

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**VERMA COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**Kramer Junction, San Bernardino County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

Land Use Services Department, Planning Division  
County of San Bernardino  
Jerry Lewis High Desert Government Center  
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September 13, 2022  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3821

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Verma Commercial Development Project, Kramer Junction, San Bernardino County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Kramer Junction, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle; Section 32, T11N R6W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

**Project Size:** Approximately five acres

**Keywords:** Mojave Desert region; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; portion of Assessor’s Parcel Numbers 0491-151-11; Site 36-006572: historic-period refuse scatter; Isolates 3821-1 (*temporary designation*): prehistoric lithic artifact; no “historical resources” under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between December 2021 and September 2022, at the request of Steeno Design Studio, Inc., CRM TECH performed a Phase I cultural resources survey on approximately five acres of vacant land in the unincorporated Kramer Junction area of San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the survey is a portion of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0491-151-11, located northeast of the intersection of U.S. Highway 395 and State Route 58 (Barstow-Bakersfield Highway), in the southwest quarter of Section 32, T11N R6W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a roadside service complex with a gas station, a convenience store, and restaurants, among other associated facilities, on this portion of the parcel. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed zoning change would potentially cause any substantial adverse changes to "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. As a result of these research procedures, a previously identified archaeological site from the historic period, 36-006572, was found to be lying partially within the project boundaries, and a newly discovered prehistoric isolate, designated temporarily as 3821-2, was also recorded in the project area.

Site 36-006572, located mostly to the southeast of the project area, is a large refuse scatter of unclear historical background, and the portion of the site in the project area consists mainly of metal cans and glass fragments from the 1940s-1940s era. As a low-density deposit of common domestic refuse from the late historic period, this portion of the site does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and does not meet CEQA definition of a "historical resource." Isolate 3821-2 represents a shingle prehistoric flaked-stone artifact and, by definition, does not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, it is not considered a potential "historical resource" and requires no further consideration.

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

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## INTRODUCTION

Between December 2021 and September 2022, at the request of Steeno Design Studio, Inc., CRM TECH performed a Phase I cultural resources survey on approximately five acres of vacant land in the unincorporated Kramer Junction area of San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the survey is a portion of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0491-151-11, located northeast of the intersection of U.S. Highway 395 and State Route 58 (Barstow-Bakersfield Highway), in the southwest quarter of Section 32, T11N R6W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a roadside service complex with a gas station, a convenience store, and restaurants, among other associated facilities, on this portion of the parcel. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed zoning change would potentially cause any substantial adverse changes to "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

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

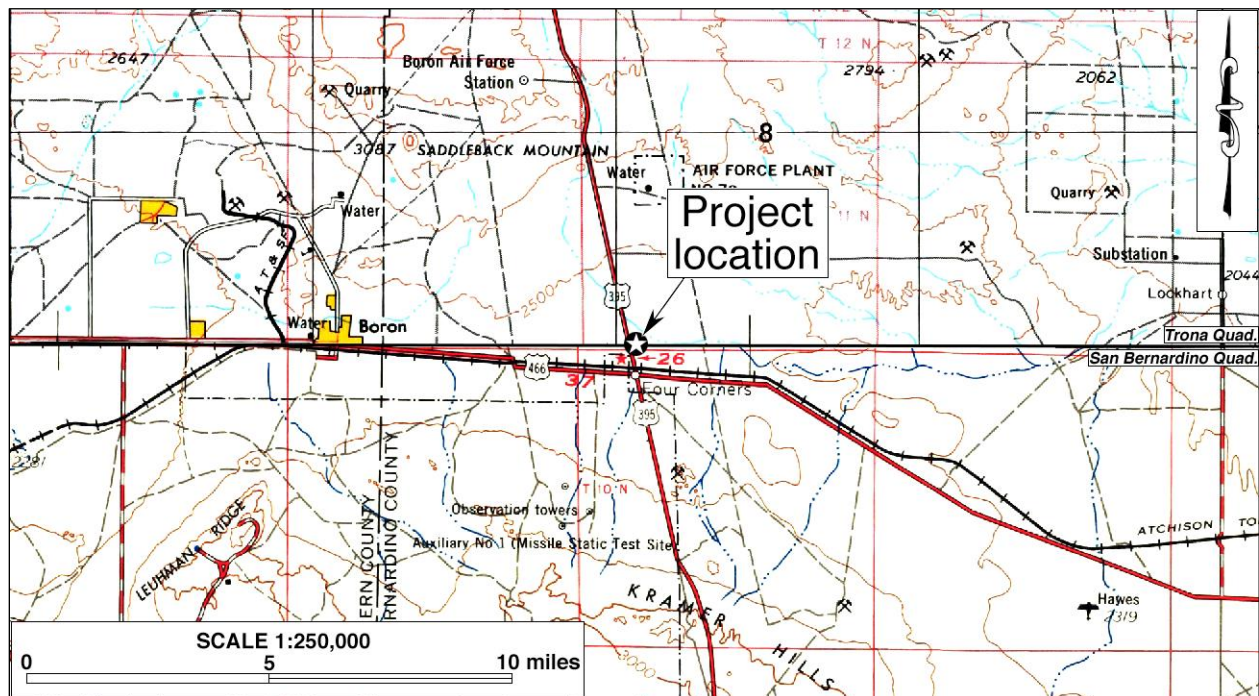


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Trona, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969a; 1969b])

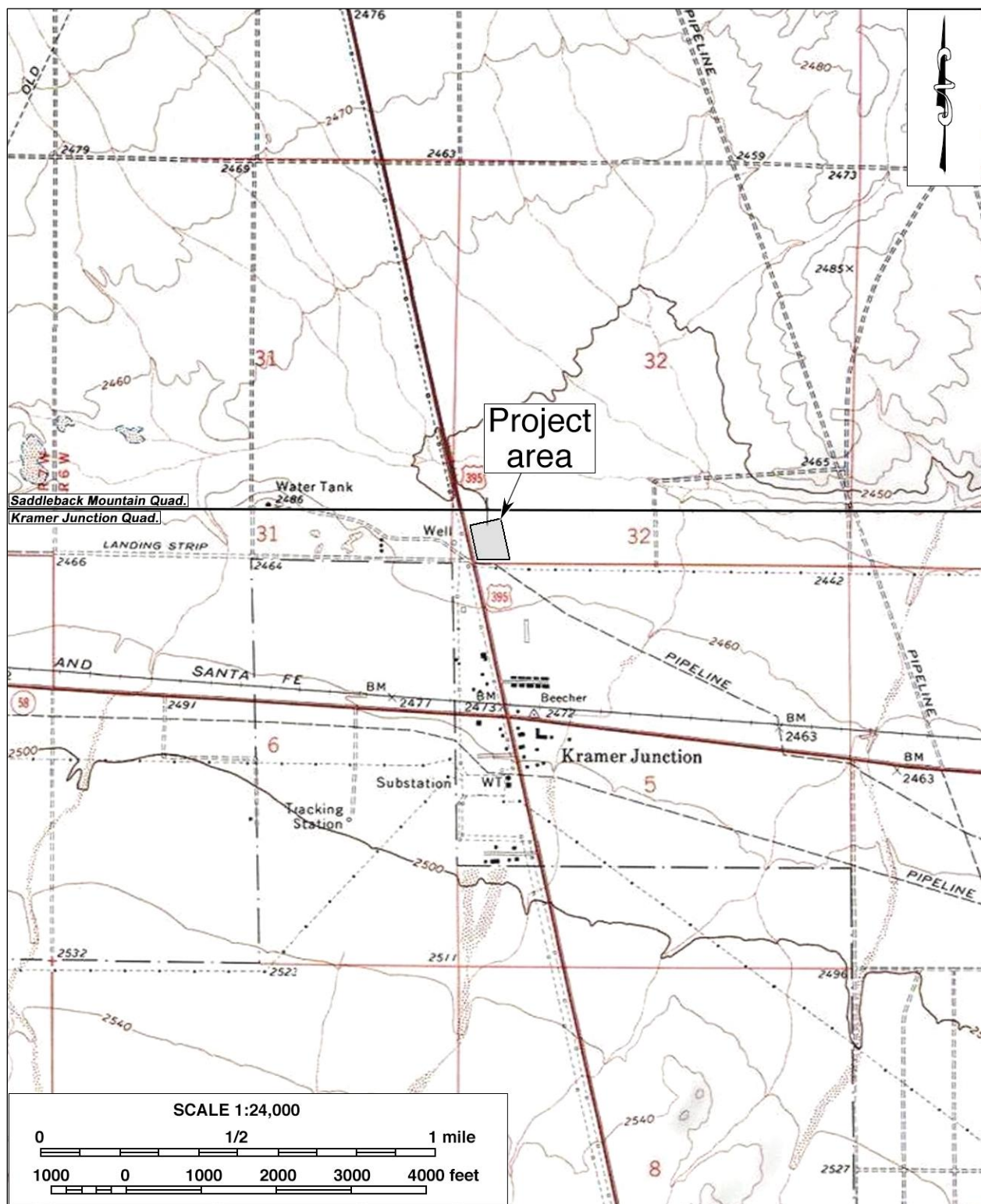


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Kramer Junction and Saddleback Mountain, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1973a; 1973b])





Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The small community of Kramer Junction is situated in the western portion of the Mojave Desert, approximately 40 miles north of the San Gabriel Mountains and 50 miles east of the Tehachapi Mountains. Dictated by this geographic setting, the climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California high desert region, so named because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dropping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches.

The project area lies approximately two miles north of the center of the community. It consists of a generally trapezoid-shaped tract of undeveloped desert land on the east side of U.S. Highway 395 and the north side of an unpaved powerline access road, surrounded by lands of similar character. The terrain on the property is relatively level, with a slight decline toward the north, and the elevations range approximately from 2,455 feet to 2,460 feet above mean sea level. The surface soil is typically a light brown, medium-grained silty clay mixed with small rocks. The ground surface in the project area has been disturbed near the southern boundary, where the vegetation has been mostly cleared along the powerline access road. A second access road, paved with fragments of asphalt, runs roughly parallel to U.S. Highway 395 across the western portion of the property (Figures 3, 4). Vegetation observed in the project area includes creosote, saltbush, tumbleweed, brittlebush, and other small desert shrubs and grasses. (Figure 4).

### CULTURAL SETTING

#### Prehistoric Context

In order to understand the progress of Native American cultures prior to European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks on the basis of artifacts and site types that date back some 12,000 years. Currently, the chronology most frequently applied in the Mojave



Figure 4. Typical landscapes in the project area. *Left*: overview to the southwest; *right*: access road across the western portion, view to the southeast. (Photographs taken on February 8, 2022)



Desert divides the region's prehistory into five periods marked by changes in archaeological remains, reflecting different ways in which Native peoples adapted to their surroundings. According to Warren (1984) and Warren and Crabtree (1986), the five periods are as follows: the Lake Mojave Period, 12,000 years to 7,000 years ago; the Pinto Period, 7,000 years to 4,000 years ago; the Gypsum Period, 4,000 years to 1,500 years ago; the Saratoga Springs Period, 1,500 years to 800 years ago; and the Protohistoric Period, 800 years ago to European contact.

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

Distinct cultural changes occurred during the Newberry Period, in comparison to the earlier periods, including "geographically expansive land-use pattern...involving small residential groups moving between select localities," long-distance trade, and diffusion of trait characteristics (Hall 2000:16). Typical artifacts from this period are the Elko and Gypsum Contracting Stem points and Split Oval beads. The two ensuing periods, Saratoga and Tecopa, are characterized by seasonal group settlements near accessible food resources and the intensification of the exploitation of plant foods, as evidenced by groundstone artifacts (*ibid.*:16).

Hall (2000:16) states that "late prehistoric foraging patterns were more restricted in geographic routine and range, a consequence of increasing population density" and other variables. Saratoga Period artifact types include Rose Spring and Eastgate points as well as Anasazi grayware pottery. Artifacts from the Tecopa Period include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, buffware and brownware pottery, and beads of the Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass types (*ibid.*).

## **Ethnohistoric Context**

The project location lies near the vaguely delineated boundary between the traditional territories of the Serrano and Kitanemuk peoples, which are centered around the San Bernardino-San Gabriel Mountains and the southern and western flanks of the Tehachapi Mountains, respectively (Bean and Smith 1978; Blackburn and Bean 1978). The basic written sources on the Serrano and Kitanemuk people and their cultures include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Bean and Smith (1978), Blackburn and Bean (1978), and Sutton (1980). The following ethnographic discussion is based mainly on these sources.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunter-gatherers and occasionally fishers, and their long-term settlements were located mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near reliable sources of water, especially in foothills and along major rivers. They were loosely organized into exogamous clans, which were led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were

affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The clans were patrilineal, but their exact structure, function, and number are unknown, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans, but they shared strong trade, ceremonial, and marital connections that sometimes also extended to other surrounding nations, including the Kitanemuk.

The Serrano had a variety of technological skills that they used to acquire food, shelter, and clothing as well as to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink.

The general ecological adaptation and subsistence technology of the Kitanemuk differed little from that of their neighbors, such as the Serrano and the Southern Valley Yokuts of the San Joaquin Valley. Desert resources utilized by the Kitanemuk included Joshua tree for cordage, dye, and the edible blossoms; creosote, ephedra, and saltbush for medicine and firewood; and various cacti for food. Linguistic evidence through the use of similar familial terms suggests the presence of some form of the patrilineal system found elsewhere in southern California, but the lineages were not totemic, nor was there evidence of moieties.

Precise data on the demographic characteristics and political organization of the Kitanemuk can no longer be obtained. However, archaeological evidence points to a somewhat stratified society. It is known ethnographically that each village had a chief, ceremonial manager, messengers, and shamans. The Kitanemuk utilized formal cemeteries, and excavations have revealed the presence of grave goods implying status among tribal members. These grave goods include trade items representing the Santa Barbara coast, San Joaquin Valley, and eastern Mojave Desert.

The Serrano and the Kitanemuk may have had contacts with the Spanish colonizers as early as the 1770s, but disease and epidemic had evidently preceded the colonizers and caused an enormous impact on the native population. During the Mission Period, most of the Kitanemuk and the Serrano in the western portion of their traditional territory were removed to the nearby missions, such as San Gabriel, San Fernando, and San Buenaventura. In the eastern portion of the Serrano territory, the native population remained largely outside colonial control despite the establishment of a mission *asistencia* in the present-day Loma Linda-Redlands area in the 1810s, until a series of punitive expeditions in 1866-1870 resulted in the death or displacement of almost all remaining Serrano in the San Bernardino Mountains. Today, most Serrano descendants are affiliated with the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, or the Serrano Nation of Indians, while Kitanemuk descendants are found mainly in the Tejon Indian Tribe and the Tule River Indian Tribe.

## **Historic Context**

Because of its harsh, unforgiving environment, non-Native settlement in the Mojave Desert was late to start and slow in subsequent development. Although the Mojave Desert received its first European visitor, the famed Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, as early as 1776 (Beck and Haase

1974:15), for the next 70 years the inland regions of Alta California were largely ignored by the Spanish and Mexican authorities in their colonization schemes. During that period, the presence of non-Natives in the Mojave Desert was essentially confined to a few trails that were established over the years, most notably the Old Spanish Trail, a pack-train road established between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the 1830s (Warren 2004).

Beginning in the early 1860s, as the gold mines in the Mother Lode country of the Sierra Nevada declined in production, groups of former forty-niners embarked on fresh explorations into the desert between California, Nevada, and Arizona. Before long, new mining districts sprang up throughout the Mojave Desert. However, the discovery of these early bonanzas was frequently incidental to travel across the desert to richer diggings elsewhere, as in the case of the La Paz gold rush in Arizona (Warren et al. 1981:96). A few renowned mining towns, such as Ivanpah and Calico, boomed in the 1870s and 1880s, but the first major strike in the Mojave Desert did not occur until the Old Woman Mountains boom of 1898-1901 (Gallegos et al. 1980:133).

In the mid-19th century, a few new trails were developed on the basis of the Old Spanish Trail, such as the Mormon Trail and the Mojave Road, by which many of the legendary wagon trains from the eastern U.S. entered California. Since the 1870s, the Mojave Desert has seen the establishment of a number of modern transportation thoroughfares across its vast reaches, including the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe, and the Union Pacific Railroads; the fabled U.S. Route 66; and today's Interstate Highways 15 and 40. Several urban centers have gradually emerged along these arteries, mostly along the western and southern rims of the Mojave Desert. The bulk of the region, however, remains sparsely populated and rarely touched by human activities, even to the present time.

Located approximately 30 miles west of Barstow, six miles east of Boron, and two miles east of the now-abandoned settlement of Kramer, Kramer Junction was known in the late 19th century primarily for a railroad siding where the Randsburg Railroad joined the Southern Pacific Railroad (Orr 2021). At the time, much of the activities in the area were associated with the railroads and nearby mining towns such as Randsburg and Boron. A post office was established at this location in 1896, discontinued in 1911, re-established in 1912, and permanently discontinued in 1918 (*ibid.*). Historically, the location was also known as Four Corners, Beecher, or Beecher's Corners due to its location at the intersection of U.S. Highways 395 and 466 (now Twenty Mule Team Road; *ibid.*; USGS 1937; 1947). Naturally, roadside services to travelers on these major highways have been the backbone in local economy since the dawn of the automobile age.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On January 24, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural

resources reports within a half-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

## **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

On December 29, 2021, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value throughout the state, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries. The reply from the NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report as Appendix 2.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history as well as historical maps and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1857 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1937-1979, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken between 1952 and 2020, are available through the Google Earth software, at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website, and at the FrameFinder Online website hosted by the University of California, Santa Barbara.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On February 8, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologists Hunter O'Donnell and Ashley Conner-Ayala, carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was excellent (85-90%) throughout the project area due to sparse vegetation growth on the property.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, but an archaeological site from the historic period had been recorded as lying partially within the project boundaries. Designated 36-006572 (CA-SBR-6572/H) in the



California Historical Resources Inventory, the site was originally recorded in 1989 as a large scatter of refuse from both the historic period and the modern era along the power transmission line adjacent to the southern project boundary (see Appendix 3). The site was subsequently revisited in 2007, 2010, and 2013, and ultimately the site boundaries were expanded into the southeastern corner of the current project area. An isolated prehistoric lithic flake was also noted at the site in 2013. Based on the types and ages of the artifact, it was speculated that Site 36-006572 might represent the refuse dump for Kramer Junction, reportedly still in use as of 2013 (see Appendix 3).

Within the half-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records show at least 24 previous cultural resources studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Figure 5). As a result of the past survey efforts, 21 additional historical/archaeological sites and seven isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—were previously identified within the half-mile radius, as listed below in Table 1. Nine of the sites and three of the isolates were prehistoric—i.e., Native American—in origin. These localities consisted primarily of scattered lithic artifacts, the most common type of prehistoric cultural remains to be found in the Mojave Desert region, but also included a temporary camp site. The other 12 sites and four isolates dated to the historic period and represented five buildings or groups of buildings, five linear features of the historical infrastructure, and various refuse items.

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Recorded By/Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
36-002071	Various 1989-2007	Historic-period refuse scatter
36-002072	Goodman 1989	Prehistoric lithic scatter
36-005726	Norwood 1989	Prehistoric lithic scatter
36-006572*	Various 1989-2013	Historic-period refuse scatter
36-006693	Various 1990-2018	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway
36-007545	Various 1993-2014	U.S. Highway 395
36-009891	McGetrick and Lark 1999	Prehistoric temporary camp site
36-009892	McGetrick and Lark 1999	Prehistoric lithic scatter
36-009893	McGetrick and Lark 1999	Prehistoric lithic scatter
36-010316	Various 2000-2018	Kramer-Victorville Transmission line
36-023863	Various 2002-2013	Prehistoric lithic scatter
36-023864	McDougall 2007	Prehistoric lithic scatter
36-023865	Coats and McLean 2007	Prehistoric lithic scatter
36-023866	Coats and McLean 2007	Prehistoric lithic scatter
36-025591	Taniguchi 2007	Dan Motel
36-025592	Taniguchi 2007	Single-family residence
36-025593	Taniguchi 2007	Single-family residence
36-025594	Taniguchi 2007	Single-family residence
36-025595	Walters 2012	Kramer Services Corp.
36-026449	Mike 2018	State Route 58
36-026450	Lucas and Higgins 2013	Unnamed dirt road/landing strip
36-029367	Hall 2014	Historic-period refuse scatter
36-062062	Wahoff et al. 2010	Isolate: lithic flake
36-062063	Wahoff et al. 2010	Isolate: five-gallon gasoline can
36-062064	Peterson and Eisentraut	Isolate: matchstick filler can
36-062065	Peterson and Eisentraut	Isolate: matchstick filler can
36-062066	Peterson and Eisentraut	Isolate: matchstick filler can
36-064200	McGetrick and Lark 1999	Isolate: lithic flake
36-064201	McGetrick and Lark 1999	Isolate: lithic flake

\* Recorded as lying partially within the project area

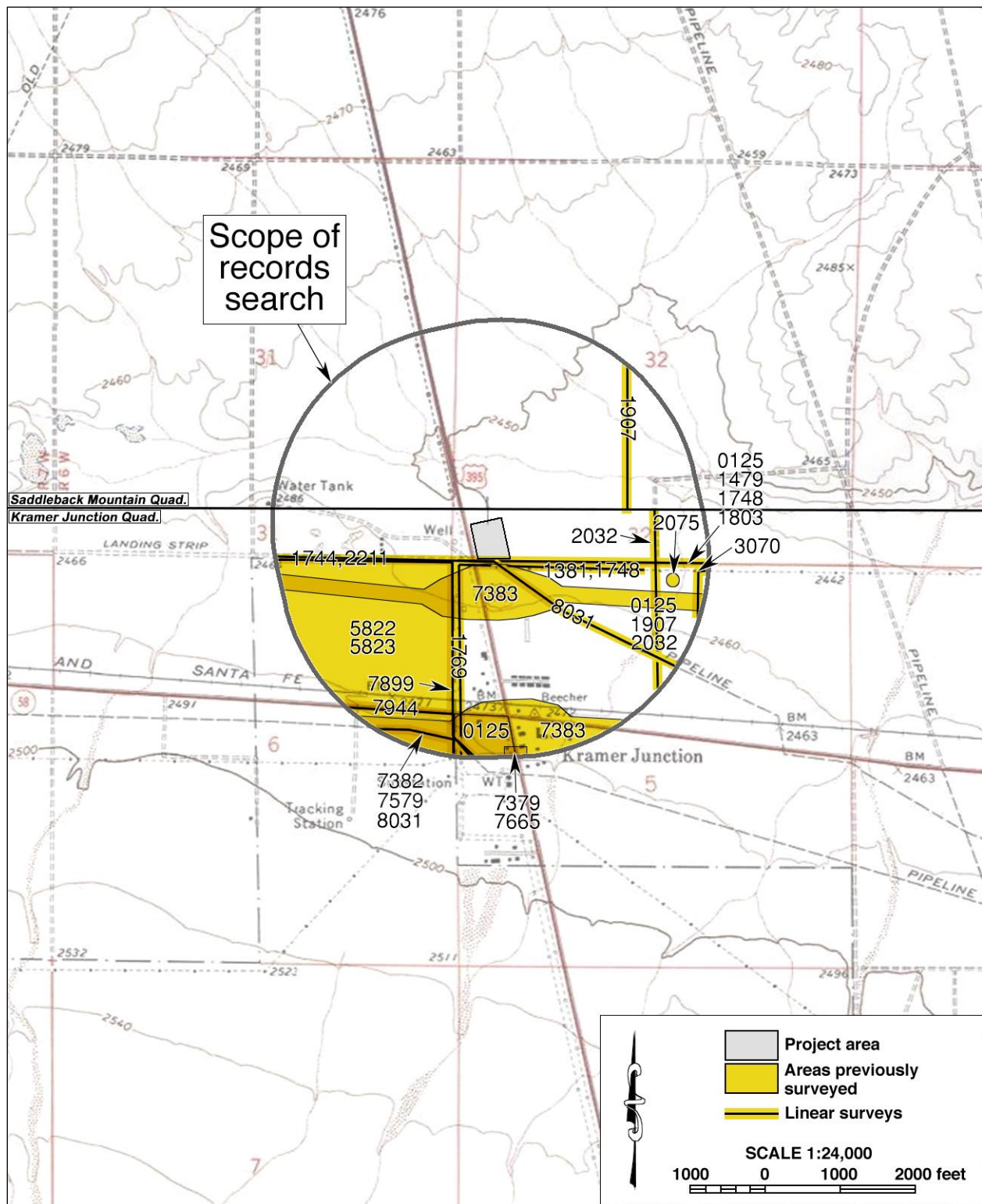


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies within a half-mile radius of the project area. Location of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

Other than 36-006572, none of the sites or isolates were recorded within the project boundaries. The nearest among them is U.S. Highway 395 (Site 36-007545), which lies adjacent to the western project boundary. Another historic-period site, an unnamed dirt road designated 36-026450, was recorded on the opposite side of U.S. Highway 395 from the project location, but the powerline access road adjacent to the southern project boundary is evidently an extension of the same feature. As they are located outside the project boundaries, the proposed project has no potential to alter their current conditions substantially, especially given the limited scope of the development in comparison to the total size of the roads. Therefore, Sites 36-007545 and 36-026450 require no further consideration in the CEQA-compliance process for this project. None of the other sites or isolates were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

## SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated March 1, 2021, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily indicate the absence of such resources, however, the NAHC recommends that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of potential contacts. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the County of San Bernardino in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical maps and aerial/satellite photographs consulted during this study yielded no evidence of any settlement or land development activities in the project area during the historic period. Throughout the 1850s-1970s era, the project area largely retained its natural character, and no notable human-made features were observed within its boundaries (Figures 2, 6-8; NETR Online 1952; 1972; FrameFinder 1953; 1962). The first cultural feature to appear near the project location was U.S. Highway 395, which was a part of the 1926 United States Numbered Highway System, followed by the power transmission line and the accompanying access road outside the southern project boundary, both of which came into being between 1952 and 1972 (*ibid.*).

In more recent years, U.S. Highway 395 and the powerline access road were both significantly widened between 2017 and 2020, evidently in association with the construction

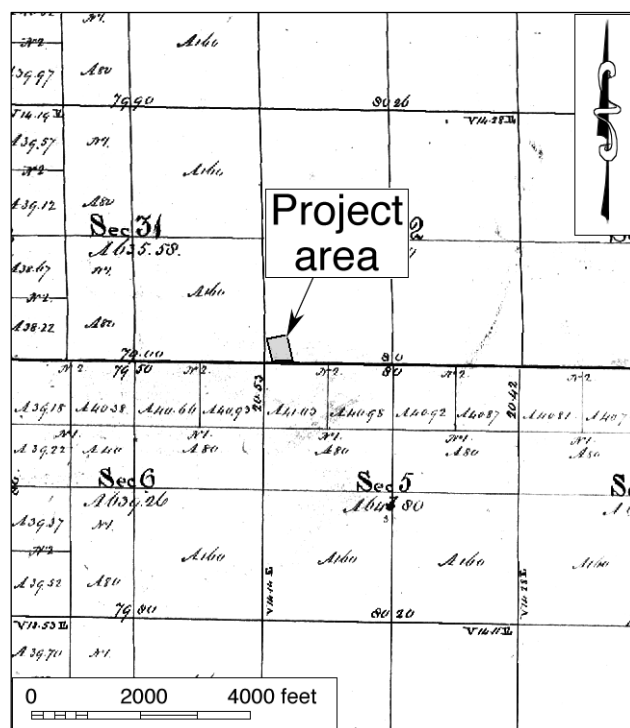


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.  
(Source: GLO 1857a; 1857b)

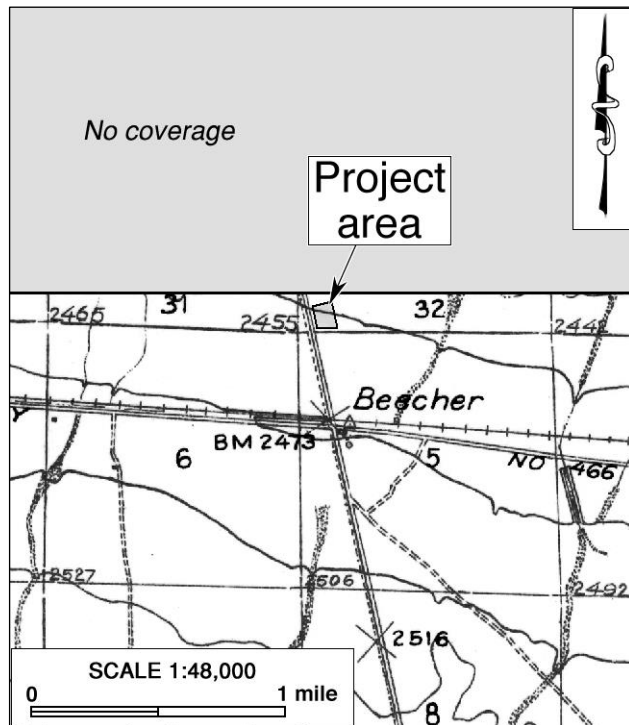


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1931-1937.  
(Source: USGS 1937)

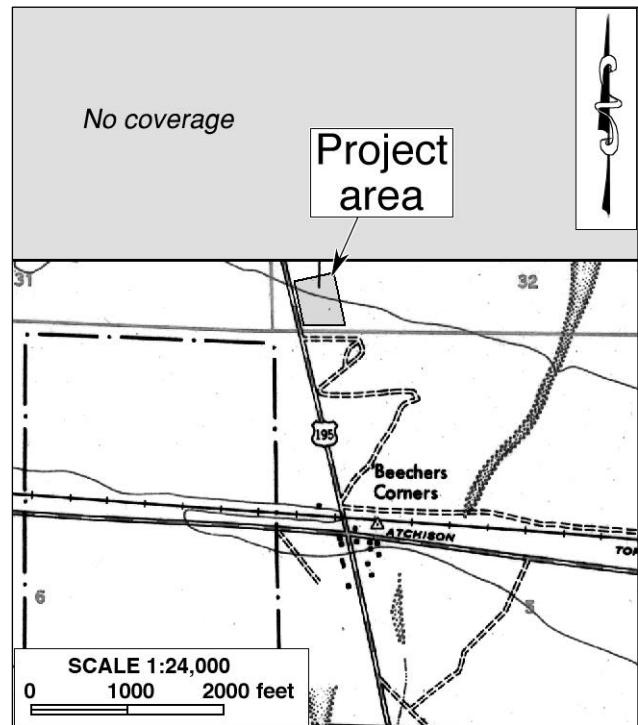


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1946-1947.  
(Source: USGS 1947)

of State Route 58 and its interchange with U.S. Highway 395 a few hundred feet to the south (Google Earth 2017; 2020). In the meantime, the project area has remained unsettled and undeveloped to the present time (NETR Online 1952-2018; Google Earth 1995-2020). The access road now crossing the western portion of the project area traces its roots to the 1950s-1970s, but the current configuration of the road, in terms of alignment, width, and surface material, dates only to the 2017-2020 era (*ibid.*).

## FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, a light scatter of historic-period refuse was observed over much of the project area, well beyond the previously established boundary of Site 36-006572. As a result, the site boundary of 36-006572 was expanded further into the project area, as documented in the attached site record update (see Appendix 3). Meanwhile, an isolated prehistoric lithic artifact was also found on the ground surface in the project area and recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designation of Isolate 3821-2, pending assignment of an official identification number once the SCCIC resumes normal operation.

The artifacts observed, examined, and catalogued at the portion of Site 36-006572 in the project area include 121 cans, 20 bottle fragments with dateable markings, and a .50 caliber shell casing (Figure 9; see Appendix 3 for sketch map). Among the cans are approximately 100 beer, root beer, and other beverage cans, 12 cuboid oil or water cans with threaded closures and rounded corners, four fruit or vegetable cans, three coffee cans, and one meat can. The types of cans represented include flat top, sanitary, and bimetal pull-tab. Maker's marks found on bottle bases give a range of





Figure 9. Typical artifacts at Site 36-006572 in the project area. *Clockwise from upper left:* Antelope Valley Produce Company soft drink bottle fragments, mid-1950s; Owens Illinois bottle base, ca. 1946; bimetal pull-tab beverage can, ca. 1961-1975; .50 caliber shell casing from 1944. (Photographs taken on February 8, 2022)

manufacturing dates between circa 1940 and 1974, while the products represented included Sucs. de José rum and soft drinks marketed by the Antelope Valley Produce Company in Lancaster. Marks on the shell casing indicate that it was manufactured by the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant in Independence, Missouri, in 1944.

As with most refuse scatters of similar nature in the desert region, the historical background of the artifact deposit in the project area is unclear, and it is likely that the items came from entirely different sources. Some may have been associated with passing traffic on nearby roads, and others may have been left by recreational users of the surrounding land. In the meantime, aerial

photographs from the 1950s-1970s era suggest that a refuse dump was in use some 500 feet south of the project location, in an area now occupied by State Route 58, in the early 1950s but had apparently ceased operation before 1972 (NETR Online 1952; 1972; FrameFinder 1953; 1962). It is possible, therefore, that some of the artifacts in the project area represent the results of secondary deposition by natural forces such as wind.

The prehistoric isolate discovered in the project area during the field survey, 3821-2, consists of small mottled grey quartzite tool. The blade has unifacial chipping on both sides with two flake scars and over 50% of the cortex remaining. The artifact measures 2.9 x 2.5 x 1.3 centimeters. No other historical/archaeological resources were encountered within the project area. Outside but adjacent to the project boundaries, U.S. Highway 395 was previously recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory as Site 36-007545, while the powerline access road can be considered an extension of a similar dirt road recorded as Site 36-026450 on the opposite side of U.S. Highway 395. At the project location, both of these roads have been significantly altered in recent years, as mentioned above, and are under frequent use and maintenance. As such, neither of them demonstrates any distinctively historical characteristics.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **APPLICABLE STATUTORY/REGULATORY GUIDELINES**

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the County of San Bernardino in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

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

## **RESOURCE EVALUATION**

In summary of the research results outlined above, a previously recorded archaeological site of historical origin, 36 -006572, and a prehistoric isolate, designated temporarily as 3821-2, are located within or partially within the project area. The isolate consists of a shingle flaked-stone artifact. Such isolates, or localities with fewer than three artifacts, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, they are not considered potential “historical resources” and require no further consideration.

Site 36-006572, a large refuse scatter, is thus the only potential “historical resource” encountered within the project area during this study. Despite repeated past studies, the historical background of the site remains uncertain and unclear. In the portion of the site in the project area, the refuse deposit is likely from a variety of different sources, all of them incidental in nature. As such, the artifacts cannot be attributed to any particular persons or events. As a low-density deposit of common domestic refuse from the 1940s-1970s era, a period that is well-documented in written history and contemporary publications, this portion of the site demonstrates little potential for any important archaeological data.

Based on these considerations, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study concludes that the portion of Site 36-006572 within the project area does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and does not meet the statutory definition of a “historical resource” under CEQA provisions. Therefore, the study further concludes that no “historical resources” exist within the project area.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As stated above, this study has concluded that no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, are present within the project area. Accordingly, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to San Bernardino County:

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



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1962 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; Flight No. PAI-Boron-62, Frame No. 165V-4 (1:18,000); taken on July 11, 1962. [https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap\\_indexes/FrameFinder/](https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/).
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1857b Plat Map: Township No. 11 North Range No. 4 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.
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- 1937 Map: Kramer, Calif. (1:48,000); surveyed in 1931 and 1937.  
1947 Map: Kramer, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1946, field-checked in 1947.  
1969a Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.  
1969b Map: Trona, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1957 edition revised.  
1973a Map: Kramer Junction, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1972, field-checked in 1973.  
1973b Map: Saddleback Mountain, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1972, field-checked in 1973.

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Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

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## **APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

#### **Education**

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

#### **Professional Experience**

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

#### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

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

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

**Education**

- 1991            Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981            B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981      Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
  
- 2002            “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”  
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002            “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,  
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002            “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the  
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992            “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992            “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

**Professional Experience**

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

**Research Interests**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

**Memberships**

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

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

**Education**

2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.  
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.  
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.  
  
2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

**Professional Experience**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2016- M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.  
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

**Professional Experience**

- 2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.  
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.  
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Ashley Conner-Ayala, B.S.**

**Education**

- 2021 GIS Certification, Pasadena City College, Pasadena.  
2020 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.  
2019 Paleoanthropology Field School, Dmanisi, Republic of Georgia.  
2019 M.A.R.I. CRM Field School, Milford, Utah.

**Professional Experience**

- 2021- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2021 Field Technician, Bruce Love Consulting, Littlerock, California.  
2020 Archaeological Monitor and Field Technician, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

**APPENDIX 2**

**SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS**



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 1, 2022

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

Via Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

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Apache

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Luiseño

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Kumeyaay

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**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

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1550 Harbor Boulevard  
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West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

### Re: Proposed Verma Commercial Development Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
3/1/2022**

**Kern Valley Indian Community**

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

Kawaiisu  
Tubatulabal  
Koso

**Kern Valley Indian Community**

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

Kawaiisu  
Tubatulabal  
Koso

**Kern Valley Indian Community**

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

Kawaiisu  
Tubatulabal  
Koso

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation**

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

Quechan

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation**

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

Quechan

**San Fernando Band of Mission Indians**

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

Kitanemuk  
Vanyume  
Tataviam

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**

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

Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission Indians**

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

Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission Indians**

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

Serrano

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Verma Commercial Development Project, San Bernardino County.



### **APPENDIX 3**

## **CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA**

State of California--The Resources Agency		Primary #	36-006572 (Update)
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		HRI #	
<b>CONTINUATION SHEET</b>		Trinomial	CA-SBR-6572/H (Update)
Page	1 of 4	Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder)	
Recorded by	Hunter O'Donnell and Ashley Conner-Ayala		
Date	February 8, 2022	Continuation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Update
Form Prepared by	Ashley Conner-Ayala	Date	April 15, 2022
Affiliation:	CRM TECH, Colton	Project No:	CRM TECH 3821

During an intensive-level archaeological field survey in an area immediately to the northwest of the previously established location of 36-006572, a scatter of similar artifacts was observed on February 8, 2022, and subsequently recorded as a part of the site. The artifacts observed, examined, and catalogued in this portion of Site 36-006572 in the project area include 121 cans, 20 bottle fragments with dateable markings, and a .50 caliber shell casing.

Among the cans found in this portion of the site are approximately 100 beer, root beer, and other beverage cans, 12 cuboid oil or water cans with threaded closures and rounded corners, four fruit or vegetable cans, three coffee cans, and one meat can. The types of cans represented include flat top, sanitary, and bimetal pull-tab. Maker's marks found on bottle bases give a range of manufacturing dates between circa 1940 and 1974, while the products represented included Sucs. de José rum and soft drinks marketed by the Antelope Valley Produce Company in Lancaster. Marks on the shell casing indicate that it was manufactured by the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant in Independence, Missouri, in 1944.

As with most refuse scatters of similar nature in the desert region, the historical background of the artifact deposit at this location is unclear, and it is likely that the items came from entirely different sources. Some may have been associated with passing traffic on nearby roads, and others may have been left by recreational users of the surrounding land. In the meantime, aerial photographs from the 1950s-1970s era suggest that a refuse dump was in use some 500 feet south of the project location, in an area now occupied by State Route 58, in the early 1950s but had apparently ceased operation before 1972. It is possible, therefore, that some of the artifacts in the project area represent the results of secondary deposition by natural forces such as wind.

As a low-density deposit of common domestic refuse from the 1940s-1970s era, a period that is well-documented in written history and contemporary publications, this portion of the site demonstrates little potential for any important archaeological data. Due to the unclear historical background, the artifacts cannot be attributed to any particular persons or events. Therefore, this portion of Site 36-006572 does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

#### Report Citation:

Bai "Tom" Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Hunter O'Donnell  
 2022 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Verma Commercial  
 Development Project, Kramer Junction, San Bernardino County, California

State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # 36-006572 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-6572/H (Update)

Page 2 of 4

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Recorded by Hunter O'Donnell and Ashley Conner-Ayala

Date February 8, 2022

Continuation ☒ Update

Form Prepared by Ashley Conner-Ayala

Date April 15, 2022

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton

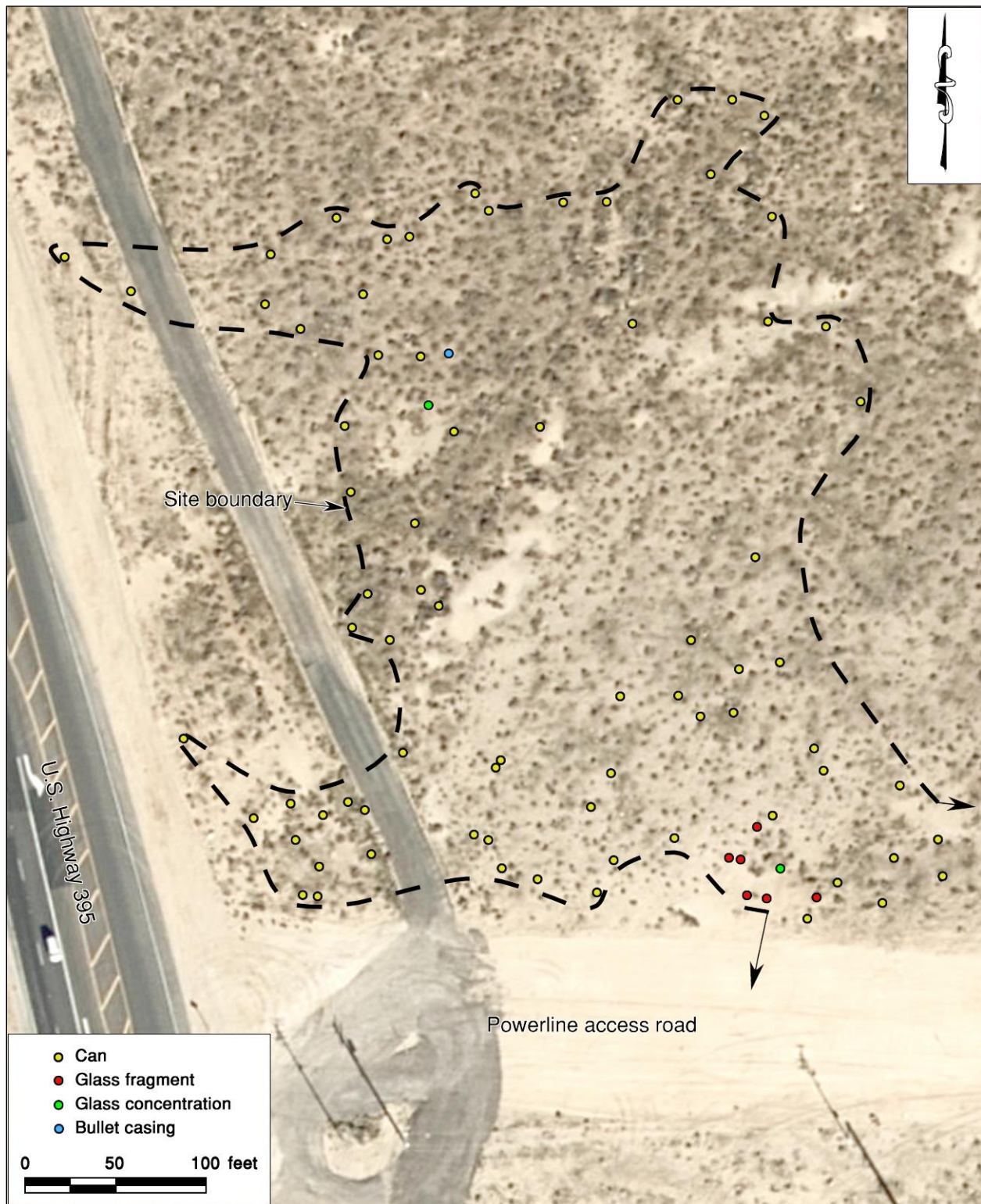
Project No: CRM TECH 3821



Typical artifacts at the newly recorded portion of Site 36-006572. *Clockwise from upper left:* Antelope Valley Produce Company soft drink bottle fragments, mid-1950s; Owens Illinois bottle base, ca. 1946; bimetal pull-tab beverage can, ca. 1961-1975; .50 caliber shell casing from 1944. (Photographs taken on February 8, 2022)









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

Primary # P-36-006572 (UPDATE)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-6572H (UPDATE)

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 8

\*Resource Name or #: (UPDATE)

P1. Other Identifier: None known

\*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted \*a. County: San Bernardino

\*USGS Quad(s): Kramer Junction (1973)

NW ¼ of Sec. 5, T10N R6W 27

NW ¼ of Sec. 5, T10N R6W 27

SW ¼ of Sec. 32, T11N R6W

SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 32, T11N R6W

c. Address:

d. UTM (NAD 83): Zone 11; 450557 mE 3872963 mN (Datum)

e. Other Locational Data:

From Kramer Junction, travel north on Highway 395 for approximately one-half mile, then turn right onto an unnamed dirt road. Site is 180 meters east on the dirt road.

\*P3a. Description:

This site was originally recorded in 1989 by Loyd and Benet, and described as a large trash scatter composed mostly of modern debris that included cans, styrofoam, bottles, and a kitchen chair. During the current investigation, a total of six artifact concentrations and one feature were recorded, and the site boundary was expanded to the north. The concentrations contain ca. 1950's-1960's bottle fragments, cans, and ceramics. The single feature (Feature 1) is a pile of railroad ties and milled lumber. One isolated prehistoric CCS core reduction flake was also recorded.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH04(Privies/dumps/trash scatters), AP01(Unknown prehistoric)

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



\*P5b. Description of Photo:

Site overview facing south with Kramer Junction in the background.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age & Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
ca. 1950s-1960s, based on artifacts.

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Private

\*P8. Recorded by:

A. Tingey, E. Mike, L. Daub, and M. Rich,  
Far Western, 2727 Del Rio Place Suite A,  
Davis CA 95618

\*P9. Date Recorded: 5/5/2013

\*P10. Survey Type:

Intensive

\*P11. Citation: Higgins, Courtney, Rebecca Kellawan, Daron Duke and Thomas Lucas (2013) Cultural Resource Inventory of Approximately 5,300 Acres for PG&E Pipelines 300 A and B, San Bernardino and Kern Counties, California. And Kern Counties, California

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

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 8

\*Resource Name or #: (UPDATE)

- \* A1. Dimensions: a. Length 569 m (E-W) x b. Width 95 m (N-S) Site Area 61644.2(m<sup>2</sup>)  
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☒ Visual estimate ☒ GPS ☐ Other:  
Method of Determination: ☒ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow  
☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other:  
Reliability of determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low  
Explain: Modern debris likely obscures some historic debris.  
Limitations: ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☒ Disturbances  
☐ Vegetation ☐ Other:
- A2. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of determination:
- \* A3. Human Remains ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown Unlikely given site type
- \* A4. Features:  
Feature 1 is a concentration of approximately 11 railroad ties and milled lumber pieces (possibly fence posts).
- \* A5. Cultural Constituents:  
Artifacts previously recorded include historic-era cans, ceramics, and glass intermixed with modern trash. The revisit to the site found both the historic-era debris and the modern trash. Overall, the site is a continuous scatter of debris, but six areas were found to be denser and were recorded as concentrations. Three 5-x-5-foot surface sample units (SSU) were placed in two of the concentrations to provide chronological information (See artifact tables).  
  
The newly recorded prehistoric artifact recorded during the revisit is a pink CCS core reduction flake.
- \* A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes
- \* A7. Site Condition ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor  
Impacts include the pipelines, several power lines, access roads, and Highway 395. The town of Kramer Junction is close to the site.
- \* A8. Nearest Water: Unnamed seasonal drainages, 400 m east.
- \* A9. Elevation: 2,460 Feet AMSL
- A10. Environmental Setting:  
The site is situated at the north side of Kramer Junction and east of Highway 58 on an open alluvial plain. Vegetation is sparse creosote and saltbush. Sediments are sandy loam with few gravels.
- A11. Historical Information:
- \* A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☐ 1914-1945  
☒ Post-1945 ☐ Undetermined
- A13. Interpretations:  
The site is a large debris scatter that is likely a refuse dump used by the nearby town of Kramer Junction. Based on the kind of debris observed, the dump is still in use.
- A14. Remarks:
- A15. References:  
Reno, Ron  
2010 Milk Can Field Dating Guide: A reorganization of information provided principally by Simonis (1997) and Kimball (2003).  
  
Rosenthal, Jeffrey  
1990 How Old is that Dump?: A Field Guide to Dating Beer Cans. Not published.  
  
Toulouse, Julian Harrison  
1971 Bottle Makers and Their Marks.
- A16. Photographs: Rotation 1, Optio 35: 1877-1880, Rotation 2, Optio 35: 2049-2062.  
Original Media/Negatives Kept At: Far Western 2727 Del Rio Place Suite A, Davis, CA 95618
- \* A17. Form Prepared By: A. Tingey, E. Mike, L. Daub, and M. Rich  
Date: 5/5/2013



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # P-36-006572 (UPDATE)  
HRI #  
Trinomial CA-SBR-6572H (UPDATE)

Page 3 of 8

\*Resource Name or #: (UPDATE)

\*Recorded By: A. Tingey, E. Mike, L. Daub, and M. Rich

\*Date: 5/5/2013

LOCATION	UNIT	FUNCTIONAL GROUP	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	OPENING	COUNT
Concentration 1	n/a	Domestic	Lighting	Light switch	-	-	1
			Food Preparation and Consumption	Drinking vessel	Colorless drinking glass base	-	2
				Drinking vessel	Colorless drinking glass with ribbed sides	-	2
				Tableware	Yellow ceramic bowl	-	1
				Tableware	Blue Ceramic plate rim fragments	-	1
				Tableware	White ceramic dinnerware with gold trim	-	1
				Tableware	Orange bowl, ceramic dinnerware rim fragment	-	1
				Food/Food Storage	Bottle	Aqua glass Coke bottle base embossed "SAN DIEGO"	-
			Can		Sanitary can, fruit/veg both single serve and multi serve	can opener	11
			Can		Single serve sanitary can, fish	can opener	1
			Can		Large crushed spice can	-	1
			Can		Single serve sanitary can	1" church-key (post 1950)	1
			Can		Pull-tab beverage can	pull-tab	1
Concentration 3	SSU-3	Indefinite Use	Misc. Closures	Bottle cap	Crown bottle caps	-	50+
		Domestic	Food Preparation and Consumption	Drinking vessel	Colorless drinking glass base and body fragments	-	1
				Drinking vessel	White ceramic mug base fragment "TEP.../US/..."	-	1
				Tableware	Blue glaze ceramic plate rim fragments	-	2
			Food/Food Storage	Bottle	Colorless glass soda bottle "WHITE ROSE" Spring water	-	1
				Bottle	Aqua glass soda bottle Coca Cola. 2 base fragments, 4 body fragments	-	6
				Can	Beverage can	1" church-key (post 1950)	1
				Maintenance	Cleaners	Brown glass Clorox bottle finish screw cap	screw
		Indefinite Use	Misc. Closures	Bottle cap	Crown cap bottle caps	-	25
			Misc. Containers	Bottle/Jar	Colorless glass bottle shoulder "...DS SALE OR..."	-	1
				Bottle/Jar	Colorless glass threaded bottle finish	screw	3
				Bottle/Jar	Brown glass crown cap bottle finish	-	2
				Bottle/Jar	Brown glass bottle body fragments	-	-
Bottle/Jar	Brown bottle base			-	1		
Bottle/Jar	Brown glass base fragment "75 Ball / 4..."			-	1		
Bottle/Jar	Brown glass base fragment Owens/Illinois Co. (post 1930)			-	1		
Concentration 4	n/a	Structural	Nails	Wire Nail	-	-	1
		Activities	Animal husbandry	Chicken wire	-	-	-
			Transportation	Car parts	Car decal, metal	-	1
		Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Bottle	Aqua glass Coke bottle fragments	-	1
				Can	Single serve sanitary can	1 1/8" church-key (post	1
				Can	Single serve beverage can	1" church-key (post 1950)	5
				Can	Single serve beverage can	3/4" church-key (post 1961)	1
				Can	Crushed multi serve coffee can	can opener	1
				Can	Multi serve sanitary can fruit/veg. with ribbed sides.	can opener	1
		Indefinite Use	Indefinite	Milled Lumber	-	-	-
				Rope	-	-	-
				Rubber hose	-	-	-
			Misc. Closure	Can lid	Friction lid "FOR/DRIP or SILEX"	friction	1
Misc. Container	Can		Fuel can	1" church-key (post 1950)	5		
	Can		Fuel can	punched	6		
	Can		Square screw cap can, crushed.	screw	3		
	Misc. Metal Items		Wire	-	-	-	
Structural	Building Material		Building material	Galvanized metal siding attached to post with chicken wire and stucco (attached by wire nails)	-	-	
			Cement Block fragment	-	-	-	
		Window glass	Window glass fragments	-	-		
		Hardware	Stone pipe	Stone pipe fragment	-	-	
		Nails	Wire Nails	-	9		



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # P-36-006572 (UPDATE)  
HRI #  
Trinomial CA-SBR-6572H (UPDATE)

Page 4 of 8

\*Resource Name or #: (UPDATE)

\*Recorded By: A. Tingey, E. Mike, L. Daub, and M. Rich

\*Date: 5/5/2013

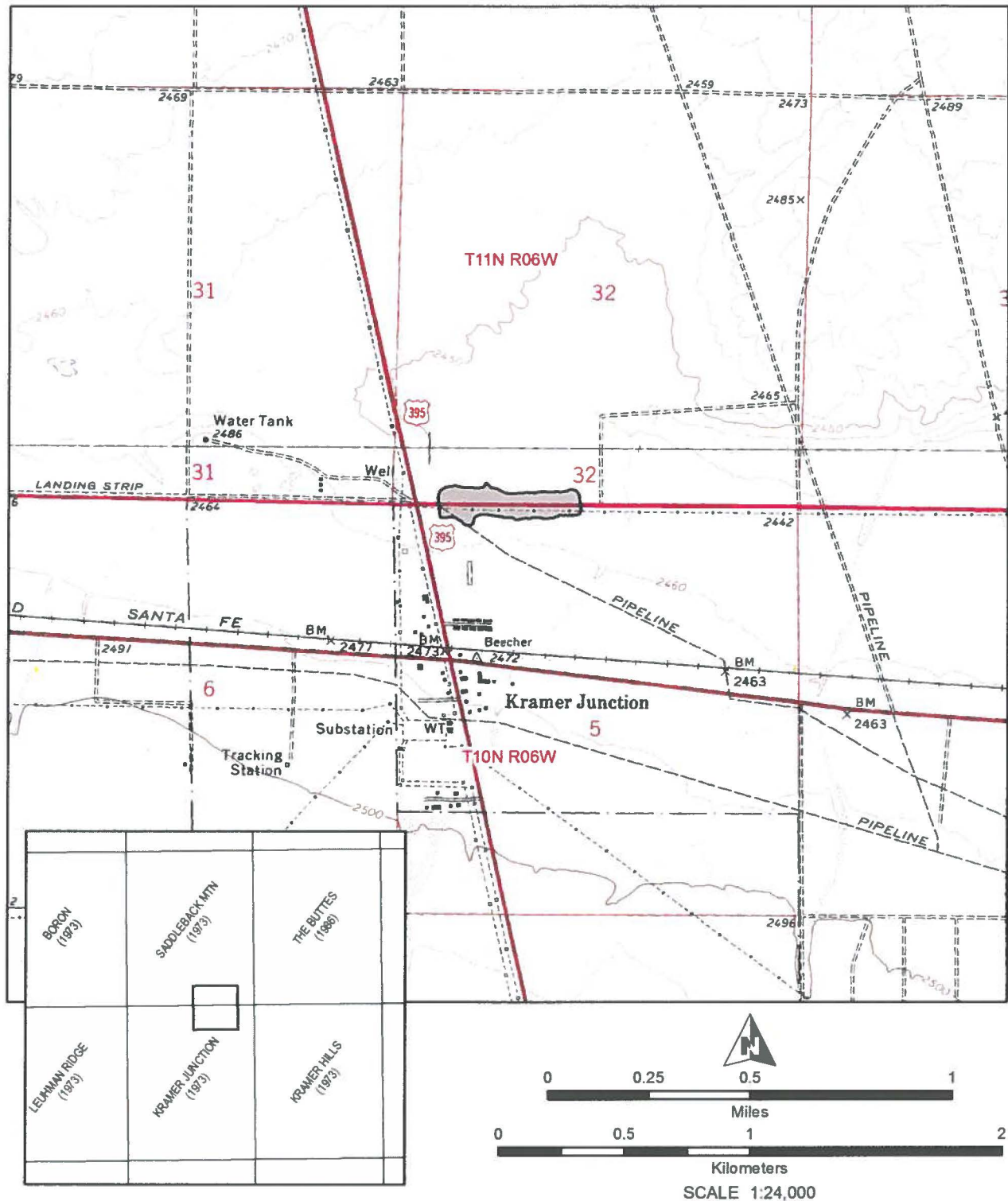
LOCATION	UNIT	FUNCTIONAL GROUP	FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	OPENING	COUNT		
Concentration 5	SSU-1	Domestic	Food Preparation and Consumption	Tableware	Colorless glass plate rim fragment with embossed ivy design	-	1		
			Food/Food Storage	Bottle/Jar	Colorless glass soda bottle with blue label	-	1		
		Indefinite Use	Misc. Containers	Bottle/Jar	Colorless glass soda bottle with black label	-	1		
				Can	Single serve sanitary can fruit/veg	-	1		
				Bottle/Jar	Solarized Amethyst glass bottle base "NO. 63/ PAT. IN. U.S./DEC, 22. 1903/JULY. 17. 190..."	-	1		
				Bottle/Jar	Aqua glass bottle neck	-	1		
				Bottle/Jar	Aqua glass fragments	-	3		
				Bottle/Jar	Green glass bottle body fragments	-	2		
				Bottle/Jar	Brown glass crown cap finish	-	1		
				Bottle/Jar	Brown glass bottle base unidentified makers mark	-	1		
				Bottle/Jar	Brown glass fragments	-	14		
				Bottle/Jar	Colorless glass bottle finish with flared rim and crown	-	1		
		Personal	Social Drugs	Bottle/Jar	Colorless glass bottle base Hazel Atlas (1920-1964)	-	1		
				Bottle/Jar	Blue/Cobalt glass fragment (1890s - 1960s)	-	1		
	Structural	Building Material	Wine/Champagne	Colorless glass wine/champagne bottle base "R85"	-	1			
		Hardware	Can	Hole-in-can tobacco tin lid	Hole-in-can	1			
	SSU-2	Domestic	Food Preparation and Consumption	Drinkino	Solarized Amethyst drinkino/wine glass base	-	1		
				Drinkino	Colorless glass pitcher rim	-	1		
				Drinkino	Colorless drinkino glass with green leaf decal	-	1		
				Tableware	Ceramic plate rim fragment white with black and red	-	1		
Tableware				Ceramic plate rim fragment white with brown stripe	-	1			
Indefinite Use			Misc. Containers	Cleanders	Brown glass CLOROX bottle base	-	1		
				Bottle/Jar	Colorless glass bottle finish reinforced extract	-	1		
				Bottle/Jar	Colorless glass bottle finish flared rim	-	1		
				Bottle/Jar	Colorless glass jar base "8..."	-	1		
				Bottle/Jar	Colorless glass bottle base Hazel Atlas (1920-1964)	-	1		
				Bottle/Jar	Colorless glass bottle bases	-	2		
				Bottle/Jar	Colorless glass bottle body fragments	-	-		
				Bottle/Jar	Aqua glass crown cap bottle finish	-	1		
				Bottle/Jar	Aqua glass bottle base "PHEONIX/ARIZ" possibly Coke	-	1		
Structural		Hardware	Bottle/Jar	Aqua glass fragment	-	1			
			Bottle/Jar	Brown glass crown cap finish and neck	-	3			
			Bottle/Jar	Brown Glass bottle bases Three unidentified makers	-	6			
			Bottle/Jar	Green glass bottle necks	-	3			
			Bottle/Jar	Purple milkv glass fragment	-	1			
			Bottle/Jar	Blue/cobalt glass fragments	-	3			
General Site	n/a	Transmission	Brown ceramic transmission line insulator fragments	-	-				
		Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Can	16 oz flat-top beverage can (1935-mid-1960s)	1" church-kev (post 1950)	2		
				Can	16 oz flat-top beverage can (1935-mid-1960s)	3/4" church-kev (post 1961)	1		
				Can	12 oz flat-top beverage can (1935-mid-1960s)	3/4" church-kev (post 1961)	25		
				Can	Vent-hole milk can (Simonis Tvne 11/12/19/21, 1917-	knife cut	21		
				Can	Vent-hole milk can (Simonis Tvne 11/12/19/21, 1917-	1" church-kev (post 1950)	23		
				Can	Vent-hole milk can (Simonis Tvne 11/12/19/21, 1917-	3/4" church-kev (post 1961)	3		
				Can	Vent-hole milk can (Simonis Tvne 18 (1935-1950s)	punch hole	12		
				Can	Pull-tab beverage	pull-tab	38		
				Can	Vent-hole fruit/vegetable crushed can	-	5		
				Can	Spice tin	-	1		
		Indefinite Use	Misc. Containers	Can	"SHALER RISLO" motor oil can, "To open punch here" (3 15/16" x 5 8/16")	punch hole	75		
				Can	Gallon can	some 1" church-kev (post	12		
				Can	Rectangular can with screw top closure (post 1860s)	screw	7		
				Personal	Social Drugs	Can	Tobacco tin	-	1

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # P-36-006572 (UPDATE)  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial CA-SBR-6572H (UPDATE)

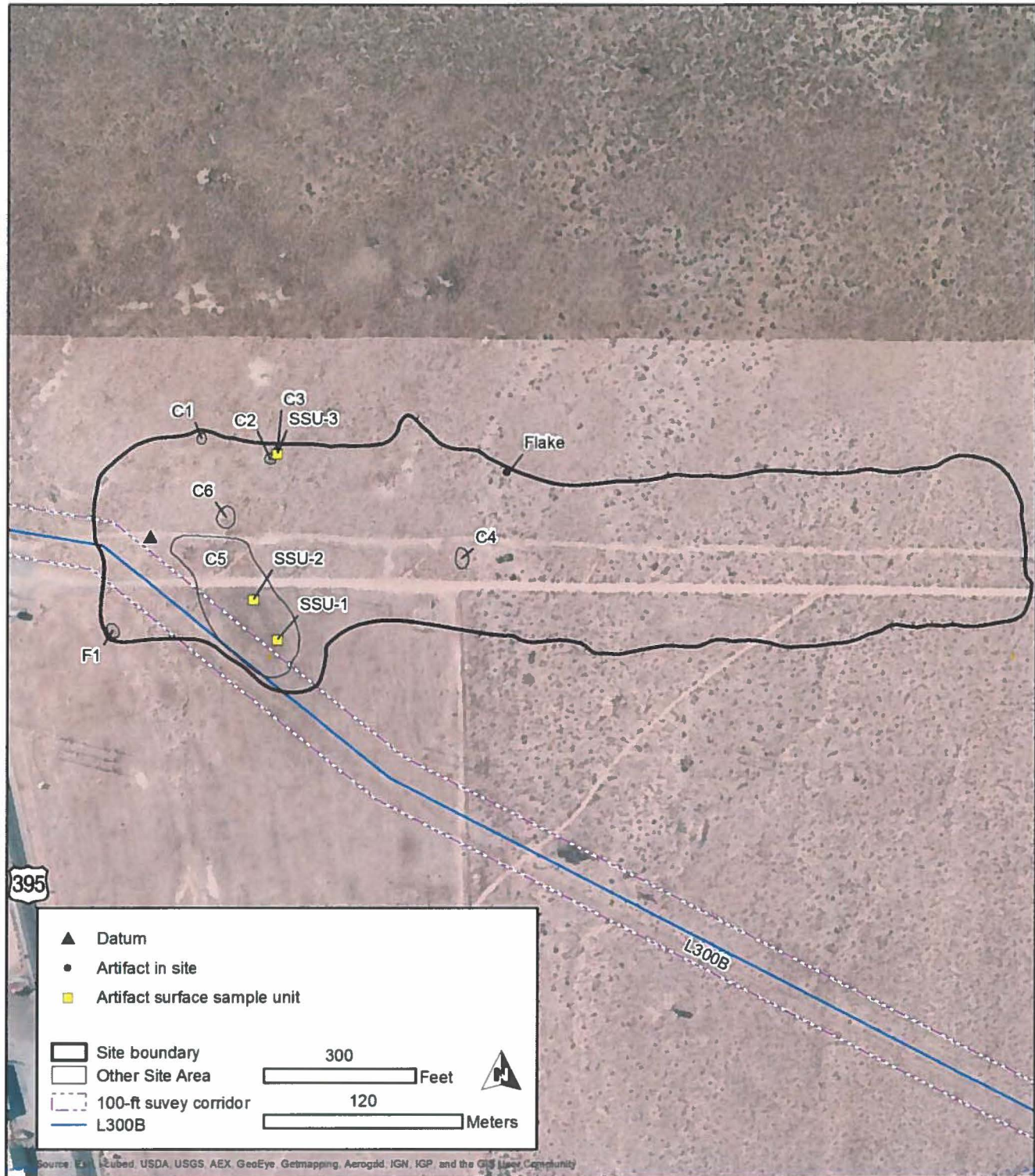
Page 5 of 8

\*Resource Name or #: (UPDATE)



darla 7/22/2013 8:23:32 AM





darla 7/22/2013 9 17 39 AM



Page 7 of 8

\*Resource Name or #: (UPDATE)



Folder: Rotation 2 Optio 35 File: IMGP2054  
Concentration 5: overview facing north. (View: north)



Folder: Rotation 2 Optio 35 File: IMGP2058  
Concentration 3 overview. Photo is representative of average artifact density within a concentration. (View: north)



Folder: Rotation 2 Optio 35 File: IMG2062  
Feature 1: Milled lumber and railroad ties. Photo facing northwest. (View: northwest)



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

Primary #: P-36-6572

HRI #

Trinomial: CA-SBR-6572H

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 7

\*Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-6572H (update)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

\*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Kramer Junction, Saddleback Mountain

Date: 1973, 1973

T10N; R6W; NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec 5;

S.B.B.M.

NE¼ of NW¼ of 5

NW¼ of NE¼ of 5

T11N; R6W; SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec 32

SE¼ of SW¼ of 32

SW¼ of SE¼ of 32

c. Address: vicinity

City: Kramer Junction

Zip: 93516

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 450613 mE/ 3872923 mN (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

The site is located on a flat alluvial plain immediately north of Kramer Junction. From the intersection of Highway 395 and SR 58 travel north on the 395 approximately 0.6 miles. Park at the turnoff on the right (east) where the transmission line access road begins and park. The site is located on both sides of the access road and extends east for about 0.5 miles.

\*P3a. Description: This site was originally recorded in 1989 by Archaeological Research Services, Inc, as a 2,297 by 656 ft trash scatter consisting of primarily modern trash, with some historic refuse.

In support of the Proposed Lockhart Substation Connection and Communication Facilities for the Mojave Solar Power Plant Project, AECOM relocated the site during the current survey. Over 20 years have passed since its recordation and the modern trash originally observed is now considered historic. AECOM recorded 12 discrete concentrations of cans, ceramics, and glass fragments over an area of approximately 1,115 by 2,789 ft. Diagnostic artifacts indicate that the site has been utilized as a dumping area since the early 1900s.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH2 Historic refuse scatter

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



\*P5b. Description of Photo :

Nikon 1, 09/19/2010, photo # 98, site overview, view to the east-northeast

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Private

\*P8. Recorded by:

S. Jow, K. McLean, F. Humphries,  
AECOM  
1420 Kettner Blvd. Suite 500  
San Diego, CA 92101

\*P9. Date Recorded: 09/19/2010

\*P10. Survey Type:

Intensive pedestrian

\*P11. Report Citation: Cultural Resources Class III Survey Report for the Proposed Mojave Solar Project and Lockhart Substation Connection & Communication

Facilities, San Bernardino County, California. AECOM 2010

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



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # **P-36-6572H**

HRI #

Trinomial **CA-SBR-6572H**

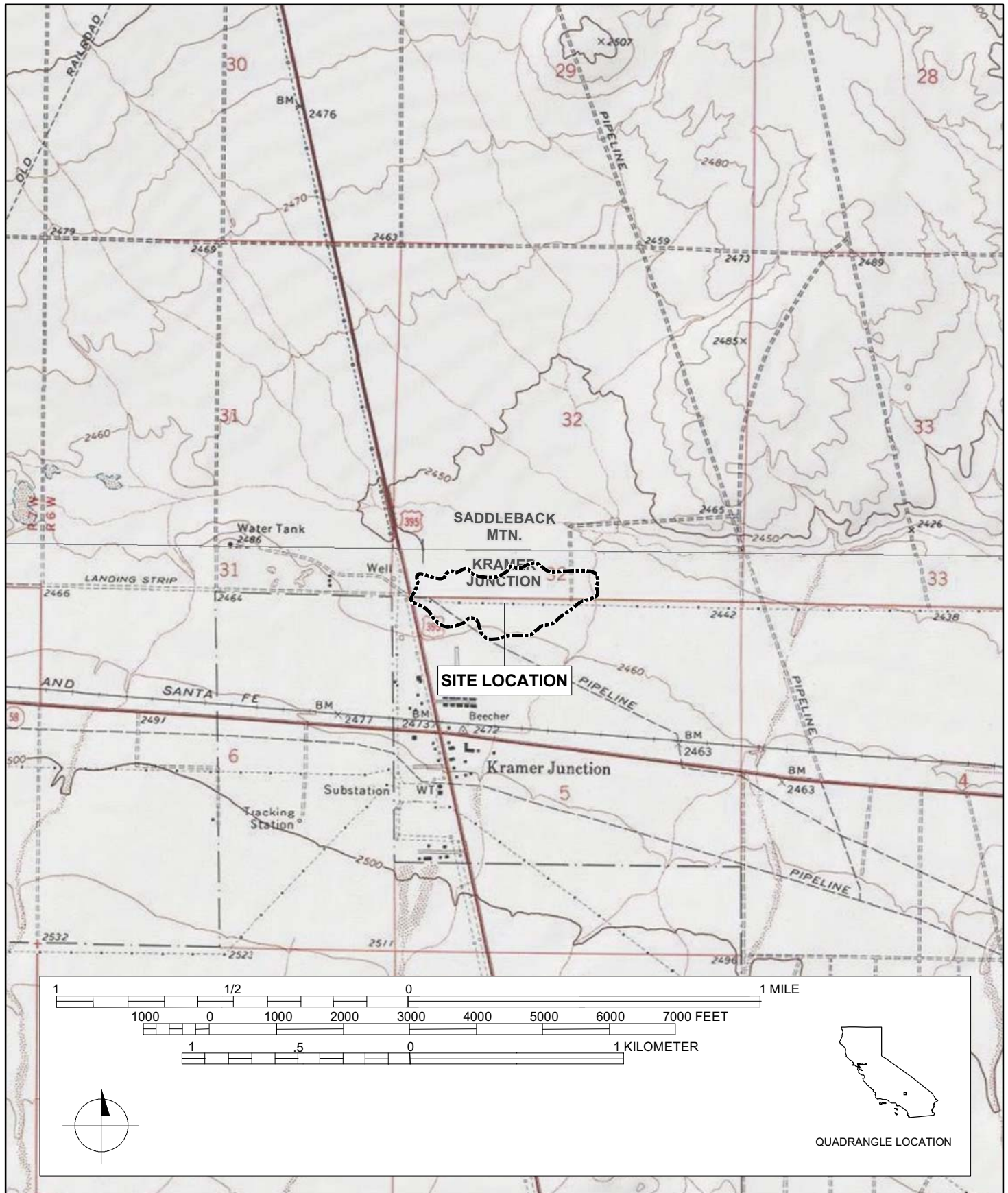
Page **2** of **7**

\* Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

\* Map Name: **CA 7.5' Quad KRAMER JUNCTION**

\* Scale: **1:24,000**

\* Date of Map: **1973**



Page 3 of 7

\*Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-6572H

\*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 1,115 ft (N/S) × b. Width: 2,790 ft (E/W )

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GPS

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography

☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain: Diagnostic artifacts

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined

☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain): N/A

A2. Depth: ☒ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination: N/A

\*A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain): N/A

\*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):  
N/A

\*A5. Cultural Constituents: Twelve historic concentrations were recorded. For concentration descriptions, see the Continuation Sheet. Cans and other historic artifacts were noted throughout the site, however; individual items were not recorded in detail.

\*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

\*A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor: Site is located near the intersection of Highway 395, SR 58 and the transmission line access road, all of which are used regularly. There is also evidence of bioturbation and erosion.

\*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): Mojave River

\*A9. Elevation: 2,440 ft AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting: The site is located on a flat alluvial plain of silty sand with gravel inclusions. Vegetation consists of Russian thistle, saltbush, and desert grasses.

A11. Historical Information: N/A

\*A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945  
☒ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations: This site appears to be a roadside dumping area utilized from the early 1900s (hole-in-cap, sanitary and solder-dot cans, Owens Illinois bottle bases, amethyst and cobalt glass fragments etc.) to modern times (rubber bicycle tires, plastic water and Gatorade bottles, etc.).

A14. Remarks: N/A

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): N/A

A16. Photographs: Nikon 1, 09/19/2010, photo # 97 – 1017

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: AECOM

\*A17. Form Prepared by: S. Jow

Date: 10/19/2010

Affiliation and Address: AECOM

1420 Kettner Blvd. Suite 500  
San Diego, CA 92101



**SKETCH MAP**

Primary # P-36-6572H

HRI# \_\_\_\_\_

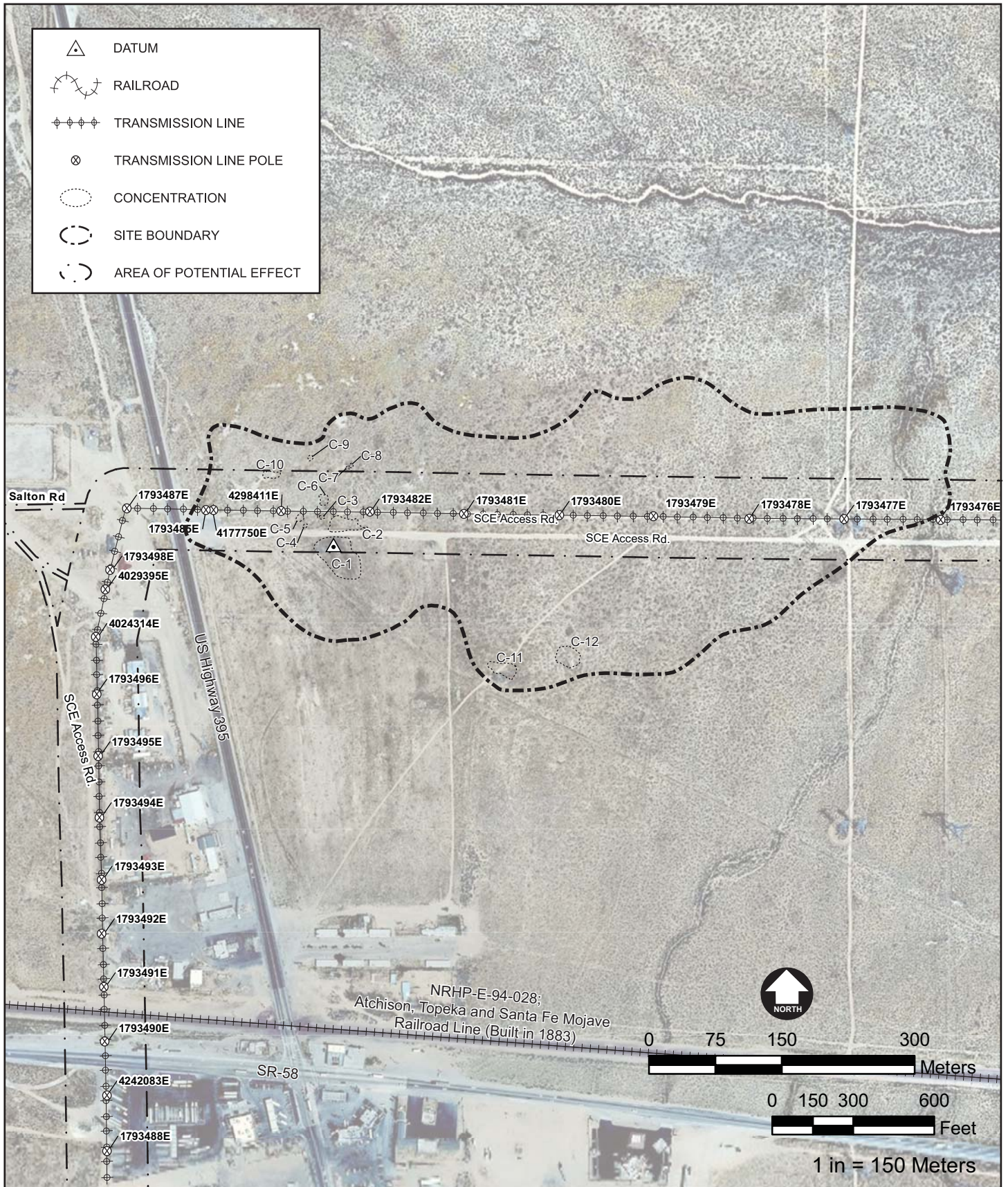
Trinomial CA-SBR-6572H

Page 4 of 7

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CA-SBR-6572H Update

\*Drawn By: B. Spelts

\*Date: 10/25/2010



Page 5 of 7

\*Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-6572H (update)

\*Recorded by: S. Jow

\*Date: 10/19/2010

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

**\*A5. Cultural Constituents:** Twelve historic concentrations were recorded. Most were partially buried and mixed with modern trash:

Concentration 1 measures approximately 164 by 115 ft and is the largest, most dense concentration at the site. It includes thousands of brown, green, clear and cobalt glass fragments, ceramics, cans, and other metal items. A sample of bottle bases were recorded to ascertain a date range for the concentration. Owens Illinois, Anchor Hockings, Hazel-Atlas, Glass Containers Inc, Maywood Glass Co., and Latchford Glass Co. bottles range in date from the 1930s to 1960s.

Concentration 2 measures roughly 62 by 144 ft and includes cans, glass fragments, and ceramics. There are approximately 100 oil, sanitary, solder-dot, and coffee cans. Themore than 3,000 glass fragments are green, brown, clear and aqua, and represent beverage bottles, jugs, household glassware, and coke bottles. There are also roughly 30 white, lime green, brown, yellow and blue ceramic fragments. An Owens Illinois bottle base dates to 1956.

Concentration 3 is relatively dispersed over an area of 148 by 20 ft. It includes approximately 15 cans (sanitary, beverage, solder-daot), 50 clear and brown glass fragments (no bases visible), and several pieces of ceramic (yellow, white, tan).

Concentration 4 consists of roughly 20 cans (sanitary, beverage, solder-dot), 30 clear and brown glass fragments (beverage bottles, house glassware), and several pieces of ceramics (yellow, tan, white). Two Owens Illinois bottle bases date to the 1940s.

Concentration 5 is fairly dense and measures 43 by 30 ft. The artifacts include about 20 cans (oil, sanitary, solder-dot, beverage, hole-in-cap), 2,000 glass fragments of every color (bottles, jugs, house glassware), and 50 ceramic fragments (yellow, blue, green, red). Several bottle bases date to the 1940s; however; the presence of hole-in-cap cans dates at least one dumping episode to the 1930s.

Concentration 6 measures 39 by 34 ft and consists of approximately 50 cans (sanitary, beverage, solder-dot), 50 glass fragments of various colors including cobalt (no bases observed), 20 porcelein fragments, and several pieces of ceramics (orange bowl).

Concentration 7 consists of roughly 2,000 green, brown, clear and aqua glass fragments and 10 pieces of ceramic, seemingly from a tea cup, plate and possibly a pitcher. The concentration covers an 18 by 13 area.

Concentration 8 measures 15 by 15 ft and consists of more than 200 clear, brown, green and aqua glass fragments, and 10 cans (sanitary, beverage, soilder-dot). Two bases were noted that date to the 1930s.

Concentration 9 is 23 by 23 ft and consists of approximately 15 cans (sanitary, beverage, solder-dot), 20 clear and aqua glass fragments, and 20 pieces of blue, white, orange and tan ceramics (plates, bowl).

Concentration 10 measures 30 by 66 ft and includes historic items similar to the rest of the concentrations.

Concentration 11 is 62 by 105 ft and consists of roughly 20 glass insulators, 15 cans, more than 400 glass fragments, and a small unmarked wooden cross (possibly a pet grave).

Concentration 12 measures 82 by 98 ft and includes about 200 glass insulators that represent two distinct types. The first type has a maker's mark that reads, "Hemingray-45" and the second type is embossed with, "Whittail-Tatum."



Page 6 of 7

\*Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-6572H (update)

\*Recorded by: S. Jow

\*Date: 10/19/2010

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



CA-SBR-6572H, Overview of Concentration 1, view to the south



CA-SBR-6572H, Overview of Concentration 7, view to the southeast



Page 7 of 7

\*Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-6572H (update)

\*Recorded by: S. Jow

\*Date: 10/19/2010

☒ Continuation    ☐ Update



CA-SBR-6572H, Overview of Concentration 11, view to the northeast



CA-SBR-6572H, Overview of Concentration 12, view to the northwest



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

Primary # 36-006572  
HRI #  
Trinomial CA-SBR-6572H; Update  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

Page 1 of 7

P1. Other Identifier:

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

☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Kramer Junction, CA

Date 1973

T 11 N; R 6 W; SW ¼ of SW ¼ of

Sec 32; S.B.B.M.

T 10 N; R 6 W; NW ¼ of NW ¼ of

Sec. 5

c. Address:

City

Zip

d. Zone 11; NAD 27 450693 mE/ 3872728 mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): From the intersection of State Routes 58 and 395 in Kramer Junction, CA, proceed 0.4 mi north on SR 395. Turn right and proceed <0.2 mi. The site is located to the right (south) of the road. Site datum is the southernmost pole of a two-pole tower (#1561190E) of Coolwater/Kramer/115 kV transmission line; E: 450736.97, N: 3872728.58.

\*P3a. **Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): CA-SBR-6572H was originally recorded by B. Young and L. Pennett (Archaeological Research Services, Inc., Virginia City Nevada) in November of 1989, and was described as consisting of a large trash scatter interspersed with modern trash; site dimensions were estimated at 700 x 200 m (E-W x N-S). In November of 2007, personnel from Applied EarthWorks, Inc. resurveyed the site area to compare the site's current condition with the existing record. CA-SBR-6572H was found to cover significantly less surface area than originally noted by Young and Pennett. While metal cans and other historical debris are present over a broad area (in fact, even beyond original site boundaries) the vast majority of these items have been dispersed by intense winds which are common in the area, and as such are not in situ, nor can their point of origin be determined. Therefore, the site dimensions were reduced to only include the in-situ deposits, the site was found to measure 185 x 125 ft (N-S x E-W), and to consists of a moderate- to high-density scatter of historical refuse consisting primarily of rusted metal cans, glass shards and broken bottles, ceramic fragments (i.e., whiteware/earthenware), and fragments of milled lumber. A single discrete locus was identified (designated Locus A) which appears to represent an area of repeated dumping, possible by multiple families/residences; with the remaining refuse appearing to have been either wind blown or scattered due to mechanical brush clearing activities, which have denuded the areas south, east, and west of the site, as well as within the southern portions of the site.

\*P3b. **Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AH 4: Trash Dump/Refuse Scatter.

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

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

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

\*P7. **Owner and Address:** APN 049115111: Henry L. Schroeder III, 1475 Oddstad Dr., Redwood City, CA 94063; APN 049219213: Estate of Holmes Family, P.O. Box 931, Hoxie, KS, 67740.

\*P8. **Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): A. Monastero, K. McLean, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. **Date Recorded:** 12 November 2007

\*P10. **Type of Survey:** ☒ Intensive ☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other  
**Describe:** 15 m pedestrian transects.

\*P11. **Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) 2009, *Historic Property Survey Report for State Route 58 Realignment Project, from Kern County Line to 1.7 Miles East of State Route 395, San Bernardino County, California (PM 0.0/12.9) EA 347700*. Prepared for Caltrans District 08, San Bernardino, CA.

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

**Primary #** 36-006572  
**HRI #**  
**Trinomial** CA-SBR-6572H; Update  
**NRHP Status Code**

**\*Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder)

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

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 3 of 7

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

- \*A1. Dimensions:** a. Length: 185 ft (N-S) b. Width: 125 ft (E-W)  
**Method of Measurement:** ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other Trimble GPS  
**Method of Determination** (Check any that apply): ☒ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation  
☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (explain):  
**Reliability of Determination:** ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain: Ground visibility 100 percent.  
**Limitations** (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☒ Disturbances  
☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☐ Other (Explain): Site disturbances include two transmission lines directly adjacent to the site, dirt roads adjacent to and bisecting the site, brush clearance activities, dispersal of artifacts by high winds, and the site's proximity to State Routes 395 and 58.
- A2. Depth:** ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: Surface investigation only.
- \*A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):
- \*A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map): Locus A, located at UTM coordinates 450693 mE/3787239 mN and measuring 100 x 55 ft (NW-SE x NE-SW), consists of a fairly dense concentration of historical debris. Artifacts observed include rusted metal can fragments; bottle fragments (beverage); whiteware ceramic plate fragments; tan earthenware fragments; Mason jars, including rusted lids and glass tops; and milled lumber fragments. Glassware observed includes 200+ pieces of cobalt blue glass, 200+ pieces of aqua colored glass, 25+ pieces of sun-colored amethyst glass (ca. 1870-1920; Lockhart 2006), 2,000+ fragments of clear glass, 250+ fragments of green glass, and 1,000+ fragments of brown glass. Diagnostic can types include 25+ IMACS (2000) Type 15 condensed milk cans (2 15/16 x 3 14/16 in.) dating from 1917-1929; rectangular meat tins; a hinged, rectangular tobacco tin; several soldered seam 5-gallon cans; and screw-top motor oil cans.
- \*A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with feature): Artifacts observed beyond the Locus A boundaries include the same or similar types found within Locus A.
- \*A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- \*A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor (Describe disturbances): Site integrity appears to be highly impaired. The site is bisected by two east-west oriented transmission lines and an east-west oriented dirt road, as well as numerous other two-track dirt roads. Additionally, mechanical brush clearing activities have denuded the areas south, east and west of site, as well as within southern portions of the site itself, with the result that the vast majority of the artifacts, except for a few metal cans, are fragmented. Additionally, artifacts have been widely dispersed from the more intact deposits by high winds.
- \*A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction): Numerous small minor washes and arroyos are present in the surrounding area.
- \*A9. Elevation:** 2,450-2,460 ft amsl
- A10. Environmental Setting** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate): The site is situated on an undulating valley floor incised by numerous small washes and arroyos. Soils consist of recent Quaternary alluvium with abundant angular pebbles and gravels. The vegetation community is creosote-scrub with creosote, saltbush, and annual grasses on site. Slope is 1-2° with a northern aspect; exposure is open/360°.
- A11. Historical Information** (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A15 below): None.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

- \*A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Pre-Colonial (1500–1769) ☐ Spanish/Mexican (1769–1848) ☐ Early American (1848–1880) ☒ Turn of century (1880–1914) ☒ Early 20<sup>th</sup> century (1914–1945)  
☐ Post WWII (1945+) ☐ Undetermined Factual or estimated dates of occupation (explain): Based on the presence of sun-colored amethyst glass and diagnostic can types.
- A13. Interpretations** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known): CA-SBR-6572H represents an early twentieth-century historic trash dump with primarily household items, and may provide information relating to settlement and subsistence in the area.
- A14. Remarks:** The site is situated partially within the APE of the proposed Caltrans State Route 58 Realignment Project and may be impacted by proposed highway construction.
- A15. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of persons interviewed, if possible):
- Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS)  
2000 *User's Guide, Instructions and Computer Codes for Use with the IMACS Site Form*. Prepared by University of Utah, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service.
- Lockhart, B.  
2006 The Color Purple: Dating Solarized Amethyst Container Glass. In *Historical Archaeology* 40(2):45-56.
- A16. Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record): See attached Photograph Record.
- \*A17. Form Prepared by:** A. Monastero **Date:** 12 November 2007  
**Affiliation and Address:** Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

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

**Primary #** 36-006572  
**Trinomial** CA-SBR-6572H; Update

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

**Temporary Number/Resource Name:**

**Project Name:** Caltrans SR 58 Kramer Junction

**Photographer:** A. Monastero

**Image Type:** 9 (bw) 35mm B&W film 9 (cp) 35mm Color Print film 9 (cs) 35mm Color Slide film

9 (df) Digital-Floppy disk ☒ (dm) Digital-Memory flash card

**Camera Type and Model:** Nikon Coolpix 4300

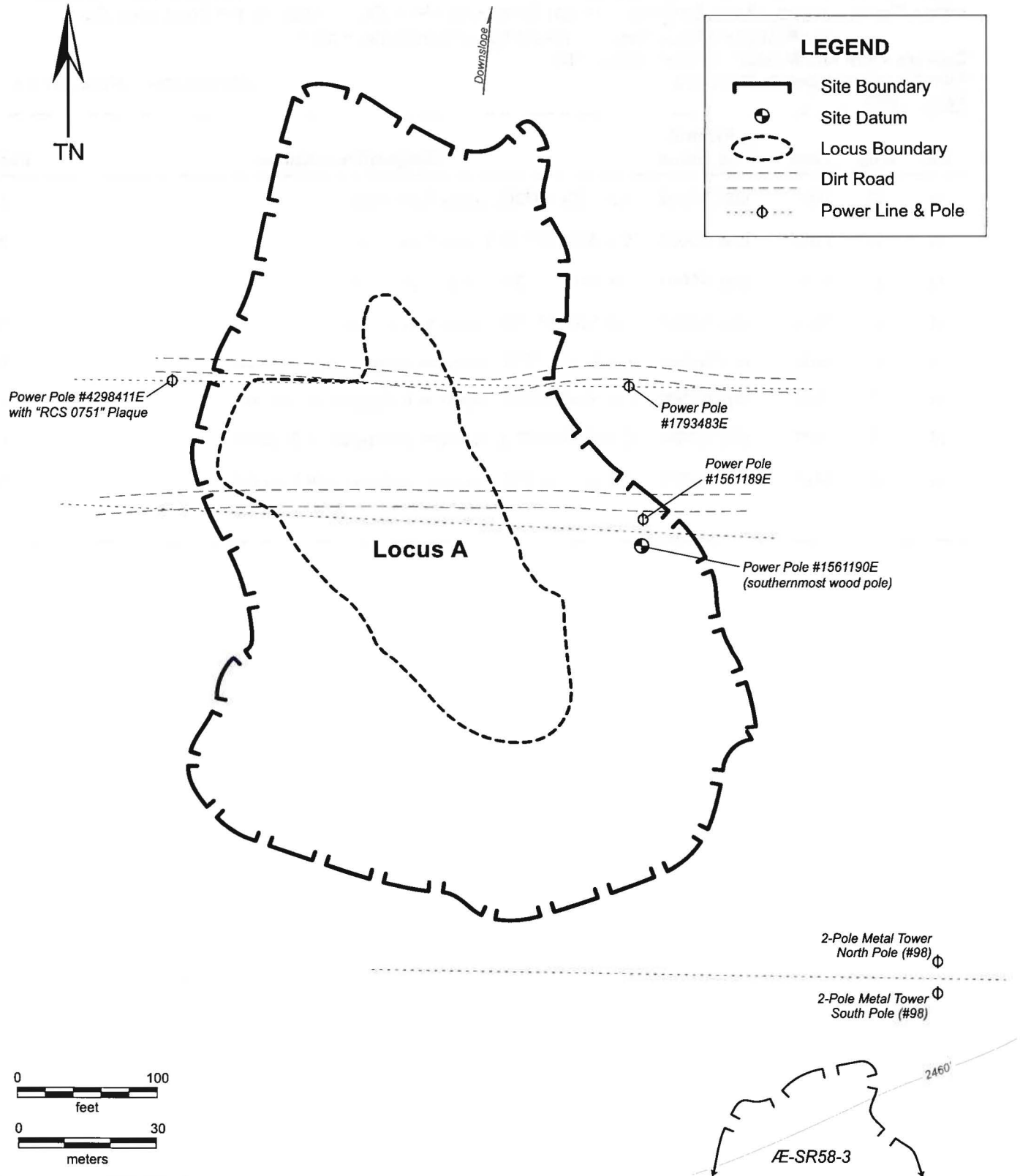
**Film Type and Speed:** Flash card

**Roll Number:** KRM-107-dm

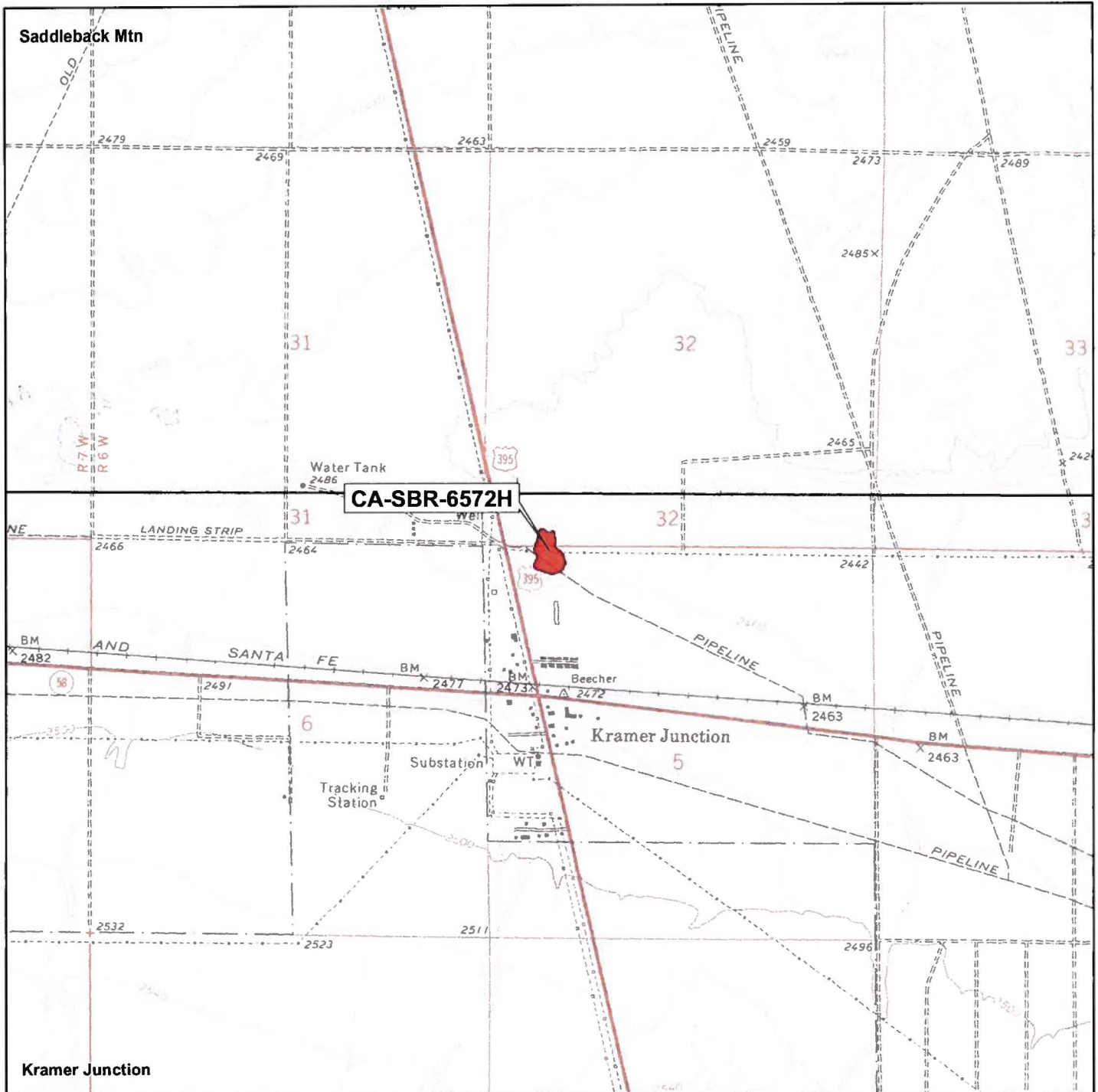
**Year:** 2007

Mo.	Day	Time	Frame/ File Name	Subject/Description	Facing
11	12	1401	DSCN0002	CA-SBR-6572H; Locus A overview.	E
11	12	1402	DSCN0003	CA-SBR-6572H; Locus A overview.	N
11	12	1403	DSCN0004	CA-SBR-6572H; Locus A overview.	W
11	12	1404	DSCN0005	CA-SBR-6572H; Locus A overview.	S
11	12	1406	DSCN0006	CA-SBR-6572H; overview looking away from site.	W
11	12	1408	DSCN0007	CA-SBR-6572H; overview looking away from site.	S
11	12	1409	DSCN0008	CA-SBR-6572H; overview looking away from site.	E
11	12	1410	DSCN0009	CA-SBR-6572H; overview looking away from site.	N

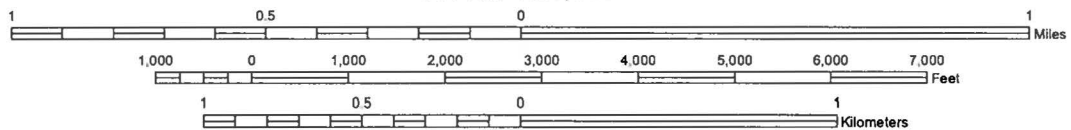








SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH

1841

P36-006572

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

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBR-6572H  
Supplement: [X]

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: 582c-8

PRIMARY # P36-006572

Page 1 of 3.

1. County: San Bernardino
2. USGS Quads: Kramer Junction CA (7.5') 73
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11 450520 m Easting 3872780 m Northing  
451220 3872780
4. Township 11N Range 6W; S 1/2 of S 1/2 of SW 1/4 Section 32 SBM.
5. Map Coordinates: 9 mmS 330 mmE (from NW corner of map)
6. Elevation: 2440 ft
7. Location: The site is located on a level alluvial plain immediately (ca. 0.6 mi) north of Kramer Junction. / From the intersection of U. S. Highway 395 and State Route 58 at Kramer Junction proceed northwest on U. S. Highway 395 for 0.4 mi and park. The site extends east from this spot parallel to the powerlines.
8. Prehistoric [ ] Historic [X] Protohistoric [ ]
9. Site Description: The site is a very large trash scatter consisting primarily of modern trash, but including some trash of historic age. Cans, bottles, styrofoam cups and a kitchen chair were noted at this site.
10. Area: 700 m (EW) x 200 m (NS) 109,955 sq m  
Method of Determination: Pacing
11. Depth: Surface Method of Determination:
12. Features: The site consists of a single large undifferentiated trash scatter.
13. Artifacts: The site consists primarily of recent trash (aluminum top steel beverage can, aluminum kitchen chair, styrofoam cups) with some historic debris. A condensed milk can measuring 2 15/16 x 3 14/16 inches is dated to the period 1917 to 1929 (Simonis nd.d). Several soldered seam 5-gallon tins in this scatter are also of historic age.
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: None noted

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

Permanent Trinomial: SB-6572H  
Mo. 11 Yr. 89

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: 582c-8

Page 2 of 3.

15. Date Recorded: 11-20-89                      Recorded by: B. Young, L. Bennett
17. Affiliation and Address: Archaeological Research Services, Inc., P.O. Box 701, Virginia City, Nevada 89440.
18. Human Remains: None
19. Site Disturbances: Powerlines run through this site.
20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): Unknown
21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Mojave Desert Scrub
22. Vegetation (on site): All scale, burro brush
23. Site Soil: Pebbly silt
24. Surrounding Soil: Same as #23.
25. Geology: Alluvium
26. Landform: Alluvial plain
27. Slope: Flat
28. Exposure: Open
29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Bureau of Land Management  
California Desert District Office  
1695 Spruce St.  
Riverside, CA 92507
30. Remarks: Only a small portion of the trash on this site is historic.
31. References: Young n.d., Archaeological Inventory of a 137.1 mi Long by 200 ft W ac) Segment of the Proposed WyCal Pipeline Corridor in San Bernardino County, California; Simonis n.d., Condensed/Evaporated Milk Cans - Chronology for Dating Historical Sites.
32. Name of Project: WyCal Archaeological Inventory
33. Type of Investigation: Surface survey
34. Site Accession Number: N/A                      Curated At: N/A
35. Photos:
36. Attachments:

SBR-6572H





PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3821-2

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

\*a. County San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e. and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Kramer Junction, Calif. Date 1973

T11N; R6W; SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of Sec 32 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address N/A City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 450,503 mE/ 3,873,051 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad ☒ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)  
Approximately 466 feet west of U.S. Highway 395 and 10 feet north of a powerline access road, at the elevation of approximately 2,458 feet above mean sea level

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This prehistoric isolate consists of small mottled grey quartzite tool. The blade has unifacial chipping on both sides with two flake scars and over 50% of the cortex remaining. The artifact measures 2.9 x 2.5 x 1.3 cm.

\*P3b.Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP16: Isolated lithic artifact

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): Photograph taken on February 8, 2022

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:  
☐ Historic ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

\*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, & address): Hunter O' Donnell and Ashley Conner-Ayala, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

\*P9. Date Recorded: February 8, 2022

\*P10. Survey Type (describe): Phase I intensive-level survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Hunter O'Donnell (2022): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Verma Commercial Development Project, Kramer Junction, San Bernardino County, California

\*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_



State of California—Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3821-2

\*Map Name: Kramer Junction and Saddleback Mountain, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1973

