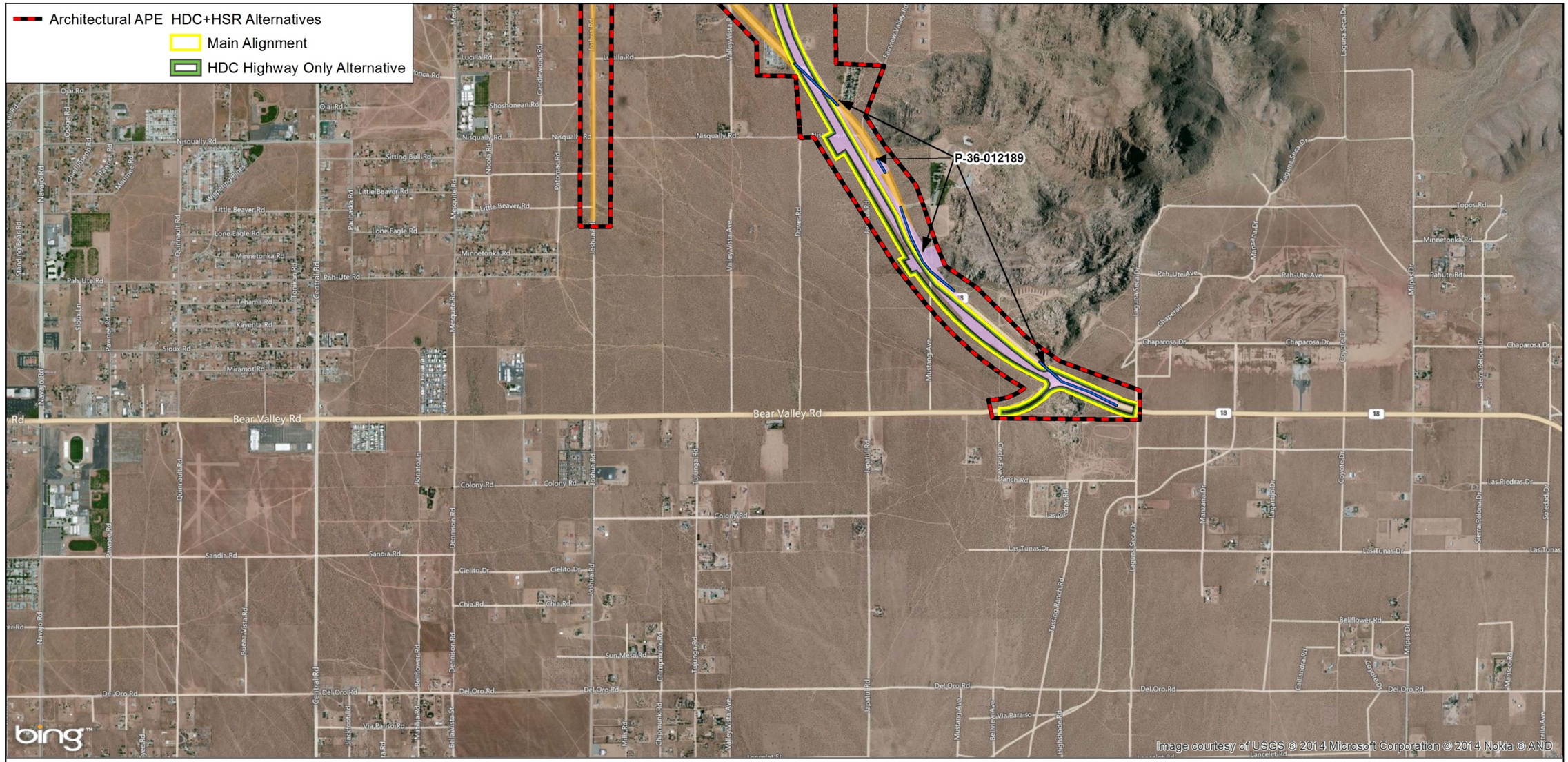


High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 15 of 16
N



High Desert Corridor
Districts 07-LA & 08-SBD
SR-14 to SR-18
EA: 116720

Cultural Resources
Cultural Resource Boundaries

Survey Coverage
Surveyed by Caltrans
Surveyed by ICF

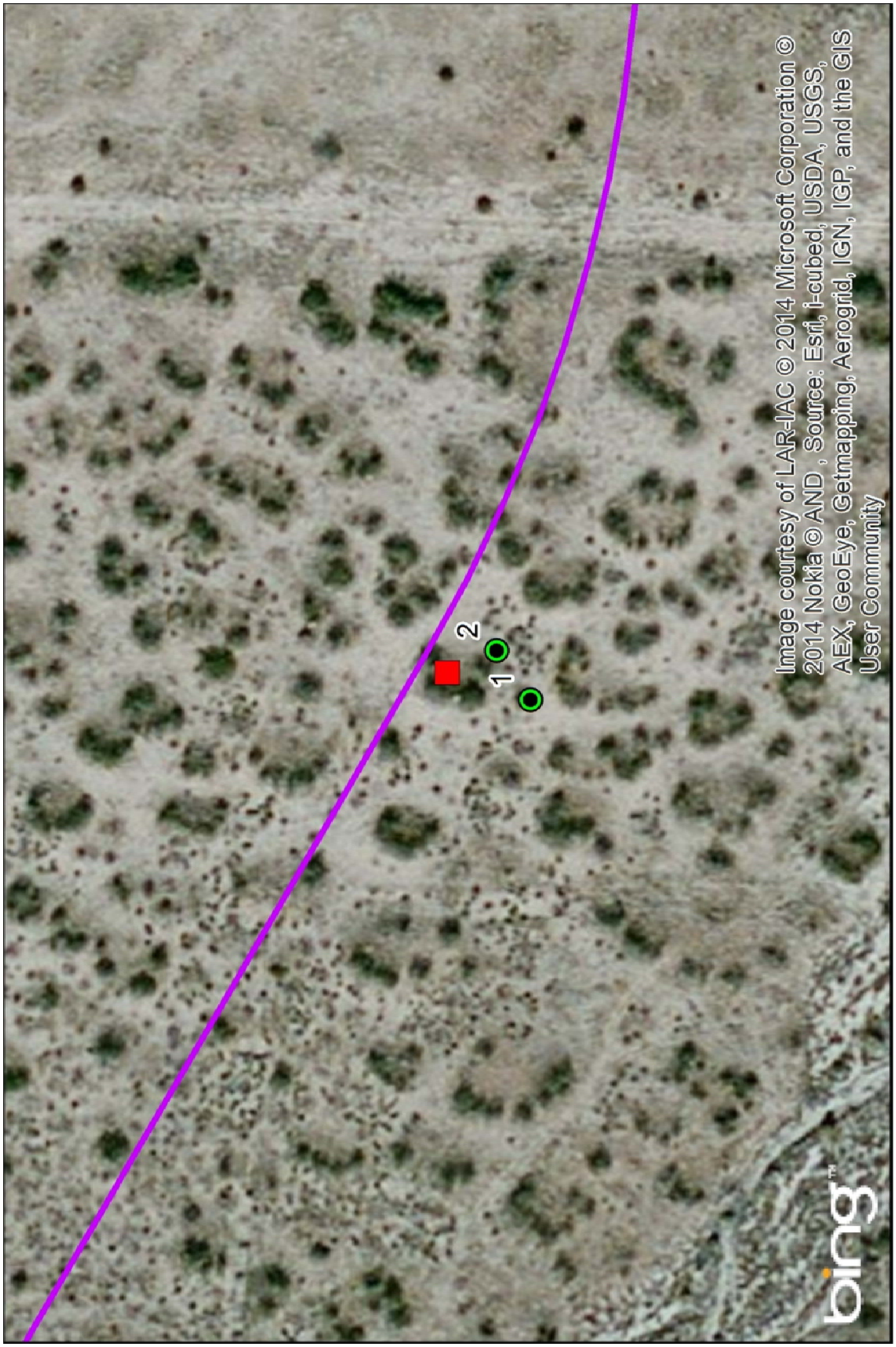
0 0.25 0.5 Miles
1:24,000
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Map 16 of 16
N

APPENDIX D. SITE RECORDS BY COUNTY AND PRIMARY NUMBER

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	Primary # P-19-004359 UPDATE HRI# Trinomial CA-LAN-4359 UPDATE

Page 1 **of** 2 **Resource Name or #:** CA-LAN-4359 UPDATE

Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D **Date:** 01/21/2015



High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-19-004359
Archaeological APE
Negative Shovel Test Pit

0 50 100 Feet
0 10 20 Meters
1:1,200 1 inch = 100 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December 2014.

CA-LAN-4359 was originally recorded in 2012 by P. Shattuck, et. al. (ICF International) and described as a prehistoric lithic scatter measuring 25 meters by 25 meters, and containing 33 rust brown CSS flakes and one biface. Site was reported as in good condition

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Tadhg Kirwan, MA RPA returned to CA-LAN-4359with five other archaeologists and placed two Shovel Test Probes (STP) into the ground within the sites boundary. Below are the results of that investigation.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

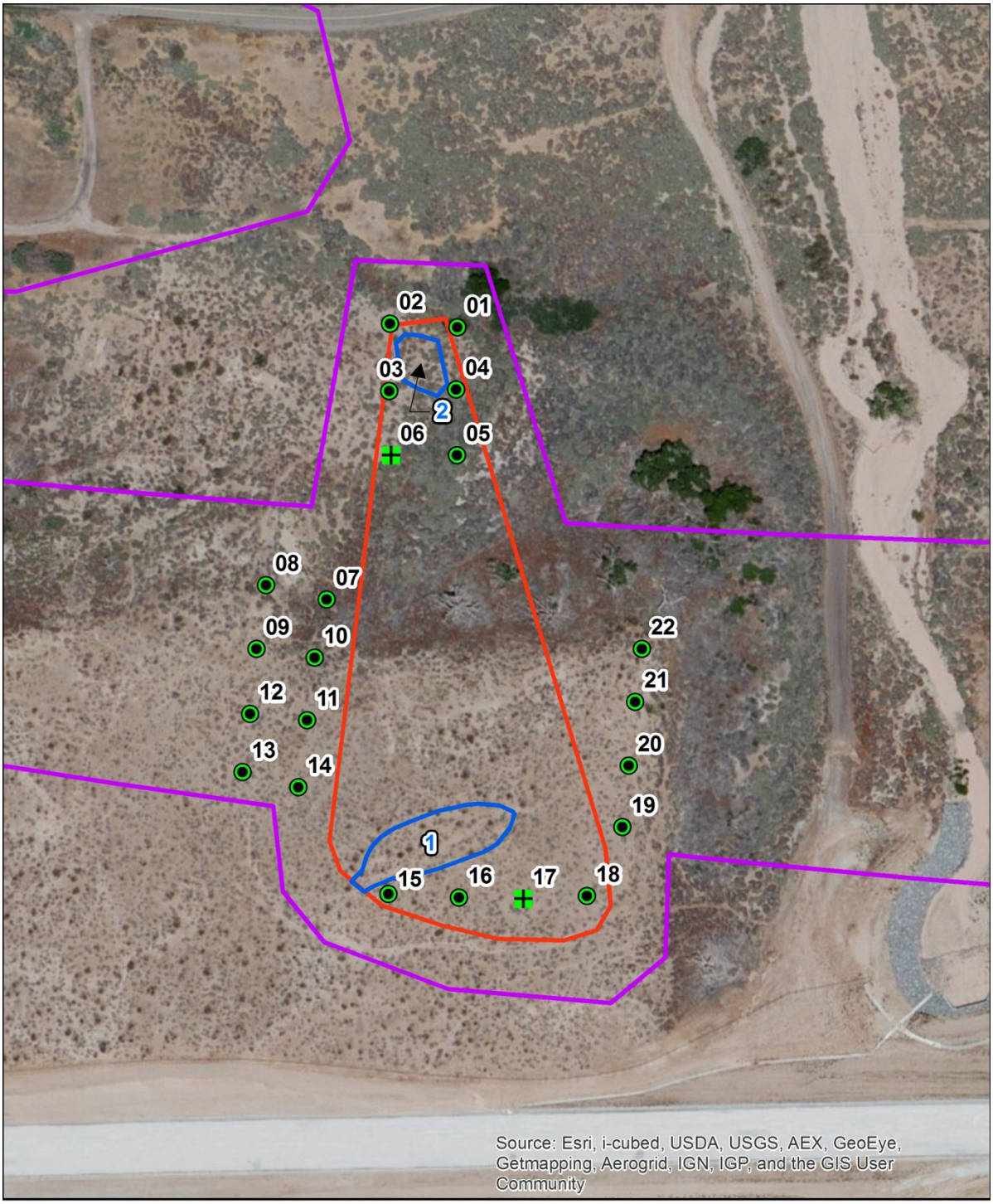
Interpretation: While this investigation did not return positive results for subsurface cultural material, previous investigations did have surface cultural material. The location of STP's for this investigation were placed at areas that have not been researched before and could be outside of any habitation area. Based on previous studies the designation of a small lithic scatter is supported by the artifacts assemblage and our knowledge of prehistoric communities of the region.

Recommendation: This site exhibits low artifact density and diversity in debitage, indicating there is no potential for subsurface cultural material. Therefore, P-36-004359 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places as it fails to meet Criteria A-D as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	Primary # P-36-000066 UPDATE HRI# Trinomial CA-SBR-66 UPDATE

Page 1 **of** 4 **Resource Name or #:** CA-SBR-66 UPDATE

Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D **Date: 12/30/14**



High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-36-000066 Archaeological APE
Locus

Shovel Test Pit
Negative
Positive Prehistoric

0 25 50 Meters
0 50 100 Feet
1:2,400 1 inch = 200 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December of 2014.

CA-SBR-66 was originally recorded in 1941 by Gerald A. Smith and described as consisting of artifacts related to coastal communities including; bead and shell pendants, bone awls, manos, metates, and a small mortar. Also identified were multiple inhumation burials and cremations. Further, his research identified a small group of Paiutes living on the hill during historic times. At the time of recording the owner of the land, Frank Turner, implied that he had plans to level the hill. All known human remains and cremations were removed at this time.

CA-SBR-66 was updated in 2006 by D. McDougall, et.al. in support of the *" Southern California Logistics Rail Service Project, Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Studies at Six Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of Turner Springs, Western San Bernardino County, California."* This investigation described the site as a large, intensively used prehistoric residential location containing four loci defined by moderate to dense concentrations of lithic artifacts (flaked and ground stone items and lithic debitage), fire-altered rock, and burned faunal remains. McDougall noted that subsurface deposits are undoubtedly present within these designated loci, as indicated by the presence of cultural materials and features eroding out of the ridgeline dune sands, and materials observed in rodent back dirt piles. Several hearth features, one possible housepit depression, and one large pit feature were also identified. A sparse scatter of cultural materials is present throughout the site area between designated loci. Cultural materials observed throughout the site area include; one Cottonwood arrow point, one possible Lake Mojave dart point, three Olivella shell beads, one slate pendant fragment, two pestle fragments, three stone bowl fragments, four milling slab fragments, three manos, 25 plus ground stone fragments, three multi-directional cores, 10 plus hammerstones, 25 plus tested cobbles, 500 plus pieces of lithic debitage, and three fragments of ceramics. Burned and unburned bone is common throughout the areas of Loci 1-4. Additionally, thousands of fragments of fire-altered rock are concentrated within designated loci, and scattered throughout the non-locus areas. No definitive human remains were observed.

CA-SBR-66 was again updated in 2012 by K.Chmiel and R. Hoffman in support of the *"Archaeological Survey Report for High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project from SR 14 to SR 18."* This investigation described the site a large, intensively used prehistoric residential location. This study relocated all the features and loci recorded by D. McDougall but did not enter into the fenced off/privately owned areas of the site. This update identified a new locus of artifacts, on the west-facing slope above the wash, artifacts included one tested quartzite cobble, 10 pieces of flaked stone, two white chalcedony flakes, three brown CCS flakes, and four quartzite flakes, fire-affected rocks, and mammal bone.

CA-SBR-66 was again updated in 2014 by D. Keeler and N. Sikes in support of the *"Extended Phase I Testing Proposal for P-19-004366, P- 36-000066 (CA-SBR-66), P-36-000182 (CA-SBR-182) and P-36-012609 (CA-SBR-12336), High Desert Corridor Project from SR 14 to SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California."* This investigation described the site as a Late Prehistoric residential base/village and burial site. The investigation placed 46 Shovel Test Probes (STP) within the site boundary; three returned positive results for subsurface cultural material, 43 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Artifacts identified include; one flake in upper 40cm at STP's 1.5, 2.10 and 3.12, and burned faunal bone and tooth fragments from medium-sized mammals were found in STP 5.1 in 0-20 and 20-40cm levels.

CA-SBR-66 was again updated in 2014 when T. Kirwan (Cogstone, RMI) and five other archaeologist returned during the month of December and placed 22 Shovel Test Probes into the ground within the existing site boundary, except for the fenced off area that is privately owned and access was denied. Below are the results of this investigation.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

State of California | The Resources Agency	Primary # P-36-000066 UPDATE
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	HRI#
CONTINUATION SHEET	Trinomial CA-SBR-66 UPDATE

 Resource Name or # CA-SBR-66 UPDATE
Recorded by: Tadhg Kirwan **Date:** 12/30/2014 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) silty-sand. Levels 1 and 2 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material, Level 3 returned positive results for subsurface cultural material including one flake and one shell fragment. Level 4 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 7, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 25cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 8, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 9, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 10, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand and caliche. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 11, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand and medium sized granitic rock. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 12, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand and caliche. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 13, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand and medium sized granitic rock. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 14, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 15, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand and fine grained granitic gravel. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 16, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand and medium sized granitic rock. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 17, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 18, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 25cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand and small sized granitic rock. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 19, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 20, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand, medium sized granitic rock, and caliche. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 21, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand and small sized granitic gravel. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 22, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted fine grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sand and caliche. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Interpretation: While this investigation did not return positive results for subsurface cultural material, except STP No. 6, Level 3; one flake and one shell fragment, previous investigations did have surface and subsurface cultural material. The location of this investigation was placed at areas that have not been researched before and could be outside of any habitation area. Based on this investigation and previous studies the designation of a large habitation location is supported by the artifacts assemblage and our knowledge of prehistoric communities of the region.

Recommendations: CA-SBR-66 exhibits high artifact density, a diverse artifact assemblage, groundstone, and debitage. It is located on a stabilized sandy hill, with excellent potential for subsurface cultural material. These additional data may yield important information concerning exploitation of regional resources, site function, chronology, land use patterns, tool manufacture and repair, plant and animal processing, and subsistence strategies. Therefore, CA-SBR-66, is recommended as eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4.

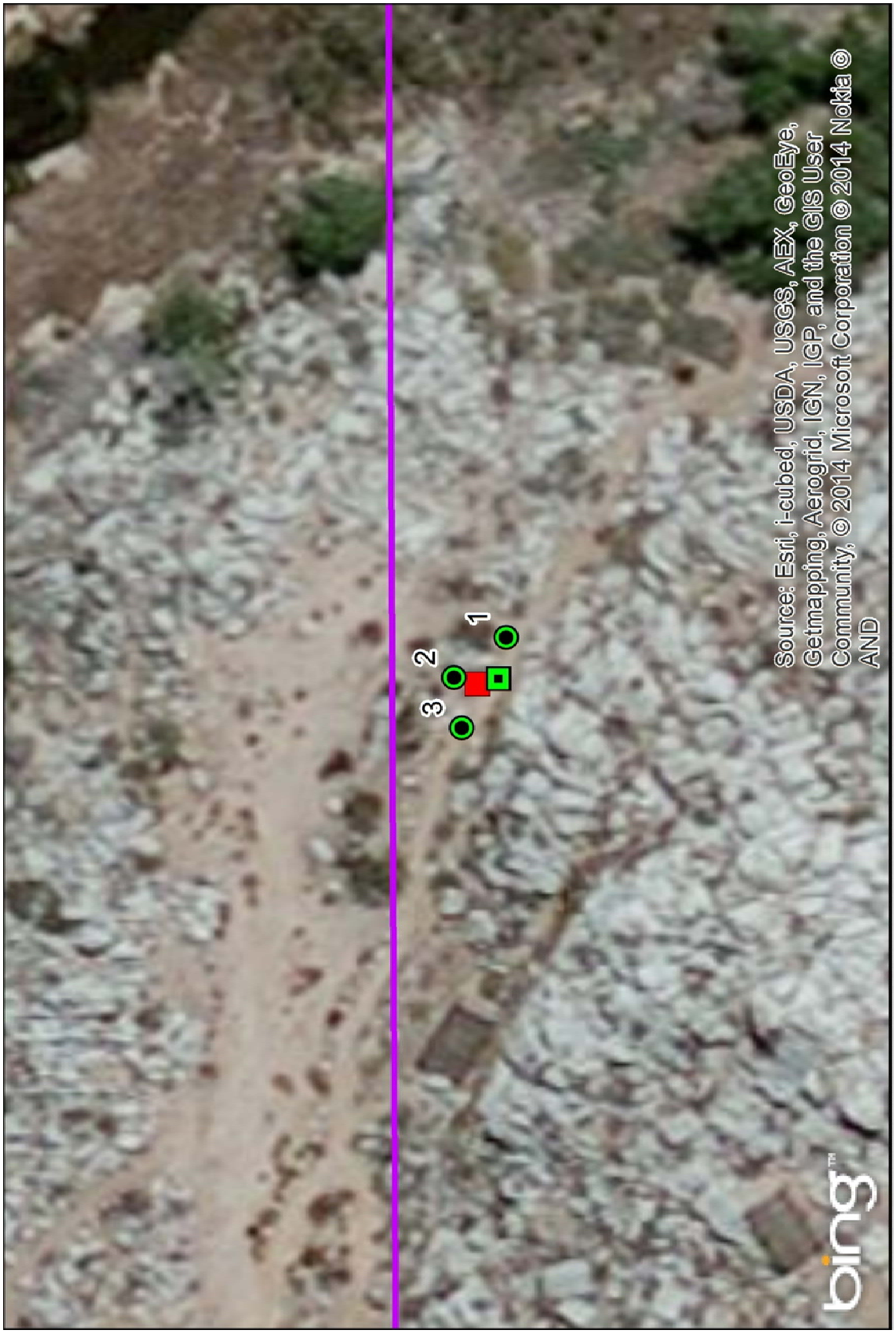
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary # P-36-000158 UPDATE
HRI#
Trinomial CA-SBR-158 UPDATE

Page 1 **of** 2
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D

Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-158 UPDATE
Date: 01/21/2015



High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-36-000158
Archaeological APE
Negative Shovel Test Pit
Negative Test Excavation Unit

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December of 2014.

P-36-000158 was originally recorded in 1964 by A. Haenszel and described as consisting of two small petroglyphs at the mouth of a small shelter cave in a group of low granitic hills cut by the Mojave River at NAD 27 UTM Coordinates, Zone 11, 471090mE, 3825170mN, and located approximately two miles northwest of Victorville, and southwest of a bridge crossing the Mojave River on old Highway 66. Design elements consist of a pecked bisected circle and two diamonds joined vertically. Also noted was natural defacement of much weathered and decomposing granite.

A relocation attempt was conducted in 2012 by R. Hoffman, P. Shattuck, and S. Long, but they were unable to relocate the site at the mapped location.

A second relocation attempt in 2014 by T. Kirwan and D. Keeler investigated the area where they looked at the original coordinates in NAD27 and NAD83 but were unable to find the site at either location. Further investigation located the site but at different coordinates, UTM: Zone 11; NAD83; 470830mE / 3825572 mN, which is understandable since the original recording was in 1964 and precise coordinates were not possible. The site was as described in the original recording, except that the two diamonds joined vertically were no longer present. A field determination was that weathering and spalling had destroyed the two diamonds. The two investigators searched the ground around the site looking for evidence of the two diamonds but were unable to locate any. The investigators also looked around on the surrounding rock faces for additional petroglyphs but did not locate any. The site integrity is good except for weathering and spalling of rock faces.

During the month of December of 2014 Tadhg Kirwan returned with five other archaeologists and placed three shovel tests and one 1 x 1 meter test excavation unit. Below are the results of this investigation:

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to heavily compacted dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay and decomposing granitic bedrock. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand and decomposing granitic bedrock. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 20cmbs due to heavily compacted dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay and decomposing granitic bedrock. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Test Excavation Unit No. 1 was placed directly beneath the rock outcrop containing the rock art. The unit measured 1.0 meter square and terminated 20cmbs due to impenetrable decomposing granitic bedrock. Level 1 (0-10): Contained brown (10YR 4/3) silty-sand with small to medium angular granitic inclusions. Disturbances included creosote roots and animal burrows. The entire southern half of the TEU encountered sub-surface bedrock at the 5cmbs level. Excavation continued around the bedrock. Level 2 (10-20): Contained fine to medium sized decomposing granitic bedrock pebbles with very little, less than 2%, brown (10YR 4/3) silty sand. The $1m^2$ unit terminated at 20cmbs due to heavily compacted decomposing granitic bedrock and undecomposed granitic bedrock. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Interpretation: This investigation did not return positive results for intact subsurface cultural material, previous investigations did not have surface or subsurface cultural material. The location of this investigation was placed at areas that have not been researched before. Based on previous studies the designation of a rock art location is supported by the presence of the pecked bisected circle and our knowledge of prehistoric communities of the region.

Recommendation: This site embodies distinctive characteristics of a period in the prehistoric era of the region (Criterion C), and with further investigation may yield information important to our understanding of prehistoric site function and land use patterns (Criterion D. Therefore, P-36-000158 is recommended as eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C & D as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4. This site fails to meet requirements A&B.

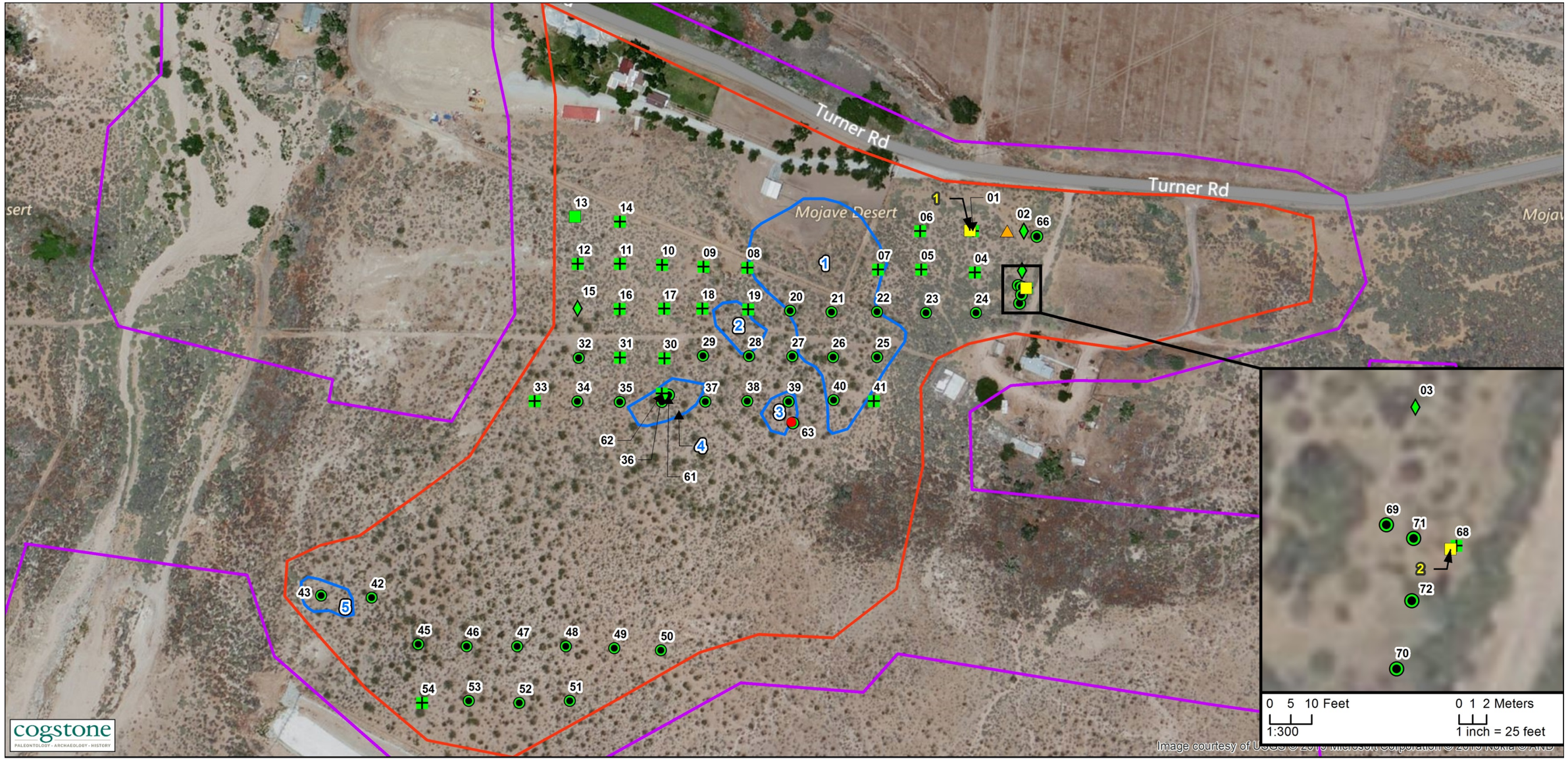
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary # P-36-000182 UPDATE
HRI#
Trinomial CA-SBR-182 UPDATE

Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D

Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-182 UPDATE
Date: 12/30/2014



High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18

Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-36-000182
Locus
Archaeological APE

Test Excavation Unit
Surface Artifact
Hearth

Shovel Test Pit:
Negative
Positive Historic
Positive Prehistoric
Positive Historic & Prehistoric

0 25 50 Meters
0 50 100 Feet
1:2,400 1 inch = 200 feet
N

Required information

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December of 2014.

CA-SBR-182 was originally recorded in 1941 by Gerald A. Smith and described as consisting of artifacts related to coastal communities including; bead and shell pendants, bone awls, manos, metates, and a small mortar. Also identified were multiple inhumation burials and cremations. Further, their research identified a small group of Paiutes living on the hill during historic times. At the time of recording the owner of the land, Frank Turner, implied that he had plans to level the hill. All known human remains and cremations were removed at this time.

CA-SBR-182 was updated in 2006 by D. McDougall, et.al. in support of the *" Southern California Logistics Rail Service Project, Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Studies at Six Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of Turner Springs, Western San Bernardino County, California."* This investigation described the site as a large, intensively used prehistoric residential location containing four loci defined by moderate to dense concentrations of lithic artifacts (flaked and ground stone items and lithic debitage), fire-altered rock, and burned faunal remains. McDougall noted that subsurface deposits are undoubtedly present within these designated loci, as indicated by the presence of cultural materials and features eroding out of the ridgeline dune sands, and materials observed in rodent back dirt piles. Several hearth features, one possible housepit depression, and one large pit feature were also identified. A sparse scatter of cultural materials is present throughout the site area between designated loci. Cultural materials observed throughout the site area include; one Cottonwood arrow point, one possible Lake Mojave dart point, three Olivella shell beads, one slate pendant fragment, two pestle fragments, three stone bowl fragments, four milling slab fragments, three manos, 25 plus ground stone fragments, three multi-directional cores, 10 plus hammerstones, 25 plus tested cobbles, 500 plus pieces of lithic debitage, and three fragments of ceramics. Burned and unburned bone is common throughout the areas of Loci 1-4. Additionally, thousands of fragments of fire-altered rock are concentrated within designated loci, and scattered throughout the non-locus areas. No definitive human remains were observed.

CA-SBR-182 was again updated in 2012 by K.Chmiel and R. Hoffman in support of the *"Archaeological Survey Report for High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project from SR 14 to SR 18."* This investigation described the site a large, intensively used prehistoric residential location. This study relocated all the features and loci recorded by D. McDougall but did not enter into the fenced off/privately owned areas of the site. This update identified a new locus of artifacts, on the west-facing slope above the wash, artifacts included one tested quartzite cobble, 10 pieces of flaked stone, two white chalcedony flakes, three brown CCS flakes, and four quartzite flakes, fire-affected rocks, and mammal bone.

CA-SBR-182 was again updated in 2014 by D. Keeler and N. Sikes in support of the *"Extended Phase I Testing Proposal for P-19-004366, P- 36-000066 (CA-SBR-66), P-36-000182 (CA-SBR-182) and P-36-012609 (CA-SBR-12336), High Desert Corridor Project from SR 14 to SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California."* This investigation described the site as a Late Prehistoric residential base/village and burial site. The investigation placed 46 Shovel Test Probes (STP) within the site boundary, three returned positive result for intact subsurface cultural material, 43 returned negative results for intact subsurface cultural material. Artifacts identified include; one flake in upper 40cm at STP's 1.5, 2.10 and 3.12, and burned faunal bone and tooth fragments from medium-sized mammals were found in STP 5.1 in 0-20 and 20-40cm levels.

CA-SBR-182 was again updated in 2014 when T. Kirwan (Cogstone, RMI) and five other archaeologists returned during the month of December and placed 72 Shovel Test Probes and two Test Excavation Units into the ground within the existing site boundary. Below are the results of this investigation.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to artifacts found, at that time it was determined a 1 meter square Test Excavation Unit (No. 1) would be placed at this location. Soil sediments consisted of fine-grained, brownish-yellow (10YR6/6) silty-sand. Level 1 (0-20cmbs) revealed one shell bead and several burnt faunal bone fragments. Level 2 (20-40cmbs) revealed one pottery shard and several burnt faunal bone fragments. See Test Excavation Unit No. 1 for continuation of levels and artifacts.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 90cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material and impenetrable heavily-compacted soils. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) sand throughout. Level 1(0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; unburnt faunal bone fragments, pieces of fire-altered rock, and a sample of charcoal. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one brown chalcedony shatter fragment, melted glass, unburnt faunal bone fragments, and a sample of charcoal. Level 3 (40-60cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one tan with black striping chalcedony thinning flake, unknown metal fragments, shell fragments, porcelain shards, and a sample of charcoal. Level 4 (60-80cmbs): Artifacts collected include; unburnt faunal bone fragments, and a sample of charcoal. Level 5 (80-90cmbs): This level returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1(0-10cmbs): This level returned negative results for intact subsurface cultural material. Level 2 (10-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include, one shell bead, and one porcelain container base. Level 3 (20-50cmbs): This level resulted in negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to impenetrable, heavily-compacted soils. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. Level 1(0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one orangish-brown chalcedony thinning flake. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one brown chert thinning flake, two white chert thinning flakes, and one ceramic pot shard. Level 3 (40-60cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one shell fragment.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to impenetrable, heavily-compacted soils. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 7, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 135cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1(0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one shell fragment. Levels 2 (10-20cmbs) & 3 (20-30cmbs): These levels resulted in negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 4 (30-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one grayish-white cryptocrystalline silicate secondary flake. Level 5 (40-50cmbs) & Level 6 (50-60cmbs): These levels resulted in negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 7 (70-80cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one white chert thinning flake. Level 8 (80-90cmbs): This level resulted in negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 9 (90-100cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one white chert thinning flake and one bone bead. Level 10 (100-110cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one light pinkish-white chalcedony thinning flake. Level 11 (110-120cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one whitish-pink chalcedony pressure flake. Levels 12 (120-130cmbs) & 13 (130-135cmbs): These levels resulted in negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 8, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) sand throughout. Levels 1(0-20cmbs) & 2 (20-40cmbs): These levels resulted in negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 3 (40-60cmbs): Artifacts collected include one bone bead. Level 4 (60-80cmbs): This level returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 9, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1(0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one medium brown chert tertiary flake. All levels below Level 1 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 10, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to impenetrable, heavily-compacted soils. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand with small sub-angular granitic pebble inclusions throughout. Level 1(0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one orangish-red chert thinning flake. All levels below Level 1 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 11, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to impenetrable, heavily-compacted soils. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1(0-20cmbs): This level returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one two gray quartzite primary flakes. Level 3 (40-60cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one light pinkish-tan quartzite shatter fragment and one dark grayish-black obsidian pressure flake.

Shovel Test Probe No. 12A, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. Level 1(0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one orangish-brown chert tertiary flake. All levels below Level 1 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 12B, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 13, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1(0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one unknown metal plate. All levels below Level 1 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 14, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to impenetrable, heavily-compacted soils. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1(0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one white chalcedony shatter fragment. Level 2 (20-30cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one gray agate shatter fragment. All levels below Level 2 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 15, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs) & Level 2 (20-40cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 3 (40-60cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one white chalcedony thinning flake. Level 4 (60-80cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one grayish-black obsidian thinning flake. All levels below Level 4 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 16, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 75cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand with small sub-angular granitic pebble inclusions throughout. Level 1(0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; two white and amber chalcedony thinning flake. Level 2 (10-30cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 3 (30-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one dark red cryptocrystalline silicate tertiary flake, one colorless quarts shatter fragment, and one shell bead. Level 4 (40-50cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one pinkish-brown chert pressure flake. Level 5 (50-75cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 17, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. Level1 (0-20cmbs) & Level l2 (20-40cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 3 (40-60cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one grayish-brown cryptocrystalline silicate tertiary flake, and one shell bead. Level 4 (60-80cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 18, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1(0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include one shell bead. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one translucent tan chalcedony tertiary flake. Level 3 (40-60cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one caramel chalcedony thinning flake, one dark reddish-purple chert shatter fragment, and one shell bead. Level 4 (60-80cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 19A, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. Level 1(0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one gray chalcedony thinning flake, and one wood bead. All levels below Level 1 returned negative results for surface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 19B, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 20, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 21, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 22, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 23, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 24, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 25, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 26, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 70cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 27, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 28, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 29, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 30, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 70cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs) & Level 2 (20-40cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 3 (40-60cmbs) Artifacts collected include; one colorless quartz shatter fragment. All levels below Level 3 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 31A, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-10cmbs): No cultural material. Level 2 (10-20cmbs): No cultural material. Level 3 (20-30cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one dark red with white banding agate secondary flake. All levels below Level 3 (30-60cmbs) returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 31B, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1(0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; bone fragments, and ground stone fragments. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; bone fragments, and charcoal. Level 3 (40-60cmbs): Artifacts collected include; bone fragments, and charcoal. All levels below Level 3 (60-80cmbs) returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 32A, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 55cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels (0-55cmbs) returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 32B, measured 80 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels (0-80cmbs) returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 33, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 55cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one grayish-white chalcedony pressure flake. All levels below Level 1 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 34, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 35, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 36, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 37, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 35cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 38, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to heavily compacted soils. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one reddish-brown chert thinning flake. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one whitish-gray chert tertiary flake, one beige with brown mottle chert shatter fragment, and one dark red chert shatter fragment. Level 3 (40-60cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one pinkish-beige chalcedony tertiary flake. Level 4 (60-80cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one grayish-black chert thinning flake.

Shovel Test Probe No. 39, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 45cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 40, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 41, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 70cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one colorless with gold veins chalcedony pressure flake. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one grayish-black obsidian thinning flake. All levels below Level 2 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 42, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 43, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 45, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted and impenetrable soil. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand until termination. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 46, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 35cmbs due to heavily compacted and impenetrable soil. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand until termination. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 47, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to heavily compacted, impenetrable soil, and caliche. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 48, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 45cmbs measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30 cmbs due to heavily compacted, impenetrable soil, and caliche. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 49, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 50, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 51, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 52, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 53, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 54, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one white chalcedony tertiary flake. All levels below Level 1 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 55, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 56, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 57, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 60, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 61, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 62, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one gray cryptocrystalline silicate tertiary flake. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 3 (40-60): Artifacts collected include; one black chert primary flake and two white with black chalcedony shatter fragments. All levels below Level 3 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 63, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; three grayish-tan chert tertiary flakes and one pink and white chalcedony shatter fragment. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one tan chert thinning flake. Level 3 (40-60): Artifacts collected include; two tan and gray chert tertiary flakes. All levels below Level 3 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 64, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one black basalt secondary flake, one light-pinkish-tan chalcedony thinning flake, and one dark red chert thinning flake. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one tan chert shatter fragment. All levels below Level 2 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 66, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted soils. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; bone fragments and one gray metavolcanic shatter fragment and two gray and white quartzite shatter fragments. All levels below Level 1 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 67, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to impenetrable hard-packed soils. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; two tan chert shatter fragments.

Shovel Test Probe No. 68, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to artifacts found, at that time it was determined a 1 meter square Test Excavation Unit (No. 2) would be placed at this location. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. Level 1 (0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include charcoal and burnt faunal bone fragments. Level 2 (10-20cmbs): This level returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 3 (20-30cmbs): Artifacts collected include three pottery shards that cross-mend. See Test Excavation Unit No. 2 for continuation of levels and artifacts.

Shovel Test Probe No. 69, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 70, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 70cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 71, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 72, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 70cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand throughout. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Test Excavation Unit (TEU) No. 1, was placed over Shovel Test Probe (STP) No. 1, measuring 1 meter square with a termination at 40 cmbs due to impenetrable heavily compacted, brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) clay. Soil sediments consisted of fine-grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) silty-sand with rodent burrows and rootlets throughout until termination. Level 1 (0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one black with reddish-pink mottle quartzite primary flake, one cryptocrystalline silicate thinning flake, three pieces of groundstone, and several burnt and unburnt faunal bone fragments. Level 2 (10-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; shell fragments, fish vertebrae, burnt and unburnt faunal bone fragments, and one fired 22 shell-casing. Level 3 (20-30cmbs): Artifacts collected include; two reddish-brown quartzite shatter fragments, two reddish-orange and pinkish red chalcedony tertiary flakes, one bone bead, one ceramic pot shard, and multiple unburnt faunal bone fragments. Level 4 (30-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one white chert shatter fragment, shell fragments, unburnt bone, a piece of glass, and a piece of metal.

Test Excavation Unit No. 2, was placed over Shovel Test Pit No. 68, measuring 1 meter square with a termination at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of fine-grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one grayish-black obsidian tertiary flake, one dark red chalcedony thinning flake, one dark red chert thinning flake, one tan with gray chert primary flake, one shell bead, shell fragments, unburnt faunal bone fragments, and a charcoal sample. Level 2 (10-20cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 3 (20-30cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one grayish-black obsidian pressure flake, one gray-brown-white quartzite primary flake, one brown agate thinning flake, one white chert shatter fragment, one burnt faunal bone, two pieces of leather, one bone awl, and a sample of charcoal. All levels below Level 3 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

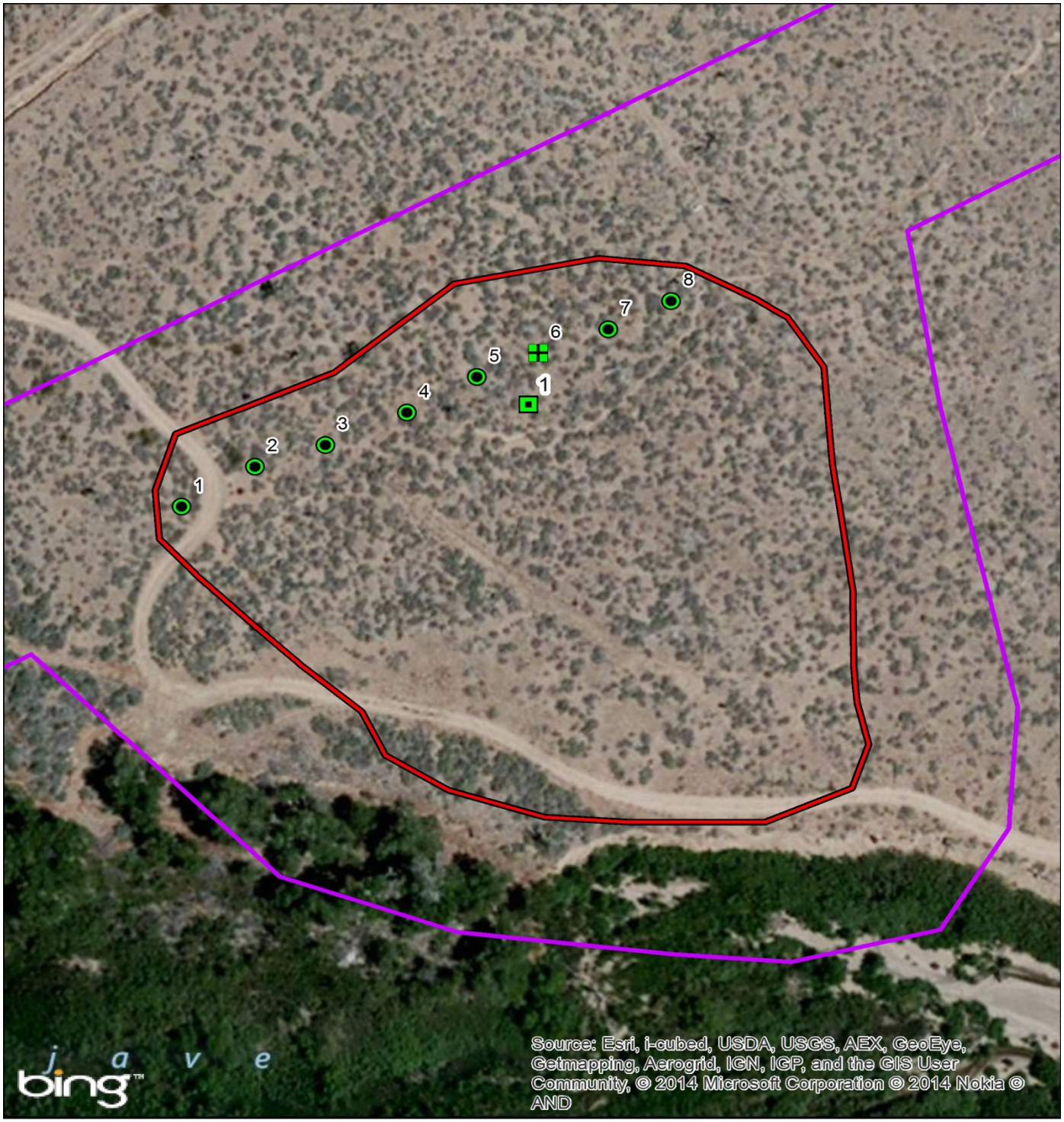
Interpretation: This investigation returned positive results for surface and subsurface cultural material, the location of this investigation was placed at areas that have not been researched before. Based on these results along with previous studies the designation of a large habitation location is supported by the artifacts assemblage and our knowledge of prehistoric communities of the region.

Recommendations: CA-SBR-182 exhibits high artifact density, a diverse artifact assemblage, groundstone, and debitage. It is located on a stabilized sandy hill, with excellent potential of subsurface cultural material. These additional data may yield important information concerning exploitation of regional resources, site function, chronology, land use patterns, tool manufacture and repair, plant and animal processing, and subsistence strategies. Therefore, CA-SBR-182, is recommended as eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	**Primary #** P-36-006312 UPDATE **HRI#** **Trinomial** CA-SBR-6312 UPDATE

Page 1 **of** 3
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D

Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-6312 UPDATE
Date: 01/21/2015



High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-36-006312
Archaeological APE

Shovel Test Pit
Negative
Positive Prehistoric

Negative Test Excavation Unit

0 50 100 Feet
0 10 20 Meters
1:1,200 1 inch = 100 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December of 2014.

P-36-006312 is mapped 0.67 miles west of the intersection of Dante Street and Stoddard Wells Road just east of the Mojave River. Approximately 26 percent of the 2.58 acre resource is mapped within the HDC ADI. P-36-006312 is bisected from west to east by the HDC + HSR Footprint Variation E. P-36-006312 is a temporary camp located on the highest terrace on the north side of the Mojave River. The soils consist of sediments composed of Aeolian silty-sand. Vegetation within the site environment consists of a Creosote scrub community dominated by creosote.

P-36-006312 was originally recorded in 1989 by J. Schneider and described as a temporary camp measuring 66m by 23m, with artifacts consisting of nine fire-cracked rocks, one bifacial mano fragment, one possible metate fragment, and one disturbed hearth.

P-36-006312 was updated in 1991 by A. Schroth in support of the Archaeological Test Investigation at the Workplace of the Mojave, when a Phase II Assessment was conducted. This investigation relocated all of the 1989 artifacts. Two backhoe trenches and six $1m^2$ test units were excavated, unearthing beads, cores, debitage, ground stone fragments, hammerstones, manos, metate fragments, and pestle fragments. P-36-006312 was redesignated as a Food Processing Station with a boundary measuring 160m by 130m.

P-36-006312 was again updated in 2013 by M. Richards when ICF International in support of the High Desert Corridor project conducted a pedestrian survey of the resource. This resource was relocated by ICF but the results of this investigation did not identify any artifacts in the portion of the site as it crosses the project APE, resulting in ICF redrawing the site boundary to exclude the portion within the A.P.E.

P-36-006312 was again updated in 2014 by T. Kirwan, Cogstone, RMI, where the original boundary was redrawn to include the portion removed by ICF. It is Cogstones belief that while site boundaries can be redrawn to larger or smaller size; a survey of the entire site must be conducted prior to changing the size in order to fully understand the dynamics of the site, which ICF did not do.

During the month of December of 2014 Tadhg Kirwan returned to P-36-006312 with five other archaeologists and placed eight shovel test probes and one 1x1 meter test excavation unit within the boundary of the site. Below are the results of this investigation.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to heavily compacted dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to heavily compacted dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 55cmbs due to heavily compacted yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 75cmbs due to heavily compacted yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative return environment. Soil sediments consisted of fine light brown (7.5YR 6/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative return environment. Soils sediments consisted of fine light brown (7.5YR 6/4) silty-sand. Level 4 (60-80cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one brownish-tan cryptocrystalline silicate secondary flake. All levels above and below Level 4 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 7, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative return environment. Soils sediments consisted of fine light brown (7.5YR 6/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 8, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative return environment. Soils sediments consisted of fine light brown (7.5YR 6/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Test Excavation Unit No. 1 was placed centrally to the STP's, and measured 1.0 meter square and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative return environment.

Level 1 (0-20), soil sediments consisted of fine grained, reddish-yellow (10YR 6/6) silty-sand with small sub-angular granitic pebble inclusions.
Level 2 (20-40), soil sediments consisted of fine grained, brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand with small sub-angular granitic pebble inclusions.
Level 3 (40-50), soil sediments consisted of fine grained, brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand with small sub-angular granitic pebble inclusions.
The TEU was terminated at 50cmbs due to all levels returning results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Interpretation: While this investigation did not return any positive results for subsurface cultural material, previous investigations did have surface and subsurface cultural material, the locations of this investigation were placed at areas that have not been researched before and could be outside of any habitation area. Based on this investigation and previous studies the designation of a Food Processing Station is supported by the artifacts assemblage and our knowledge of prehistoric communities of the region.

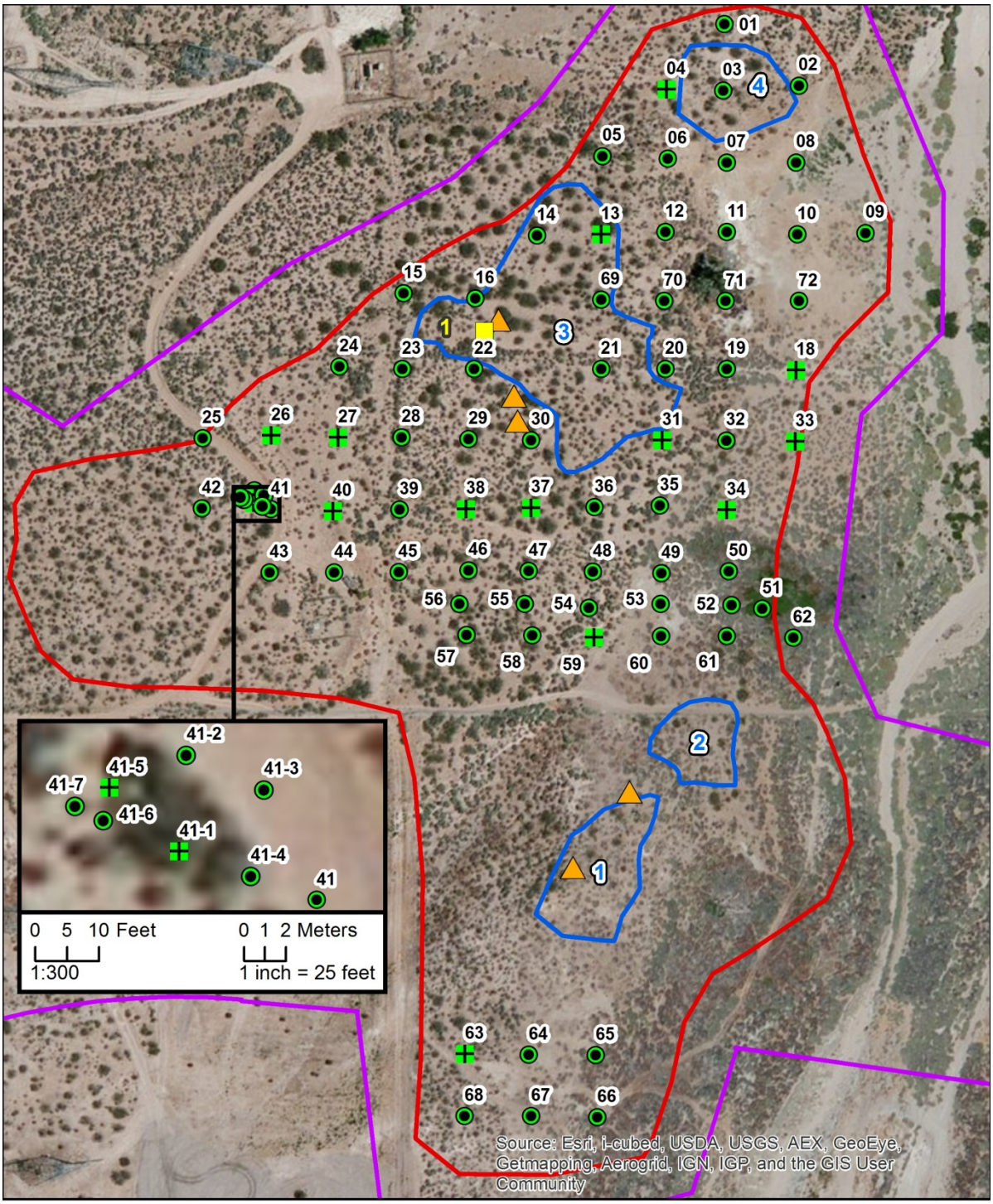
Recommendation: This site exhibits high artifact density and diversity in tools, groundstone, and debitage, indicating the potential for subsurface cultural material. These additional data may yield important information concerning site function, chronology, land use patterns, tool manufacture and repair, plant and animal processing, and subsistence strategies. Therefore, P-36-006312 is recommended as eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4. P-36-006312 fails to meet Criteria A-C.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary # P-36-012609 UPDATE
HRI#
Trinomial CA-SBR-12336 UPDATE

Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-12336 UPDATE
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D
Date: 01/14/15



High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

Locus
P-36-012609
Test Excavation Unit
Surface Artifact
Archaeological APE
Shovel Test Pit:
Negative
Positive Prehistoric

0 25 50 Meters
0 50 100 Feet
1:2,400 1 inch = 200 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December of 2014.

CA-SBR-12336 was originally recorded in 1941 and mislabeled as CA-SBR-182. Since 1941 and until recently, CA-SBR-12336 was believed to be the location of CA-SBR-182, a prehistoric residential and burial site now known to be located on the large ridgeline to the east of the large wash that borders CA-SBR-12336 along the east. However, in 2004, R. Hatheway (San Bernardino County Department of Public Works) rectified the mistake and relabeled both sites accordingly.

A reinvestigation of CA-SBR-12336 took place in 2004 by R. Hathaway of the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works who relocated the actual location of CA-SBR-182 by following the directions on the earliest (1941) site record, and by examining 1953 aerial and ground photographs of the area. The correct location of CA-SBR-182 has since been filed.

CA-SBR-12336 was updated in 2006 as part of the *"Southern California Logistics Airport Rail Service Project"* by D. McDougall of Applied Earthworks and described as a prehistoric, intensively used residential village, containing four Loci and three features, with site integrity being good.

CA-SBR-12336 was updated again in 2011 by K. Chmiel, et. al., of ICF International in support of the "*High Desert Corridor / SR 138 widening project from SR 14 to SR 18,"* who relocated the site and identified a fourth Loci and extended the site boundary north.

CA-SBR-12336 was updated again in 2014 by D. Keeler and N. Sikes of Cogstone in support of the *"Extended Phase I Testing Proposal for P-19-004366, P-36-000066 (CA-SBR-66), P-36-000182 (CA-SBR-182) and P-36-012609 (CA-SBR-12336), High Desert Corridor Project from SR 14 to SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California,"* who placed 49 STP's and five TEU's within the area of potential effect. Artifacts were collected from the sites surface. All five TEU's returned results of positive, and 18 of the 49 STP's returned results of positive.

This CA-SBR-12336 update reports on finding from site inspection and excavation that took place during December of 2014 at which time 70 STP's and one TEU were placed within areas that were previously uninspected (see map sheet 3 of 3 for locations). Ground visibility during the investigation was moderate to excellent (75-100%). The density of surface cultural material was very low which is attributed to collection activity by previous investigations. The site is in good condition, with the exception of disturbances from a power line and associated graded access road that bisects the site from east to west. Wind and rain effects can be observed throughout the site.

STP results are as follows;
Between 0 (surface) and 40 centimeters below surface (cmbs), no subsurface cultural material collected, terminated due to sterile environment or heavily compacted, impenetrable, soil sediments.
Between 40 and 70 cmbs, subsurface cultural material collected, terminated after two sterile levels after last artifact.
Between 70 and 100 cmbs, subsurface cultural material collected, terminated after two sterile levels after last artifact.
Below 100 cmbs, subsurface cultural material collected, terminated after two sterile levels after last artifact.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 35 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to impenetrable, heavily-compacted soils. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to impenetrable, heavily-compacted soils. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1(0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; two tan and gray chalcedony thinning flakes. Level 2 (10-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one black chert shatter fragment. Level 3 (20-30cmbs): Artifacts collected include; two grayish-brown chalcedony shatter fragments, two bivalve shell fragment, and one unburnt animal bone fragment. Level 4 (30-40cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 5 (40-50cmbs): Artifacts collected include: one brown chalcedony thinning flake. All levels below Level 5 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 7, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 20cmbs due to heavily-compacted impenetrable soils. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 8, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 9, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily-compacted impenetrable soils. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 10, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily-compacted impenetrable soils. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 11, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 20cmbs due to heavily-compacted impenetrable soils. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 12, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to heavily-compacted impenetrable soils. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 13, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-10cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Levels 2 (10-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one reddish-tan chert thinning flake and one pink chalcedony pressure flake. All levels below Level 2 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 14, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; two black obsidian thinning flakes, one medium gray chert thinning flake, one pinkish-tan chert secondary flake, one tan rhyolite shatter fragment, one gray chalcedony secondary flake, one white quartzite primary flake, one reddish chert thinning flake, and one white chalcedony pressure flake. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one dark red chert thinning flake, and one semi-opaque chalcedony pressure flake. Levels 3 (40-60cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one gray utilized chert tool, one gray quartzite thinning flake, one black chert shatter fragment, and one black and white chert shatter fragment. All levels below Level 3 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 16, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 17, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs) & Level 2 (20-40cmbs) returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 3 (40-60cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one brown chert thinning flake. Level 4 (60-80cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 5 (80-100cmbs): Artifacts recovered include; one reddish-brown chalcedony thinning flake, one reddish agate thinning flake, and one gray chert tertiary flake.

Shovel Test Probe No. 18, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; four tan and dark brown chalcedony thinning flakes, and one dark brown chert thinning flake. Level 2 (10-20cmbs) & Level 3 (20-30cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 4 (30-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one white chalcedony pressure flake. All levels below Level 4 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 19, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 35cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 21, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 25cmbs due to heavily-compacted impenetrable soils. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 22, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 23, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily-compacted impenetrable soils. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 24, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 25, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 26, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to impenetrable heavy-compacted soil. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; two gray quartzite primary flakes, Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; two white and tan chalcedony thinning flakes. Level 3 (40-60cmbs): one grayish-tan chalcedony thinning flake.

Shovel Test Probe No. 27, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one dark red chalcedony thinning flake, and one dark grayish-black quartzite primary flake. All levels below Level 1 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 28, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 29, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 30, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 31, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 25cmbs due to heavily-compacted impenetrable soils. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one tan with black specks chert thinning flake. All levels below Level 1 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 33, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; two medium gray quartzite primary flakes, one medium gray quartzite tertiary flake, one dark gray with white crystals metavolcanic primary flake, one black and colorless chalcedony pressure flake, and one white chert shatter fragment. Level 2 (10-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one black quartzite secondary flake, one white chalcedony thinning flake. Level 3 (20-30cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 4 (30-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one black with dark red crystals chert shatter fragment. Level 5 (40-50): returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material. Level 6 (50-60cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one semi-opaque pinkish-white chalcedony shatter fragment. All levels below Level 6 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 34, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one black obsidian projectile point fragment, and one grayish-white chalcedony secondary flake. All levels below Level 1 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material

Shovel Test Probe No. 35, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 36, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one grayish-white chalcedony secondary flake. All levels below Level 1 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 37, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one pinkish-tan volcanic bifacial mano fragment, and one shell bead. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; two reddish-tan chalcedony thinning flakes, and one reddish-brown chert thinning flake. Level 3 (40-60cmbs): returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material. Level 4 (60-80cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one light gray quartzite thinning flake. Level 5 (80-100cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 38, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 39, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one brownish-gray chalcedony pressure flake. All levels below Level 1 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 40, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-10cmbs) returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 2 (10-20cmbs) Artifacts collected include; one orangish-brown chert pressure flake. All levels below Level 2 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 41, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 95cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-10cmbs): Artifact collected includes one large colorless quartz crystal. Level 2 (10-20cmbs) & Level 3 (20-30cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 4 (30-40cmbs) Artifacts collected includes; one woven organic fiber bracelet fragment with small black beads. All levels below Level 4 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 41-1, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one brownish-gray chert primary flake. Level 2 (20-40cmbs) & Level 2 (40-60cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 5 (60-80cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one black chalcedony pressure flake. All levels below Level 5 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 41-2, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 41-3, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 41-4, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; two tan chert tertiary flakes. All levels below Level 1 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 41-5, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 2 (20-40 cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one dark grayish-black chert tertiary flake, and one dark brown metavolcanic tertiary flake. All levels below Level 2 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 41-6, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 10 cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of loosely-compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one caramel cryptocrystalline silicate secondary flake. All levels below Level 1 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 42, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 43, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 44, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 45, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 46, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 47, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 48, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 49, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 50, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 51, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 52, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 53, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 54, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 55, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 35cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 56, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 57, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 58, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 59, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collect include; one light pinkish-red chalcedony thinning flake. Levels 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one black and white chalcedony shatter fragment. All levels below Level 2 returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 60, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 61, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 63, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to impenetrable, heavily compacted soils. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; two grayish-tan quartzite shatter fragments, one shell bead, and one grayish-tan chalcedony thinning flake. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one dark brown agate shatter fragment, one black chert shatter fragment, one reddish-orange chalcedony thinning flake, and one light tan chalcedony thinning flake. Level 3 (40-70cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one gray-brown-white chert shatter fragment, one white chert shatter fragment, one white chert thinning flake, and one orange chert pressure flake. Level 4 (70-100cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one reddish-brown chert thinning flake, and one reddish-brown chalcedony shatter fragment.

Shovel Test Probe No. 65, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 30cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 66, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 500cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 67, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 68, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 20cmbs due to heavily-compacted impenetrable soils. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 69, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 20cmbs due to heavily-compacted impenetrable soils. Soil sediments consisted of compacted, fine-grained, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) silty-sand throughout. All levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Test Excavation Unit (TEU) No. 1, was placed over Shovel Test Probe (STP) No. 37, measuring 1 meter square with a termination at 120cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soil sediments consisted of fine-grained brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) silty-sand with rodent burrows and rootlets throughout until termination.

Level 1 (0-10cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one black obsidian secondary flake, five white with orangey-red chalcedony thinning flakes, one orangey-brown chalcedony thinning flake, two dark red chert thinning flakes, one white chert thinning flake, two semi-opaque white chalcedony thinning flakes, one red chert shatter fragment, and one shell bead.
Level 2 (10-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one semi-opaque clearish-red chalcedony shatter fragment, one red with gray agate thinning flake, one white with gray chert thinning flake, and one light tan chalcedony pressure flake.
Level 3 (20-30cmbs): Artifacts collected include; five brown chert thinning flakes, and three tan chalcedony thinning flakes.
Level 4 (30-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one gray quartzite thinning flake, one caramel chert thinning flake, one light pinkish-tan chalcedony thinning flake, and two dark red chert shatter fragments.
Level 5 (40-50cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one orangey-brown chalcedony thinning flake, one light-brown chalcedony thinning flake, one white chalcedony pressure flake, and one semi-opaque reddish-brown chalcedony pressure flake.
Level 6 (50-60cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one dark red chert thinning flake.
Level 7 (60-70cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.
Level 8 (70-80cmbs): Artifacts collected include; one banded obsidian thinning flake.
Level 9 (80-90cmbs): returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.
Level 10 (90-100cmbs): Artifacts collected include; two tan and reddish-brown chalcedony thinning flakes.
Level 11 (100-110cmbs): Returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.
Level 12 (110-120cmbs): Returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Interpretation: This investigation returned positive results for surface and subsurface cultural material, the location of this investigation was placed at areas that have not been researched before. Based on these results along with previous studies the designation of a large habitation location is supported by the artifacts assemblage and our knowledge of prehistoric communities of the region.

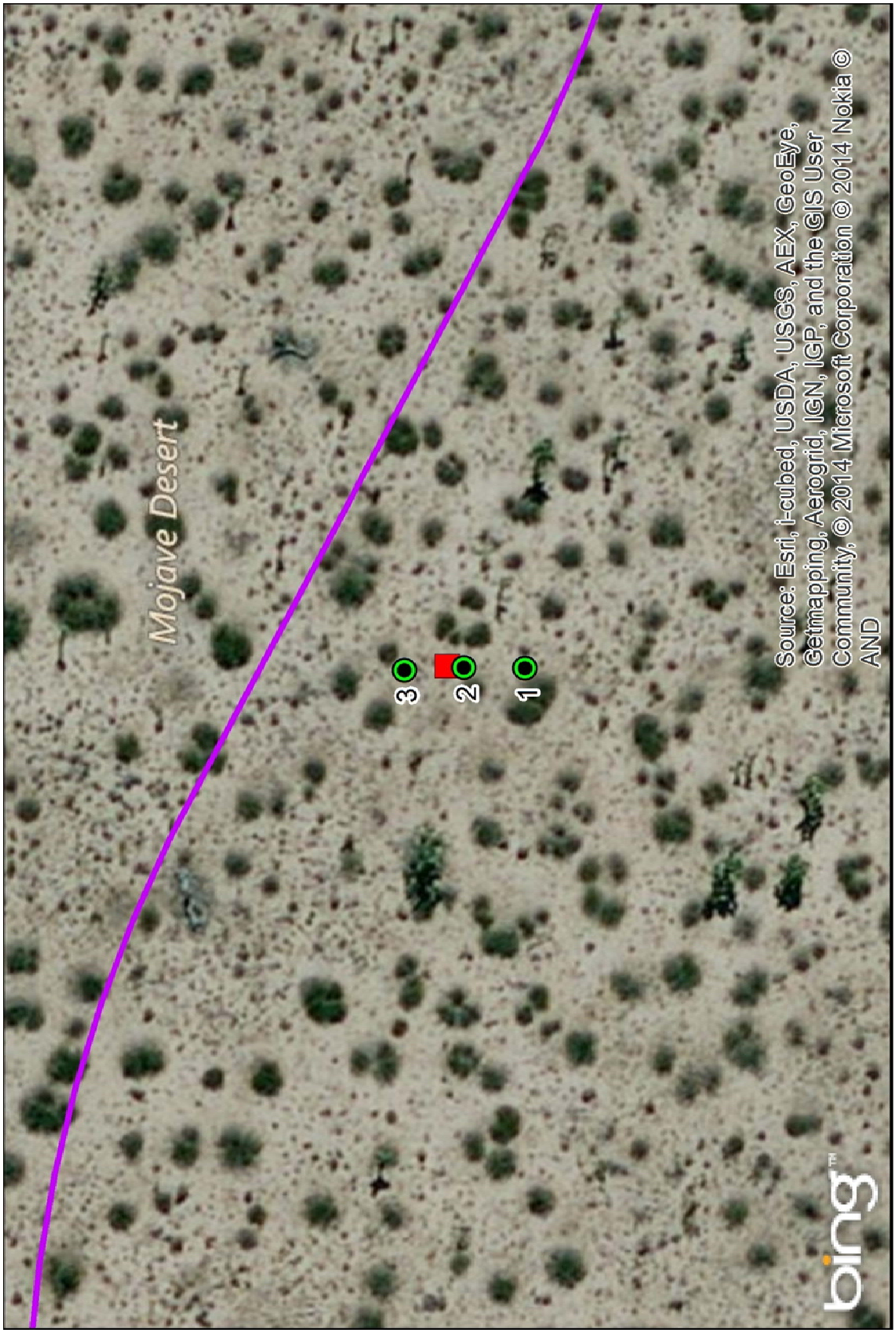
Recommendations: CA-SBR-12336 exhibits high artifact density, a diverse artifact assemblage, groundstone, and debitage. It is located on a stabilized sandy hill, with excellent potential for subsurface cultural material. These additional data may yield important information concerning exploitation of regional resources, site function, chronology, land use patterns, tool manufacture and repair, plant and animal processing, and subsistence strategies. Therefore, CA-SBR-12336 is recommended as eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary # P-36-026764 UPDATE
HRI#
Trinomial CA-SBR-16911 UPDATE

Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-16911 UPDATE
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D
Date: 01/21/2015



High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-36-026764
Archaeological APE
Negative Shovel Test Pit

0 50 100 Feet
0 10 20 Meters
1:1,200
1 inch = 100 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December 2014.

P-36-026764 was originally recorded in 2011 by K. Chmiel, et. al. (ICF International) and described as a prehistoric lithic scatter measuring 40 meters by 25 meters, and containing approximately 30 chert flakes. Site condition was reported as good.

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Tadhg Kirwan, MA RPA returned to P-36-026764 with five other archaeologists and placed three Shovel Test Probes (STP) into the ground within the sites boundary. Below are the results of that investigation.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to heavily compacted, impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 20cmbs due to heavily compacted, impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Interpretation: While this investigation did not return positive results for subsurface cultural material, previous investigations did have surface cultural material. The location of this investigation was placed at areas that have not been researched before and could be outside of any habitation area. Based on this study and previous studies the designation of a lithic scatter is supported by the artifacts assemblage and our knowledge of prehistoric communities of the region.

Recommendation: P-36-026764 exhibits low artifact density and diversity in debitage, with no potential for subsurface cultural material. Therefore, P-36-026764 could be recommended as not eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places as it fails to meet Criteria A-D as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	**Primary #** P-36-010392 UPDATE **HRI#** **Trinomial** CA-SBR-13092/H UPDATE

Page 1 **of** 2 **Resource Name or #:** CA-SBR-13902/H UPDATE
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D **Date:** 01/21/2015

High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-36-010392
Archaeological APE
Negative Shovel Test Pit

0 80 160 Feet
0 20 40 Meters
1:1,800 1 inch = 150 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December 2014.

P-36-010392 was originally recorded in 2001 by R. Cerreto and T. Aust (Gallegos & Assoc.) and described as a 500m by 33m, multi-component site containing prehistoric debitage, a core, and an anvil, along with historic glass and cans. Site condition was reported as fair with some modern disturbance.

P-36-010392 was updated in 2011 by K. Chmiel et al. (ICF International) and described as a multi-component site containing historic can scatter and some prehistoric flakes.

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Tadhg Kirwan, MA RPA returned to P-36-010392 with five other archaeologists and placed six Shovel Test Probes into the ground within the sites boundary. Below are the results of that investigation. Following the STP discussion are additional comments by Lynn Furnis based on historical research about the property.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 45 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to heavily compacted, impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/8) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 45 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted, impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted, impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 45 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Recommendation: This site exhibits low artifact density and diversity with no potential for subsurface cultural material. Based on the historic information provided below, and on the archaeological remains, it is suggested that this is a common site type for the area and for the mid-twentieth century time period. A history of the site is provided below. This research has demonstrated that the site is not associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) and that it is not associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B), though for a period of time the property was owned by Nick and Abigail Notterman, who were prominent local citizens. The site is not an exceptional example of a quarry or of any kind of master workmanship and therefore does not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site retains its integrity of location, materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and setting. It is not considered significant under any of the four Section 106 criteria and therefore is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Historical Information: The history of this site begins in 1856, at which time the State of California acquired the land from the U.S. government (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2014). The State acquired all of Section 36 in T 6N, R 6W at that time, and it was set aside as a State School Land Grant. In February of 1902, the state sold the north half of Section 36 (320 acres) to one John George Young for $1.25 per acre, a portion of which was paid at the time (Los Angeles Land District 1902:315-316). Mr. Young assigned all his rights to the property to Alexander Dallas at the same time. On December 1, 1902, the Caledonian Crude Oil Company purchased the north half of Section 36 (320 acres) from Alexander Dallas of Payenne, New Jersey (San Bernardino County Assessor 1902:377-378). The oil company owned the property until December 16, 1912, at which time it was acquired by Shandon Oil Company, the latter of which possessed the 320 acres until at least 1923 (San Bernardino County Archives 1924:21; San Bernardino County Assessor 1912:98-99). It is unknown if either oil company actively drilled for oil on the property.

By 1946, Nick L. and Abigail V. Notterman had acquired 280 acres of the 320 acres, including the archaeological site area CA-SBR-10392/H. They owned it until at least 1951, but probably for some years after that (San Bernardino County Archives 1951:6). The Nottermans were prominent citizens in the Victorville and Adelanto communities for much of the twentieth century. Nick's family had come from Kansas but had settled in Oro Grande by 1930, establishing and working their own farm (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1930). Nick was 36 years old in 1930. By 1940, he had married Abigail Thomas and they were living in South Pasadena, where he worked as an apartment or hotel manager and Abigail taught public school (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1940). By the early 1960s, they were living in Adelanto, California, near CA-SBR-10392/H. At this time, they were very active in the community and in the Catholic Church – Christ the Good Shepherd (Burns 2003:1-2, 6). They donated two acres of land for the church site and offered for sale another 40 acres of land, the proceeds from which they donated for the church construction. Notterman Hall, in the church complex, is dedicated to the Nottermans for their generosity. Nick died in 1964, but Abigail lived to be 100 years old, passing away in 1996 (State of California 2014). Both of them worked as real estate agents during the 1940s, and probably until Nick's death. Abigail continued to serve as a real estate broker from 1969 until the 1980s at least (License Direct 2015). Quite possibly, the property within Section 36 was land that they acquired for later sale, for investment or business purposes. It is doubtful they ever occupied the property. A string of later owners is documented from 1977 through the present, with their use of the property unknown.

Interpretation: This investigation did not return positive results for subsurface cultural material; however, previous investigations did have surface cultural material. The location of this investigation was placed at areas that have not been researched before and could be outside of any habitation area. Based on this study and previous studies the designation of a multicomponent site is supported by the artifacts assemblage and our knowledge of prehistoric and historic communities of the region. The historic research suggests that the property has been in the possession of oil companies and of real estate agents. It is unclear if either group did anything with the property other than hold it for sale. The many historic artifacts on the site suggest that intermittent roadside dumping of debris has occurred for many years on the property, since it was not developed, and therefore left open and unoccupied and close to a road. It became a convenient place to deposit domestic and other debris.

References:

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San Bernardino County Assessor
1902 Grant Deed for N1/2 of Section 36, T 6 N, R 6W, grantee The Caledonian Oil Company, on file at San Bernardino County Assessor's Public Records Office, San Bernardino, CA.

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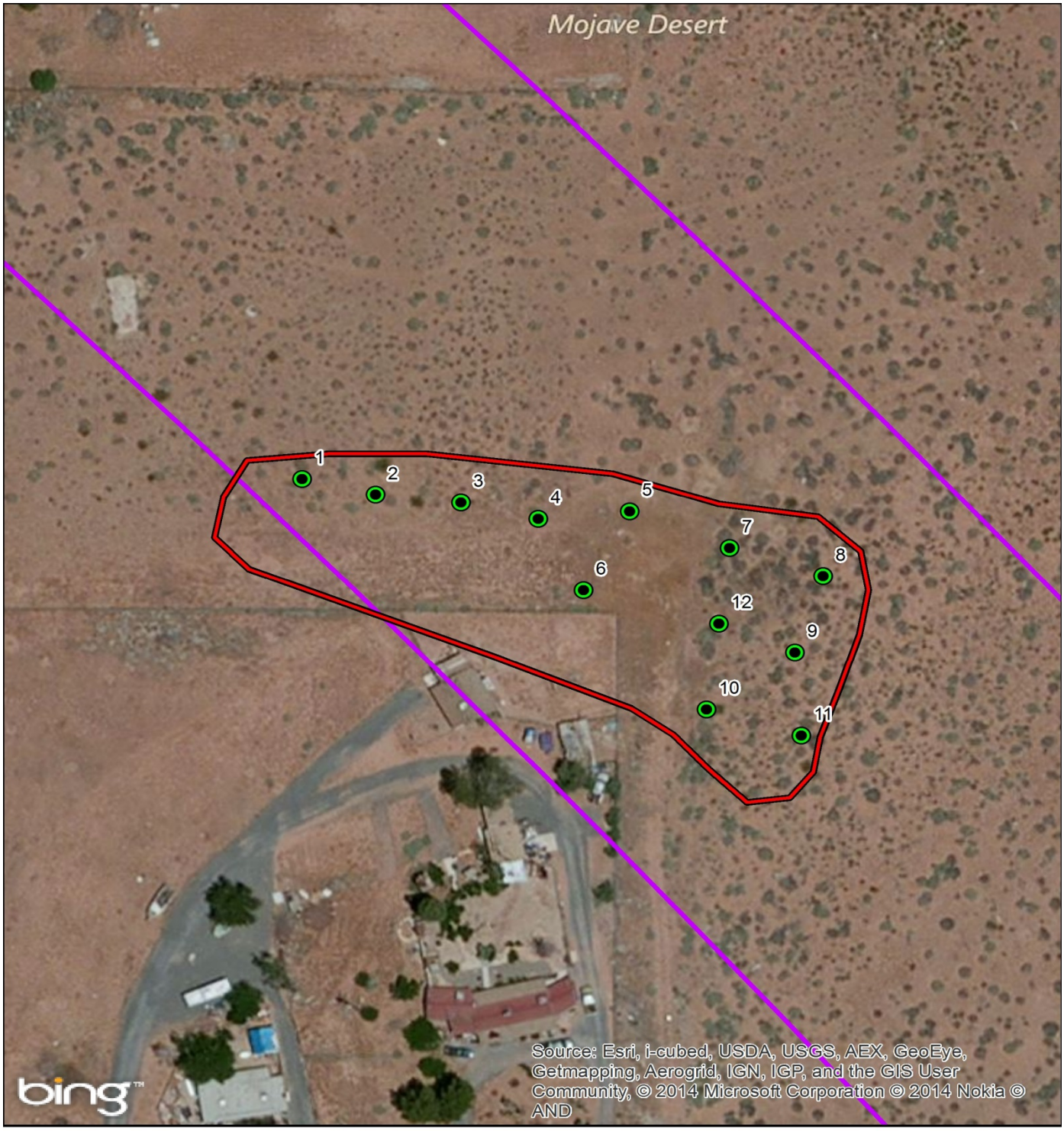
1940 *1940 United States Federal Census*, from online database maintained by Ancestry.com, of Provo, UT, accessed on March 19, 2015. Original data from Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Bureau of the Census, National Archives and Records Administration, 1940, Washington, D. C.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	**Primary #** P-36-021470 UPDATE **HRI#** **Trinomial** CA-SBR-13782/H UPDATE

Page 1 **of** 3 **Resource Name or #:** CA-SBR-13782/H UPDATE
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D **Date:** 01/21/2015



High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-36-021470
Archaeological APE
Negative Shovel Test Pit

0 50 100 Feet
0 10 20 Meters
1:1,200 1 inch = 100 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December of 2014.

CA-SBR-13782/H was originally recorded in 2010 by Daniel Ballester (CRM Tech), and described as a large historic-era trash dump, with 500 rusted cans and broken bottle glass; including two Coke bottles dated 1949, and with 20 flaked prehistoric stone artifacts scattered around it. Can types noted included beverage and evaporated milk cans, as well as food, sardine, and coffee cans. Building materials were also present. At the time of the investigation it was noted that one chert fragment had modern saw cut marks leading the archaeologists to conclude the prehistoric component was transported here and deposited with the other trash.

CA-SBR-13782/H was updated in 2011 by K. Chmiel et al. (ICF International) in support of the *"Archaeological Survey Report for High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project from SR 14 to SR 18"* and described similarly as a large historic-era trash dump, with prehistoric artifacts scattered around it, and including approximately 500 rusted cans and broken bottle glass; including Coke bottle fragments dating to 1949, along with prehistoric artifacts, 20 flaked stone artifacts. At the time of the investigation it was noted that the prehistoric component was situated in an area that was graded and that loosely corresponded with their location described in 2010.

CA-SBR-13782/H was again updated in 2014 by C. Peterson (Cogstone, RMI) in support of the "High Desert Corridor, Los *Angeles & San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBD, SR-14 TO SR-18, EA 116720"* project and described as a large historic domestic refuse deposit with prehistoric artifacts scattered around. It is theorized that the lithics are not a sub-component to the site, but that they are in fact possibly associated with the refuse deposit due to the fact that one chert fragment shows signs of being cut with a saw.

During the month of December of 2014 T. Kirwan (Cogstone, RMI) returned to CA-SBR-13782/H with five other archaeologists and placed twelve shovel test pits into the ground within the sites boundaries. Below are the results of this investigation. Following the results of the STP discussion is historical information about the site's history as researched by Lynn Furnis in early 2015.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to no cultural material found. Soils sediments consisted of very loose brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 48 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no cultural material found. Soils sediments consisted of loose dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no cultural material found. Soils sediments consisted of loose dark yellowish- brown (10YR 4/6) silty-sand with small sub-angular granitic pebble inclusions. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no cultural material found. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish- brown (10YR 4/6) compact silty-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to no cultural material found. Soils sediments consisted of brown (7.5YR 5/4) fine-grained, moderately-compacted, silty-clay with small sub-angular granitic pebble inclusions. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 25cmbs due to heavily compacted yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 7, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to very compact reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 8, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 9, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted brown (7.5YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 10, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted dark yellowish- brown (10YR 4/6) clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 11, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) fine-grained, silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 12, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Additional observations by Lynn Furnis on February 3, 2015.

Historical Information: In 1919, James H. Webster patented 160 acres, comprising the southwest ¼ of Section 34, in T 6N, R 3W. Site CA-SBR-13782/H lies within the southwest ¼ of that southwest ¼ of the section. Mr. Webster retained the land until at least 1923 (San Bernardino County Archive 1924:49). He was from England, marrying Abigail Knight in 1873, and patenting the 160 acres when he was 73 years old. Webster was a farmer and a bee keeper, according to the 1880 and 1900 U. S. Censuses (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1880; 1900; 1910). The family lived in Redlands most of their married lives, though Abigail had died by 1900, after raising three children. James died in 1930.

By 1946, Willie Kimbrough owned the property, along with 99 additional acres within Section 34 (San Bernardino County Archive 1946:18). Nothing else is known about Willie Kimbrough. In 1979, Catherine I. Anderson was the property owner, but it is not known who held the property between 1946 and 1979. From 1979 to 1995, Frank De Stefano owned the land, and his trust retained it until 2006 (San Bernardino County Assessor 2014). From 2006 to 2007, Randall Witte was the owner, and from then until the present, the Town of Apple Valley has owned the site property. Nothing is known about any of the owners other than the Town of Apple Valley.

Based on aerial photographs and topographic maps from the 1940s through to the present, this piece of land has never been developed, though parcels to the north and south have had homes built on them over the years. The site is close to Navajo Road and for many years likely was a remote, marginal area with little development, especially in the 1950s and 1960s.

Interpretation: While this investigation did not return positive results for subsurface cultural material, previous investigations did have surface cultural material. The location of this investigation was placed at areas that have not been researched before and could be outside of any habitation area. Based on this study and previous studies the designation of a large historic-era trash dump is supported by the artifacts assemblage. The site itself, as well as its location near a road and between developed properties, suggests the site was either used for roadside dumping before there were houses nearby, or was used by some of the nearby residents to dispose of their household debris. It is a secondary deposition artifact dump.

Recommendation: CA-SBR-13782/H exhibits moderate artifact density and diversity with no potential for subsurface cultural material. This is a mid-twentieth century secondary deposit of domestic and structural artifacts, apparently a roadside or household dump. The limited history of the site's property owners and uses is provided above, in the Historic Information section. This research has demonstrated that the site is not associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) and that it is not associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B). The site is not an exceptional example of a type or of any kind of master workmanship and does not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site retains its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, location, setting, and feeling, but no longer possesses its integrity of association. CA-SBR-13782/H is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	Primary # P-19-004187 UPDATE HRI# Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 6
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D

Resource Name or #: P-19-004187 UPDATE
Date: 01/21/2015

High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-19-004187
Archaeological APE

Shovel Test Pit
Negative
Positive Historic

0 80 160 Feet
0 20 40 Meters
1:1,800
1 inch = 150 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December 2014.

P-19-004187 was originally recorded in 2009 by ICF International (Chmiel et al. 2009a) and described as a historic residential site and refuse scatter measuring 200 feet by 200 feet, and containing remnants of a well, planted, domestic juniper trees, a fenced boundary, as well as irrigation pipes, wood fragments, brick fragments, concrete fragments, cut faunal bone, metal beverage cans, coffee cans, aerosol cans, glass containers, ceramic shards, a hammer, and radio tubes. The site was reported as in poor condition.

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Tadhg Kirwan, MA RPA returned to P-19-004187 with five other archaeologists and placed 11 Shovel Test Probes (STP) into the ground within the sites boundary. Below are the results of that investigation. Two STPs were positive for cultural resources. Following the STP descriptions are additional observations about the site made by Lynn Furnis on February 3, 2015.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 90cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include ceramic brick fragments. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include ceramic brick fragments. All levels below Level 2 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 7, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 8, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 10, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 11, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 13, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Recommendation: This is a common site type in the region, it lacks diversity, density, and distribution. Potential for subsurface cultural material is limited as it is located in heavily disturbed soils. A detailed history of the site's property owners and uses is provided below. This research has failed to demonstrate that the site is associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) or that it is associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B). The site is not an exceptional example of a type, or of any kind of master workmanship and does not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site retains its integrity of location and setting, but no longer possesses its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, or association, and therefore P-19-004187 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Artifacts recovered from site CA-LAN-4187H STPs include: two vinyl flooring fragments, a metal canning jar lid, and a tar nodule. One of the vinyl pieces is a solid, dark brown color. The second one is off-white, ornamented with random blobs and dashes in glittering pink, aqua, and gold colors. Vinyl flooring came into tremendous commercial popularity in the 1960s (Powell 2003:9). The metal jar lid is a simple disc with recessed groove to hold a rubber gasket that is gone. This type of canning jar closure was patented by Alexander H. Kerr on August 31, 1915 and continues as the predominant type to the present (Toulouse 1969:444).

The site area has been heavily disturbed and no foundations remain, but there likely were structures here of some kind in the past. Four non-native juniper trees stood on the site in 2009, but only one remained standing in December, 2014. The others had been cut down and partially removed. Irrigation pipes had been previously reported at the site, all of which were gone by 2014, presumably the work of scavengers in search of metal for recycling. A well-type feature remains, as well as remnants of a fence line, which includes T-bars and wood posts with chicken and barb wire; fragments of wood, brick, and concrete; cobble piles; and a few pieces of cut faunal bone. There is a dispersed refuse deposit in the vicinity with opened, all-steel beverage cans (church-key opened) and soft-top (bi-metal) beverage cans (aluminum top on a steel body). The all-steel cans were produced from 1935 to the 1970s, at least (Martells 1976:7, 10). The bi-metal, "soft-top" beverage can became common by the early 1960s, with the pull-tab opener in place by 1965 (Martells 1976:10). Other items include a coffee can; aerosol can; fragments of glass Jade-ite ware; brown, colorless, and green glass containers; window pane fragments; porcelain; and a ceramic insulator. Jade-ite is a name given to light green, tempered glass ovenware vessels produced by Fire King, a part of the Anchor Hocking Glass Manufacturing Company between 1945 and the mid-1950s, just after World War II (Florence 2000:204). Other companies may have produced similar ovenware during this same period. Also noted were a hammer handle and a radio/television tube capacitor. The markings on the glass container fragments include two date codes: 1963 and 1968. The 1963 date is from a container made by the Latchford Glass Company, in business from 1957 to ca. 1989 (Whitten 2005:9); a container manufactured by Ball has the 1968 date code. A partial mark on a brown bottle base includes "REG. CAL.," a mark found on milk and other types of California-made food bottles that required accurate volume measurements.

Historical Information: Based on extensive property ownership research through Los Angeles County Assessor's Map Books and other sources, a fair part of the site's history has been revealed (BLM 2014; Los Angeles County Assessor 1909:4; 1914:5; 1919a:5; 1926b:6; 1933b:3; 1940:10; 1947a:10; 1952a:10; 1957a:216; 1962a:215-216; 1963a:27-28; 1975:27). The south half of Section 22, T6N, R11W was patented by the State of California in 1896 (BLM 2014). The site as recorded occupies portions of three adjoining current parcels within the SW ¼ of Section 22. From 1901 to 1948, a succession of land owners possessed the property and each owner owned all three parcels, as well as all of the remainder of the SW ¼ of Section 22.

After the State of California gave up possession in 1901, the CA-LAN-4187H parcels were owned by A. M. Biggs, and then, in succession, the S. A. Sugar Company and the Pacific Sugar Company between 1901 and 1908 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1909:4). Within a few years, the Pacific Sugar Company sold the parcels to the Little Rock Fruit Land Company (Los Angeles County Assessor 1914:5). Nothing is known about A. M. Biggs at present, nor about the next two owners, but presumably they were in the business of growing or processing sugar beets. Since neither company was taxed during these years for any improvements, but just for the land itself, neither one was actively doing anything on the property during their ownership.

In 1902, there was great planning and speculation for the building of a beet sugar refinery at Palmdale (Los Angeles Herald 1902; The Sugar Beet 1902:92). A local man – Nathan Cole – had interested English capitalists in the venture. Already, the Los Angeles Sugar Company had been created, and reportedly had spent $500,000 to build dams, acquire land, construct an irrigation system, and additional "reclamation works," in preparation for planting sugar beets and processing them in a refinery. But all was dependent on the U.S. Congress imposing a tariff on Cuban sugar imports. While some locals today refer to sugar beets as a local crop in Antelope Valley, their importance seems to have been minimal compared to other crops and industries, as they are rarely mentioned.

As of 1906, no mention was made of sugar beet growing or of a refinery in the Antelope Valley, so apparently the Los Angeles Sugar Company had not succeeded in its refinery venture (Grimshaw and Ware 1906:231). The beet sugar industry was doing well in other California locations at this time, but not near Palmdale. In 1915-1916, Summers et al. (1921), studied sugar-beet growing and harvesting practices in California and listed all 13 refineries operating at that time. None was listed for Palmdale or Antelope Valley. The industry did not gain a foothold there. Still, two different sugar companies owned the CA-LAN-4187H property during the time that speculation was rife in the area. It would appear that they acquired this and other properties in the hopes that sugar beets would become a lucrative crop/ industry in the area.

Following their tenure, the Little Rock Fruit Land Company acquired the properties, holding it from ca. 1912 to 1944 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1914:5; 1919a:5; 1926b:6; 1933b:3; 1940:10; 1947a:10). During those 32 years, the company made no improvements to the land, but merely held onto it. In 1913, the Little Rock Fruit Land Company possessed at least 1,324 acres of land in the area, to which the Palmdale Water Company was responsible for supplying irrigation water (California Railroad Commission 1914:979-981). Apparently, the property at site CA-LAN-4187H was not included in the acreage being watered. By 1922, the company was on a list of domestic corporations in California that had had their “powers, rights, and privileges” suspended (Riley 1921:15), yet they remained as an entity until at least 1944.

The site property was next held by Jesse and Mildred Harp (1944-1948), then by Ben and Eileen Smith (1948-1952) (Los Angeles County Assessor 1947a:10; 1952a:10). Nothing is known about either couple and they made no improvements to the land, apparently each merely holding it for a few years. One parcel (APN 3025-028-292) within the site area was owned by Jasper and Layce Spolar (ca. 1950-1952), with the same record of non-use of the property. An aerial photograph of the property for 1948 shows open, slightly vegetated land devoid of roads or any other improvements (Historicaerials 2015). By 1953, a few dirt roads had been bladed into the area, with Avenue P-8 to the north, Avenue Q to the south, 55th and 57th Streets to the east, and one to the west of 51st Street, west of the site area. A peculiar alignment oriented north-south and just west of 55th Street was road width, but had short, east-west alignments or barriers at regular intervals across it. This may have been a drainage channel of some kind, or meant for a water pipe. This alignment was visible in aerial photographs to 1974.

In 1954, West Aire Inc. acquired all three parcels that comprise the site and held onto most of the property until at least 1957 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1957a:216). One parcel (APN 3025-028-292), West Aire owned well into the 1960s; another (APN 3025-028-291) they sold in 1958 to Jasper and Layce Spolar, and the third (APN 3025-027-291) was subdivided, with some portions being sold to the Philton Building Company, another sold to Joseph and Josephine Stanley, and another being retained by West Aire Inc. (Los Angeles County Assessor 1957a:216; 1962a:215). Between 1954 and 1957, the first improvements were made anywhere on the property, made by the Stanleys. Between 1958 and 1962, improvements continued to be made and taxed on two lots (lots 31 and 41) within the APN 3025-027-291 parcel, within frequent ownership changes. Based on aerial photographs from 1959 and 1974, it appears that the property owners on lots 31 and 41 had established small residential compounds, with cleared areas of varying size, some of them fenced, some tree-lined, and two others were located beyond the site boundaries just to the north along 52nd Street (Historicaerials 2015). The bulk of site CA-LAN-4187H consists of the remains of the house and cleared, fenced field on lot 31, the residence of Joseph and Josephine Stanley from 1954 to 1962. It may have served as a weekend retreat or as a full-time permanent residence. The time frame for the occupation and improvements in relation to surface and subsurface artifacts observed at the site fit well, and suggest that the 1950s and early 1960s was the primary period of site use.

Interpretations: This investigation returned limited subsurface cultural material and identified surface material as described in the previous investigation, K. Chmiel et al. 2009. The locations of this investigation were placed at areas that had not been researched before. Based on the historic information provided above, additional site interpretation is offered. No information has been found about West Aire Inc. to indicate the nature of that company. They may have been in real estate, selling lots within the newly-subdivided parcels. Based on the nature of the archaeological site features, the private owners who were making improvements were using the site as a residence and/or small agricultural enterprise of some sort, where they developed a water source, planted domestic trees, fenced the property, ate food and drank beer in the years after World War II. They may have kept a few horses and irrigated the small field they had cleared to the west of the house. Lot 41, on which a second house and yard stood, was located east of 52nd Street and just south of the Stanley residence. It was located outside the site CA-LAN-4187H boundaries, but apparently was the office of West Aire Inc, then becoming the residence of the Spolars, then of Miguel and Maria Lopez (Historicaerials 2015; Los Angeles County Assessor 1962a:215).

No improvements were made on the other two parcels at the site from 1954 through 1962 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1957a:216; 1962a:215). From 1963 to the present, the City of Los Angeles has owned the APN 3025-027-291 parcel, with West Aire Inc. and a few couples owning the other two parcels, until 1972, when the City of Los Angeles acquired them as well. The parcels stand vacant and unused at this time.

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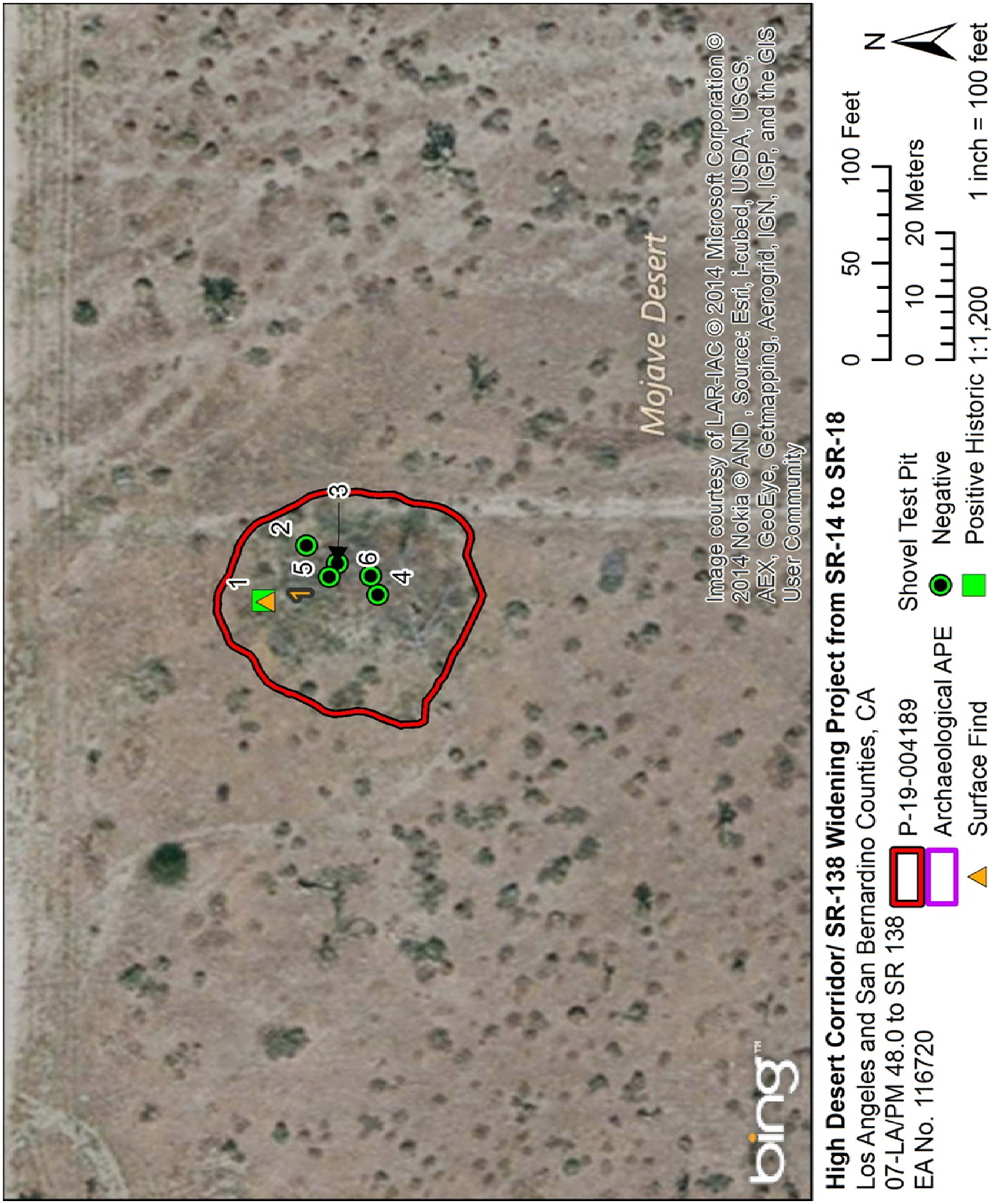
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary # P-19-004189 UPDATE
HRI#
Trinomial CA-LAN-4189/H UPDATE

Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D

Resource Name or #: CA-LAN-4189/H UPDATE
Date: 01/21/2015



This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"*project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December 2014.

CA-LAN-4189/H was originally recorded in 2009 by K. Chmiel et al. (ICF Jones & Stokes) and described as a historic refuse scatter measuring 350 feet by 400 feet, and containing irrigation pipe remnants, sewer pipe remnants, concrete foundation remnants, cut cottonwood trees. Site was reported as in poor condition

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Tadhg Kirwan, MA RPA returned to CA-LAN-4189/H with five other archaeologists and placed Six Shovel Test Probes (STP) into the ground within the sites boundary. Below are the results of that investigation. Additional observations made on February 2, 2015 by Lynn Furnis are included below the STP descriptions that follow.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sandy-clay. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include one wire nail and one unknown metal object. All excavated levels below Level 1 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 70cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 65cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 70cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 85cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Recommendation: This is a common site type in the region; it lacks diversity, density, and distribution. Potential for subsurface cultural material is limited as it is located in heavily disturbed soils. A detailed history of the site's property owners and uses is provided below. This research has failed to demonstrate that the site is associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) or that it is associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B). The site is not an exceptional example of a type or of any kind of master workmanship and does not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site retains its integrity of location and setting, but no longer possesses its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, or association, and therefore P-19-004189 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Artifacts recovered from site CA-LAN-4189H STPs include: one 8d wire box nail, one aluminum band attached to a ferrous metal strap and a plastic bracket, of undefined use, and one CCS core on the surface.

The site consists of remnants of what appears to be a bulldozed concrete foundation, cobble piles, a well feature, a sewer pipe, and cut cottonwood trees. The irrigation pipe that was present in 2009 was gone by December of 2014, apparently salvaged for metal recycling. The size of the ornamental tree trunks (approximately 2 ft. in diameter) suggests that the site is probably fairly old or was maintained for a long time.

Historical Information: Site CA-LAN-4189H has the same ownership history as site CA-LAN-4187H for its first 52 years. Based on extensive property ownership research through Los Angeles County Assessor's Map Books and other sources, much of it has been revealed (BLM 2014; Los Angeles County Assessor 1909:4; 1914:5; 1919a:5; 1926b:6; 1933b:3; 1940:10; 1947a:10; 1952a:10; 1957a:216; 1962a:215-216; 1963a:27-28; 1975:27). The south half of Section 22, T 6N, R 11W was patented by the State of California in 1896 (BLM 2014). The site as recorded occupies portions of two adjoining parcels within the SW ¼ of Section 22. From 1901 to 1948, a succession of land owners possessed the property and each owner owned all three parcels, as well as all of the remainder of the SW ¼ of Section 22. They also owned the two parcels that comprise nearby site CA-LAN-4187H in the same succession.

After the State of California gave up possession in 1901, the CA-LAN-4189H parcels were owned by A. M. Biggs, and then, in succession, the S. A. Sugar Company and the Pacific Sugar Company between 1901 and 1908 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1909:4). Within a few years, the Pacific Sugar Company sold the parcels to the Little Rock Fruit Land Company (Los Angeles County Assessor 1914:5). As previously mentioned, nothing is known about A. M. Biggs, about the S. A. Sugar Company, or about the Pacific Sugar Company. Since neither sugar company was taxed during their years of ownership for any improvements, neither one was actively growing or processing sugar beets or anything else on their property.

In 1902, Nathan Cole was involved in planning and attracting investors for the building of a beet sugar refinery at Palmdale (Los Angeles Herald 1902; The Sugar Beet 1902:92). Already, the Los Angeles Sugar Company had been created, and reportedly had spent invested in local dams, land, irrigation systems, and more in preparation for growing and refining sugar beets.

Sugar beet trade journal articles and other documents for 1906 and 1915-1916 significantly make no mention of any sugar beet growing or refinery in the Antelope Valley, so apparently the Los Angeles Sugar Company had not succeeded in its refinery venture (Grimshaw and Ware 1906:231; Summers et al. 1921). The industry did not gain a foothold there. Still, two different sugar companies owned the CA-LAN-4189H property during the time that speculation was rife in the area. It appears that they acquired this and other properties in the hopes that sugar beets would become a lucrative crop/ industry in the area.

The Little Rock Fruit Land Company next acquired the property, holding it from ca. 1912 to 1944 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1914:5; 1919a:5; 1926b:6; 1933b:3; 1940:10; 1947a:10). During those 32 years, the company made no improvements to the land, but merely held onto it. In 1913, the Little Rock Fruit Land Company possessed at least 1,324 acres of land in the area, to which the Palmdale Water Company was responsible for supplying irrigation water (California Railroad Commission 1914:979-981). By 1922, the company was on a list of domestic corporations in California that had had their "powers, rights, and privileges" suspended (Riley 1921:15), yet they remained as an entity until at least 1944.

The site property was next held by Jesse and Mildred Harp (1944-1948), followed by Ben and Eileen Smith (1948-1952) (Los Angeles County Assessor 1947a:10; 1952a:10). Nothing is known about either couple and they made no improvements to the land during their tenures. An aerial photograph of the property for 1948 shows open, slightly vegetated land devoid of roads or any other improvements (Historicaerials 2015). By 1953, a few dirt roads had been bladed into the area, with Avenue P-8 to the north, Avenue Q to the south, 50th Street to the west, and one north-south road between 50th and 51st Streets, which provided access to the site area.

In 1954, West Aire Inc. acquired both parcels that comprise the site and held onto most of the property until at least 1956 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1957a:216). One parcel (APN 3025-028-272), West Aire sold to Sylvia Siegel in December, 1956; the other (APN 3025-028-277) they sold by 1957 to Donald L. Porter. No improvements were made to either parcel during these years. For four years, between 1958 and 1962, both parcels were improved, with James and Doris Geiger improving APN-3025-028-272 and Sylvia Siegel improving the other (Los Angeles County Assessor 1957a:216; 1962a:215). Based on aerial photographs from 1959 and 1974, the Geigers had established a small cabin-sized building on their parcel, adjacent to 51st Street, with a narrow cleared band around it (Historicaerials 2015). By 1974, the cabin was surrounded by dense vegetation, probably the cottonwood trees noted by Cogstone archaeologists in 2014. Nothing was visible on Sylvia Siegel's adjacent parcel to the south during these years. In the area, other parcels were being developed as small residential complexes, such as those discussed at and near site CA-LAN-4187H, located 1500 ft to the southeast. CA-LAN-4189H may have served as a weekend retreat or as a small, full-time permanent residence. The late 1950s – early 1960s time frame for the occupation and improvements in relation to surface and subsurface artifacts observed at the site fits well, and suggest that this was the primary, if not only, period of site use in historic times at least. The 1994 aerial photograph of the site shows some vegetation, but no buildings (Historicaerials 2015).

Interpretations: This investigation returned limited subsurface cultural material and identified surface material as described in the previous investigation, K. Chmiel 2009. The locations of this investigation were placed at areas that had not been researched before. The historic information provided above informs this interpretation. No information has been found about West Aire Inc. to indicate the nature of this company. Since 1963 to the present, both parcels have been the property of the City of Los Angeles and have stood vacant and unused during that time (Los Angeles County Assessor 1963a:28; 1975:28). The lush vegetation apparent on the 1974 aerial photograph obscures the cabin from view; according to the assessor's records, the property belonged to the City of Los Angeles and likely was no longer inhabited. Based on the nature of the archaeological site features, the private owners who were making improvements were using the site as a residence and/or small agricultural enterprise of some sort, where they developed a water source, planted domestic trees, and constructed at least one small building.

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State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	**Primary #** P-19-004362 UPDATE **HRI#** **Trinomial** CA-LAN-4362 UPDATE

Page 1 **of** 7 **Resource Name or #:** CA-LAN-4362 UPDATE

Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D **Date:** 01/21/2015

High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-19-004362
Archaeological APE
Surface Artifact

Shovel Test Pit
Negative
Positive Historic

0 50 100 Feet
0 10 20 Meters
1:900 1 inch = 75 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December 2014.

CA-LAN-4362 was originally recorded in 2013 by R. Hoffman et al. (ICF International) and described as a historic homestead measuring 350 feet by 200 feet, and containing two concrete foundations, two well pads, one earthen reservoir, one concrete water stand, two concrete irrigation pipes, and a trash scatter. The site was reported as in poor condition

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Tadhg Kirwan, MA RPA returned to CA-LAN-4362 with five other archaeologists and placed 23 Shovel Test Probes (STP) into the ground within the sites boundary. Below are the results of that investigation.

Surface finds collected include one hand painted, glazed, earthenware, Chinese male figurine, one hand painted, glazed, porcelain, rice bowl base, two sew-through shell buttons, one colorless glass liquor bottle, one brown glass base and body fragment, one colorless glass wine bottle base, one brown glass vanilla bottle, one brown glass medicine bottle, one 2-hole plastic molded button, one roofing nail, one finishing nail, four wire nails, one iron hinge with pins, one iron castor, and two charred wooden boards.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 75 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 75cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 65cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 7, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 65cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 8, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 75cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 9, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 10, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 11, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 12, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 13, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 70cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 14, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 15, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 16, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 45cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty-sand. Level 1 (0-20cmbs) revealed one colorless glass bottle base. All excavated levels below Level 1 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 17, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include wire nails. Level 2 (20-40cmbs): Artifacts collected include wire nails and iron castor. Level 3 (40-60cmbs): This level returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 4 (60-80cmbs): Artifacts collected include finishing nail and wire nail. Level 5 (80-100cmbs): This level returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 19, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 20, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 70cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 21, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 22, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 75cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 23, measured 50 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 45cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Recommendation: This is a common site type in the region, it lacks diversity and density. Potential for subsurface cultural material is limited as it is located on heavily disturbed soils. A detailed history of the site's property owners and uses is provided below. This research has demonstrated that the site is not associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) and that it is not associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B). The site is not an exceptional example of a type, or of any kind of master workmanship and does not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site retains its integrity of location and setting, but no longer possesses its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, or association, and therefore P-19-004362 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Additional observations by Lynn Furnis, Cogstone Historical Archaeologist are provided below:

Description: The resource consists of a historic homestead that includes six features: an earthen reservoir (Feature 1), two concrete foundations/pads (Features 2 and 3), one well pad with well head (Feature 4), a concrete well pump foundation (Feature 5), and a water tank (Feature 6), as well as two concrete hollow column irrigation pipes located west and north of Feature 6, and an associated refuse scatter. The site measures approximately 350 ft long (east-west) by 200 ft. wide (north-south). The artifacts associated with the site include concrete irrigation pipes, 3 ft in diameter, and a refuse scatter that consists of hole-in-top (venthole) cans (ca. 1900 to 1980s), automatic machine-made bottle glass fragments (1903 to present) (green, brown and colorless), miscellaneous metal fragments, and earthenware fragments dating from the mid-twentieth century.

Some of the collected artifacts provide useful date ranges for suggesting when the site was used and when the artifacts were deposited. Several of the glass bottles have embossed maker's marks and product names that are datable. The colorless glass wine bottle from the site surface is embossed "E. & J. GALLO WINERY/10 2/REFILLING/PROHIBITED/4755/MODESTO, CALIF." and post-dates 1958 (EJ Gallo 2015). The brown glass bottle of unknown use is embossed "TMC [in a stylized form with a large center T, small M on left, and small C on right] 9A/5528" on its base which is the mark of the Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Co., of Elmira, New York, made between1949 and 1985 (Whitten 2005:10). The brown medicinal bottle is embossed "0/B [inside a circle] 15" this is the mark of the Brockway Glass Company, from Brockway, Pennsylvania, made between 1925 and 1996 (Whitten 2005:4-5; Lockhart et al. 2013). The colorless liquor bottle from the site was also a Brockway Glass Co. product, produced between 1960 and 1996 (Whitten 2005:4-5; Lockhart et al. 2013). This bottle held Taylor Whiskey, as it is embossed on the body "TAYLOR//HALF PINT," on the base "LIQUOR BOTTLE/ 72 213 11/ D 14 14/ B[in a circle]." Additionally, a remnant paper label on the body reads "DISTILLED AND BOTTLED IN KENTUCKY/OLD TAY…/WHI…/…" The complete bottle also retains its cap with the molded letters in script "A. Taylor Jr. & Sons." The bottle assemblage suggests a mid- to late-1900s deposition.

Historical Information: The ownership history of the site's parcel of land begins in 1919, when Fielding P. Bowland and Fannie May Wells patented 320 acres through the General Land Office, consisting of the W ½ of Section 22, in T 6N, R 10W (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2014). Bowland was the assignee of Fannie May Wells, and they obtained the land under the authority of the 1877 Desert Land Act. They made improvements on this property beginning in 1916, during the proving up years, then sold it to Alden C. Wilson after 1919, who then sold it to Frederick A. Fliegel in 1926 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1919b:2; 1926c:2).

Mr. Bowland was born in Missouri in 1832, and was listed in the 1910 federal census as a general farmer (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910). He was 77 years old at that time, married to Martha A. and living in Tustin, Orange County, California. He died in 1920, at the age of 88, the year after he was assigned the property. During the proving up years before 1919, someone on his behalf did work on the property, possibly developing a well and constructing a small building or two. It is not known who Fannie May Wells was or what her relationship to Fielding Bowland was.

The property was taxed for improvements from 1916 until 1957, indicating it was in use and had some value and/or occupation on it for many years (Los Angeles County Assessor 1919b:2; 1926c:2; 1932:4; 1947b:8; 1952b:8; 1957b:8, 10; 1962b:18). The agriculture-related site, then, in its existing form may have been established by Fannie May Wells or by a later owner. The list of property owners that followed is long. Alden C. Wilson was the second property owner. It is not certain which person this was, as an Alden C. Wilson living in Victor, California in 1920 was a seven-year old boy, not the likely owner. Another Alden Wilson, a farmer, was a 62-year old farmer in 1920 who lived in Dos Palos, Merced County, California at the time (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920). He was married and had three children, but it is not known if he later moved to Antelope Valley and acquired the property there or simply purchased it but did not live on it. A third possibility is that the second owner was actually Albert C. Wilson, a married farmer from Barstow, California. In 1920, he was 38 years old, with a wife and three children (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920). The family was still living in Barstow in 1930, but Albert was then listed as a house painter, rather than a farmer, and by 1940, he and his wife Lillian had moved to Inglewood, California where he continued his occupation as a painter (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1930; 1940). The property records indicate that the land was sold to a Frederick A. Fliegel in 1926, but reverted to Alden C. Wilson in 1927, who retained ownership of it until ca. 1930 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1926c:2; 1932:4). Nothing is known about Frederick A. Fliegel. The timing of the sale of the property around 1930 by Albert Wilson corresponds well with his change in occupation and eventual move to Inglewood.

The next owner was one Charles Brooks, who held the property from ca. 1930 to 1944. One possibility is Charles K. Brooks of San Bernardino, California, who was listed in the 1920, 1930, and 1940 federal censuses as a foreman within the mechanic shop for the railroad (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920, 1930, and 1940). He was married, had two daughters and continued in this occupation and at the San Bernardino residence until at least 1940. If this is not the correct Charles Brooks, then the true property owner Charles Brooks of site CA-LAN-4362 for 17 years is not known. The property with the site and its surrounding acreage presumably had water at this time, as it did from the 1950s through the 1970s, at least and was surrounded by cultivated crops of some kind on west, north, and east sides.

In 1944, the land passed to Ethel D. Moorehouse, who owned it until 1956 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1947:8). She was taxed on improvements, as were her predessessors. Nothing else is known about her. In 1956, she sold the property to Rokuo (or Rakuo) Hayashi et al., a man of Japanese descent (Los Angeles County Assessor 1957:8, 10). He held it until at least 1958, and possibly until 1963 or later, if he was part of the F. H. & Co. that owned the property during those years (Los Angeles County Assessor 1962:18; 1963:18). Rakuo Hayashi and his wife Ayako were living in Inglewood in 1942, when they were brought to Santa Anita [race track?] in southern California and put in a World War II relocation camp at Gila River, Arizona (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1940; U.S. War Relocation Authority 1989). They were released a year later at Tule Lake, California. They were listed as nursery and landscaping laborers at their time of internment.

Rakuo sailed from Kobe, Japan to Los Angeles on the ship Chichibu Maru in 1933 at the age of 17 (U. S. National Archives 1933). Ayako was born in 1920 and by 1940, she was married to Rakuo (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1940). It is not known what they did or where they lived from 1943 to 1956, but apparently they owned and occupied site CA-LAN-4362 for a few years. Since the property passed to the F. H. & Co., it is possible that the "H" in the company name refers to "Hayashi" but this is not known for certain. No additional information has been learned about this company. Rakuo and Ayako both lived into their late eighties, living out their last years in Tacoma, Washington (U.S. Social Security Administration 2014). The property is currently privately owned by the Gwen Palm Company LLC. (Los Angeles County Assessor 2015: AIN 3079-006-002).

Interpretations: This investigation returned limited subsurface cultural material and identified extensive surface material as described in the previous investigation, R. Hoffman 2013. The locations of this investigation were placed at areas that have not been researched before. Based on the artifacts, features, and research conducted for this site provided above, the designation of a historic homestead is supported. The site complex is unquestionably an agricultural site, with a possible domestic residential component. It is a compact site, with features focused on water, with intensive use apparently dating to the 1950s to 1980s, based on the site's artifacts. While many of the artifacts are domestic in nature, it is not clear that the site functioned as a residence during any or all of its life. It definitely has well, water storage and water distribution features including the large earthen reservoir and these elements reflect water distribution to the fields surrounding the site. Many artifacts are located close to Avenue Q and are the result of modern roadside dumping. Those located near the recorded features are older, from the 1950s to the 1980s. Aerial photographs from 1953 to 1995 show active, cultivated and irrigated fields around the site (Historicaerials 2015). On the site itself, the large reservoir was apparent on all the photographs, as well as a few trees bordering the road – Avenue Q – and the reservoir, and others scattered in the northeast quadrant of the site, near the concrete pads. Small buildings were standing there in 1953 and 1955, and one of these, close to the northeast corner of the reservoir appears to have been a water tank set on a tall platform (water tower). From 1953 to 1959, the east half of the site, south of the buildings, was being cultivated. By 1974, the site appears to have fallen into disuse (Historicaerials 2015). The reservoir was dry; fewer trees remained and the vegetation seems to have reverted to natural, wild growth. Unlike many of the other sites within this study, CA-LAN-4362 appears to have had a long life, from 1916 to at least the late 1960s, undoubtedly due to its access to water.

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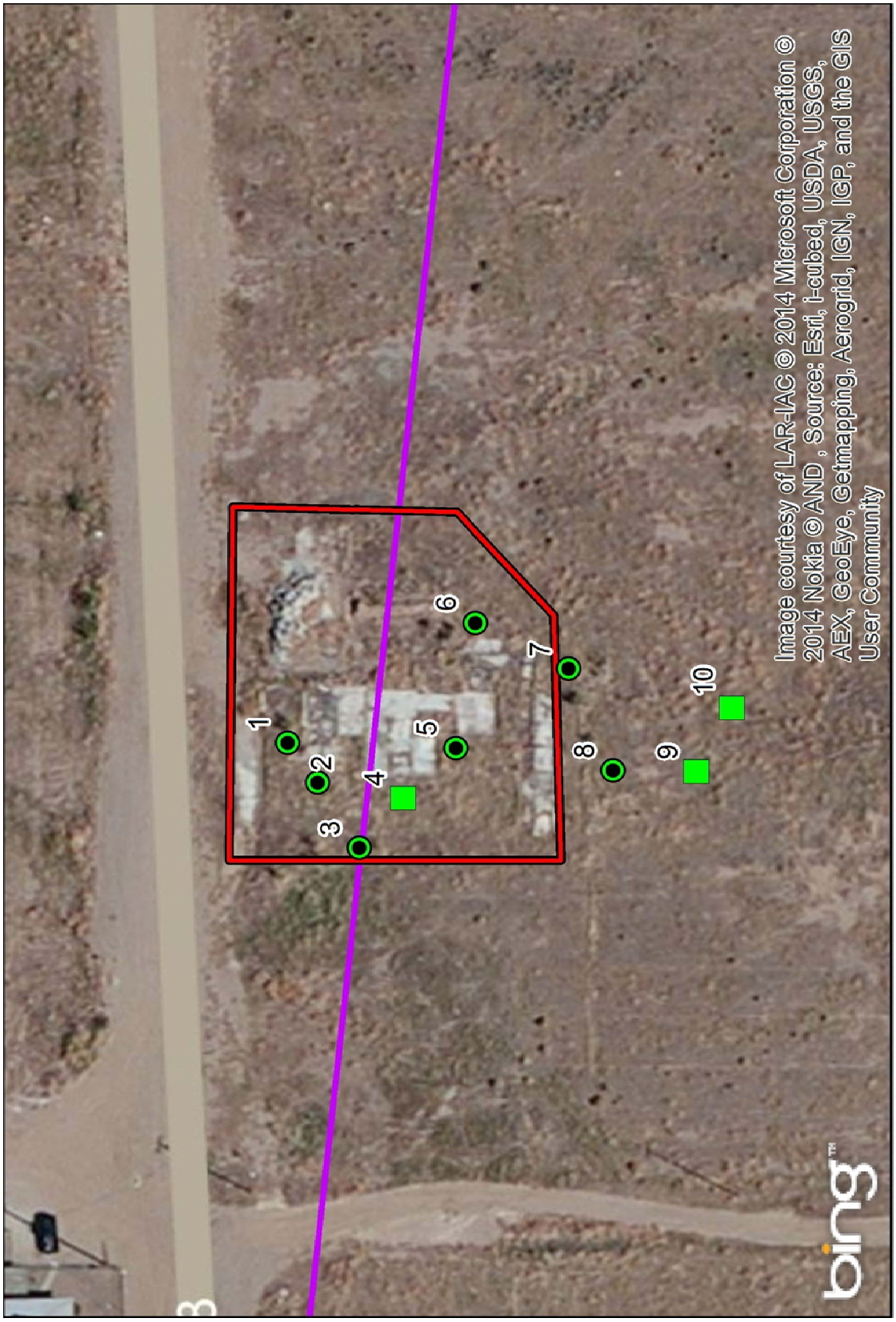
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary # P-19-004364 UPDATE
HRI#
Trinomial CA-LAN-4364/H UPDATE

Resource Name or #: CA-LAN-4364/H UPDATE
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D
Date: 01/21/2015



High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

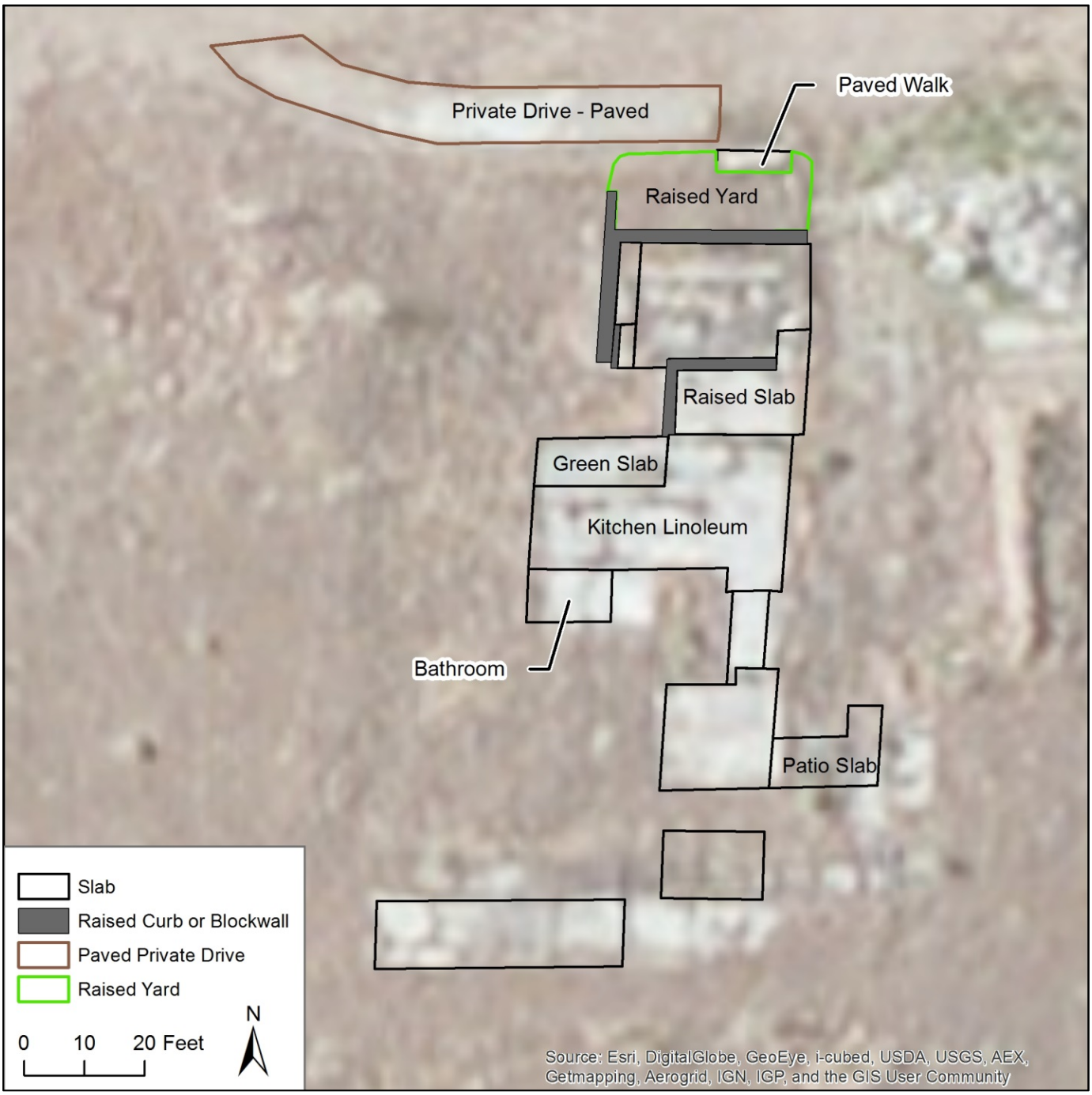
P-19-004364
Archaeological APE
Shovel Test Pit
Negative
Positive Historic

0 50 100 Feet
0 10 20 Meters
1 inch = 100 feet
N

SKETCH MAP

Primary # P-19-004364 UPDATE
HRI#
Trinomial CA-LAN-4364/H UPDATE

Resource Name or #: CA-LAN-4364/H UPDATE
Drawn By: Molly Valasik
Date: 01/21/2015



This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December 2014.

CA-LAN-4364/H was originally recorded in 2013 by R. Hoffman (ICF International) and described as a historic period habitation measuring 140 feet by 150 feet, and containing four concrete pads, a concrete walkway, and refuse scatter. The site was reported as in poor condition.

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Tadhg Kirwan, MA RPA returned to CA-LAN-4364/H with five other archaeologists and placed ten Shovel Test Probes (STP) into the ground within the sites boundary. Below are the results of that investigation. Following the STP descriptions are additional observations about the site made by Lynn Furnis on February 3, 2015.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) loamy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) loamy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) loamy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty-loam. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 55cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) loamy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 7, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 70cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) loamy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 8, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 9, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) clay. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include one nail and one ceramic shard. All excavated levels below Level 1 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 10, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay. Level 1 (0-20cmbs): Artifacts collected include ceramic shards, glass sherds, one nail, and one roof shingle. All excavated levels below Level 1 returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Recommendation: This is a mid-twentieth century residential site, a common type in the region. Potential for subsurface cultural material is limited as it is located on heavily disturbed soils. A detailed history of the site's property owners and uses is provided below. This research has demonstrated that the site is not associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) and that it is not associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B), though Jasper Kidd is associated with the site and was a member of an early, long-time ranching family from the area. The site is not an exceptional example of a type, or of any kind of master workmanship and does not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site retains its integrity of location, materials, and setting, but no longer possesses its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, or association, and therefore P-19-004364 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Additional observations by Lynn Furnis on February 3, 2015.

Description: The site consists of a domestic residential complex. The house apparently faced either north or west. Beginning at the north end of the site, located immediately south out Avenue P-8 East, is the remnant of a curved private drive that curved slightly to the south, to provide access to the house, off the street. This drive was paved and approximately 8 ft wide. At its maximum, this drive was 12 ft south of Avenue P-8 East. Within 3 ft south of the drive is the remnant of a yard, probably the rear yard or a side yard for the house. This space is slightly elevated above the surrounding ground. The yard was approximately 30 ft long (E-W) and 12 ft wide. A two-ft wide and 6 ft long cement walkway defines part of the north border of this yard. South of the yard is a complex series of square and rectangular concrete slabs, various concrete foundations, a concrete block wall remnant, a brick fireplace, and walkways. These are shown on the attached sketch map. A few corn stalk-like domestic plants still grow here and there south of the garage (at south end of complex) and at the west side of the house. Very few artifacts were observed at the site other than structural materials. The area around the house, for an entire block in north, south, and east directions is flat and totally cleared of vegetation. It appears to have been farmed at one time.

Historical Information: As mentioned in the original site form, "this site is within the vicinity of a Map Documented Structure (MDS) depicted on the 1934 Palmdale 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle map. The structures also are apparent on historic aerial photographs dating to 1953." In addition, much property ownership information has been gathered about the site as part of this 2015 update. In 1895, a German immigrant – Frederick Godde – patented 160 acres comprising the SW ¼ of Section 24, T6 N, R12, W (BLM GLO 2014). At some point after that, he sold the property in order to purchase land in the Leona Valley. That is where he established his homestead and raised a family (Billet 1966). It is not known to whom he sold the property in Section 24. But the west half of Section 24 remained undivided until 1940 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1947:32; Walsh 1938). At that time, Annie H. Mapletoft acquired the 5.17 acres (two parcels) upon which the site stands, with Fred and Norine DeFrenn acquiring it by 1947. From 1948 to 1962, it was owned by Jasper E. and Kathryn Kidd, longtime residents of Palmdale and environs (Los Angeles County Assessor 1952:32). In 1952, for the first time, a value for improvements was assigned to the property, suggesting that the Kidds built or grew something on the parcels beginning in that year. They were assessed for improvements every year from then on until at least 1963. In 1963, the 5.17 acres was divided into two parcels (Los Angeles County Assessor 1957:6; 1962:6; 1968:15). The Kidds retained ownership of the larger 4.17 acre parcel, which includes the site area until late 1968, when it was sold to Robert C. and Mary A. Monroe, who sold it within a few weeks to Dan Stathatos and Edward T. Priesler (Los Angeles County Assessor 1953-1957:6; 1958-1962:6; 1968:15). The Stathatos and Priesler families have retained ownership of the parcel from late 1968 to the present time (Los Angeles County Assessor 2014:3022015019).

Aerial photographs from 1948 and 1953 show a small rectangular building on the parcel, oriented east-west, probably a house, with a much smaller outbuilding located to the west (Historic Aerials 1948; 1953). The house is approximately 90 ft south of Avenue P-8 East and 170 ft east of 12th Street. Little vegetation was growing near either building. By 1964, the main building remained, possibly doubled in size, and now surrounded by trees and shrubs on the north and east sides (Historic Aerials 1964). The small outbuilding was gone. Fields around the house in all directions appeared to be plowed. By 1971, a small dirt lane ran due east-west from 12th Street to the north end of the complex and a row of trees or shrubs were planted some 30 ft to the south of the house (Historic Aerials 1971). By 1974, a green lawn may have covered the area south of the house, to the row of planted trees (Historic Aerials 1974). And the lot was dramatically delimited by a wide bladed swath around east, south and west flanks, perhaps as brush clearance to reduce fire risk. A separate small building or garden extended to the east from the side of the house. The surrounding property did not show crop furrows in 1974.

By 1994, the site had dramatically changed (Historic Aerials 1994). The house was gone; trees were growing in different places, and not in the places they had previously been. Possibly, two smaller, new buildings or trailers stood on the site at this time, closer to Avenue P-8 East than the previous house, with several concrete pads exposed here and there.

Interpretations: This investigation returned limited subsurface cultural material and identified surface material as described in the previous investigation, R. Hoffman 2013. The locations of this investigation were placed at areas that have not been researched before. Based on this study and previous studies, the designation of a historic period habitation is supported. The archaeological evidence and historical documents and aerial photographs indicate that the site functioned as a single family residence from 1952, whenthe Kidd family owned the land, until its demise in the 1990s. Jasper and Kathryn Kidd likely had the house constructed as their private residence, as Jasper worked at ranching and at truck driving in the Antelope Valley after World War II (KAHS 1991:52). In 1968, the house may have been occupied by Edward Priesler or have become a rental for Dan Stathatos and Edward Priesler, as Mr. Stathatos and his family have lived in San Marino, California since the 1960s at least (*Pasadena Star-News* 2013).

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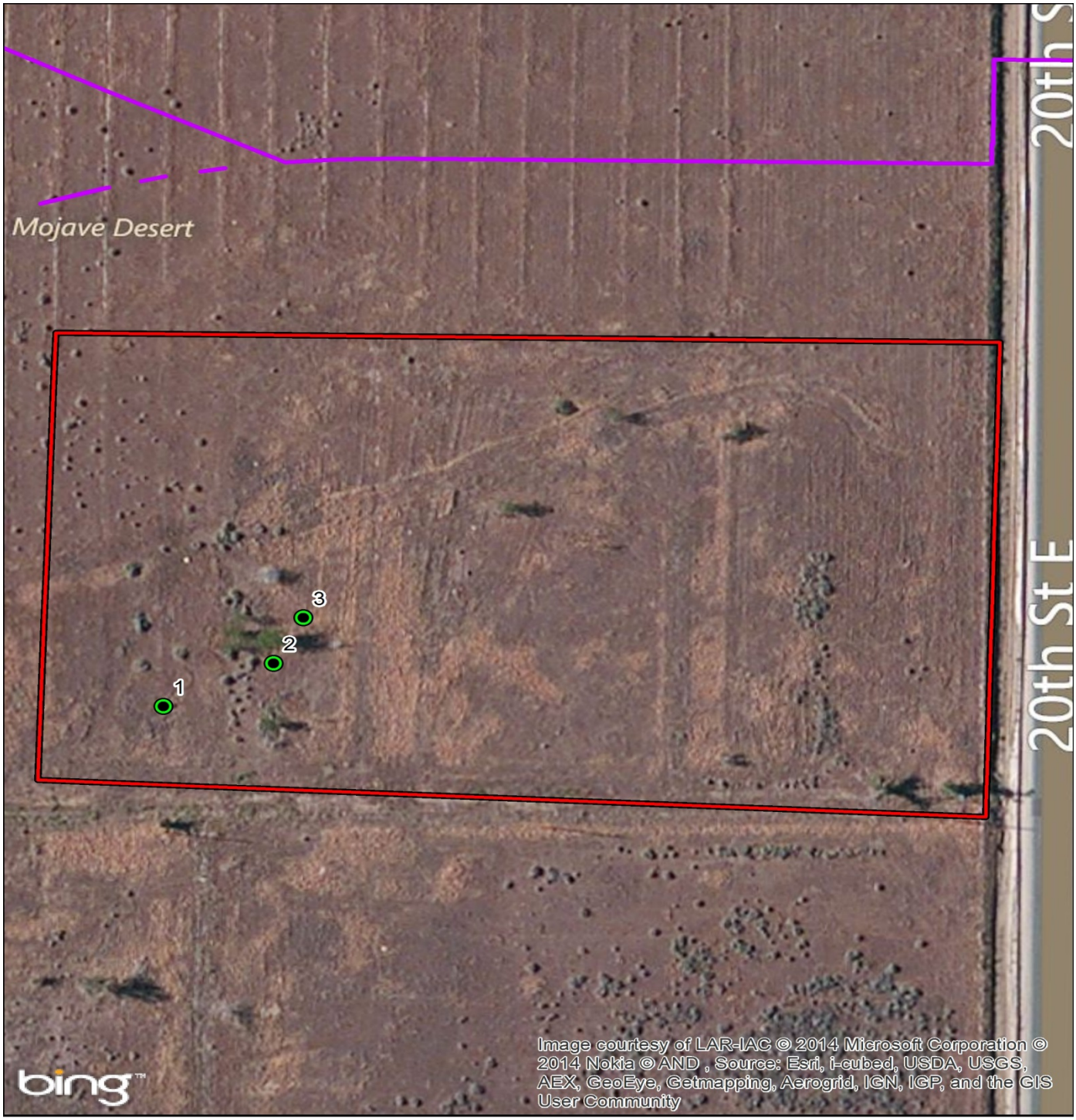
State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	Primary # P-19-004365 UPDATE HRI# Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 5 **Resource Name or #:** ICF-HDC-22 UPDATE

Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D **Date:** 01/21/2015



High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-19-004365
Archaeological APE

Shovel Test Pit
Negative

0 50 100 Feet
0 10 20 Meters
1:1,200 1 inch = 100 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December 2014.

P-19-004365 was originally recorded in 2013 by R. Hoffman (ICF International) and described as a historic homestead/habitation measuring 325 feet by 600 feet, and containing irrigation pipe remnants, sewer pipe remnants, concrete foundation remnants, and cut cottonwood trees. The site was reported as in poor condition.

P-19-004365 was updated in 2014 by V. Harvey and C. Peterson (Cogstone RMI) and described as a historic refuse scatter as described previously with the exception being the mentioned well, which could not be relocated. They also reported the site as being in poor condition.

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Tadhg Kirwan returned to P-19-004365 with five other archaeologists and placed three Shovel Test Pits (STP) into the ground within the sites boundary. Below are the results of that investigation.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) clay. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) clay. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) clay. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

The following text includes additional information about the site researched by Lynn Furnis in December, 2014 and February, 2015.

Historical Information: The land was patented by John H. Teegen in 1896, under the 1862 Homestead Act authority, consisting of 160 acres comprising the NE ¼ of Section 24, T 6 N, R 12 W (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2014). In order to patent the property, Teegen would have had to prove up on it prior to 1896, improving the land through cultivation of crops, construction of a house, or development of a well. Nothing else has been learned about Teegen. By 1901, the property (160 acres) on all three parcels encompassed by the archaeological site were owned by J. A. VanAnda (Los Angeles County Assessor 1909:2). He was a Methodist pastor who a member of the first board of the University of Southern California (USC) in 1880, at the meeting called to legally establish the institution (Lifton 2007). Reverend VanAnda owned the property for 18 years, from 1901 to 1919, then co-owned it with R. S. Bridgman until 1926 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1914:2; 1919a:2; 1926b:2). During this time, the property was not taxed for improvements. According to the 1900 federal census, the Reverend Joel A. VanAnda was living in Woodland, California at that time, with his wife and two grown daughters (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900). He was then 64 years old. His occupation was listed as "preacher." By 1910, he and his wife were living in Alameda City, in the Bay Area in northern California (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910). It is unlikely that he was living at CA-LAN-4365H at any time, but perhaps leased the place out to others who farmed it. It may also have served as speculation/investment property.

From 1926 to approximately 1935, R. S. Bridgman was the sole owner of the 160 acres (Los Angeles County Assessor 1933b:14; 1940b:6). Nothing is known about R. S. Bridgman, or about his successor Charles B. Colby. It is useful to note, however, that there were taxable improvements to the property during Colby's tenure (ca. 1935-1940) and that Colby continued to own, with improvements, one of the three parcels at the site, one which is 1.35 acres in size and contained several buildings and many trees, as discussed below (APN 3022-005-277) (Los Angeles County Assessor 1947a:4; 1952a:4). Colby retained ownership, and perhaps residence there until ca. 1955 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1957a:12). From 1940 to at least 1963, the other two parcels (APN 3022-005-276 and 3022-005-277, Parcel 20) in the group belonged to Paul W. K. and Bess B. Hairgrove, with improvements taxed on them both from 1940 to 1952, with improvements on APN 3022-005-276 (159.6 acres) through 1957, and no improvements on the second 1.1-acre parcel after 1952. Colby's parcel was sold to Marcelle Mercier in 1955, who held it until at least 1962 and was taxed on improvements (Los Angeles County Assessor 1957a:12).

The Hairgroves lived in Glendale, California from 1930 to 1940, at least, and both Paul and Bess were working as school teachers, Paul working at a high school (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1930; 1940). They had one son and one daughter. In 1940, both Paul and Bess were 39 years old. In 1968, when they would have been 67 years old and likely retired from teaching, they established a mobile home subdivision in Yuma, Arizona, known as the Del Sur Mobile Home Estates (*The Yuma Daily Sun* 1974:89). They owned and operated it until at least 1974. From 1976 to 1993, they owned the historic Sterling Mansion in Redlands, California and presumably resided there (*Redlands Daily Facts* 2008). Paul Sr. died in 1992 and Bess died in 1996 (State of California 2000; U.S. Social Security Administration 2011). Based on these facts about the Hairgroves, it is highly unlikely that they ever lived on the site property, but may have leased it out to others who lived and farmed there.

In the 1970s, ownership of only one parcel was known (3022-005-276), the first owner being Richard A. Swartz, followed by the City of Los Angeles, then C. Ellis and Razelle A. Pursky. By 2014, all three parcels belonged to the City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles County Assessor 1963c:5; 2014).

Aerial photographs taken between 1948 and 1994 reveal to a great extent the use and occupation of the site over time. By 1948, an agricultural compound was clearly in place, situated along the north side of Avenue P-8 East, which provided access to the property. A rectangular parcel was defined by vegetation, with tall trees and small trees and shrubs forming the borders. At least four and possibly five buildings stood at this time, the largest standing in the southwest corner of the compound. Surrounding the complex on all sides were neatly plowed fields, with a similar residential compound located on the south side of Avenue P-8 East and just west of site CA-LAN-4365H. The situation remained this way until at least 1971, with buildings and fields still in place, though some of the vegetation had changed. By 1994, virtually no trace of the site components remained and fields were no longer worked. All buildings, trees, and other features were gone for site CA-LAN-4365H and for its neighboring farmstead, as well.

Interpretation: This investigation did not return any positive results for subsurface cultural material, though previous investigations and the present study did record surface cultural material. The locations of this investigation were placed at areas that have not been researched before. Based on previous studies, the designation of an agricultural/ habitation location is supported by the artifacts assemblage and extant features.

There is no question that the property served as an agricultural property with a residence and outbuildings from at least the 1930s through the early 1970s, based on aerial historic photographs and historic documents. It may have functioned in this way from as early as 1900, though the lack of improvements noted in county maps books suggests otherwise. Certainly, the site was occupied and in operation during the 1930s through the early1970s, during the years when Charles B. Colby, the Hairgroves, and Marcelle Mercier owned it. Because the property had water, as evidenced by the remains of a well, it would have been a valuable one to have in the arid Antelope Valley.

Recommendation: P-19-004365 is a mid-twentieth century residential site, a common type in the region for the time period. Potential for subsurface cultural material is limited as it is located on heavily disturbed soils. A detailed history of the site's property owners and uses is provided above, in the Historic Information section. This research has demonstrated that the site is not associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) and that it is not associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B). Though Paul and Bess Hairgrove are associated with the site and, in time, became wealthy, fairly prominent citizens of Yuma, Arizona and of Redlands, California, they do not appear to have lived at or operated P-19-004365 at any time. The site is not an exceptional example of a type, or of any kind of master workmanship and does not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site retains its integrity of location and materials, but no longer possesses its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, setting, or association. It is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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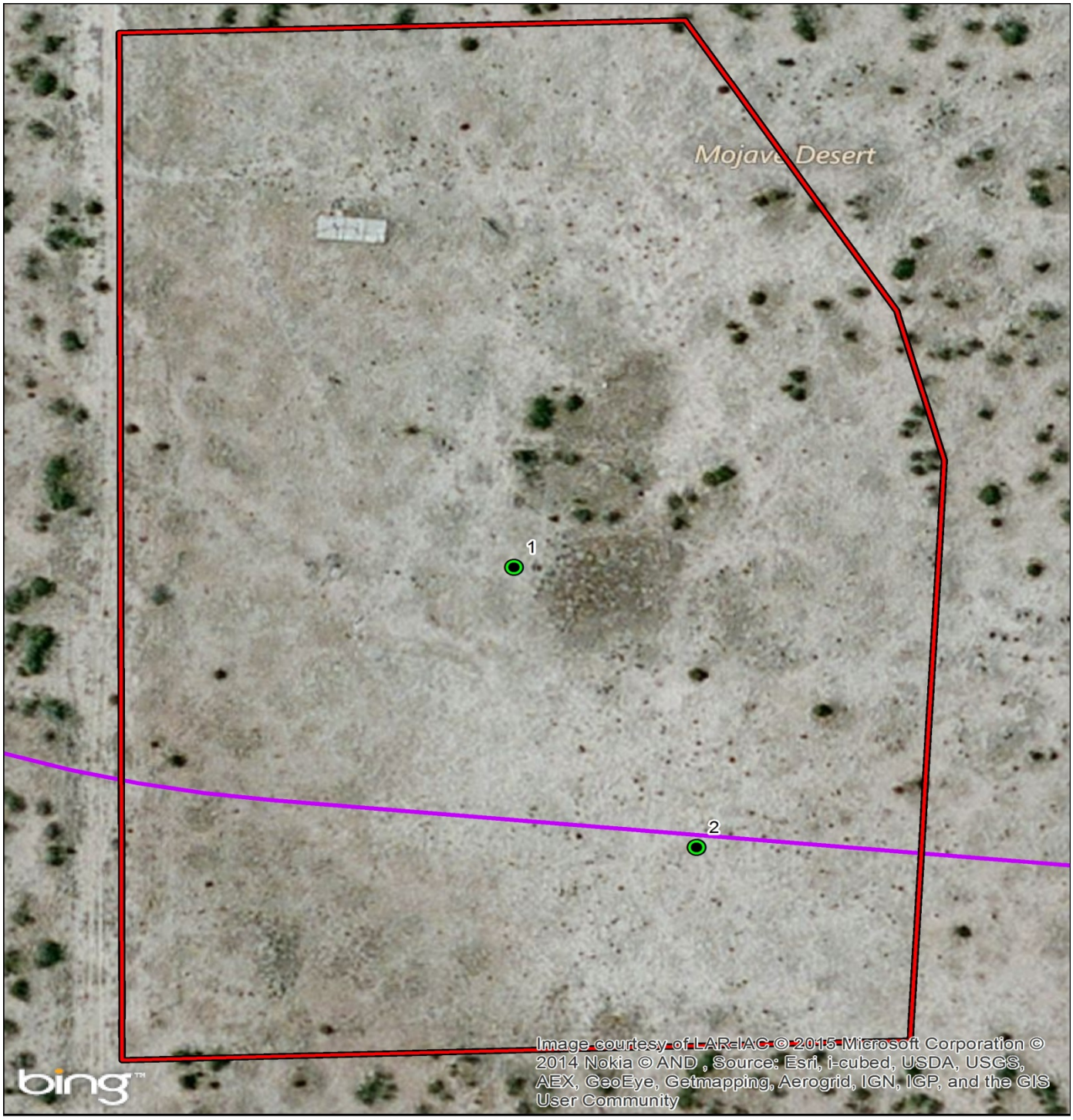
State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	Primary # P-19-004367 UPDATE HRI# Trinomial

Page 1 **of 3** **Resource Name or #:** P-19-004367 UPDATE
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D **Date:** 01/21/2015



High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-19-004367
Archaeological APE
Negative Shovel Test Pit

0 50 100 Feet
0 10 20 Meters
1:1,200 1 inch = 100 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the months of December 2014 through April, 2015.

P-19-004367 was originally recorded in 2013 by R. Hoffman (ICF International) and described as a historic complex with a concrete building pad, remnants of a wood structure/building, and remnants of a barbed-wire fence. Also present throughout the site is a low-density refuse scatter. The site was reported as in poor condition.

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Tadhg Kirwan, MA RPA returned to P-19-004367 with five other archaeologists and placed two Shovel Test Probes (STP) into the ground within the sites boundary. Below are the results of that investigation. Following the STP descriptions are the results of the historic research conducted by Lynn Furnis for this site, as well as interpretations and recommendations based on the test probes and historic research.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) clay. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) clay. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Historical Information: The written history of this site goes back to 1901, at which time all 640 acres of Section 29 in T 6N, R 8W, as well as surrounding sections, had been deeded to the State of California (Los Angeles County Assessor 1909a:4; 1919a:402). As shown in Table 4367, in Appendix D, by 1915, the southwest ¼ of Section 29 and the west ½ of the southeast ¼ of Section 29, an area that includes site P-19-4367H, belonged to the Southern Pacific Land Company, presumably as part of the agreement with the federal government for construction of the railroad and they retained this property until 1940 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1940a:205). For the next 15 years, the land was owned by Louis G. and Lillian E. Berger who held a total of 317.27 acres within Section 29 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1950:205; 1955:205). Throughout this period, no one was taxed for improvements, suggesting none had been made to the property. According to the U. S. Census, Louis G. Berger was a fireman with the Los Angeles City fire department for most of his life, from at least 1930 through 1940 (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1930; 1940). He passed away in 1960, at age 62; his wife Lillian died in 1967, at the age of 64 (State of California 2000). Apparently, the Bergers owned the property as an investment or for a weekend cabin that never was built.

From 1956 to 1960, Susumu Kumai owned 38.94 acres, comprising the west ½ of the east ½ of the southwest ¼ of Section 29 ((Los Angeles County Assessor 1960:25). He was a Japanese American, born in Los Angeles, ca. 1914, who lived in Inglewood, California with 10 relatives from at 1935 to at least1940, working as a salesman at the family fruit stand (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1940). In 1952, he married a woman of Japanese descent, born in California, named Kiyoko Horii (State of California 2013). Kiyoko was the daughter of a truck farmer (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1930). Both Susumu and Kiyoko had farming backgrounds. It was during their tenure that the first clearing of the property occurred, according to an aerial photograph from 1959 (Figure 4367a aerial photo from 1959) (Historicaerials 2015). The clearing consisted of two small, parallel rectangular plots separated by approximately 500 ft, and each articulating with the east flank of 215th Street East. No buildings were present at this time, and there were no taxed improvements. Other property owners in the southwest ¼ of Section 29 also had Japanese surnames.

In 1961, the acreage was divided into the five parcels that currently comprise the site area, and each was sold to different owners. All are listed in Table P-19-4367 (Appendix D). Aerial photographs show that just one 5-acre parcel (APN 3084-007-009) was developed at all and that was owned by Robert L. and Ruby E. Ferguson, whose family still owns this parcel. Sometime between 1959 and 1968, their parcel was cleared; a few small buildings were erected, including one possible single-wide mobile home on the concrete pad that is still visible, and at least one fenced area, possibly an animal corral was put in place (Figure 4367b aerial from 1968). By 1974, the place appeared to be reverting to natural vegetation, though at least one or two buildings remained and one concrete pad, which still remains at the site (Historicaerials 2015). By 1995, the complex had virtually vanished except for the concrete pad. Interestingly, the County map books record no improvements for any of the years for any of the parcels, not even the slightly developed one.

State of California | The Resources Agency	Primary # P-19-004367 UPDATE
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	HRI#
CONTINUATION SHEET	Trinomial

Recorded by: Tadhg Kirwan & Lynn Furnis **Date:** 01/21/2015 & 4/06/2015 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

Interpretation: This investigation did not return any positive results for subsurface cultural material; previous investigations did report surface cultural material. The location of this investigation was placed at areas that have not been researched before. The current contact address for the long-time property owners – the Ferguson family -- is in Chula Vista, California. But nothing else is known about the Fergusons. They may have lived for a time on the property, or may have used it as a recreational weekend retreat. Artifacts scattered around the site are plentiful, especially beverage, food, and paint cans and bottle glass, suggesting the site was occupied intensively for a short period or moderately for a number of years. The aerial photographs from the 1950s through the 1990s indicate that the site was most intensively used and occupied between the late 1950s and the mid-1970s, with virtually no permanent structures or features established after that time. The site does not appear to have been ever used for agricultural purposes, other than perhaps for keeping a few horses. It was apparently a small permanent or seasonal habitation site for approximately 20 years or less, functioning before and after that as an investment property.

Recommendation: P-19-004367 is a common site type in the region, exhibiting a moderately dense domestic artifact scatter, with no potential for subsurface cultural material. It retains a few structural features from the 1959-1974 occupation. This research has failed to demonstrate that the site is associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) or that it is associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B). The site is not an exceptional example of a type, or of any kind of master workmanship and does not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site retains its integrity of location and setting, but no longer possesses its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, or association, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	Primary # P-19-006317 UPDATE HRI# Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 6 **Resource Name or #** P-19-006317 UPDATE
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D **Date:** 01/21/2015

High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-36-006317
Archaeological APE
Negative Shovel Test Pit

0 50 100 Feet
0 10 20 Meters
1:1,200 1 inch = 100 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone Resources Management, Inc. during the month of December 2014 and February, 2015.

P-36-006317 was originally recorded in 1989 by J. S. Schneider from the Archaeological Research Unit at UC Riverside. It was described as a granite quarry site, with large blocks of bedrock that were cut and hewn in place. In 2012, the site was revisited by R. Hoffman of ICF (ICF Jones & Stokes 2013) who confirmed the site was as described and had not been significantly changed since 1989. It was described as measuring 246 feet long (N-S) by 115 feet (E-W).

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Dustin Keeler returned to P-36-006317 with six other archaeologists and placed three Shovel Test Probes (STP) in the ground within the site's boundary. Below are the results of that investigation.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) silty-sand later transitioning to a brown (10YR5/3) fine sand. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material, except for the 0-20 cm level. A colorless, non-diagnostic glass fragment was encountered in the 0-20 cm level but was not collected.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 20cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of reddish-brown (5YR 3/4) silty-sand. The single excavated level returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 20cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of reddish-brown (5YR 4/4) silty-sands, decomposed granite, and bedrock. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Following the excavation of STPs, Historical Archaeologist Lynn Furnis returned to the site in February, 2015, to gather additional information about the quarry site. Her data comprises the remainder of this update.

Description: The historic-age quarry site is one of several small quarry locations within a one-half mile radius. This site has been well-described in past years. A few details, however, about the quarry components are added with this update. Some quarried blocks and block fragments remain at the site, presumably failed pieces, as well as the granite rock face from which the blocks were being removed. The area is littered with these and with rubble piles composed of granite debitage or chips, sorted by size, and providing evidence of the quarrying process. The area closest to the quarried face in Locus A is filled with large granite block fragments, as well as much smaller pieces, averaging 14 in. in length. Blocks with drill holes have the drilled hole halves along their sides and ends. The drill holes are spaced differently on different blocks. Some are consistently 6 in. apart, while others are 7 in. or 8 in. apart. The holes are 0.75 in. in diameter, and from 2.5 to 3 in. long.

Rubble piles, as drawn on the site sketch map by Schroth in 1991, and part of the 1991 site update, are size-sorted, though in some cases, more than one pile and size have been placed close to or on top of each other. The rubble pile drawn approximately 60 ft southwest of Locus A is composed of mixed rubble deposits, with one group averaging pieces 4 to 8 in. long, while the other is composed of pieces 6 to 14 in. long. Within 30 ft of this pile, and to the east and south, is a thick, large rubble pile some 65 ft long, composed of several distinct piles, each with granite rubble 4 to 12 in. long. Within 15 ft of Locus A, and east of it is a pile composed of many large granite block fragments (greater than 24 in. long) and piles of pieced 6 to 15 in. long. Other debris piles form an arched berm curving from the east to the south, for a distance of 65 ft. The rubble here varies in size, with some distinct piles, and debris ranges from 3 in. to 16 in. in length, with much of it falling in the 6 to 10 in. range.

The sizes, shapes, and locations of the rubble provide physical evidence of the quarrying and block reduction processes conducted here in the early- to mid-twentieth century, and possibly in the late 1800s. There are several dirt roads leading to or running near the site, as shown in previous update and original site sketch maps.

Cultural Constituents: In 1991, 14 artifacts were collected by Schroth during testing and data recovery. The collected artifacts include three fragmentary glass bottles, four ceramic plate sherds, one metal barrel hoop strap, and two metal food cans. One of the bottles is an aqua, panel-type patent medicine bottle embossed "SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE," which was produced from ca.1873 until the 1940s. The product was only advertised by the name on the bottle from this site until ca. 1905, however (Fike 1982:105-106). A second bottle was an amber glass beer bottle with base embossings, one of which was a single "B," thought to be the mark of the Adolphus Busch bottling plant, which closed in 1907 (Whitten 2005:3). The other marks were not specified by the 1991 site surveyors, nor by the report authors, but were reported as the marks of the Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Company, used between 1886 and 1928 (Schroth 1991:4-21; Whitten 2005:3). The third bottle was composed of sun-colored amethyst glass, dating it to between 1880 and ca. 1920 (Munsey 1970:55). The plate sherds were described only as hardpaste, so their body color and decoration is not known. The two cans include one with a crimped end seam, soldered side seams, and bullet holes. The other had a crimped bottom seam and solder (location of the solder not indicated). Based on the noted can attributes, the former can with soldered side seams dates between 1897 and approximately 1910, the latter, sometime after 1897 (Rock 1984:102-105).

In February 2015, more artifacts were observed by Cogstone, some of which were also observed in 2012 by ICF. A small cluster of surface artifacts observed in 2015 was located 65 ft east of the main quarry (Locus A) rock face and included bullet-riddled corrugated, cylindrical carbide? cans, sheet metal pieces, and glass fragments. The other artifacts of historic age noted, not previously mentioned by ICF, are a round, metal can lid, of external friction type, 7 inches in diameter, from a lard, preserves, or baking powder can, a type datable from the 1870s to the 1930s (Rock 1984:100, 103) and a round metal can with soldered bottom and side seams, with a top that fitted an external friction lid. The latter is approximately 5 inches in diameter. It may have held coffee or other food substance and dates between the 1880s and ca. 1910 (Rock 1984:102-104). Both were located in the southwest part of the site, near rubble piles and near two large timbers. The timbers are now at the south end of the site, apparently moved from the east side since 1991. One railroad spike was observed at the south end of the site, near a dirt road.

Interpretations: This is one of at least four granite quarry locations and one quarry support location within a one-half mile radius. All are within the NW corner of Section 33 or within the south half of Section 28, adjacent to the north of Section 33. Three are small sites, each centered around one or two very large granite boulders (CA-SBR-6317H; P-36-026773; P-36-026775), while a fourth site is a larger site, situated to the east (CCA-SBR-12133H). A fifth nearby site (CA-SBR-12132H) consists of building, reservoir and other resources and is thought to be a possible quarry support location. These may all be components of the Leahy and Turner Granite Quarry, as the CA-SBR-12133H site is definitely part of that quarry, according to Ballester 2005: DPR Primary Record for CA-SBR-12133H.

The Leahy & Turner Granite Quarry was located in Section 28 of T 6N, R 4W (Auburn 1906). It was active in 1906, according to the California State Mining Bureau's Bulletin No. 38, from that year. It was one of the San Bernardino County granite quarries listed in the Bulletin. No quarries were listed for Section 33, but the Oro Grande Quarries were listed as being located in Sections 28 and 29, immediately north and northwest of Section 33, where sites CA-SBR-6317H and P-36-026773 are located. The Oro Grande Quarries produced Belgian blocks. The Leah & Turner Granite Quarry was formerly named the Leahy, Storan, & Rodgers Quarry, so it must have existed prior to 1906, as well. Since Samuel Rogers owned all of Section 33, as well as much other surrounding acreage, it is possible he was a partner in the quarry at one time, though his last name is spelled differently than that in the first company's name. The artifacts collected in 1991 and those later observed in 2012 and 2015 fit well with the Leah & Turner Quarry period of activity, around 1906. Most of the cans and bottles recorded date between 1873 and 1920, with a more narrow range of 1897 and 1907, based on the *terminus post quem* (tpq) and closing date for the Belleville, Illinois bottling plant. Some later artifacts are present at the site that may represent visitors to the site or later reconnoitering by quarry operators.

The presence of a railroad spike on the site suggests either that the artifact was transported to the site by a site visitor or quarry worker, since a railroad currently exists within one-fourth mile to the west. Also from at least 1916 to at least 1925, the Mojave Northern Railroad Company (MNRR) possessed an easement within the southeast ¼ of Section 33, The MNRR was constructed by the Southwestern Portland Cement Company to serve its cement plant at Leon, one mile south of site CA-SBR-06317H, in 1915. It was 5.5 miles long and connected the plant to a cement quarry on Bell Mountain (Pacific Southwest Railway Museum; Rail Pictures). The railroad still operates today for the Southwest Portland Cement Company. This railroad bed is located nearly one mile south of the quarry site and the same distance southeast of the site, crossing the southeast quadrant of Section 33 from southwest to northeast, as shown on the site location maps for the original site record and for the 1991 site update.

Recommendations: This quarry site is a moderately-sized granite quarry location, of which there are several in the vicinity. Its potential for subsurface cultural material is limited as it is located on thin soils, with bedrock close to the surface. A history of the site and nearby quarrying is provided below. This research has demonstrated that the site is not associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) and that it is not associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B). The site is not an exceptional example of a quarry, or of any kind of master workmanship and therefore does not satisfy criterion C. None of the equipment or structures remain at the site that were used in its operation. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site retains its integrity of location, materials, design, feeling, and setting, but no longer possesses its integrity of workmanship, or association. While CA-SBR-6317H retains a great deal of its integrity, it is not considered significant under any of the four Section 106 criteria and therefore is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Photographs:

Site CA-SBR-6317H rubble pile with depression at center, view to east, Feb. 2, 2015, frame 2015-LF-02-02.28

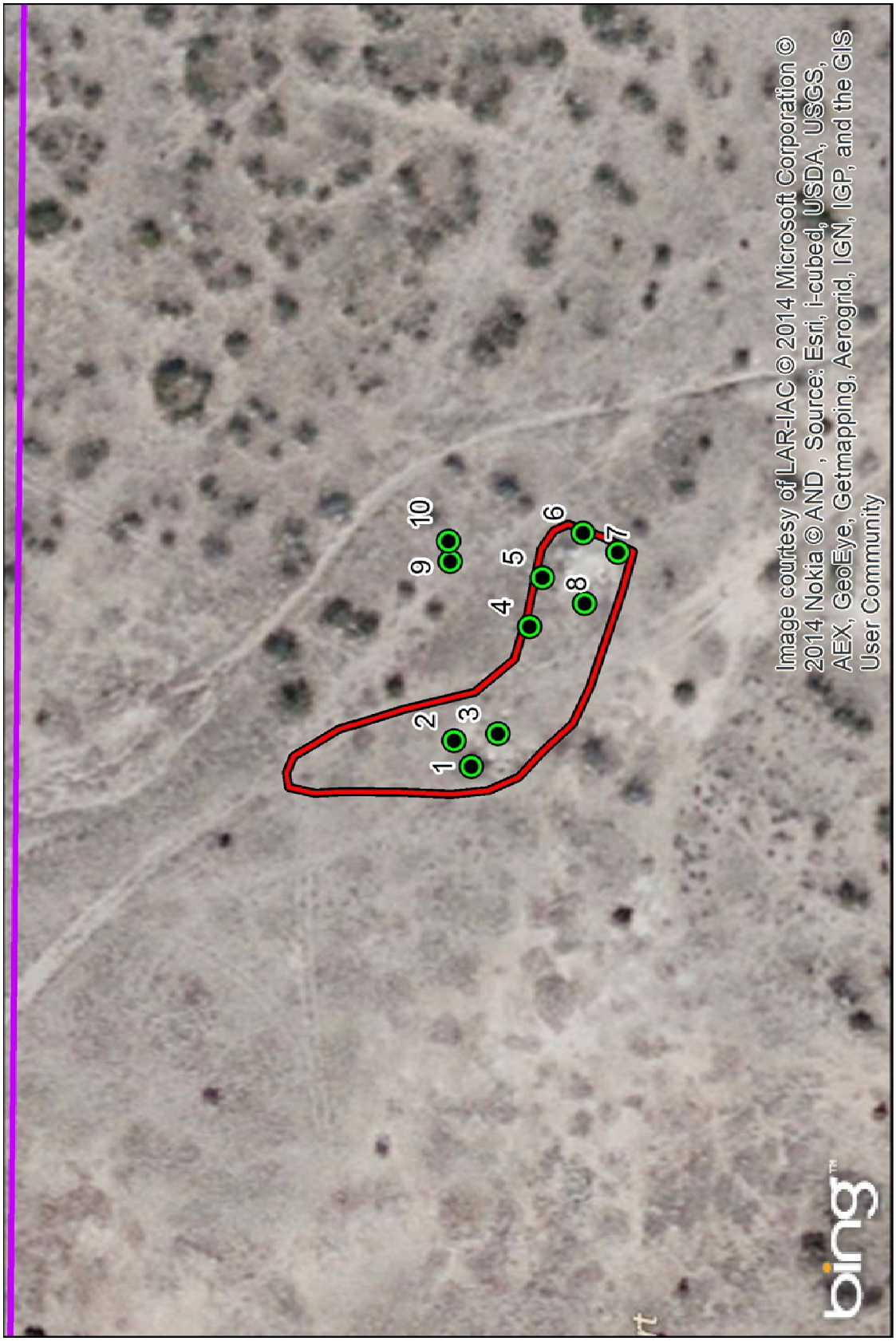
Site CA-SBR-6317H rubble piles and Locus A in left background, view to north, Feb. 2, 2015, frame 2015-LF-02-02.24

Site P-36-6317 (CA-SBR-6317H) rubble piles at south end of site with two timbers, view to west, frame 2015-LF-0202.30.

Site P-36-6317 (CA-SBR-6317H) rubble pile at south end of site, dirt road in background, view to southwest, frame 2015-LF-0202.33.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	**Primary #** P-36-004361 UPDATE **HRI#** **Trinomial**

Page 1 **of** 5 **Resource Name or #:** ICF-HDC-16 UPDATE
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D **Date:** 01/21/2015



This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the months of December 2014 through February, 2015.

P-36-004361 was originally recorded in 2012 by K. Chmiel e. al. (ICF International) and described as a historic foundation remnant measuring 190 feet by 55 feet, and containing two foundation remnants, one hole-in-top can, and one glass shard.

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Tadhg Kirwan returned to P-36-004361 with five other archaeologists and placed ten Shovel Test Probes (STP) into the ground within the sites boundary. Below are the results of that investigation.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 90cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to heavily compacted, impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 7, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 8, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 90cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 9, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 10, measured 40 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty-sandy-clay. All excavated levels returned results of negative for subsurface cultural material.

Recommendation: This is a common site type in the region that lacks artifact density and diversity, with no potential for subsurface cultural material as it sites on heavily disturbed soils. A detailed history of the site's property owners and uses is provided below. This research has demonstrated that the site is not associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) and that it is not associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B). The site is not an exceptional example of a type, or of any kind of master workmanship and does not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site retains its integrity of location and setting, but no longer possesses its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, or association, and therefore P-19-004361 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Description: The resource consists of the remnants of two building foundations. Foundation 1 is composed of small cobble and concrete walls and a concrete pad, all of which measures 20 by 20 ft square, oriented south-southwest by north-northeast. A stone patio abuts the feature on the south side and measures 6 by approximately 4 ft. The building appears to have been a small residence. Foundation 2 consists of partial cobble and concrete walls and is 12 by 10 ft. in extent. It is located approximately 80 ft. northwest of Foundation 1. A large pit, 25 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. deep is located immediately north of Foundation 2. This structure may well have been a subterranean root cellar with an above-ground entryway, or else it was a well. Only a hole-in-top can, a few glass canning jar fragments, and a sun altered amethyst glass fragment are associated with the foundations, suggesting an early twentieth century deposition of artifacts. Hole-in-top (or venthole) cans date from ca. 1900 to ca. 1980 (Rock 1987:21; Simonis 1997:1). Sun-purpled glass dates between 1880 and ca. 1920 (Munsey 1970:55). The site measures 190 ft. (northwest-southeast) by 55 ft. (northeast-southwest). The site appears on aerial photographs dating to 1953, 1959, 1968, 1974, and 1994 but does not appear on any topographic maps.

Historical Information: In 1920, William E. Young patented the property on which the site stands, part of a 320-acre parcel, comprising the W ½ of Section 25, in T 6N, R 8W. This was granted under the May 20, 1862 Homestead Act (12 Stat. 392) which required a five-year proving up period (US Bureau of Land Management 2014). William Young retained possession of the property until 1944 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1926a:401; 1933a:205; 1940:206; 1950:206). He made improvements on the SW ¼ of Section 25 between 1920 and 1926 (and presumably before this in order to prove up), by which time he had reduced his holdings in Section 25 to 240 acres. By 1940, William co-owned the property with his wife Olive. They were not taxed for improvements on the land after 1926, suggesting existing structures and other improvements had fallen into disuse.

According to the 1910 U.S. Federal Census, William E. Young, age 40, and his wife Olive, 28 years old, were living on North Hicks Street in Belvedere Township, within Los Angeles County. Today, the Belvedere neighborhood is part of eastern Los Angeles, just west of Monterey Park and north of Commerce, California. It forms the northeast corner of the intersection of the I-710 and 60 freeways. In 1910, the Young household included William and Olive, their 14-year old son, Glenn, William's mother Ida, and two younger brothers – Jay and Willard (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910). William was listed as a lather (one who installs lathe), in the housing industry, as was his 21-year old brother Jay. His mother was listed as a nurse, while Olive was the homemaker. By 1930, the Youngs were living in Antelope, California, in Los Angeles County (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1930). The household consisted of just William and Olive by this time. William was 60 years old at this time, listed as a carpenter in the building industry. Where exactly they were residing in Antelope Valley is not specified. By 1935, however, they were known to be living west of Palmdale, in Section 13 of T 6N, R 14W and that is where they still were in 1940, living in a rented house (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1940). It is difficult to determine if they ever lived at site CA-LAN-4361. If they did, it was from 1915 until the 1920s including homestead proving-up time.

Between 1944 and 2014, at least eight other property owners bought and sold the 240 –acre Young homestead. The Youngs sold out to Asa Z. and Esther M. Wilson in 1944, who then sold to Max M. Hutchinson and Neville Reay in 1948, selling it within a year to Products, Inc. (Los Angeles County Assessor 1950:206). No improvements were taxed during these years or during any later years, to the present. Products, Inc. held the 240 acres until 1951, selling the 160 acres of the SW ¼ of Section 25 to Virgil Jorgenson (Los Angeles County Assessor 1955:206). This is the parcel upon which site CA-LAN-4361 stands. The remaining 80 acres to the north, within the S ½ of the NW ¼ of Section 25, was split off and sold to Virgil and Thelma Jorgensen, then to a series of other folks, whose history is not further traced in this report. The earliest aerial photograph found for the site area is from 1953 (Historicaerials 2015). It clearly depicts Foundation 1 and the large depression just north of Foundation 2 of site CA-LAN-4361. No standing buildings are apparent, but the concrete pad that is Foundation 1 is visible. The site is located within a wide, open wash area and in 1953 dirt two-tracks transected the site from northwest to southeast, following the drainage path and passing to east and west sides of Foundation 1. The situation appeared to be the same in 1959 and in 1974, though by 1974 a narrow drainage channel immediately east of the site had become deeply incised. Prior to this, it had appeared to be one of the several surface dirt roads near the site.

As of 1956, the 240 acres belonged to Arlis C. Mattison, passing to Paul Kalmanovitz soon thereafter, then to S & P Company with no improvements (Los Angeles County Assessor 1956:21). Nothing is known about Arlis C. Mattison or the S & P Company. Paul Kalmanovitz was a Polish immigrant who was living in San Gabriel, California with his wife Lydia in 1940. He was 34 years old at the time, working as an executive at a financial institution. In 1956, he would have been 50 years old, perhaps purchasing the large parcel of land as an investment. At present, the property is privately owned but undeveloped and unoccupied.

Interpretations: While this investigation did not return positive results for subsurface cultural material, previous investigations did report surface cultural material. The locations of STP's for this investigation were placed at areas that have not been researched before. Based on the site's archaeological remains and on the site's documentary history, the features and artifacts apparently represent a short occupation by William and Olive Young during the 1920s. The structures probably were built during the five years that the Youngs were improving the property in order to patent the land, between 1915 and 1920. No distinct clearing at or near the site is apparent in any of the aerial photographs, though the area upon which the site stands is naturally more devoid of vegetation than areas to the west and east. But it seems unlikely that the Youngs pursued agriculture or stock-raising at the site. There are no fenced fields, corrals, or other evidence of such pursuits. If the large depression adjacent to Foundation 2 includes the remains of a well, then they may have had water at the site, but this is not known for certain. The occupation occurred at a relatively early date for the region, and was part of a homesteading effort that the Young family engaged in after their occupation in Los Angeles and before they settled in a house west of Palmdale. Once the homestead failed, they stayed in the area and moved to a house in Section 13, of T 6N, R14W, which was west of Palmdale. Few surface artifacts remain at the site, suggesting that the 1920s occupation was not intensive or long-lived. The site was apparently not used or occupied by any of the later owners.

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Historicaerials

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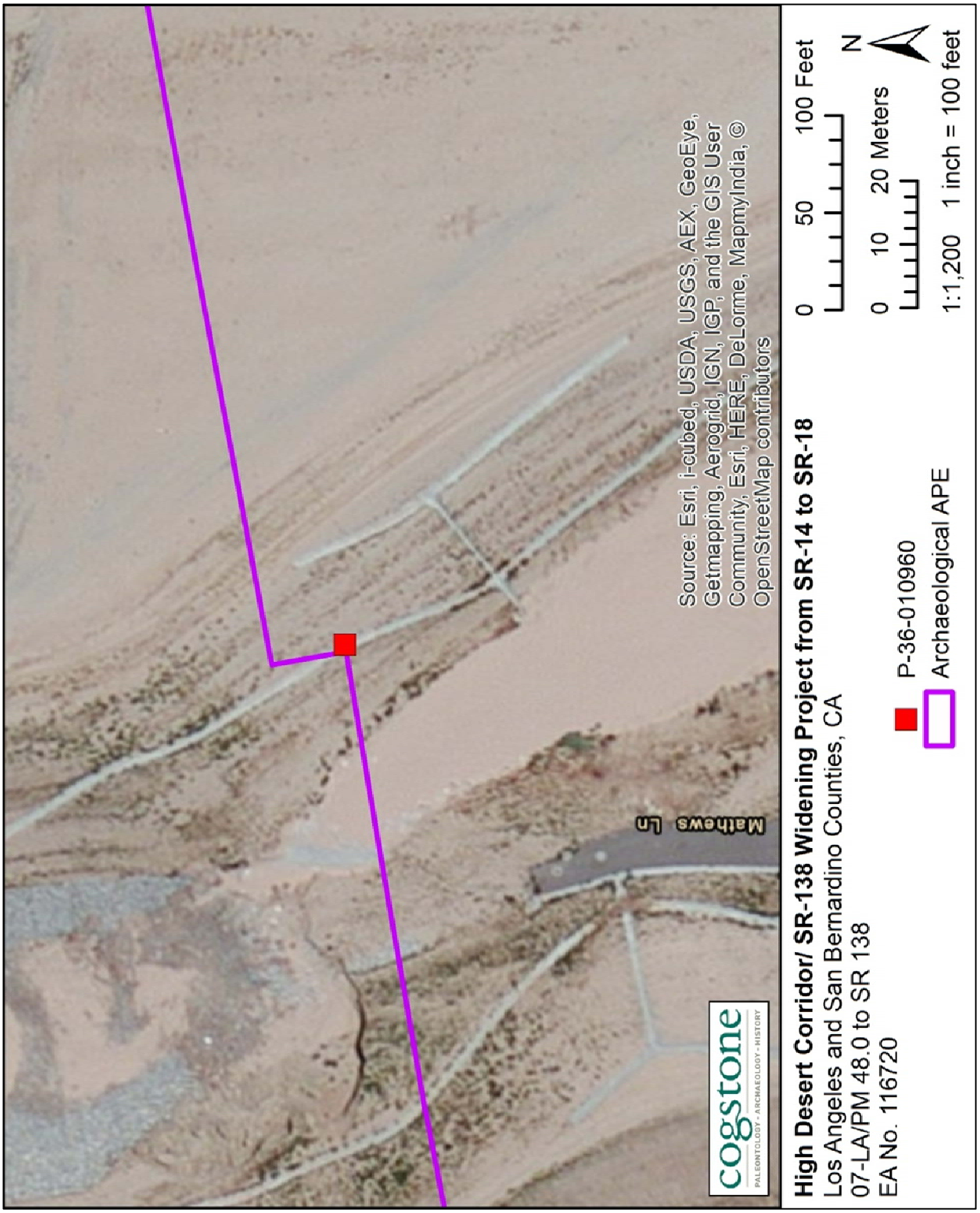
2014 General Land Office Records Patent Search. Accessed online at http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/results/ on July 24, 2014.

SKETCH MAP

Primary # P-36-010960 UPDATE
HRI#
Trinomial

Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D

Resource Name or #: P-36-010960 UPDATE
Date: 04/15/2015



This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone Resources Management, Inc. during the month of December 2014.

P-36-010960 was originally recorded in 2003 by Ballester and Eddy, from CRM Tech (CRM Tech 2003). It was described as the remnants of a concrete and cobblestone building measuring 30 ft north-south and 21 ft east-west. Segments of three walls are still present and envelop a concrete floor measuring 22 by 15 f t. A window is present in the wall on the southern side of the building, with two doors on the west side and one door on the east. A fragment of sun-colored amethyst glass, modern cans and debris were scattered along the building's northeast corner and the site's south border.

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Dustin Keeler returned to CA-SBR-10960H with three other archaeologists to excavate several Shovel Test Probes within the site's boundary. Keeler discovered at that time that the site had been destroyed. None of the previously recorded features or artifacts remained at the location. As a result, no STPs were dug. Photographs were taken to show the current status of the site.

Historic Information: Until 1921, this property, as part of 320 acres within Section 32, of T 6N, R 6W, belonged to the United States General Land Office (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2015). In 1921 the heirs of William J. Judd patented the 320 acres located within the north ½ of Section 32. They did this under the authority of the Desert Land Act of 1877 (19 Stat.377). They sold the portion of the property in which the site stood for less than a year, selling just under 40 acres to John L. and Zula M. Utterback (San Bernardino County Archives 1923:40). The Utterbacks had it for less than a year, then the property went to Sydney C. and G. Inez Ward. John L. Utterback and his wife Lula May Utterback were residing in Los Angeles, California in 1920 and he worked as a conductor for the street railway system (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920). By 1930, they had moved to Bloomington, in San Bernardino County, where they were raising poultry (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1930; 1940). John was 66 years old at this time. By 1940, they were back in the Los Angeles area, in Inglewood and he was working as a conductor again.

The Wards owned the property from 1920, per the Grant Deed, acquiring it from the Utterbacks at that time, which does not fit with the Bureau of Land Management records of 1921 for patenting to heirs of William J. Judd. The Wards owned the property until at least 1946 (San Bernardino County Archives 1946). Little else is known about Sidney and Nellie Ward, other than one snippet from a 1944 local newspaper, which may explain their end of ownership. The property owned by the Wards, on which the site stood, was condemned by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors in 1944 or 1945 for a right-of-way for the road to the new Victorville Army Air Field (*The San Bernardino County Sun* 1944:9). The road would be an access route connecting U.S. Highway 66 to the Air Field. It is not clear if the entire 39+ acres were condemned or only a portion of that close to the access road.

From 1947 to 2005, the owners of the property are not known. Perhaps, they were the maintainers of the new road – the County or the Army. From 2005 to the present, the City of Victorville was the owner of a 19.82 acre parcel that included site CA-SBR-10960H. Aerial photographs from 1953 to at least 2005 indicate that one or two small buildings stood at the site and taller and more dense vegetation than the surrounding area grew near the buildings (Historicaerials 2015). But it is unclear what their purpose may have been. The structures do not appear on any of the topographic maps for the site, from 1940 to present.

Interpretation: Because the site and its artifacts have been destroyed and removed, it is difficult to assess the age and use of the site. Quite possibly, the heirs of William Judd constructed the building in the late 1910s in order to patent the land. It may be that William Judd made the improvements for the patent, but died prior to obtaining the patent. Perhaps, this was a habitation site, occupied by Sydney and Inez Ward for several years. If not, then its function is simply not known. Buildings on the aerial photographs appear quite small, but the dimensions of the building remnants recorded in 2003 are sufficiently large for a cabin.

Recommendation: As the site has been obliterated, the site retains no integrity at all. It was a common site type in the region, exhibiting a low artifact density and one structural feature. A brief history of the site's property owners and uses has been provided in the Historic Information section. This research has failed to demonstrate that the site was associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) or that it was associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B). The site was not an exceptional example of a type, or of any kind of master workmanship and did not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has been lost due to its destruction prior to subsurface testing and more complete recording. The site retains no integrity of location, materials, workmanship, design, feeling, location, or setting. The site no longer exists and is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Report Citation: Cogstone. 2015. "*Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720*"

Photographs:

Site CA-SBR-10960, destroyed foundation, view to the northwest, 12/18/2014

Site CA-SBR-10960, destroyed foundation site, view to west, 12/18/2014

Site CA-SBR-10960, destroyed foundation site, view to east, 12/18/2014

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1930 *1930 United States Federal Census*, from online database maintained by Ancestry.com, of Provo, UT, accessed on March 19, 2015. Original data from Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Records of the Bureau of the Census, National Archives and Records Administration, 1930, Washington, D. C.

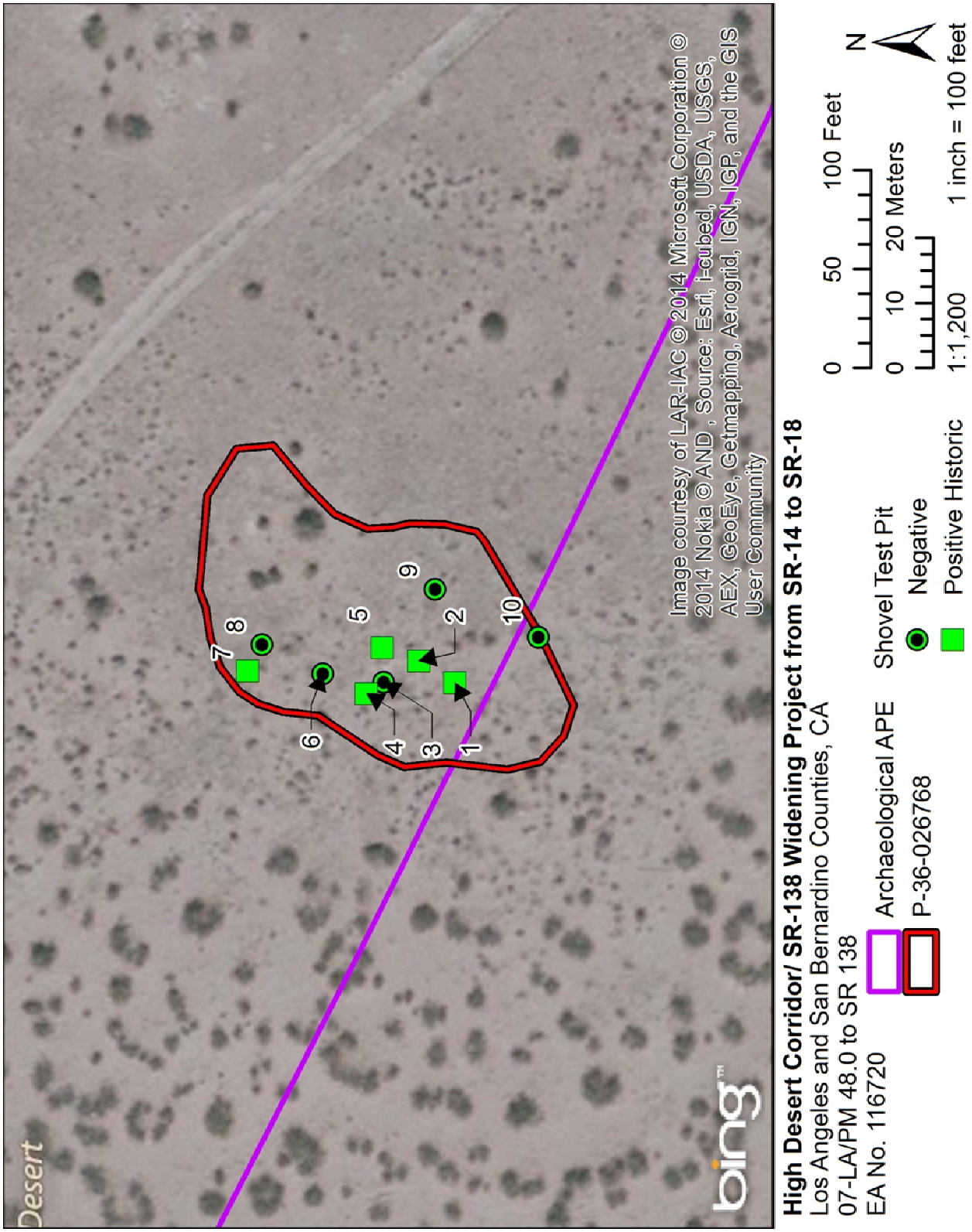
1940 *1940 United States Federal Census*, from online database maintained by Ancestry.com, of Provo, UT, accessed on March 19, 2015. Original data from Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Bureau of the Census, National Archives and Records Administration, 1940, Washington, D. C.

SKETCH MAP

Primary # P-36-026768 UPDATE
HRI#
Trinomial CA-SBR-16915H
Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-16915H UPDATE

Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D

Date: 01/21/2015



This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone Resources Management, Inc. during the months of December 2014 and February, 2015.

P-36-026768 was originally recorded in 2011 by K. Chmiel et al. from ICF International (ICF Jones & Stokes 2013). It was described as the remnants of a foundation and an associated debris scatter, with approximately 25 cans of hole-in-top, hole-in-cap, and condensed milk type, and one piece of sun-colored amethyst glass. The site measured 215 ft long (E-W) by 120 ft wide (N-S). The site has not changed significantly since 2011.

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Dustin Keeler returned to P-36-026768 with three other archaeologists and placed ten Shovel Test Probes in the ground within the site's boundary. Below are the results of that investigation. Additional observations made on February 2, 2015 by Lynn Furnis are included below the STP descriptions.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 65 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of reddish-brown (2.5Y 4/3) moist, loose silty-sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of reddish-brown (2.5Y 4/3) moist, loose silty-sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 20cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of reddish-brown (2.5Y 4/3) moist, loose fine silt. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) moist, silty-fine sand. Level 1 (0-20): yielded one small piece of pale green window glass. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellow brown (10YR 4/4) very fine silty sand. Level 1 (0-20): yielded two ferrous metal wire nails and one small bucket fragment. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellow brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand with fine gravel inclusions. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 7, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 65cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) moist, loose fine silty sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 8, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) moist, loose fine silt. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 9, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) moist, loose fine silty sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 10, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to sterile environment. Soils sediments consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) moist, loose fine silty sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Following the excavation of STPs, Historical Archaeologist Lynn Furnis returned to CA-SBR-16915H on February 02, 2015, to gather additional information about the site, including to record additional artifacts. Her data comprises the remainder of this update.

Description: This historic-age cabin and debris site stands within a large rectangular cleared area. The remnant cabin foundation walls are oriented true north-south, east-west. They are composed of large cobbles held together with concrete. The cobbles are of granitic, quartz, and other stone, which are sub-rounded to rounded (water worn) in shape. They are 4 to 14 inches in diameter. Thin milled wood remnants are scattered on the ground, near the foundation, as well as some within the depression where the building once stood.

As noted in the original site form, a debris scatter is located north of the foundation, some 52 ft to the north. Artifacts noted in this scatter that were not previously described are described below, in section A.5.

Cultural Constituents: Some of the artifacts within the debris cluster north of the cabin foundation include diagnostic artifacts that are datable. These include a hole-in-top (or vent hole) evaporated milk can, a hole-in-cap evaporated milk can, a lard or preserves can, and several tall, cylindrical cans with threaded necks. The hole-in-top evaporated milk can measures 2.94 inches in diameter and 4.38 inches tall, which dates to 1915-1930, according to Don Simonis (Simonis 1997:1). The hole-in-cap evaporated milk can is a "baby" size, being 2.5 inches in diameter and tall. It has lapped end seams and a soldered cap on the top end. The cap is 0.88 inches in diameter. This can dates between 1903 and 1914 (Simonis 1997:1). The tall narrow cans with externally threaded openings are made of steel and are 3 inches in diameter, 9 inches tall, with threaded openings that are 1.62 inches in diameter and 0.50 inch tall. These last cans are as yet unidentified as to contents. They have lapped side and end seams, suggesting they held a dry food or other substance and may date between ca. 1900 and 1935 (Rock 1984:102-105). Based on the overlapping evaporated milk can date ranges, the artifacts suggest the site was occupied between ca. 1910 and 1920.

Historic Information: Based on the history of the site, as presented in the original 2011 site form, and as researched in 2015, it is known that a black man – James R. T. Jones – patented 160 acres in 1913 under transfer authority 3 Stat.566, which authorized public lands to be sold at auction, with the stipulations that the buyers had to live on the property and make improvements or grow crops for at least five years in order to patent the land (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2014). It is clear that at site CA-SBR-16915H someone went to the trouble to clear a large, rectangular piece of land, estimated as 750 by 550 ft in size (9.50 acres). Since Mr. Jones did successfully obtain a patent on the land, presumably he is the one who made the clearing. The cabin stood at the southwest corner of this rectangle, where one assumes he attempted to grow crops of some kind. Also, the small building, thought to have been a cabin, was built at the same time in order to prove up. To acquire the patent in 1913, Jones would have had to improve the property within the preceding five years, meaning he would have occupied the site intermittently at least from as early as 1908.

Jones owned the property until at least 1922 (San Bernardino County Archives 1924:6). Between 1946 and 1951, and possibly before that, Nettie Clair owned the 160 acres, but it is not known if she lived at the cabin, nor who owned the property between 1922 and 1946 (San Bernardino County Archives 1951:7). Mrs. Clair was listed in the Register of Voters for Los Angeles County in 1922, 1928, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1944, and in 1946 (Los Angeles County Register 1922:873; 1928:8; 1934:703;1936:946; 1938:551; 1944:1022; 1946:560). The entries there provide some information about her life. From 1922 through 1934, she was married to Charles L. Clair who worked as a teamster in 1922 and as a plasterer in 1928. They lived at 202 N. Main Street in Los Angeles. Mrs. Nettie Nova Clair was listed sometimes as a housewife, at other times as a housekeeper. From 1936 through 1948, she was listed at the same address but as the only voter. Apparently, Charles had passed away or had left her. She voted Republican each year. Perhaps Nettie was the sister or daughter of James R. T. Jones. She acquired the site CA-SBR-16915H property by 1946, after she was on her own in Los Angeles. Since she had lived at the same house in Los Angeles for more than 20 years and was still living there in 1946, it is unlikely that she lived on the property after that. She could have used it as a weekend cabin, however.

Nothing more is known of the property ownership or use until 1974, when David and Rose Lee owned it from 1974 until 2003, at which time it became part of that family's trust, where it remains to the present (San Bernardino County Assessor 2014).

Interpretations:
The small building, thought to have been a cabin, was presumably built during the five-year period of proving up. To acquire the patent in 1913, Jones would have had to improve the property, meaning he would have occupied the site intermittently at least from as early as 1908. The datable artifacts from the associated debris scatter fit well with this scenario. Since later artifacts have not been identified at the site, and the artifacts that are present are few in number, it is suggested that the site was not occupied for very long. Alternatively, household debris, if there was much, may have been deposited elsewhere on the property at an as yet undiscovered location. The site as a whole does not appear to have been intensively occupied or used, either for habitation or for agriculture. It does not appear to have had modern occupation or use.

Recommendation: The site is unusual because it was homesteaded and developed by a black man in the early 1900s. The type of site is not unusual for the area, as many small to medium size residences and agricultural sites were homesteaded in Victor Valley and Antelope Valley at this time. The potential for subsurface cultural material is limited as it is located on disturbed soils, due to wind erosion, casual artifact collectors, and off-road traffic. A detailed history of the site's property owners and uses is provided above, in the Historic Information section. This research has demonstrated that the site is not associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) and that it is not associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B). The site is not an exceptional example of a type, or of any kind of master workmanship and does not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site was established by an African-American man during a time when that was rare in the area. The site reflects attributes specifically affiliated with Mr. Jones in construction and siting of the cabin. These elements have been sufficiently captured through recording of the site and its features. The site retains its integrity of location, material, and setting, but no longer possesses its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, or association. CA-SBR-16915H is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to its lack of significance and a lack of integrity.

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Photographs:

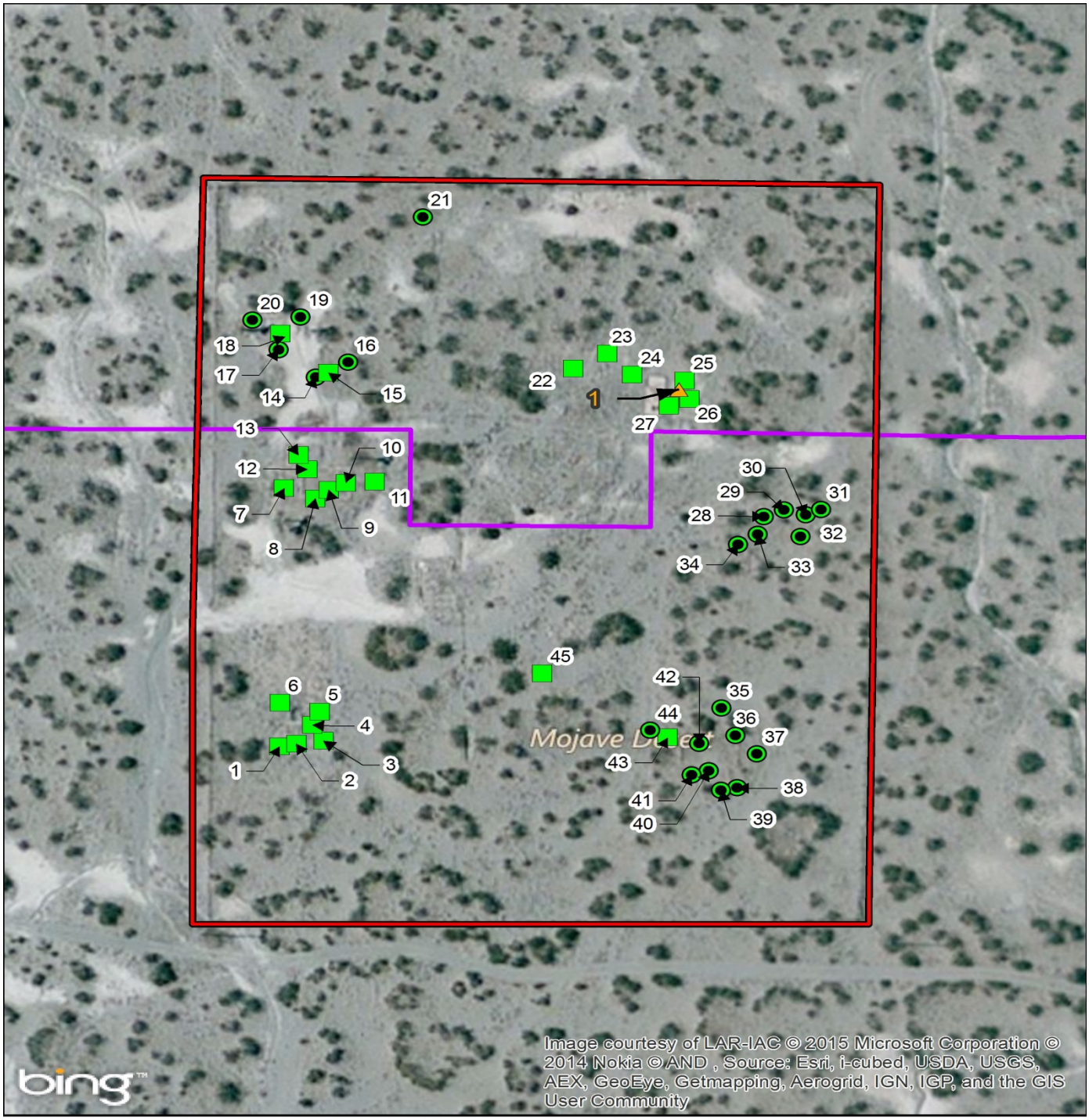
Site CA-SBR-16915H building foundation, close-up of cobbles and concrete on south wall, view to northeast, Feb. 2, 2015, frame 2015-LF-02-02.40.

Site CA-SBR-16915H wood scatter near cabin and large, cleared field, view to south-southeast, Feb. 2, 2015, frame 2015-LF-02-02.38

Site CA-SBR-16915H. Tall can with threaded neck, view aerial, frame 2015-LF-0202.41.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	Primary # P-36-026769 UPDATE HRI# Trinomial CA-SBR-16916/H UPDATE

Page 1 **of** 11 **Resource Name or #:** CA-SBR-16916/H UPDATE
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D **Date:** 01/21/2015



High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-36-026769
Archaeological APE
Surface Artifact

Shovel Test Pits:
Negative
Positive Historic

0 50 100 Feet
0 10 20 Meters
1:1,200 1 inch = 100 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December 2014.

P-36-026769 was originally recorded in 2013 by R. Hoffman (ICF International) and described as a historic period habitation measuring 140 feet by 150 feet, and containing four concrete pads, a concrete walkway, and refuse scatter. Site was reported as in poor condition.

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Dustin Keeler, PhD RPA returned to P-36-026769 with five other archaeologists and placed 45 Shovel Test Probes into the ground within the sites boundary. Below are the results of that investigation.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) moist silty sand with fine gravel inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; 12 pale green window glass fragments, one roofing nail, and two wire box nails. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) moist silty sand with fine gravel inclusions. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) silty sand with loose gravel inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; one greenish-gray mortar fragment, one finishing nail, one roofing nail, and one box nail. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) moist silty sand with loose gravel inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; five pale green window glass fragments and one brown glass bottle fragment. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark olive-gray (5Y 3/2) silty sand. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; two box nails, one sheet metal fragment, one unglazed terra cotta tile fragment, one metal key wind strip from a can, one colorless bottle glass fragment, and one pale aqua window glass fragment. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include; one metal key. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of very dark gray (5Y 3/1) moist silty sand. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; two metal roofing nails and one pale green window glass fragment. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include; one colorless glass bottle fragment. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 7, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of very dark gray (5Y 3/1) damp silty sand. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; one metal nail and one shard of brown glass bottle. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 8, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist silty sand with gravel inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; one pale green window glass fragment, one brass nail, and one 22-Long caliber cartridge casing. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include; two brass 22-caliber cartridge casings. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 9, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist clay-sand. Level 1 (0-20); Artifacts collected include; one roofing nail, five colorless window glass fragments, one pale green bottle glass fragment, and one mammal long bone fragment. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include; one pale green window glass fragment and one colorless glass fragment. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 10, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) wet fine sand with medium to coarse gravel inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; four metal nails. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 11, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) wet fine sand. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; one nail, four colorless bottle glass shards, one brown bottle glass shard, one 22-caliber cartridge casing, and one butchered mammal long bone. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include; one fence staple and a nail. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 12, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of gray (10YR 5/1) moist sandy silt with medium gravel inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; two colorless bottle glass shards, one blue glazed stoneware tile fragment, and one 22 Long caliber casing. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 13, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of gray (10YR 5/1) moist sandy silt with fine gravel inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include; one metal nail. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 14, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/2) moist silty sand with gravel inclusions. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 15, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of olive (5Y 5/3) moist silty sand. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; one coat hanger. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 16, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of olive gray (5Y 5/2) silty sand with gravel inclusions. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 17, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of gray (5Y 5/1) silty loam with gravel inclusions. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 18, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) moist silty sand with cobble inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; four pale green glass fragments, three metal nails, one 22 Long caliber cartridge, and one aluminum piece riveted to an iron bracket and small screw. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include; one colorless glass fragment. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 19, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of olive gray (5Y 4/2) moist silty sand with coarse gravel, pebble, and cobble inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; one red brick fragment, one roofing nail, one box nail, and one brass 22 Long caliber cartridge casing. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include; one metal box nail. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 20, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of olive gray (5Y 4/2) medium sand with gravel inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; two nails. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 21, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) wet silty fine sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 22, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of olive brown (5Y 5/2) silty loam with clay mottles. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; six small square stoneware tiles, two nails, and one metal wood screw. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 23, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of olive gray (5Y 4/2) silty-sand with cobble inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; two common nails. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 24, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of olive (5Y 5/3) silty-sand. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; several tar paper remnants (not collected), 11 pale green glass fragments, one colorless glass shard, one colorless glass body shard, one pale green glass fragment, one colorless, ribbed glass shard, one finishing nail, five common nails, and one roofing nail. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 25, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) silty-sand with small pebble inclusions. Layer 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; nine pale green glass shards, two colorless glass bottle fragments, one porcelain toilet fragment, three small tiles, one black glazed stoneware, and eight nails. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include; one colorless glass shard, nine pale green glass shards, one complete brown glass Lucky Lager beer bottle, one red terra cotta tile, one black stoneware tile, one colorless glass jar shard, one metal sanitary can lid, two 22 Long caliber cartridge casings, five common nails, one roofing nail, and one porcelain sink fragment. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 26, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) silty-sand with fine to medium gravel inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; eight colorless glass bottle body fragments, six pale aqua glass shards, two stoneware tiles, one window screen fragment, and nails. Level 2 (20-40): This level returned negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 3 (40-60): Artifacts collected include; one colorless glass shard. Level 4 (60-80): Artifacts collected include; one colorless glass shard. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 27, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) silty sand. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; five pale green glass shards, one gray speckled stoneware tile, one green glass fragment, two roofing nails, one common nail, one metal wire fragment, and two 22 Long caliber cartridge casings. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include; two pale green glass shards. Level 3 (40-60): Artifacts collected include; one colorless glass shard. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 28, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) silty-sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 29, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 30, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 31, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cm due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silts and clay with small pebble inclusions. All levels returned of negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 32, measured 35cm in diameter and long and terminated at 50cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/2) fine silty sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 33, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 34, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; one red brick fragment, one sanitary can end fragment, one leather shoe upper piece, and one metal bolt. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include; one pale green glass fragment. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 35, measured 35 cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) silty sand in 0-20 cm bs, transitioning to gray (5Y 5/1), then to gray (5Y 6/1) with medium gravels in lower levels. No other cultural material was encountered in any of the three levels. This STP was located just north of Foundation 8.

Shovel Test Probe No. 36, measured 35 cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) silty sand from 0-20 cm bs, with one coarse cobble in the west unit wall. Sediments transitioned to gray (5Y 5/1), then to gray (5Y 6/1) with medium gravels in lower levels There was coarse cement in the 0-20 cm level, as well as very little in the 20-40 cm level. The STP was located one meter east of a building footing. All excavated levels returned results of negative for intact sub-surface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 37, measured 35 cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) silty sand with medium gravel inclusions. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 38, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 70cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) silty sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 39, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 65cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) silty sand with medium gravel inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; one wire box nail. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 40 measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) silty sand with medium gravel inclusions. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 41 measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) silty sand with medium gravel inclusions. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 42 measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) silty sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 43 measured 35 cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist silty sand with small pebble inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; one red clay brick fragment and one 22-caliber brass cartridge casing. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 44 measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 40cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist silty sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 45 measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 55cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand with medium-size pebble inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; eight wire box nails, two wire common nails, one corrugated wood staple, and one window screen fragment. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include; one ceramic lug, one brown glass shard, three colorless glass container fragments, and the base from a colorless glass Best Foods mayonnaise jar. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Recommendation: This is a large site, which is unusual for the area and time period, with a potential for subsurface cultural material. This is a mid-twentieth century residential and possibly agricultural site. Despite its size and relatively long occupation, there are surprisingly few artifacts at the site, suggesting most have been salvaged, blown away, or washed away by flooding. The limited history of the site's property owners and uses is provided below, in the Historic Information section. This research has demonstrated that the site is not associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) and that it is not associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B). The site is not an exceptional example of a type, or of any kind of master workmanship and does not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site retains its integrity of location and setting, but no longer possesses its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, or association, and therefore CA-SBR-16916/H is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Additional comments from Lynn Furnis, Cogstone Historical Archaeologist.

Description: This large historic-age homestead site stands within a large rectangular cleared and fenced area, measuring 500 by 370 ft. Known as the Engelbrecht Place from USGS topographic maps from the 1940s to the 1960s, the site is an extensive compound with building foundations, roads, debris scatters, domestic tree enclosures, a well, a pump house, and sturdy, probably modern fence around the entire site, except for an open area on the west flank. The land was patented in 1923 by Arthur V. Eyraud (BLM 2014). No cleared fields or pastures are evident adjacent to the site.

A striking feature about the site is its strict conformance to north-south orientation. The fenced parcel is oriented north-south, and virtually all of the eight recorded building foundations are also oriented north-south. The access road at present and in the past is from the west, and it enters the property just south of the center of its west flank. The fence is open at this point.

Most of the foundations are of similar construction and suggest that their superstructures were not massive in build. Nearly all eight foundations are of board-formed concrete with metal bolts embedded. A few (Foundations 6a and 6b) have more substantial construction that includes thick metal straps at each corner, each strap having four heavy round head bolts and nuts attached. Also there are square concrete slabs at the corners of Foundation 6b.

What were previously described as animal pens appear to actually be small chicken wire and wood post enclosures around planted, presumably domestic trees or shrubs. They are 3 ft by 2.5 ft in size. The plants they were meant to protect are long since gone. One such enclosure is located just south of Foundation 7, and the other is approximately 20 ft south of Foundation 6.

Many of the site's buildings do not provide many clues as to their functions. The majority of surface artifacts and excavated artifacts relate to structural materials (bricks, interior, decorative tiles, window glass, window screen) and hardware, such as wire box and common nails. Small glass bottle and jar fragments were observed on the ground surface and within STPs, but not in large quantities. No animal corrals, farm machinery, automobile parts, horse shoes, tools or other large or specific-purpose artifacts were observed.

Features:

Foundation 1: The concrete foundations here are solid concrete and do not have cobble inclusions. Also, a few red standard size bricks lay inside the southern room, near the south wall. The function of the building that once stood here is unknown.

Foundation 2: In 2012, there were an estimated 40 cans scattered around this foundation, as well as sun-colored amethyst glass and wood fragments. As of early 2015, no cans were present at all. Other artifacts, however, were noted, such as window glass, a fragment of marble slab, black glazed corner tiles, and window screen that were not previously mentioned. Its construction of corrugated metal and wood walls, and its narrow rectangular shape, suggests this building may have served as an animal shelter or small shed.

Foundation 3: This feature appears to represent four rooms as opposed to the three previously observed. Room 1 measures 20 by 20 ft with board formed concrete walls, with metal bolts embedded and upright. Rooms 2 and 3 are as described previously, but the fourth room, Room 4 stands at one end of Room 1. It has concrete foundation devoid of bolts. It is approximately 6 ft (E-W) by 20 ft (N-S). Also, Room 1 has some red bricks in its southeast corner; Room 2 has many standard red bricks in a pile on its interior floor. Foundation 3 represents a more substantial building, based on its stout concrete foundation. But its purpose is not known.

Foundation 4: This structure appears to be utilitarian in design and is situated adjacent to a brick-lined well. Its concrete walls include cobble inclusions, except in the small west addition, which has no cobbles in its walls. A brick pile lies to the south of the building. Composition rolled roofing material lies within the depression around the well, along with other artifacts previously described. Perhaps the building served as a well house or as a small storage shed.

Foundation 5: The structure measures 30 by 20 ft in size, consisting of two rooms. The northernmost is 25 ft long (N-S) by 20 ft wide, with a southern room being 5 ft wide (N-S) and 20 ft long (E-W). All the walls have embedded bolts, and a small concrete block within it is fitted with motor mounts. Apparently, some sort of machinery was set in this room and operated. This building is closest to and faces the entrance road into the compound, coming from the west. It is also adjacent to a north-south alignment of some kind, located within 10 ft of the building's east wall. The alignment at present is a shallow, rounded, narrow depression, possibly an old fence line or a large pipe line location. The alignment extends for approximately 200 ft across the site. It is visible on the ground and on present-day aerial photographs.

Foundation 6: Foundation 6 consists of two adjacent foundations, the western one designated Foundation 6a and the eastern one Foundation 6b for our purposes. Foundation 6a has two machine mounts within it and has two thick (0.25-inch) iron straps at each of the southwest and southeast corners. Foundation 6b has the same heavy straps at each corner, as well as a square concrete slab at each corner in which the straps are set. A board lies nearby, to the east. Both foundations suggest the buildings were utilitarian in function. A thick deposit of decorative glazed and unglazed tiles of different colors, sizes, and shapes is scattered inside Foundation 6b, as well as within a depression just north of the foundations. A toilet top fragment, window glass, and steel beer cans with church-key openings also are scattered within the depression. One possible use for the rooms is toilet and shower/bath rooms.

Foundation 7: This foundation's walls include cobbles within the concrete and bolts. The upright bolts measure 3.5 to 4 inches tall, above the concrete. An unnamed artifact scatter lies southwest of the foundation.

Foundation 8: This foundation has the most complex plan and has wood boards bolted onto the top face of each concrete sill. It is thought to have been the main house when the compound was first established.

Road A (not previously identified or described): This is the dirt entrance road that accesses the site from the west. It is west-trending, with a branch that forks to the south just west of the site boundary fence. Within the site, it seems to extend as far east as Foundation 5, but possibly extended further east. It is approximately 12-15 ft wide and is devoid of vegetation. According to aerial photographs and old topographic maps, this road extended west from the homestead site for approximately 200 ft before splitting into a southwest-trending road and an northwest-trending road, both of which then merged into a more major north-northeast trending road that led to Black Mountain.

Road B (not previously identified or described): This is a dirt on-site road or drive that somewhat encircles the site, intersecting Road A some 30 ft to the west of Foundation 5 and extending to the north and south from there, then circling to the east, to the south of Foundation 8, where it then turns to the north, to the east of Foundation 8. It is unclear how far north it continued along the east side of the site, but on the west it extended to at least the north end of Foundation 3, and east of it, where it either turned to the east or intersected a separate east-west, more narrow drive, leading to Foundation 6.

Cultural Constituents: Trash Scatter 3 includes many glazed and unglazed ceramic tiles and tile fragments, a fragment of cobalt blue Willow ware plate, white improved earthenware plate and bowl fragments, as well as artifacts described by ICF. It is located next to Foundation 6b. Its preponderance of kitchen-related artifacts suggests that perhaps the Foundation 6 buildings, or one of them, served as a summer kitchen, or perhaps household good storage, though the buildings themselves do not suggest this.

Trash Scatter 5 includes a number of datable artifacts, including aluminum and steel beverage cans with aluminum pull tabs (1960s), a Fiesta-style ceramic vessel base, with printed "MADE IN JAPAN" mark (1950s to present), a "Hires Root Beer" bottle body with painted label (mid- to late-1900s), a hole-in-top (vent hole) evaporated milk can measuring 3 inches in diameter and 3.88 inches in height (1917-1929) per Simonis (1997), as well as thick window glass fragments, milk glass jars (post-1890), fused glass, glazed tiles, a rectangular meat can, glass drinking glasses (one colorless, one red), large brown glass bottles with stippled bases and the Anchor-Hocking mark (letter H over an illustrated anchor) dating between 1937 and present (Whitten 2005:4). Other artifacts observed include thin leather garment fragments, a lead wine bottle cap, and large chunks of concrete with pebble inclusions, possibly representing remnants of an incinerator.

Other resources observed that are of interest include remnants of a wood picket fence adjacent to Road B, to the east of the road and east of Foundation 4.

Historical Information: Based on the history of the site, as presented in the original 2011 site form, it is known that one Arthur V. Eyraud patented 320 acres in 1923 under transfer authority 12 Stat.392, May 20, 1862 Homestead Entry Original, for a nominal filing fee, and then had to occupy the land and plant and grow crops or otherwise make improvements for at least five years before acquiring the land. He would have had to start the process in 1918 in order to receive the land by 1923. By 1930, he and his family were living in Antelope, California, according to the 1930 US Federal Census, which presumably was an area close to this property, if not the area itself at the time (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1930). The property is within Antelope Valley. By 1937, the site was known as the Engelbrecht Place, labeled as such on the 1937 USGS topographic map, showing three buildings in a triangular pattern, centered just east of the access road, Road A as identified above. The same configuration appeared on the 1948 USGS map, but by 1957, the USGS topographic map showed three buildings in a different configuration. Aerial photographs as early as 1954 indicate that five of the eight recorded structures were standing. Significantly, the Foundations 2, 7, and 8 structures were gone by that time. According to San Bernardino County Assessor's records, one Elsie Engelbrecht owned 40 acres within the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 29 from at least 1946 to 1951. Since the Engelbrecht name is on topographic maps as early as 1937, that family must have owned or leased the property by then. The ownership record is not known for the period between 1951 and 1994.

Interpretations: This testing investigation returned positive results for surface and subsurface cultural material. The locations of this investigation were placed at areas that have not been researched before. Based on this study and previous studies the designation of a historic period habitation is supported by the artifacts assemblage and our knowledge of historic communities of the region.

The recovered artifacts suggest the site was inhabited from the early to mid-1900s. The only nail types recovered were all wire drawn box and common types, dating from 1883 to the present (Adams 2002). Artifacts with more constricted date ranges, such as the evaporated milk can, beer pull-top can, Fiesta-type ceramic vessel, and Hazel Atlas bottle mark affirm this early- to mid- twentieth century period of occupation. These fit well with the information provided by historical documents of ownership and historical maps.

One assumes that the purpose of the homestead was to conduct farming or ranching on the land. There was a large, cleared rectangle of land located within the SW ¼ of Section 29 by 1954 that could have belonged to the Eyrauds and later to the Engelbrechts, but there is no cleared land today, located within the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 29. So it is not certain that the Engelbrechts were farming on their property. If not, then perhaps they were simply living there and working elsewhere, or were working at the site. They may have had a workshop of some sort at the site. It is possible they were raising livestock; the site resources, however, do not strongly suggest ranching or farming activities. There are no nearby extant corrals, loading chutes, or other animal-related large features. They do suggest habitation and possibly workshop/machine use of some kind.

Aerial photographs from the 1950s to the present clearly show that the homestead stood within an ephemeral, unnamed drainage area, with the more major arm oriented north-south and located on the east edge of the site. A lesser arm is just to the west of the site. Some clumps of creosote bushes on the site stand on major mounds, which apparently represent original ground surface with topsoil around it deflated or washed away. Major floods came through the Victorville area in 1889 and in 1938. It is possible that Buildings 7 and 8, both located on the east edge of the property, were destroyed during the 1938 flood, as they were closest to the larger drainage. At least Foundations 3, 4, and 5 have stood since at least 1937, if those are the three represented on the earlier topographic maps. Since nearly all of the eight foundations were constructed in a similar manner, presumably they were all constructed within a few years of each other.

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Photographs:

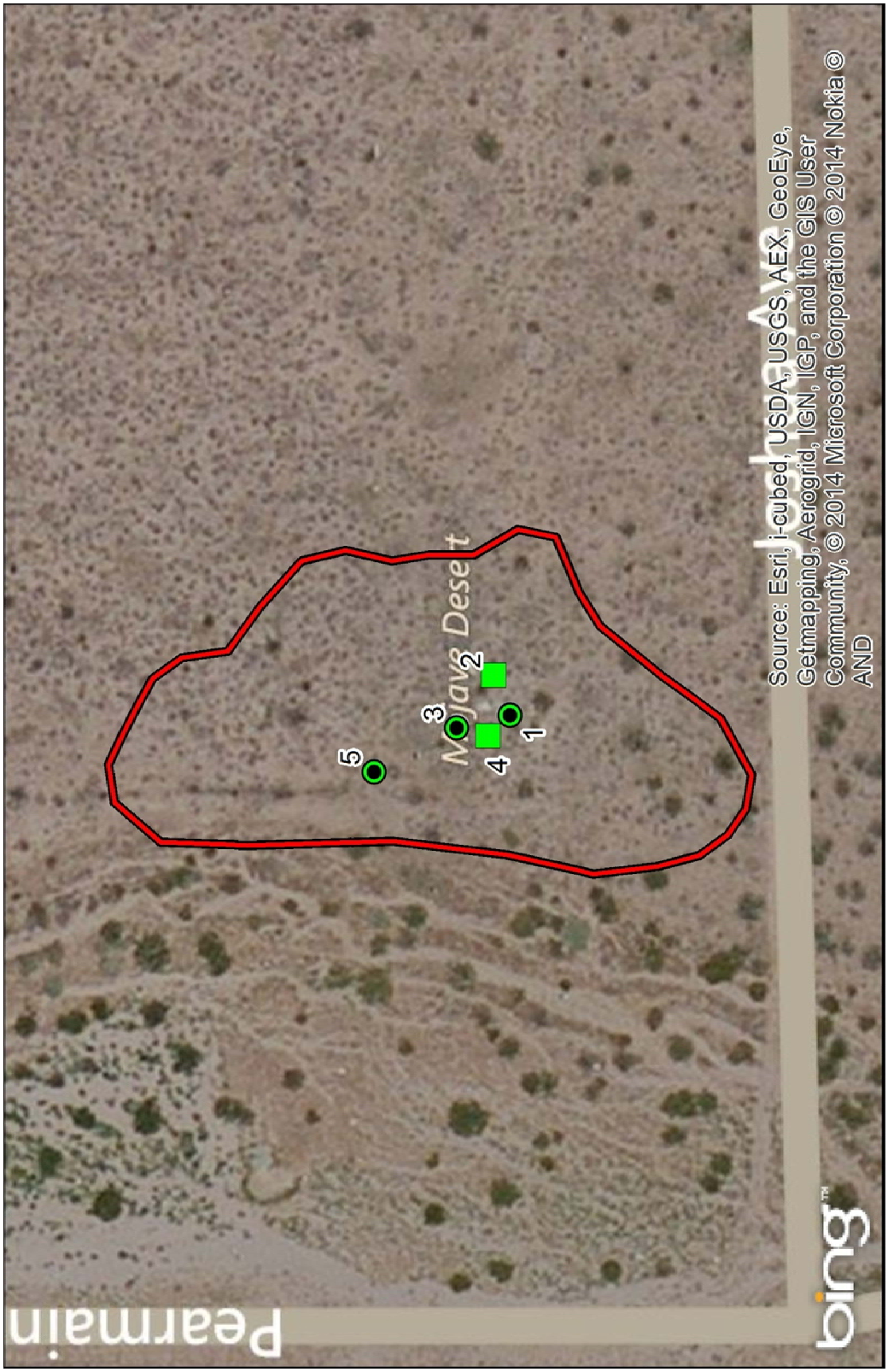
Site CA-SBR-16916H building Foundation 6b, close-up of metal strap and concrete pad at southeast corner, view to north, Feb. 3, 2015, frame 2015-LF-02-03.02.

Site CA-SBR-16916H close-up of ceramic tiles cluster, Feb. 3, 2015, aerial view, frame 2015-LF-02-03.06,

Site CA-SBR-16916H. Road A, access road into homestead, view to west, February 3, 2015, frame 2015-LF-0202.41.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	**Primary #** P-36-026772 UPDATE **HRI#** **Trinomial** CA-SBR-16918/H

Page 1 **of** 3 **Resource Name or #:** CA-SBR-16918/ UPDATE
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler **Date:** 01/21/2015



High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-36-026772
Archaeological APE
Shovel Test Pit
Negative
Positive Historic

0 50 100 Feet
0 10 20 Meters
1:1,200 1 inch = 100 feet
N

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December 2014.

CA-SBR-16918/H was originally recorded in 2012 by Chmiel et al (ICF International) and described as the remnants of three foundations related to water irrigation, with a scatter of early- to mid-twentieth century domestic artifacts. The site was reported as in poor condition.

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Dustin Keeler, PhD RPA returned to CA-SBR-16918 with five other archaeologists and placed 5 Shovel Test Probes into the ground within the sites boundary. Below are the results of that investigation. Following the STP discussion, Lynn Furnis has additional comments regarding the history and interpretation of the site.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) moist silty sand. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 70cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) moist silty sand with fine gravel inclusions. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 90cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-red (5YR 5/6) silty sand with loose gravel inclusions. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 100cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of brown (7.5YR 5/4) moist silty sand with loose gravel inclusions. Level 1 (0-20): Artifacts collected include; three colorless glass fragments and one nail. All levels below returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 35cm in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to no contact with subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of yellowish-red (5YR 5/6) silty sand with small sized pebble inclusions. All levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Recommendation: This is a common site type in the region lacking diversity, density, and distribution, with no potential for common subsurface cultural material. A history of the site is provided below. This research has demonstrated that the site is not associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) and that it is not associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B), though for a period of time the property was owned by Nick and Abigail Notterman, who were prominent local citizens. The site is not an exceptional example of a quarry or of any kind of master workmanship and therefore does not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site retains its integrity of location, but no longer possesses its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, setting, or association. It is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Historical Information: The history of this site begins in 1920, at which time William A. Martin patented 80 acres consisting of the north ½ of the northeast ¼ of Section 33 in T 6N, R 5W (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2014). He obtained the patent under the authority of the 1877 Desert Land Act (19 Stat.377). This act required applicants to bring at least 20 acres under cultivation each of the second and third years (Lyman 2000:48). This William Martin presumably is the same William A. Martin who lived in Victor (Victorville) from at least 1920 through 1930 with his wife Zena and four children (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920, 1930). He was 47 in 1920, at the time he patented the 80 acres. His occupation was automobile machinist in 1920; he was the head electrician for the power company in 1930. Zena worked as a grocery store clerk in 1930, in Victor, California. Martin retained the property until at least 1922 (San Bernardino County Archives 1924:20). It is unknown Martin used the property in any way. Presumably, he had to make some improvements on in prior to 1920 in order to patent the land. The Adelanto area was known in the 1920s for poultry production. It may be that Martin tried to grow or raise something on the land.

By 1946, Nick L. and Abigail V. Notterman had acquired the 80 acres, including the archaeological site area CA-SBR-16918/H. They owned it until at least 1951, but probably for some years after that (San Bernardino County Archives 1951:5). The Nottermans were prominent citizens in the Victorville and Adelanto communities for much of the twentieth century. Nick's family had come from Kansas but had settled in Oro Grande prior to 1930, establishing and working their own farm (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1930). Nick was 36 years old in 1930. By 1940, he had married Abigail Thomas and they were living in South Pasadena, where he worked as an apartment or hotel manager and Abigail taught public school (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1940). By the late 1940s, they were living in the area again. In the 1960s, they were very active in the Adelanto community and in the Catholic Church – Christ the Good Shepherd (Burns 2003:1-2, 6). They donated two acres of land for the church site and offered for sale another 40 acres of land, the proceeds from which they donated for the church construction. Notterman Hall, in the church complex, is dedicated to them for their generosity. Nick died in 1964, but Abigail lived to be 100 years old, passing away in 1996 (State of California 2014). Both of them worked as real estate agents during the 1940s, and probably until Nick's death. Abigail continued to serve as a real estate broker from 1969 until the 1980s at least (License Direct 2015). Quite possibly, the property within Section 33 was land that they acquired for later sale, for investment or business purposes. It is doubtful they ever occupied the property. A string of later owners is documented from 1977 through the present, with their use of the property unknown.

Interpretation: This investigation returned limited positive results for subsurface cultural material. The location of this investigation was placed at areas that have not been researched before and could be outside of any habitation area. The historic research gathered about this site suggests that the property has been in the possession of one homesteader, later of real estate agents, followed by others with unknown purposes. It is likely that William A. Martin constructed the three concrete foundations that currently exist on the site, probably using them for irrigation of cultivated crops or orchards, as required for the patent. Later owners or tenants may have continued to use the developed water orchards, crops, or for poultry-raising, though there is no physical evidence of poultry-raising at the site. The historic artifacts on the site are from the early- to mid-twentieth century and suggest that this was the primary time that the site was used. It is not clear if the site was ever inhabited as a residence.

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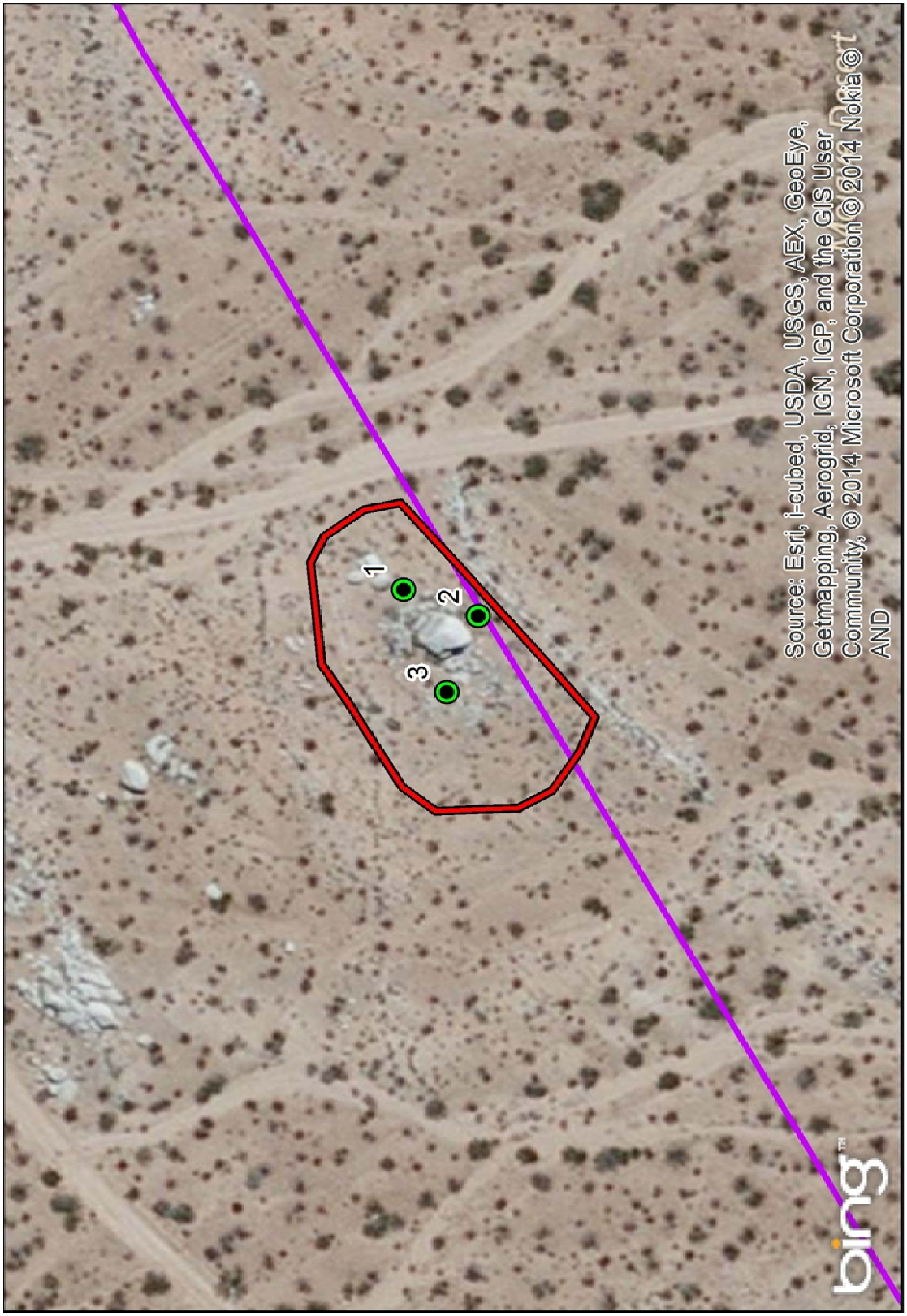
1940 1940 United States Federal Census, from online database maintained by Ancestry.com, of Provo, UT, accessed on March 19, 2015. Original data from Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Bureau of the Census, National Archives and Records Administration, 1940, Washington, D. C.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	Primary # P-36-026773 UPDATE HRI# Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 8
Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D

Resource Name or # P-36-026773 UPDATE
Date: 01/21/2015



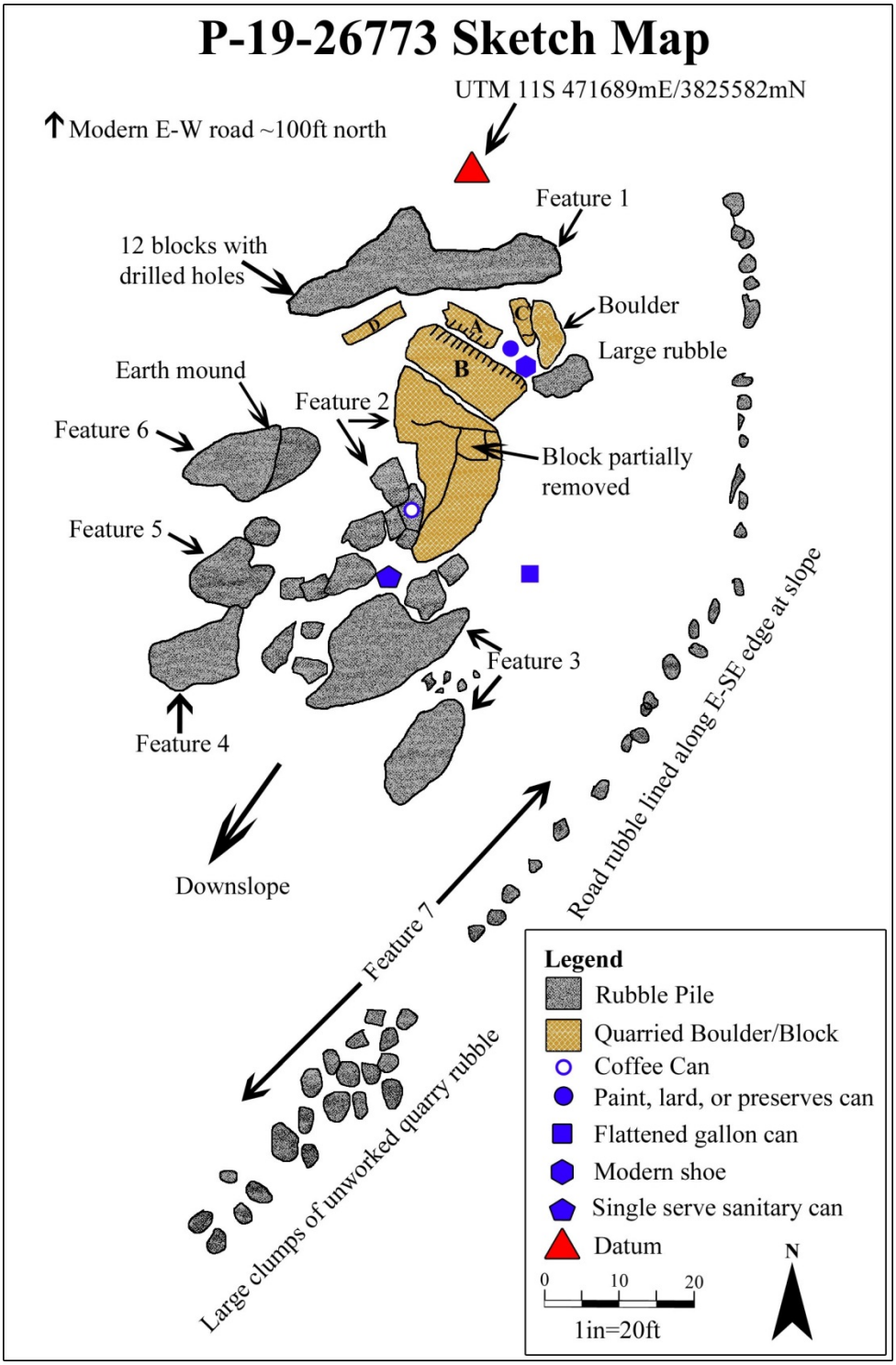
High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project from SR-14 to SR-18
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138
EA No. 116720

P-36-026773
Archaeological APE
Negative Shovel Test Pit

0 50 100 Feet
0 10 20 Meters
1:1,200 1 inch = 100 feet
N

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	Primary # P-36-026773 UPDATE HRI# Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 8 **Resource Name or #** P-36-026773 UPDATE
Drawn By: Andre Simmons **Date:** 02/25/2015



This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone Resources Management, Inc. during the months of December 2014 and February, 2015.

P-36-026773 was originally recorded in 2011 by K. Chmiel et al. from ICF International (ICF Jones & Stokes 2013). It was described as a granite quarry site, with one bedrock outcrop, with a quarried face and several partially hewn blocks. A single artifact – a metal bucket – was recorded at that time. In 2015, P-36-026773 was revisited by L. Furnis of Cogstone, who found the site not much changed, measuring 150ft long (N-S) by 90 ft wide (E-W).

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Dustin Keeler returned to P-36-026773 with six other archaeologists and placed three Shovel Test Probes (STP) in the ground within the site's boundary. Below are the results of that investigation.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 10 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to sterile environment. Soil sediments consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) coarse silty-sand. The single excavated level returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to sterile environment. Soil sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) fine grained silty sand. The single excavated level returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 20cmbs due to sterile environment. Soil sediments consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty-sands and decomposed granite. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Following the excavation of STPs, Historical Archaeologist Lynn Furnis returned to the site on February 02, 2015, to gather additional information about the quarry site, to record additional artifacts, and to draw a sketch map. Her data comprises the remainder of this update.

Description: The historic-age quarry site is one of several small quarry locations within a one-half mile radius. This site has been briefly described in 2011 as a single outcrop granite quarry, which it is. One large boulder was partially carved up for Belgian blocks of granite. The large boulder at the north end of the site is the source of the raw material – granite. It is also at the upper end of the site's slope. Surrounding the boulder are failed blocks and chunks of blocks, with remnant drill holes along at least one flank and one end of each block. The blocks are rectangular in shape, averaging approximately 6 to 12 ft long by 2.5 ft wide by approximately 16 to 18 inches thick. Each has regularly-spaced drill holes along one end and along one flank. The drill holes are of two diameters – 1.13 inch wide or 0.75 inch wide. They vary in length from 2.5 inches to 7 inches long. On some blocks, only short holes have been drilled, each spaced 3 to 5 inches apart, center to center. On other blocks, the holes form a pattern of one long hole, then five or six short holes, then another long hole. Presumably, the numerous incomplete blocks are failed pieces that were left in place because they could not be used as finished blocks.

As shown on the accompanying sketch map, the boulder and adjacent smaller outcrops are surrounded by discrete rubble piles consisting of size-sorted granite pieces. These are the waste products of the quarrying and block-reducing and shaping processes. Seven features have been defined, five of which are rubble piles, one of which is the quarried source boulder, and one is a possible quarry road. There are several dirt roads running near the site, as shown in the attached site sketch map.

Features:

Feature 1 is northernmost rubble pile, located just north of the quarried source boulder. The north face of the boulder was quarried, as well as the main, west face. On this side, the boulder is 15 ft long (NW-SE) and approximately 8 ft tall. The Feature 1 rubble consists of block chunks and large rubble pieces, as well as the hewn north face of the quarried boulder itself. There are approximately 12 blocks here, with drilled holes. The rubble pieces range from 8 to 24 inches in length. The feature is 38 ft long (E-W) by 10 ft wide (N-S). Blocks with drill holes have the drilled hole halves along one side and one end.

Feature 2 is the west, quarried boulder face and associated large block chunks and large rubble pieces. The boulder on this side is 27 ft long (N-S) and 12 ft tall, being taller here due to its base being accessible at a lower elevation than the north face. The associated debris consists primarily of large angular, irregular chunks that were not shaped into block forms at all. The rubble fills a space 22 by 10 ft to the west and south of the boulder's west face. It is 2.5 ft tall.

Feature 3 consists of two discrete rubble piles, each composed of granite pieces 4 to 12 inches long. These are located south of the quarried boulder. The northernmost pile is approximately 25 ft long (NE-SW) by 11 ft wide (NW-SE). The second pile, located 5 ft to the south, is 15 ft long (NE-SW) and 7 ft wide, and 6 inches tall.

Feature 4 is dense rubble pile located approximately 12 ft west of Feature 3, composed of granite pieces 4 to 15 inches in length and 2 ft in height. Adjacent to it on the north is Feature 5.

Feature 5 consists of two discrete, adjacent rubble piles. The largest is close to Feature 4. It is composed of small granite pieces, 2 to 6 inches in length; the pile is 11 ft long (E-W), 9 ft wide (N-S), and 5 inches in height. These are the smallest rubble on the site, representing fine trimming debris from the granite blocks. The second rubble pile includes pieces 4 to 15 inches in length, within a small pile that is 4.5 ft in diameter and 5 inches in height.

Feature 6 is a pile of large granite rubble, measuring 5 to 14 inches each. The pile is 11 ft long (E-W), 9 ft wide (N-S), and 14 inches tall. The pile partially covers a small earthen mound. Feature 6 is located 3 ft north of Feature 5 and 20 ft west of the quarried west boulder face.

Feature 7 is probably the remnant of a dirt road used to move equipment and vehicles onto the site and to move finished blocks of granite off the site. The road is apparent from a flat, open swath that defines the quarry site on its east and southeast flank, continuing on to the south. The road is bordered and defined on its east flank by an alignment of natural granite cobbles and small boulders, possibly a natural outcrop that extends some distance to the south and southwest, beyond the site. The ground drops sharply to the east just east of the alignment. There are no tracks or grooves in the feature. The road bed is 12 to 15 ft wide, sloping slightly to the west.

Cultural Constituents: Five artifacts were observed on February 2, 2015 and include a steel, round can with crimped end seam and double locked side seam with top end missing, but with an unusual lapped seam there with a rounded edge (1904-?); a girl's or woman's modern, white high heel shoe(1960s-1980s); a 5-gallon metal, rectangular can with soldered side seam, modified for use as a bucket, with holes near the upper edge for a wire bale, and top removed (1900-1930); a large, round paint or preserves can with lug for a bale, lapped end seam, double locked side seam, and pry-off lid (1906-1920); and a single serving size sanitary can (1904-present). The can dates are based on Jim Rock's articles on can types (Rock 1984; 1987).

Recommendations: This quarry site is a small granite quarry location, of which there are several in the vicinity. It appears to be a single-reduction quarry locus, where one large boulder was quarried for blocks of granite. Its potential for subsurface cultural material is limited as it is located on thin soils, with bedrock close to the surface. A history of the site and nearby quarrying is provided below. This research has demonstrated that the site is not associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) and that it is not associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B). The site is not an exceptional example of a quarry, or of any kind of master workmanship and therefore does not satisfy criterion C. None of the equipment or structures remain at the site that were used in its operation. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP excavation. The site retains its integrity of location, materials, design, feeling, and setting, but no longer possesses its integrity of workmanship, or association. While P-36-026773 retains a great deal of its integrity, it is not considered significant under any of the four Section 106 criteria and therefore is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Interpretations: This is one of at least four recorded granite quarry locations and one quarry support location within a one-half mile radius. All are within the northwest corner of Section 33 or within the south half of Section 28, adjacent to the north of Section 33. Three are small sites, each centered around one or two very large granite boulders (CA-SBR-6317H; P-36-026773; P-36-026775), while a fourth site is a larger site, situated to the east (CA-SBR-12133H). A fifth nearby site (CA-SBR-12132H) consists of building, reservoir and other resources and is thought to be a possible quarry support location. These may all be components of the Leahy and Turner Granite Quarry, as the CA-SBR-12133H site is definitely part of that quarry, according to Ballester 2005: DPR Primary Record for CA-SBR-12133H.

The Leahy & Turner Granite Quarry was located in Section 28 of T 6N, R 4W (Auburn 1906). It was active in 1906, according to the California State Mining Bureau's Bulletin No. 38, from that year. It was one of the San Bernardino County granite quarries listed in the Bulletin. No quarries were listed for Section 33, but the Oro Grande Quarries were listed as being located in Sections 28 and 29, immediately north and northwest of Section 33, where sites CA-SBR-6317H and P-36-026773 are located. The Oro Grande Quarries produced Belgian blocks. The Leah & Turner Granite Quarry was formerly named the Leahy, Storan, & Rodgers Quarry, so it must have existed prior to 1906, as well. Since Samuel Rogers owned all of Section 33, as well as much other surrounding acreage, it is possible he was a partner in the quarry at one time, though his last name is spelled differently than that in the first company's name.

Site P-36-026773 is on land that was acquired by Samuel Rogers in 1876, at which time he owned all of Section 33 (Schroth 1991:3-6), most of which was sold off by his wife and son in 1921, following Samuel's death in 1914. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company maintained a right-of-way through the property for many years, beginning in 1917. A Mineral Entry Patent for the property was applied for and issued in 1933, and was re-applied for in 1958. Site CA-SBR-6317H is located within this same quarter section of Section 33 and has the same ownership history. From 1956 to the present, the site has belonged to one cement company or another. The artifacts at the site suggest that P-36-026773 was an active quarry site when the first Mineral Patent was issued, in 1933.

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1984 Cans in the Countryside, in *Historical Archaeology*, 18 (2):97-111.

1987 *A Brief Commentary on Cans*. Coyote Press, Salinas, CA.

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1991 *Archaeological Test Investigations at the "Workplace on the Mojave," Victorville, San Bernardino, California,* Prepared for Southwestern Portland Cement Company, Victorville, CA, prepared by Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside, CA.

Photographs:

Site P-36-026773, Feature 1 and north face of source granite boulder, view to southeast, Feb. 2, 2015, frame 2015-LF-0202.08,

Site P-36-026773 blocks A and B with drill holes, view to north, frame 2015-LF-0202.06.

Site P-36-026773 overview, showing Feature 2 at center, Feature 3 at center right, Feature 5 in foreground, and Feature 6 in left foreground, view to east, frame 2015-LF-0202.10.

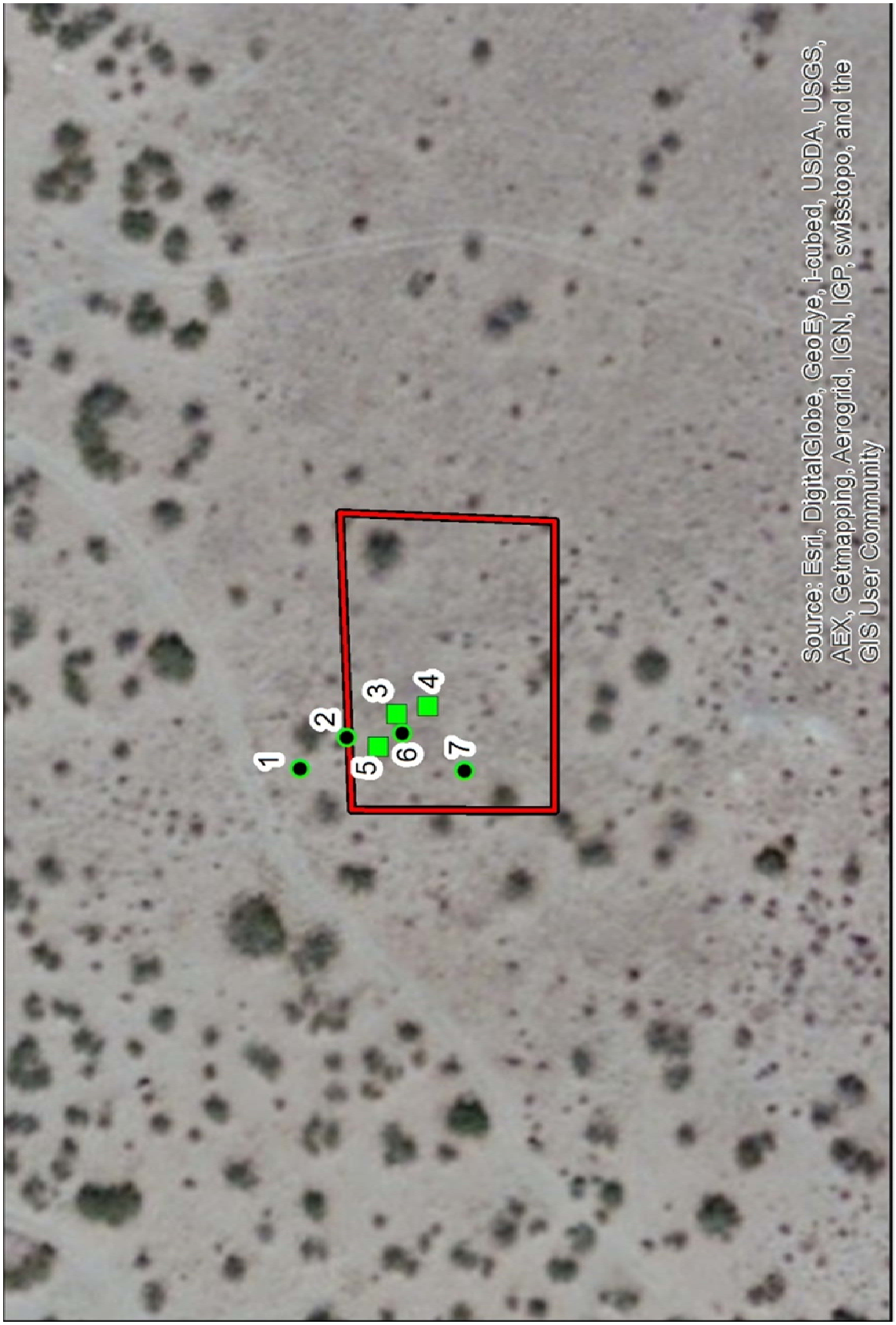
Site P-36-026773 showing Feature 5 and Feature 6 rubble piles (Fea 5 in foreground), view to northwest, frame 2015-LF-02-02.11

Site P-36-026773 showing Feature 7 road and part of Feature 3 rubble piles to left, view to northeast, frame 2015-LF-02-02.13

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	Primary # P-36-026832 UPDATE HRI# Trinomial

Page 3 **of** 3 **Resource Name or #:** P-36-026832 UPDATE

Drawn By: Dustin Keeler, Ph.D **Date:** 01/21/2015



Recorded by: Tadhg Kirwan and Lynn Furnis **Dates:** 01/21/2015 and 04/03/2015 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

This update is generated in response to the *"Extended Phase 1 Testing and Phase II Evaluation Report for 23 Phased Sites for the High Desert Corridor Widening Project from SR 14 TO SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720"* project recently conducted by Cogstone, RMI during the month of December 2014.

P-36-026832 was originally recorded in 2013 by R. Hoffman (ICF International) and described as a low density refuse scatter measuring 65 feet by 100 feet, and containing milled wood, hole-in-cap cans, terracotta fragment, metal button, sun colored amethyst, and colorless bottle glass fragments. Site was reported as in poor condition.

During the month of December 2014 Cogstone archaeologist Tadhg Kirwan, MA RPA returned to P-36-026832 with five other archaeologists and placed seven Shovel Test Probes (STP) into the ground within the sites boundary. Below are the results of that investigation. Additional historical site information is included below the STP descriptions.

Shovel Test Probe No. 1, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of reddish-brown (2.5YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 2, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 50cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 3, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Level 1 (0-20): Negative results for cultural material. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include one glass fragment. Level 3 (40-60): Negative results for cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of reddish-brown (2.5YR 5/4) silty-sand.

Shovel Test Probe No. 4, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 65cmbs due to negative results for subsurface cultural material. Level 1 (0-20): Negative results for cultural material. Level 2 (20-40): Artifacts collected include one spent bullet cartridge. Level 3 (40-65): Negative results for cultural material. Soils sediments consisted of reddish-brown (2.5YR 5/4) silty-sand.

Shovel Test Probe No. 5, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Level 1 (0-20): Negative results for cultural material. Level 2 (20-40): Artifact collected includes one glass fragment. Level 3 (40-60): Artifact collected includes one nail. Level 4 (60-80): Artifact collected includes one nail. Soils sediments consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) clay.

Shovel Test Probe No. 6, measured 30 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 80cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of reddish-brown (2.5YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Shovel Test Probe No. 7, measured 35 centimeters in diameter and terminated at 60cmbs due to heavily compacted impenetrable soils. Soils sediments consisted of reddish-brown (2.5YR 5/4) silty-sand. All excavated levels returned negative results for subsurface cultural material.

Recommendation: P-36-026832 is a common site type in the region, exhibits low artifact density and diversity, with limited potential for subsurface cultural material. The site is located on disturbed soils, due to wind erosion, casual artifact collectors, and off-road traffic. The historic information provided below demonstrates that the site is not associated with events important in history (Section 106 criterion A, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4) and that it is not associated with persons important in national or regional history (criterion B). The site is not an exceptional example of a type, or of any kind of master workmanship and does not satisfy criterion C. Its information potential has largely been exhausted through historic research, site recording, and STP

excavation (criterion D). The site was established by Scandanavian or Scandanavian-American homesteaders. The site retains its integrity of location and setting, but no longer possesses its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, or association. P-36-026832 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to its lack of significance and a lack of integrity.

A.11. Historic Information.
The site property, as part of 160 acres, was patented in 1914 by Hans C. Jensen, under the authority of the 1820 Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566) (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2014). This property ownership history is shown in Table P-36-026832, Appendix D). Jensen held it until 1918, at which time it was acquired by Hans Anderson, who in the same year, sold it back to Hans Jensen and his wife Tina. They owned the property until at least 1923 (San Bernardino County Archives 1924:6). By 1946, it had become the property of August N. Anderson who held it until at least 1951 (San Bernardino County Archives 1951:7). From 1973 until 2002, the land belonged to Marjorie and Arthur Kobal, then to the current owners – Broken Drum LP (San Bernardino County Assessor 2014). What each owner did with their property is not known.

Historic aerial photographs and topographic maps provide some clues as to the uses of the property over time. U.S. G. S. topographic quads for the area show no buildings or structures, wells, corrals, or other features from the 1930s through the 1990s. The aerial photographs, the earliest dating to 1952, indicate that a large square of land had been cleared by that time and the clearing is still evident to the present, but no buildings could be seen in any of the photographs (Historicaerials 2014).

A.18. Interpretation: This investigation returned limited positive results for subsurface cultural material, previous investigations did have surface cultural material, the locations of this investigation were placed at areas that have not been researched before. It is apparent from the archaeological fieldwork that a building had existed on the site, since remnants of a wood floor were recorded in place, along with a scatter of domestic refuse. The site was cleared, a small building was constructed, and someone lived there or visited for a time. Date ranges from recorded artifacts suggest that the Jensens are the most likely candidates to have established and occupied the site in the early 1900s (post-World War I) since they patented the land and then owned it for at least 5 years after the war.

References:
San Bernardino County Archives
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