

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

Assessor's Parcel No's. 0460-161-31, 32, 33, & 03
And other Parcels in Area for Annexation in the Sphere of Influence in the
City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California 92301

For Submittal to:

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

Prepared for:

The City of Adelanto and LKQ Lakenor Auto & Truck Salvage, Inc.
11010 Calleja Road, Adelanto, CA 92301

Report Date: March 30, 2022

Revision Date: February 26, 2026

Revision Date: March 12 26, 2026

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 0460-161-31, 32, 33, & 03, and other parcels in the surrounding area City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California 92301

Author(s) of Information in the Area:

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian Daniel Ballester,
Archaeologist/Field Director Nina Gallardo, Archaeologist/Native American
Liaison Salvadore Z. Boites, Archaeologist

Date: March 30, 2022

For Submittal to: Development Services Department
Planning Division City of Adelanto
11600 Air Expressway Adelanto, CA 92301

Prepared for: City of Adelanto and LKQ Lakenor Auto & Truck Salvage, Inc.
11010 Calleja Road, Adelanto, CA 92301

USGS Quadrangle: Adelanto, Calif., Adelanto quadrangle (Section 8, T6N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 100 acres

Keywords: Victor Valley, southern Mojave Desert; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Annexation of County Land into the City of Adelanto under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between January and March 2022, a cultural resources study on approximately 54.35 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Adelanto Sphere of influence, San Bernardino County, California, was prepared. The subject properties of the study, Assessor's Parcel No 0460-161-31, 32, 33, & 03, is located on the northern end of Highway 395, between 11010 Calleja Road and Colusa Road, Adelanto Quadrangle of Section 8 T6N R5W Sec. 8, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed annexation subdivision of the existing parcels into a total of Commercial lots and Industrial Auto & Truck Salvage Storage site, as outlined by Tentative Tract noted above and described in letter of intent. The County of San Bernardino (County), 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 project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, a historical/archaeological resources records search result was reviewed a Native American Sacred Lands File search was conducted, pursued historical background research, and carried out a phase-I level field survey on March 30, 2022. During the field survey there were no isolated prehistoric (i.e., Native American) lithic artifact recorded within the project area. It is recommended to the County a conclusion of No Impact regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during future earth moving operations on these properties resulting from the subdivision, all work within 60 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary	3
Introduction	5
Setting	9
Current Natural Setting	9
Cultural Setting	10
Prehistoric Context.....	10
Ethnohistoric Context	11
Historic Context	12
Research Methods	13
Records Search.....	13
Sacred Lands Records Search	14
Historical Research	14
Field Survey	14
Results & Findings	15
Records Search.....	15
Sacred Lands Records Search	15
Historical Research	16
Field Survey	16
Discussion	16
Conclusions & Recommendations	17
References	18
Appendix-A Native American Heritage Commission	20
Appendix-B California Historical Resources Inventory Records (Confidential Appendix).....	23

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity.....	5
Figure 2. Project area	6
Figure 3. Recent Google satellite image of the project area	7
Figure 4. General Plan Land Use and Site Zoning	8
Figure 5. Overview of the project area.....	9

INTRODUCTION

The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 0460-161-31, 32, 33, & 03 and surrounding area, are located on the central northern end of Highway 395 between Calleja Road and Colusa Road, in the Adelanto Quadrangle of Section 8 T6N R5W Sec. 8, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed LKQ Auto & Truck Salvage property subdivision of the existing parcels as noted above lots, as outlined by Tentative Tract noted above and described in letter of intent. 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 project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search on March 30, 2022 (Appendix-A), pursued historical background research, and carried out a phase-I level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study.

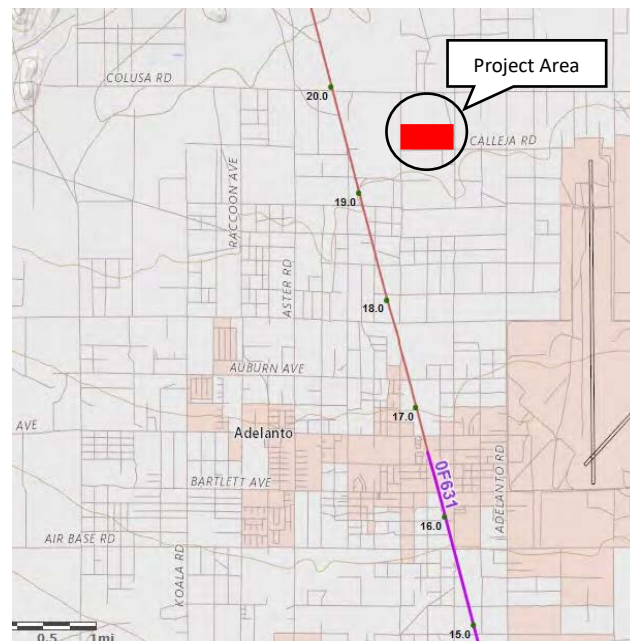


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, California)

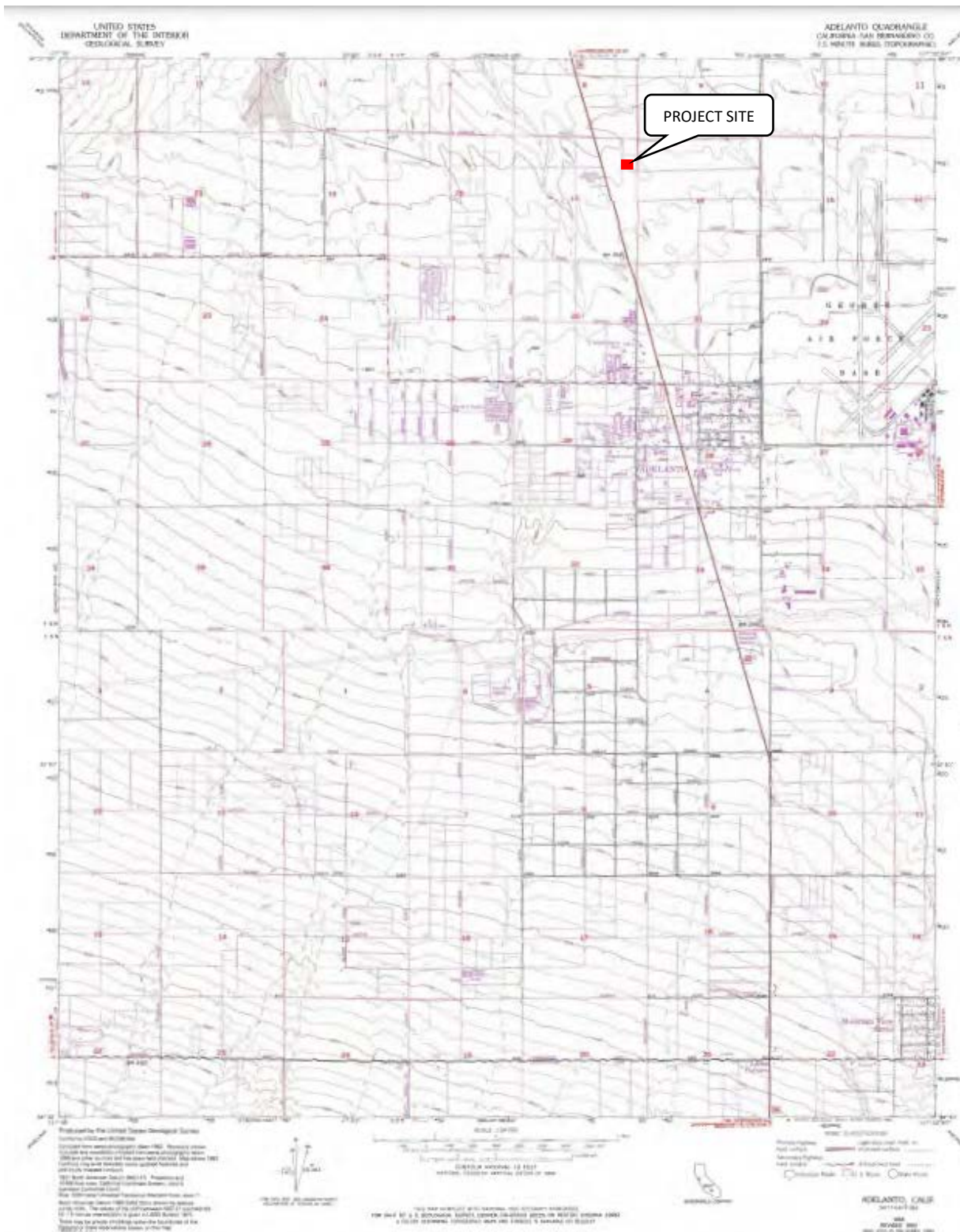


Figure 2 Site Vicinity-USGS Adelanto Quadrangle

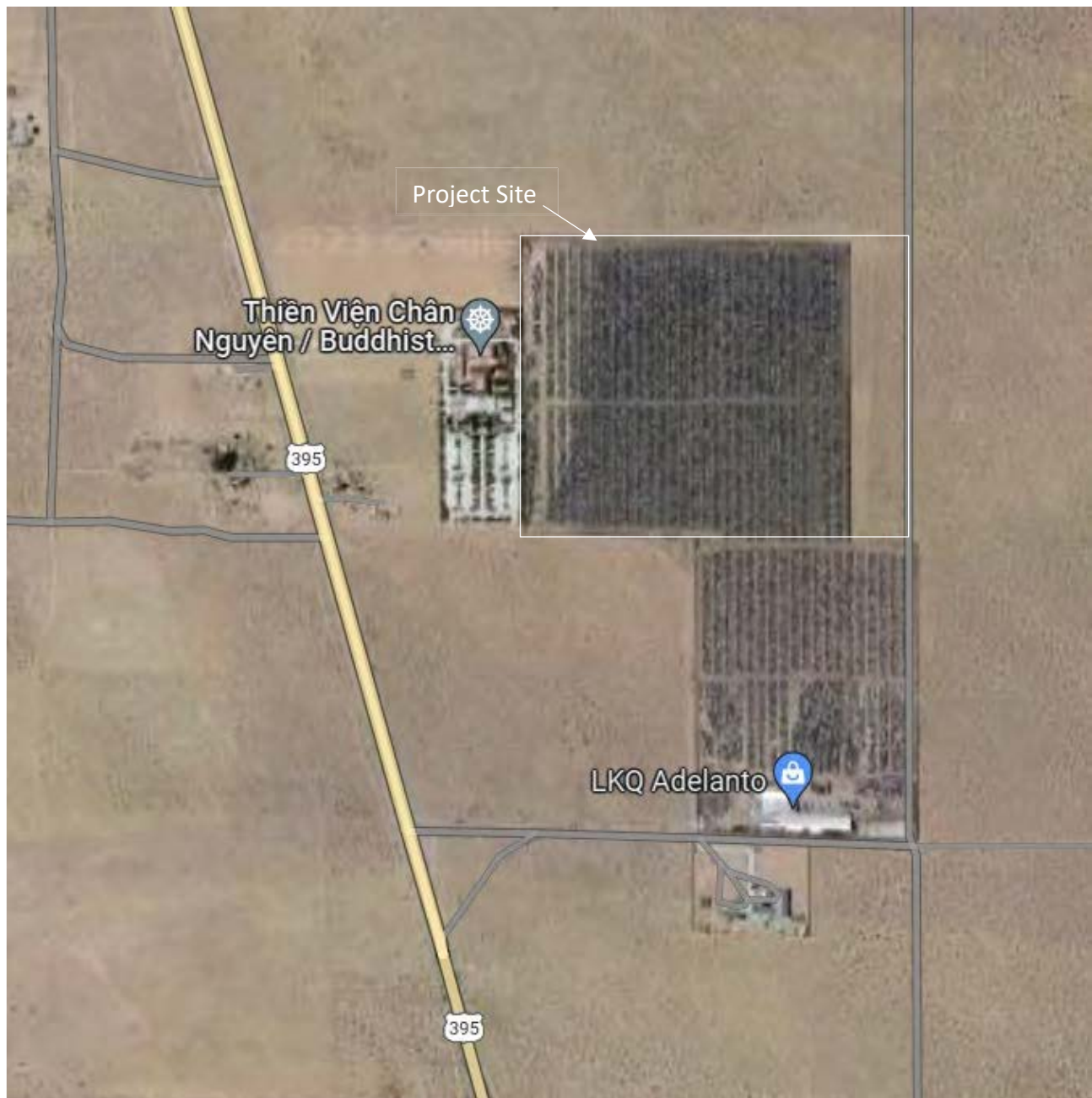


Figure 3. Recent Google satellite image of the project area.



General Plan Land Use & Zoning Map

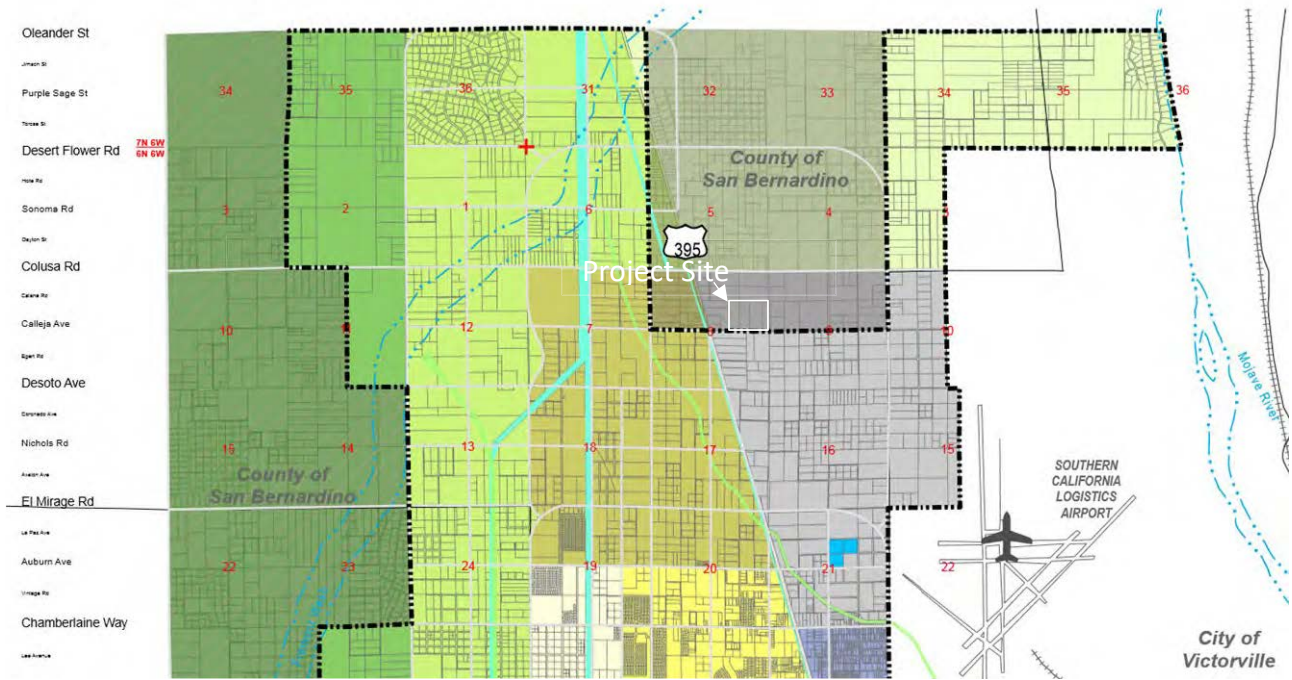


Figure 4 General Plan Land Use and Site Zoning

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

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

The project area consists of a square-shaped parcel of desert land on the center northern outskirts of Adelanto, surrounded mostly by other tracts of vacant land with Thiền Viện Chân Nguyên / Buddhist Meditation Center Temple on Commercial and Rural Living Residential (RL-5) in an Unincorporated Disadvantaged Community in San Bernardino County to the north and eastside of the Project Site (Figs. 3, 5). Elevations in the project area range approximately from approximately 2,786 feet to 2,777 feet above mean sea level, with a slight incline towards the south. The terrain is relatively level. Soils consist of yellowish-brown, fine- to coarse-grained sands mixed with small rocks.

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



Figure 5. Overview of the project area. (Source: ESRI World Imagery June 22, 2017)

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

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

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

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

Distinct cultural changes occurred during the Newberry Period, in comparison to the earlier periods, including “geographically expansive land-use pattern...involving small residential groups moving between select localities,” long-distance trade, and diffusion of trait characteristics (Hall 2000:16). Typical artifacts from this period are the Elko and Gypsum Contracting Stem points and Split Oval beads. The two ensuing periods, Saratoga and Tecopa, are characterized by seasonal group settlements near accessible food resources and the intensification of the exploitation of plant foods, as evidenced by ground-stone artifacts (ibid.:16). Hall (2000:16) states that “late prehistoric foraging patterns were more restricted in geographic routine and range, a consequence of increasing population density” and other variables. Saratoga Period artifact types include Rose Spring and Eastgate points as well as Anasazi grayware pottery. Artifacts from the Tecopa Period include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, buffware and brownware pottery, and beads of the Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass types (ibid.).

Ethnohistoric Context

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

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

Prior to European contact, Serrano subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the gathering of wild and cultivated foods and hunting, exploiting nearly all of the resources available. They settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from the mountains. Loosely organized into exogamous clans led by hereditary heads, the clans were in turn affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, the Wildcat (Tukutam) or the Coyote (Wahiiam). The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and

number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit. The core of the unit was the patrilineage, although women retained their own lineage names after marriage. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans.

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

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was minimal until the 1810s, when a mission asistencia was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano in the western portion of their traditional territory were removed to the nearby missions. In the eastern portion, a series of punitive expeditions in 1866-1870 resulted in the death or displacement of almost all remaining Serrano population in the San Bernardino Mountains. Today, most Serrano descendants are affiliated with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, or the Serrano Nation of Indians.

Historic Context

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

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

of the ancient Mojave Trail was carried on by the Santa Fe Railway, by the legendary U.S. Route 66, and finally by today's Interstate Highway 15.

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

During and after World War II, George Air Force Base, established nearby in 1941, added a new driving force in the local economy with its 6,000 civilian and military employees (City of Adelanto n.d.). After being deactivated in 1992, the former military installation was converted into civilian use as the Southern California Logistics Airport. Partially because of its proximity to this cargo-oriented airport, the City of Adelanto, incorporated in 1970 as the smallest city in the county, has since grown to a population of more than 34,000 in 2018 (USCB n.d.).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

An archaeological record search completed at the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resource Information and System as part of the Adelanto North 2035 Comprehensive Sustainable Plan was reviewed and there are no results within a 1-mile radius of the Project Site (Dietler 2013). There was one previous search result regarding site 36-010394, Isolate 3840-1 from State of California, The Resources Agency Department of Parks & Recreation (Primary Record) attached as Appendix-B (Confidential Appendix). This was outside the scope of the survey area of half-mile, and was 5.64 miles away located across Koala Road to the north east of the Project Site. 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. SCCIC provides an inventory of any previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources studies within a half-mile radius of a project location. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory. Also, having access to databases for archaeological and historical archaeological sites and after reviewing documentation and other records, it did not show any evidence or findings within the half-mile radius of Project Site (Historic 15' and 30' USGS Quadrangles).

SACRED LANDS RECORDS SEARCH

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

Result

*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.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history as well as historical maps and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1855-1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1934-1993, which are available at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken between 1952 and 2018, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 30, 2022, survey was carried out on phase-I level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was

systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was good (90%) to excellent (100%) at the time of the survey due to the light vegetation growth (Fig. 3).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources and no cultural resources had been recorded on or adjacent to the property which includes the Project Site and its 1-mile radius. Although a 2013 study included the project area in its scope, that study was an overview covering a total of 27 square miles and did not include any archaeological fieldwork at or near this location (Dietler 2013). The Dietler Study identified seven historical/archaeological sites and two isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts) within the five-mile radius of the Project Site, as listed below in Table 1.

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

As Table 1 shows, three of the seven sites and both of the isolates were prehistoric (i.e., Native American) in origin, all of them consisting of flaked-stone artifacts. The other four sites dated to the historic period and consisted of scattered refuse. Both the prehistoric and the historic-period artifacts recorded in the vicinity represented the most common types of cultural remains in their categories to be found in the Mojave Desert region. None of these known sites or isolates were located within a 1-mile radius of the immediate vicinity of the Project Site, the nearest one is Site 36-010394, Isolate 3840-1 from State of California, The Resources Agency Department of Parks & Recreation (Primary Record). (See Appendix-B [Confidential Allendix]), being across Koala Road to the north east of the Project Site that is 5.64 miles away from Site 36-010394. As such, none of them require further consideration during this study.

SACRED LANDS RECORDS SEARCH

In a document the Sacred Lands File yielded negative results for Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area (refer to Appendix-A). However, noting that the lack of specific

information does not necessarily establish the absence of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information and provided a list of tribes in the region that may have knowledge of such resources.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. In the 1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the vicinity, no human-made features were noted at or near the project location.

FIELD SURVEY

No artifacts or features more than 50 years of age were encountered within the project area during the field survey. Although the segments of 395 Highway and between Calleja Road and Colusa Road above the central northern boundaries, respectively, are both known to date originally to the historic period, these ubiquitous infrastructure features that remain in use as parts of the modern transportation network demonstrates no potential for historic significance and thus requires no further consideration as potential “historical resources.” Scattered domestic refuse and construction debris were observed on much of the property, but all of the items appeared to be of modern origin, and none of them demonstrated any historical or archaeological interest.

DISCUSSION

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

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

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

In summary of the research results outlined above, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. Therefore, they do not constitute potential "historical resources." Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, this study concludes that no "historical resources" exist within the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, after completing the "Cultural Historical/Archaeological Survey Report," the survey and record searches showed no indication of "historical resources," as defined by CEQA and associated regulations within the project and surrounding area. Accordingly, below are the recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known "historical resources."
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 60 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith

1978 Serrano. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California; pp. 570-574. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase 1974 Historical Atlas of California. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.

City of Adelanto

n.d. About Adelanto. <http://www.adelantoca.gov/218/About-Adelanto>.

Dietler, Sara, Elizabeth Denniston, and Steven Treffers

2013 Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Analysis for the Adelanto North 2035 Sustainable Community Plan, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California.

On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1855 Plat Map: Township No. 6 North Range No. 5 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1855.

1856 Plat Map: Township No. 6 North Range No. 6 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1856.

Google Earth

1994-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2015-2018. Available through the Google Earth software.

Hall, M.C.

2000 Archaeological Survey of 2472 Acres in Adjacent Portions of Lava, Lead Mountain, and Cleghorn Pass Training Areas, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California (Volume I). Report prepared by the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78.

Washington, D.C.

NETR Online

1952-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1952, 1968, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018. <http://www.historicaerials.com>. NPS (National Park Service, U.S.

Department of the Interior) 2001 National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: Old Spanish Trail, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Ornduff, Robert

1974 Introduction to California Plant Life. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Peirson, Erma

1970 The Mojave River and Its Valley. The Arthur H. Clarke Company, Glendale.

Strong, William Duncan

1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26.

USCB (United States Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce) n.d. Quick Facts: Adelanto City, California. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/adelantocitycalifornia>.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1934 Map: Barstow, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1920 and 1932.

1956 Map: Adelanto, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952.

1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.

1993 Map: Adelanto, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1989.

Warren, Claude N.

1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): California Archaeology; pp. 339-430.

Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.): Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11: Great Basin; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Elizabeth von Till

2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. http://www.oldspanishtrail.org/learn/trail_history.php.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 30, 2022

Nina Gallardo

Via Email to: ngallardo@cmftech.us

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseno

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Fogaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Althebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Palute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseno

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C.
Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

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

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

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

Kern Valley Indian Community

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

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

Kern Valley Indian Community

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

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

Kern Valley Indian Community

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

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Quechan

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Quechan

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

Serrano

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5007.94 of the Public Resource Section 5007.98 of the Public Resource Code.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5007.94 of the Public Resource Section 5007.98 of the Public Resource Code.

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

PROJ-2022-
001643

03/30/2022 03:43 PM

2 of 2

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS**

Isolate 3840-1

*Confidential
Not for Public Distribution*