

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

AGINCOURT SOLAR PROJECT SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES SITE RECORD SEARCH RESULTS
AGINCOURT SOLAR PROJECT**

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CULTURAL RESOURCES SITE RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

AGINCOURT SOLAR PROJECT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report provides the results of a cultural resources site record search conducted for the Agincourt Solar Project (see Figure 1). The record search was conducted at the San Bernardino Archeological Information Center (SBAIC) by URS archaeologist Dustin Kay on September 19, 2011. This summary of the record search results was prepared by URS Principal Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist, Craig Woodman, M.A., R.P.A. (2004). The record search area included all areas within a one-mile radius of the Project site and included portions of the Cougar Buttes and Lucerne Valley USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangle sheets. See Attachment A.

2.0 PROJECT SITE

The Project site comprises approximately 80 acres in the Lucerne Valley, in the western Mojave Desert in unincorporated San Bernardino County. The site is located approximately six miles southeast of the intersection of State Routes 18 and 247, which occurs in the unincorporated town of Lucerne Valley. Access to the site can be achieved via Camp Rock Road, which forms the site's eastern border. Rosewood Street, an unpaved County road, forms the northern border in the western portion of the site; however, the majority of the northern boundary and the entire western and southern boundaries are not marked by physical features. The site is located within Township 4 North, Range 1 East (San Bernardino Base and Meridian), within the Cougar Buttes USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangle. The site exhibits a key-like shape, with a wider portion at the western end and a narrow neck extending to the east (see Figure 1).

The project site is comprised of two adjacent parcels, both of which are currently unimproved and vacant. The western portion of the site (parcel 0449-641-04) is zoned LV/RL-5 (Rural Living – 5 acre parcel minimum). The RL land use zoning district provides sites for rural residential uses, incidental agricultural uses, and similar and compatible uses. The easterly portion of the site (parcel 0449-641-27) is zoned LV/AG, which has a minimum 10-acre lot size and is intended for commercial agricultural operations, agriculture support services, rural residential uses and similar and compatible uses. The site is privately owned, and is not within or adjacent to any designated sensitive resource areas, ecological reserves, or other formally protected lands.

Elevations within the Project site range from approximately 3,350 to 3,440 feet above mean sea level (amsl), with the overall grade sloping gradually to the northwest. The northern foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, a major regional mountain range with elevations exceeding 11,000 feet, are located approximately three miles south of the site. The site exhibits microtopography associated with several ephemeral drainage channels that traverse the site, but major landforms and topographic features are absent.

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Much of the land surrounding the Project site has been subdivided into large residential lots for rural living, but only a few of these lots have been developed with residences. The closest residence to the Agincourt site is located approximately 0.15 mile north of the site boundary on Rosewood Street near the intersection with Camp Rock Road.

The Project site is characterized by relatively intact desert vegetation; the site contains a total of 79.51 acres of natural vegetation, of which 70.36 acres contain Joshua tree woodland and 9.15 acres are comprised of creosote bush-white burr sage scrub. and the remaining. Aside from common insects, a total of nine wildlife species were observed by URS biologists on-site. The species detected were primarily common birds, mammals (Kangaroo rat, rabbit, ground squirrel), and a lizard. Because the site does not support any unique or especially valuable habitat features, such as perennial sources of drinking water, it is unlikely that wildlife are attracted to the site.

3.0 PREVIOUS STUDIES

The site record search indicates that the Project site has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources; seven previous studies have been conducted within one mile of the site. Attachment A contains a map of previous study locations and copies of the studies. The studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project site include SBAIC survey record numbers 106108, 1060544, 1061461, 1062433, 1062993, 1063367, and 1065402. These studies, respectively, are comprised of the following: a narrow 1971 pipeline survey south of the Project site; two small surveys adjacent to the project site's northeast corner, including a five-acre survey prepared in 1977 and a one acre survey conducted in 1984; a 1991 survey of 95 acres south of the Agincourt Solar site; a 1993 survey of the SCE transmission line that runs along Camp Rock Road immediately adjacent to the Project site's eastern border; a 1999 survey of 60 acres south of the Project site; and a 2004 survey of a small cell tower site west of the Project site.

4.0 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

No sites have been recorded in the Project site. Three sites have been recorded almost a mile south of the site.

CA-SBR-6986H was recorded in 1991 and consists of a house and a system of catfish ponds, buried pipes, and a tunnel constructed during and after World War II. The site also includes a secondary deposit of antique machinery collected by the land owner. The site is located near a spring noted on the Cougar Buttes USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangle.

CA-SBR-6987 also was recorded in 1991 and consists of a prehistoric site associated with Box Springs, which can be seen on the Lucerne Valley USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangle. The site is located at approximately 3,600 feet amsl elevation and included chipped stone,

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ground stone (mano and metate fragments), pottery sherds, fire-affected rock, areas of darkened soils, trail remnants and a quartz crystal. The site record notes that local collectors have been “potting” the site and have reportedly found arrow points, chipped stone scrapers and other pottery sherds. The archaeological evidence coupled with a permanent source of water suggest the site was occupied or re-occupied over many years.

CA-SBR-9589 was recorded in 1998 and consists of a remnant of Old Highway 18 located south of the Project site at an approximate elevation of 3,660 to 3,730 feet amsl.

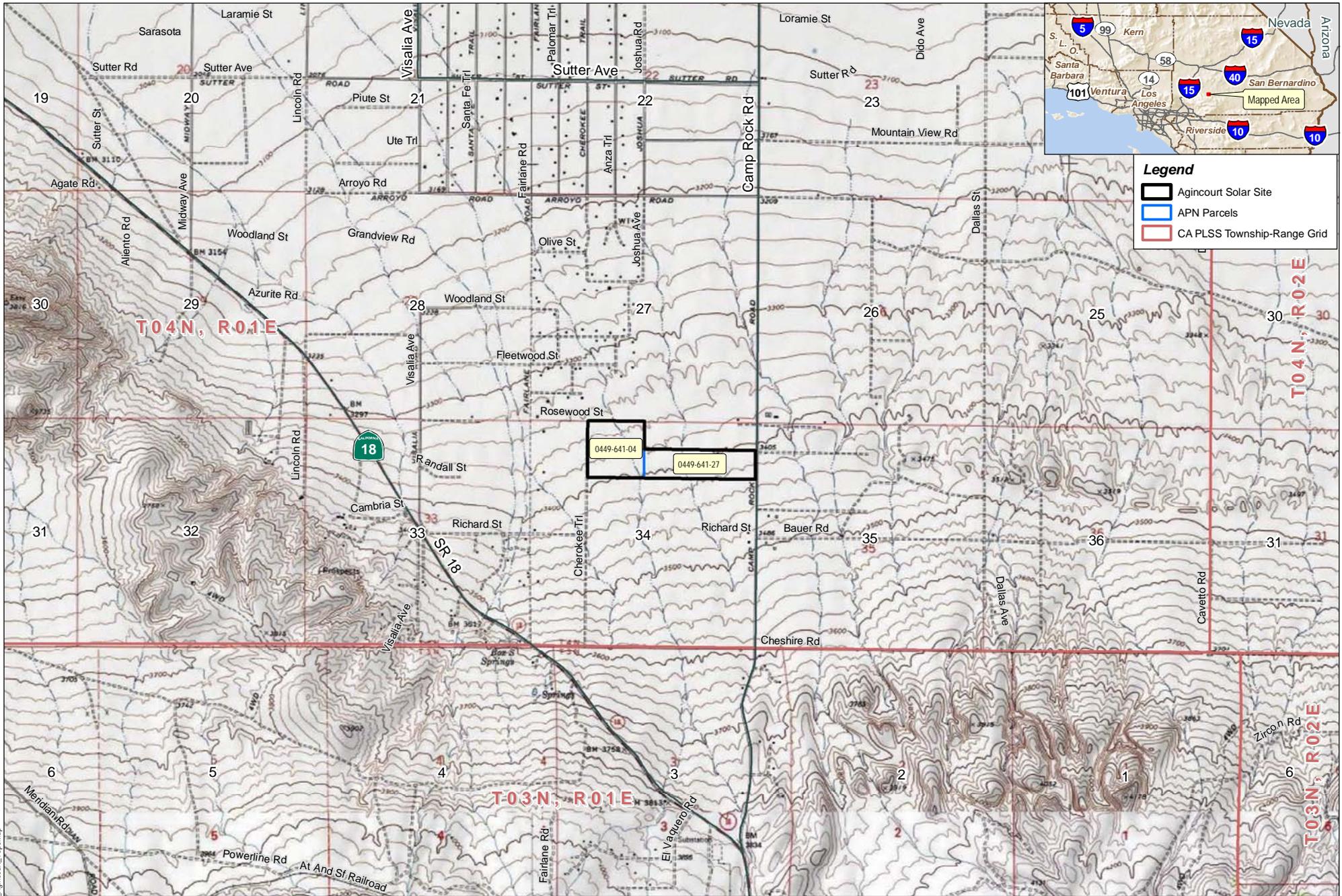
5.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Previous surveys adjacent to the Project site in similar topographic situations have been negative. The only recorded sites in the site record search area are located south of the Project site at much higher elevations and, except for the remnant of Old Highway 18, are associated with permanent sources of water in and near Box Springs.

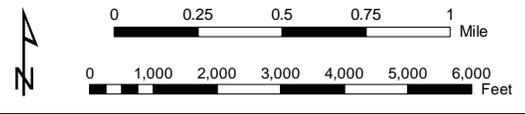
Although several surveys are dated, the consistent absence of cultural resources in topographic situations similar to the Project site is notable. In addition, although not a formal survey, URS Principal Archaeologist Craig Woodman walked several transects through the Agincourt Solar Project site during a 2011 site visit and found no cultural resources. He also noted that, although the site surface contained abundant pebbles and cobbles, these were predominantly small and the overall impression was the Project site did not represent a good source of lithic raw material suitable for chipped stone reduction. The negative results of past surveys in similar topographic situations coupled with the limited nature of onsite resources, including water, suggest that the Project site is unlikely to contain significant cultural resources that would yield important information about prehistory or history. No further archaeological work is recommended; however, if cultural resources are discovered during construction, the County should be contacted and a qualified archaeologist should record and evaluate the discovery and determine whether data recovery or other mitigation is required.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SITE RECORD SEARCH RESULTS
AGINCOURT SOLAR PROJECT**

**FIGURE 1
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF PROJECT AREA**



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Agincourt Solar Project
San Bernardino County, CA

URS Corporation

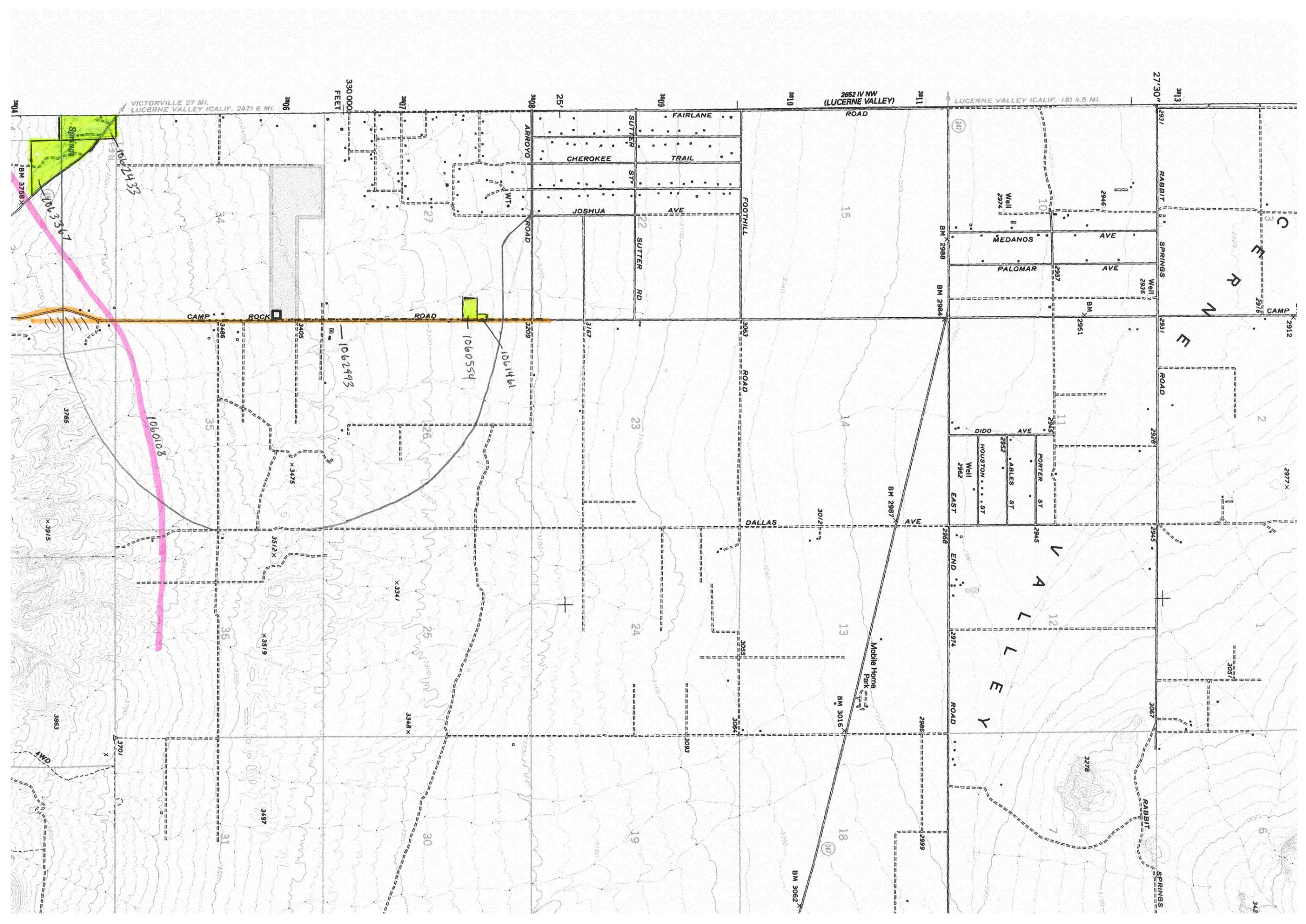
Source: [1] Seamless, scanned images of United States Geological Survey (USGS) paper topographic 1:24,000-scale maps by National Geographic TOPOI, [2] California Geospatial Information Library PLS, [3] San Bernardino County Assessor, [4] ESRI StreetMap USA (2007).

Figure 1. Topographic Map of Project Area

2011

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SITE RECORD SEARCH RESULTS
AGINCOURT SOLAR PROJECT**

**ATTACHMENT A
PREVIOUS STUDIES**



VICTORVILLE 27 MI.
LUCERNE VALLEY (CALIF. 247) 6 MI.

2652 IV NW
(LUCERNE VALLEY)
ROAD

LUCERNE VALLEY (CALIF. 18) 4.5 MI.

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MEDANOS AVE

PALOMAR AVE

DIDO AVE

PORTER ST

ABLES ST

HOUSTON ST

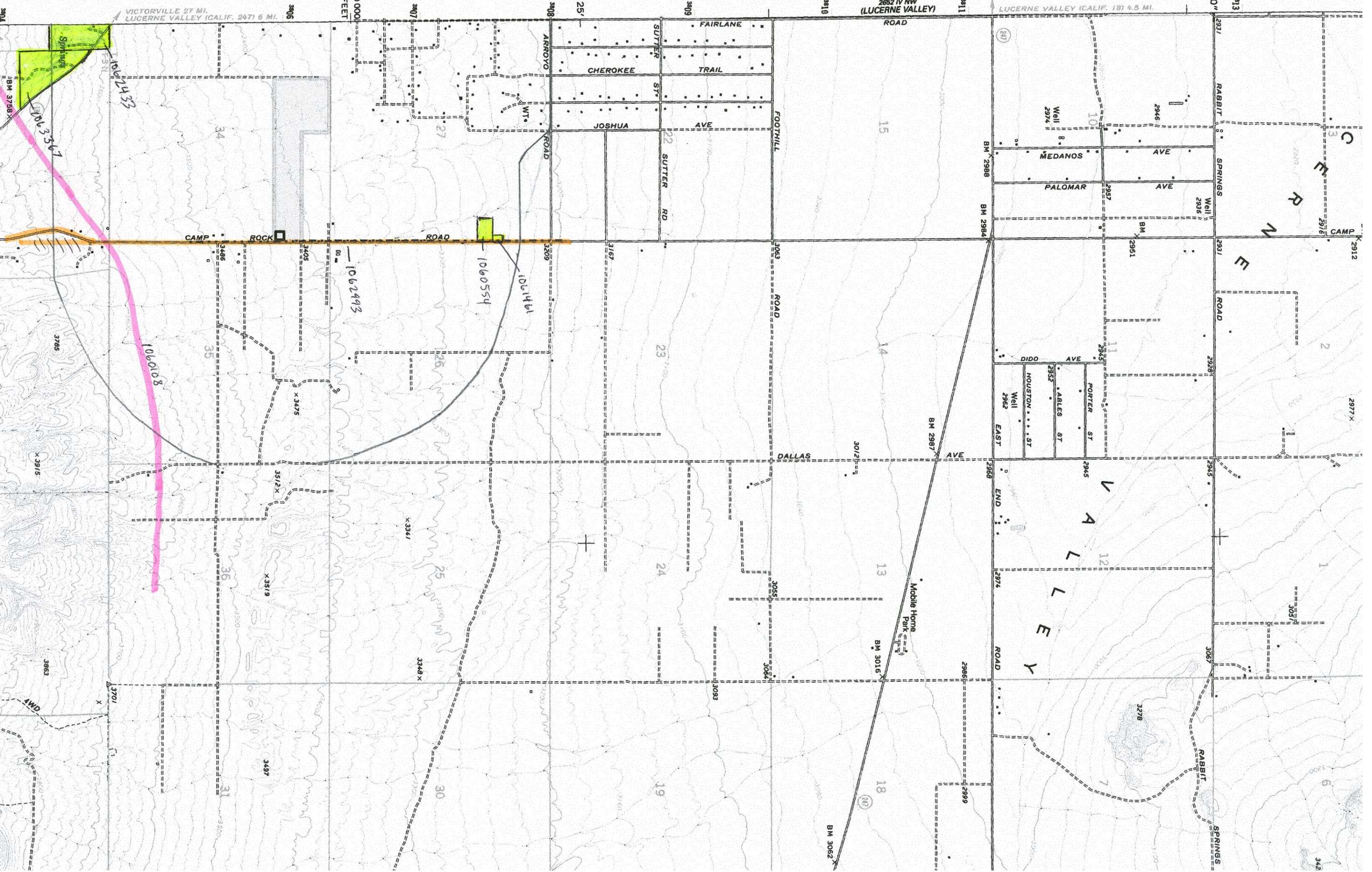
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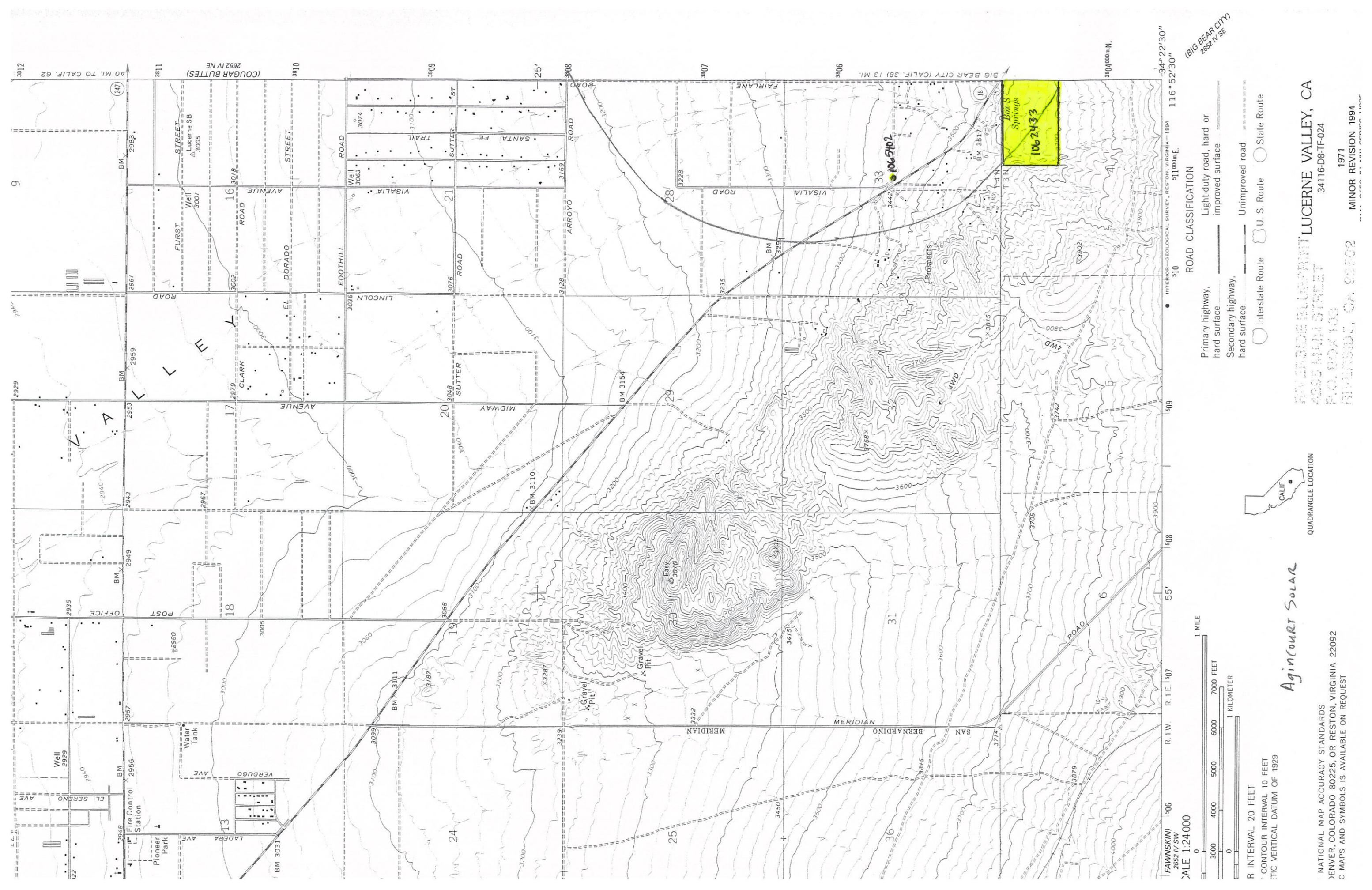
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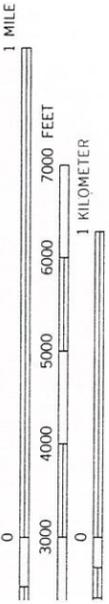
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ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route



AginCourt Solar

2652 IV SW
2652 IV SE
LUCERNE VALLEY, CA
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NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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C MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1971
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ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
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M-YUC:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF THE PROPOSED RIGHT-OF-WAY
OF THE
MORONGO-YUCCA-UPPER COACHELLA VALLEY PIPELINE

Thomas F. King

September, 1971

A report by the Archaeological Research Unit, Department
of Anthropology, University of California at Riverside,
to the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation
in fulfillment of Contract-Purchase Order # 4970L10979

17 pp

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Morongo-Yucca-Upper Coachella Valley Project, hereinafter referred to as M-YUC, is a proposed transfer of water from the California Aqueduct north of Cedar Springs Reservoir, San Bernardino County, to the Whitewater River in the upper Coachella Valley, Riverside County. A number of alternative means of transporting this water were considered by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation 1967), leading to the selection of a pipeline across the base of the north slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains as the most feasible conveyance system. Exact routing and construction details have not yet been worked out by the Bureau and local water districts, nor is it as yet certain that the pipeline will actually be constructed.

In late 1968, the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, in keeping with its program of interagency archaeological salvage, contacted the UCLA Archaeological Survey with a request for an estimate of costs involved in an archaeological survey of the project right-of-way. An initial proposal was prepared by the Survey under file number UCAS-315. In 1970, when the Archaeological Research Unit was organized in the Department of Anthropology, University of California at Riverside, Project UCAS-315 was transferred to UCR from UCLA and assigned Project File Number UCRAFU-01.

Updated maps, showing substantial alteration of the original project right-of-way, were transmitted to the Archaeological Research Unit by the National Park Service on November 3, 1970, and a final budget estimate of \$1300.00 was returned by the Unit. Under terms of Contract-Purchase Order # 4970110979, fieldwork was undertaken in June, 1971; a preliminary report was filed by letter on June 26, 1971, and this document constitutes a final report.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO THE PROJECT

The prehistory of the Mojave Desert is very imperfectly known (See section on "Previous Investigations"). The California Desert Archaeological Committee of the Society for California Archaeology, in a proposal for archaeological elements in the Bureau of Land Management's proposed California Desert Study, has summed up some possible major research directions in the area as follows:

"Among the general issues of importance which might be explored in the course of long-term research in the California Desert are questions concerning:

- (1) Factors which have limited population growth and/or the nature of human social organizations in arid regions.
- (2) The conditions under which human populations shift from food collection to food production - factors controlling the development or adoption of particular food production systems.
- (3) The factors governing competition between populations or population replacement in such a region." (CDAC 1971:16).

Noting that "The present status of archaeological research in the California Desert precludes formulation of detailed research programs designed to cope with any such specific issues...", the CDAC study goes on to formulate an intermediate research question, "the solution of which will contribute to

an understanding of desert area resources and aid in recognizing and solving other problems". This intermediate question is:

"What is the nature of human adaptation to the natural environment in southeast California from the time of initial occupation up to and including the historic period? More particularly, what can we learn about the character of human settlement and subsistence systems, the variation of these through time and space, and the degree with which they are correlated with environmental variation?"

(CDAC 1971:17)

Although the archaeological survey of the Morongo-Yucca-Upper Coachella Valley Project was funded on the particularistic "fee for service" basis decried by this author (King 1971) and others (cf. Barnes 1970), it was the intention of the Archaeological Research Unit to integrate it insofar as was possible with the overall research directions defined for the area by the CDAC. The K-YUC survey provided a transect of several physiographic and biotic regions along the edge of the Mojave Desert; when combined with the data collected by Smith (1963) along the Mojave River itself and by Simpson (nd) and others in the San Bernardino Mountains, it was hoped that some crude generalizations could be made about the nature of settlement and subsistence systems on the southwest fringe of the Mojave as they are reflected in surface archaeological assemblages. These generalizations could be tested through future research.

THE AREA

The space traversed by the proposed r/w (Map 1) can be divided for convenient discussion into three general segments: the Mojave River segment, the Lucerne Valley segment, and the Morongo Valley segment.

Mojave River Segment: From an outflow station on the California Aqueduct about 1/2 mile north of the Mojave River, the r/w proceeds east until it crosses the River at the point where the latter turns to the north at the mouth of Deep Creek, in the vicinity of the town of Hesperia. On its east-west leg, the r/w crosses a high, heavily dissected terrace whose south edge forms the high north bank of the River (Map 2). This terrace is an old alluvial deposit that has been downcut by the River and a large number of periodic drainages; the alluvial matrix consists of sand and a considerable range of gravels and cobbles, including many silicates and metamorphics suitable for use as flaked tools. This area is fairly heavily covered with a scrub vegetation, with Juniper (Juniperus occidentalis) and Yucca (Yucca sp.) constituting major elements.

The r/w crosses the Mojave just northwest of Mojave Forks Dam, and bears north across the upper edge of a high, sloping terrace. Along most of the route, which hugs the base of the adjacent mountains, the country is rather heavily dissected by deep, steep-walled drainages (cf. Plate 1). The vegetation is rather similar to that west of the River, except that Juniper is somewhat more sparse and Joshua Trees (Yucca brevifolia) begin to appear. Joshuas increase and juniper decreases as one proceeds north; ocotillo (Fouquieria splendens) and other typical desert flora begin to appear and increase in numbers. By the point at which the right-of-way clears the rather built-up area at the east edge of Hesperia and bears away to the east into Lucerne Valley, a high desert

flora of Joshua Trees, creosote (Larrea divaricata), Yucca and Ocotillo characterizes the botanical regime.

The Mojave River segment of the M-YUC crosses territory presumably utilized in ethnographic times by the populations resident at ATONGAIBIT (Archaeological Site SBCM-48, on the west shore of the Mojave River just southeast of Hesperia) and GUAPIABIT (Archaeological Site SBCM-13, on Las Flores Ranch about 2 miles southwest of the western terminus of the right-of-way). Both were villages of the Vanyume or Mojave River Serrano; as of the 1806 expedition of Fr. Jose Maria Zalvidea, ATONGAIBIT contained 32 men, 36 women, and 15 children, while GUAPIABIT contained 19 men, 16 women, and 11 children (Smith 1963:2). Although there is at least one other large late archaeological site in the region, at the mouth of Deep Creek (SBCM-46: Smith 1963:48), this site is not mentioned in historic records.

Lucerne Valley Segment: Northeast of Hesperia the r/w bears almost due east, away from the Mojave River across the south edge of Lucerne Valley. Here the route crosses a broad, gently sloping outwash plain formed from the coalescing fans produced by the erosion of the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains. Toward the east end of this segment the route bends toward the south through somewhat more rugged country along the edge of Johnson and Yucca Valleys, and crosses Pipes Wash, a very large dry streambed presumably formed by a Pleistocene watercourse. Vegetation along the route is typically that of the high desert: Joshua Trees, Ocotillo, greasewood, and a number of species of cactus. This area was presumably Serrano territory in ethnographic times, but no historic village sites or land-use patterns have been recorded.

Morongo Valley Segment: At Yucca Valley the r/w swings toward the SW, tunneling through the edge of the Sawtooth Mountains and running down Morongo Valley to its terminus at the Whitewater River in the upper Coachella Valley. Through the Morongo Valley proper the route runs across coalesced alluvial fans originating in the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the east, the San Bernardinos proper to the west. This area supports a rather sparse growth of creosote bush and palo verde (Cercidium sp.), with cottonwoods and other riparian vegetation concentrated around springs and the Little Morongo Lakes at the mouth of Little Morongo Canyon. At the south end of the Valley the r/w cuts through a narrow neck of rocky hills and drops into the Whitewater drainage system.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The principal archaeological investigation in the immediate vicinity of the M-YUC survey was the archaeological survey of the Mojave River reported by Gerald Smith in 1963. Ained at acquiring primary data and locating sites mentioned in explorer accounts from the 18th and 19th centuries, Smith's work resulted in the location of the two ethnographic sites noted above along the Mojave River Segment, as well as a number of nonhistoric sites. Excavations were conducted at GUAPIABIT (Smith 1963:28, Mossley 1963:33), and at the Deep Creek Site (SBCM-46:Smith 1963:48). The former is a large ethnographic village with over 100 structural depressions; Mossley's investigation was a preliminary community-organization study that suggested that houses had been laid out more-or-less at random and that occupation had shifted across the site through time.

The Deep Creek Site was apparently prehistoric, with evidence of considerable time depth and a terminal occupation in the late prehistoric-protolithic period.

In 1966 a field party from the UCLA Archaeological Survey examined the then-proposed Mojave Forks Reservoir, under the direction of C.A. Singer. The Deep Creek Site was re-recorded, along with two smaller sites on Deep Creek (Singer 1966). Although a proposal for salvage excavation was submitted by UCLA to the National Park Service, such excavations never materialized and the Deep Creek Site was badly mauled by dam construction activities. Large numbers of stone bowls and other artifacts were bulldozed out of the quite deep midden deposit (T. White personal communication 1971). The reasons for this faux pas remain obscure, but are being investigated.

More or less casual recording by a variety of parties has resulted in the filing of site records from the M-YUC area with the San Bernardino County Museum in Bloomington. The amount of data in the Museum pertaining to the Mojave River and its environs is very considerable, but badly needs reanalysis in the context of a statistically valid regional survey in order to make it directly useful to settlement-system studies.

Only two major excavations have been conducted in the general area. At the Sayles Site (4-SBr-421), near Cajon Pass, Makoto Kowta (1969) described an assemblage in which milling, chopping and planing tools predominated, concluded that this assemblage was connected primarily with Yucca and/or Agave processing, and discussed the light that this inference shed on the "Millingstone Horizon" of Southern California. At Rock Camp in the San Bernardino Mountains southeast of the M-YUC area, Ruth D. Simpson of the San Bernardino County Museum has spent several years in excavation of a large, deep midden site; a report on the results of this work is in progress. In connection with Miss Simpson's work, Tim White, a student at U.C. Riverside, has undertaken a systematic survey in the San Bernardino, which should provide important controlled settlement-pattern data.

The M-YUC survey thus provided a body of reasonably well controlled reconnaissance data that hopefully can be used to point the way toward organization and understanding of the miscellaneous settlement-pattern data now extant in the Mojave River-San Bernardino Mountains area.

SURVEY PROCEDURES AND FIELD PROBLEMS

After an examination of prior site-record information on file at the San Bernardino County Museum, most of which included the inadequate locational and descriptive data typical of older and casually gathered site records, field survey was undertaken. Two difficulties were immediately encountered:

(1) Ambiguity of r/w: in many places route markers had been destroyed, removed, or simply could not be found. Subsequent inquiry with the Bureau of Reclamation revealed that numerous changes may be forthcoming in the actual placement of the r/w. A concerted attempt was made to cover all areas around the apparent r/w, and to check likely alternate routes, but it should be recognized that RESURVEY OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE R/W WILL PROBABLY BE NECESSARY WHEN A FINAL ROUTE IS FIXED. This possibility is taken into account in the appended salvage proposal.

(2) Alluviation and site-masking: Much of the M-YUC route crosses country that is geologically active; erosion and deposition is especially noticeable (cf. Plate 2). Location of anything other than very recent sites, under these conditions, would be largely a matter of luck; earlier sites would quite likely be deeply buried. Such buried sites, however, might well be discovered and damaged in the course of pipeline construction; this eventuality is also taken into account in the proposal attached to this report.

Survey procedures were quite straightforward: in most cases a given segment of the r/w would be chosen and one survey party would begin at each end. Each party normally included 2 to 3 archaeologists and 1 jeep. The r/w was simply driven out and walked where appropriate. The nature of the terrain, which included many gullies and ravines, normally required a good deal of walking and criss-crossing; all locations that showed any remote evidence or likelihood of use by prehistoric populations were searched intensively, and stream cuts and other places where buried deposits might appear were inspected.

Some portions of the route were rather heavily built-up; this was especially the case at the north end of the Mojave River Segment and in Morongo Valley. In these cases the route was usually criss-crossed by roads, so these were driven and intervening blocks were walked out where possible. Local residents were also interviewed to ascertain whether they knew anything about local "finds" of archaeological material.

In September, the west end of the Mojave River Segment was visited by the author and UCR student Michael Gardner with Mr. Ken Doering and Mr. Bob Pablovich, Surveyor and Geologist for the Bureau of Reclamation. Detailed alternate routes across the site-rich tableland were inspected, without finding a feasible route that would entirely avoid all archaeological sites. At the same time, inspection of detailed route data for the Morongo Valley Segment revealed that the sites located there were substantially out of danger from construction.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON OR NEAR THE M-YUC R/W (See App. I for detailed records)

Mojave River Segment: Sites SBr-555-559 are located on the high tableland along the north and west banks of the Mojave River north of Las Flores Ranch, as shown in Map 2. Actually, flakes and cores can be found scattered all over the top of this extensive dissected plateau, but along the south and east edges of the tableland there are fairly discrete clusters of flaked stone objects often associated with blackened soil (cf. Plate 3). It is most efficient to interpret these sites as processing stations associated with the gathering and preparation of Yucca and/or other plants; the isolated tools scattered across the tableland could have been left during collecting activities that required ranging out from the processing stations.

It should be noted that similar artifacts in other contexts have been interpreted as evidence of "pre-projectile point", Early Man populations. Such an interpretation is not favored here; the sites certainly appear to be non-projectile point loci, but it seems most appropriate to consider them to be representative of activities that simply did not require use of typical "late indicator" artifacts such as small projectile points and pottery. Excavation

would be useful to test this assumption vis-a-vis the unfortunately rather widespread assumption that "crudeness equals age".

Though the recorded sites constitute fairly discrete phenomena - co-occurrences of flakes, cores, burned rocks and dark soil - their boundaries are very difficult to determine. This is partly a result of the amorphous nature of the sites themselves and partly the result of the fact that all are partly covered by sand overburden, usually appearing only as scattered blowouts. All in all, there is a good deal of ambiguity and arbitrariness involved in the description of these sites and the definition of their boundaries, which only very intensive mapping, surface sampling, and excavation could eliminate.

A concerted effort was made to find a route over the tableland that would avoid damage to archaeological sites, since the r/w at this point is still somewhat flexible as to location. We were unable to find a route that we could verify as being free of archaeological remains that was at the same time technically feasible.

Lucerne Valley Segment: 4-SBr-560, the only site located in the vicinity of the Lucerne Valley Segment of the M-YUC, is almost a mile off the current right-of-way (See Map 3). SBr-560 is a rather complex site located well back in a protected canyon, and is quite unlikely to lie in the path of any conceivable alternate r/w; it was discovered only when one of the field parties went up the canyon seeking a camping spot out of the wind. The site includes grinding slicks, a light surface scatter of quartz flakes, petroglyphs, and an isolated concentration of potsherds - probably a single smashed olla - designated 560A.

Toward the SE end of the Lucerne Valley Segment is Pipes Wash, an area of definite archaeological interest though no sites were recorded there. Pipes Wash is a very large, steep-walled desert arroyo that appears to have formed during a period of heavy runoff from the San Bernardino - presumably during the Pleistocene. Though no evidence of human activities (other than traces of modern dune-buggies) was recorded along its banks, Pipes Wash would be the kind of area where buried indications of Pleistocene Man would be a definite possibility.

Morongo Valley Segment: Two sites were recorded quite close to and possibly impinging upon the r/w through Morongo Valley (See Map 4). The Covington Park site, 4-SBr-561, is quite a large midden site, apparently attributable to late prehistoric Serrano. Local collectors, who are badly disturbing the site, have found light arrowpoints and at least three types of pottery. Site SBr-349, the Reil Site, is a huge site with at least five feet of midden according to local residents and collectors. Unsystematic excavation has been going on here for years, and has revealed numerous cremations associated with a variety of artifacts suggesting a temporal range from perhaps 2000 B.P. (Elko series points) up to historic times (Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points, glass beads). A number of kinds of pottery have been taken by collectors, including Southwestern types, and shell bracelets identical to Hohokam types are represented in private collections. Though Mr. Vernon Reil, who owns a large and badly vandalized part of the site, has been making a valient effort to keep people from digging, pot-hunting at the site is continuing.

The limits of both sites, especially SBr-349, are difficult to define. The sites lie on a highly dissected outwash plain that continues to be quite active and is well grown over; it is thus almost impossible to define for certain the boundaries of archaeological deposits. Mr. Reil maintains that SBr-349 continues

from his property, above the Little Morongo Lakes, to the edge of the Twenty-Nine Palms Highway, but it was not possible for us to verify this assertion.

CONCLUSIONS: SOME COMMENTS ON SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

As noted, the most efficient inferential explanation for the sites on the tableland north of the Mojave River is that they are temporary stations, presumably used by work groups from ATONGAIBIT, GUAPIABIT, or their earlier equivalents. The tableland appears to have been an ideal place to gather Yucca, and the sites are characterized by a toolkit appropriate to Yucca processing. Curiously, no similar sites appear along the east bank of the Mojave north of Deep Creek. Other than the Deep Creek Site itself, Smith's sites along this stretch are all located on the lower west bank of the River, and appear to be fairly substantial campsites rather than special-purpose processing stations.

In Lucerne Valley, there are sites of uncertain age around small playas (eg. Site SBCH-78 at Rabbit Dry Lake), while sites like h-SBr-560 are found in the upper mouths of protected canyons. Some quite large sites are found, in considerable numbers, at higher elevations.

Kroeber (1925) calls the Serrano proper "pure mountaineers" and draws their boundaries accordingly; he has no comment on use of the mountains by the Vanyume. It is possible to view the present evidence from Lucerne Valley as consistent with Kroeber's assessment: the playa sites may be quite old and have nothing to do with recent settlement and environmental systems; sites like SBr-560 may be short-term winter camps, while the bulk of Serrano village sites, representing occupation during most of the year, are well up into the San Bernardino. The Vanyume, on the other hand, appear to have had substantial villages along the River, associated with temporary processing stations such as those on the tableland. The accounts of Garces, Zelvidea, and Nuez cited by Smith (1963:2-4) indicate that both ATONGAIBIT and GUAPIABIT were occupied in late March, early August, and late November, suggesting more or less year-round occupation with little or no seasonal transhumance.

At the east end of Serrano territory, in Morongo Valley, we lack sufficient comparative data to offer attractive hypotheses. Presumably Morongo Valley would be inhabitable by an aboriginal population at all seasons, but we lack data on ecological diversity in the region, leaving us unable to predict whether or how large a population could be supported at any given time. The exotic material known to have come from SBr-349 suggests a considerable economic input through trade. Given the key location of Morongo Valley relative to possible trade routes between the eastern deserts and Southwest on the one hand and the coast on the other, it is possible that trade activities exerted a major influence on population size, village location and community organization in this region. Some tests relating to this possibility are contemplated in research now being planned through the Archaeological Research Unit (Gardner 1971).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Inasmuch as the final route of the M-YUC pipeline has not yet been selected, and in view of the problems we experienced in locating site boundaries, our recommendations must be somewhat more complex than might normally be the case. These recommendations fall into six categories, as follows:

1. Avoid damage to indicated sites: Archaeological loci near the present tentative r/w are indicated on Maps 2-4. These should be avoided insofar as possible not only by the r/w itself but by access roads, equipment storage areas, etc.

2. Resurvey: When a final r/w is selected, some resurvey will be necessary. Resurvey will not be required in most areas, since our survey corridors were broad enough to assure us that there is a low probability of encountering sites along any very probable route, but some critical areas of uncertainty exist. One of these areas is Pipes Wash, which as noted bears the possibility of containing "Early Man" loci; another important location is the terminus of the pipeline in the Upper Coachella Valley, where archaeological sites very probably exist but where the route and nature of the terminal facilities have not been established. Other locations may require resurvey if the final r/w deviates very significantly from the present one. Provision for resurvey is incorporated in our proposed budget.

3. Mechanized testing: Backhoe cuts at selected loci can be used to ascertain the limits of endangered sites on the tableland west of the Mojave River, to ascertain whether any archaeological deposits will be encountered in Morongo Valley, and to seek buried deposits in likely places such as Pipes Wash. Since considerable backhoe sampling will be required for geological testing prior to construction (Peblovich personal communication 1971), we recommend that these tests be coordinated with archaeological needs; this should provide for a substantial saving over separate archaeological backhoe work. In other words, when a route is selected and a schedule for geological testing is being developed, provision should be made for some testing to coincide with areas of archaeological interest, and an archaeologist should be present when such tests are made. Such provision is included in our budget.

4. Salvage excavation: Since it will be virtually impossible to design a feasible r/w across the east edge of the Mojave River tableland without damaging an archaeological site, salvage excavations will be necessary at this location. Critical issues to be elucidated by such excavation will include site function, age range, and relationship to other sites in the Mojave River valley. In a study of settlement systems we will need to ascertain what major activities were carried on at each kind of site in the study region, when each site was occupied, and which populations, from which base-sites, utilized each temporary site. To address such questions effectively at SBr-556 or its equivalent on the tableland will require a detailed salvage excavation with an emphasis on the discrimination of activity areas and their age determination, in the context of a comparative analysis utilizing such data as is or may become available from other local sites. Such a salvage program is provided for in our budget.

5. Caution in Morongo Valley: It now appears unlikely that construction will seriously damage archaeological sites in Morongo Valley, so the tentative recommendations for salvage excavations there, as detailed in our letter of June 26, 1971, should be deleted. However, inasmuch as the boundaries of both SBr-349 and SBr-561 are somewhat uncertain, we recommend that:

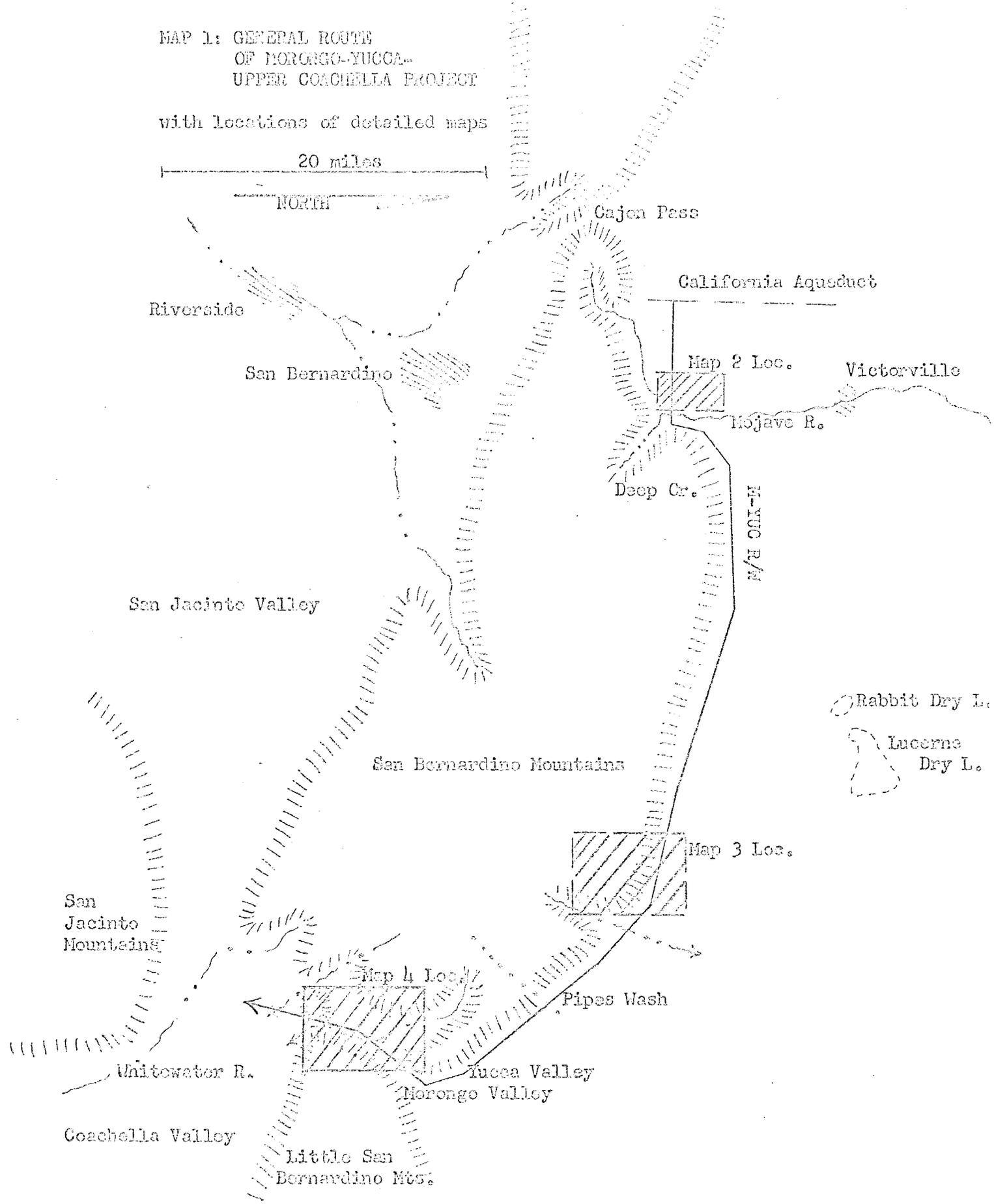
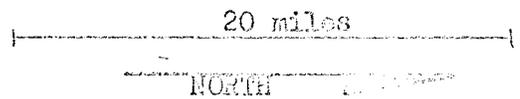
a. Backhoe tests should be conducted at the r/w's closest points of approach to each site, as discussed in recommendation #3.

b. If the tests indicate that buried deposits are present, the pipeline should be laid on the surface of the ground, with as little disturbance to the ground as possible.

6. Retention of consultant: To provide the archaeological services indicated in recommendations #2,3, and 5, and to provide general advice and consultation during construction, we recommend that the Bureau of Reclamation or its contractors retain the services of an archaeological consultant, who would serve from the time that geological testing began until all necessary earthmoving was complete. An approximate budget for the employment of such a consultant is incorporated in our overall budget herein.

MAP 1: GENERAL ROUTE
OF MORONGO-YUCCA-
UPPER COACHELLA PROJECT

with locations of detailed maps



Rabbit Dry L.
Lucerne Dry L.

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1971

Personal communication with the author regarding disturbance of the Deep Creek Site during construction of Mojave Forks Dam. Mr. White, a high school student at the time, made observations and collected material during the disturbance of the site. He reported that long trenches were bulldozed through the site, revealing midden of some depth. Later the area was smoothed, presumably by pushing midden back into the previous cuts.

17300'

47

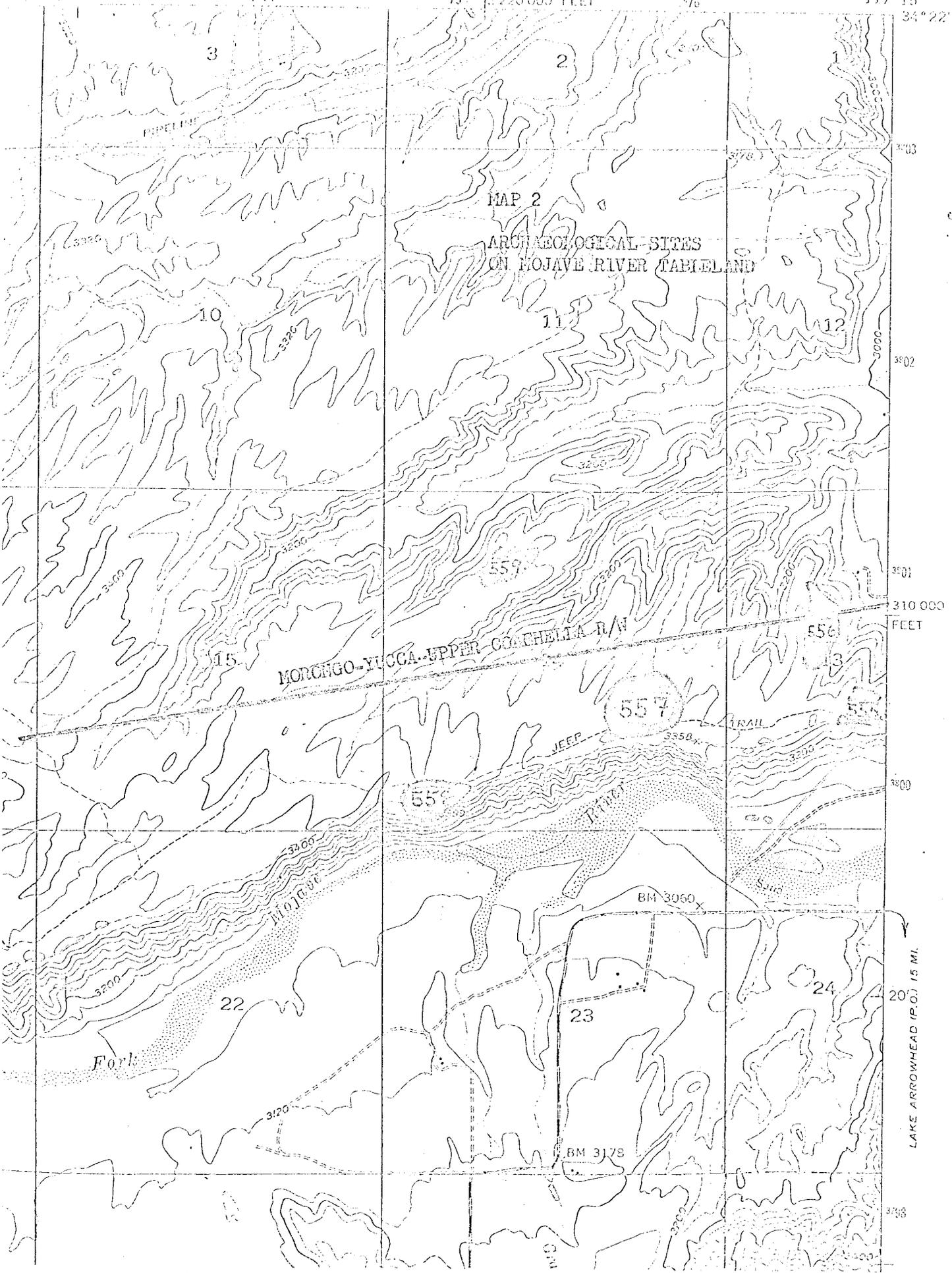
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1220000 FEET

46

117°15'

34°22'30"



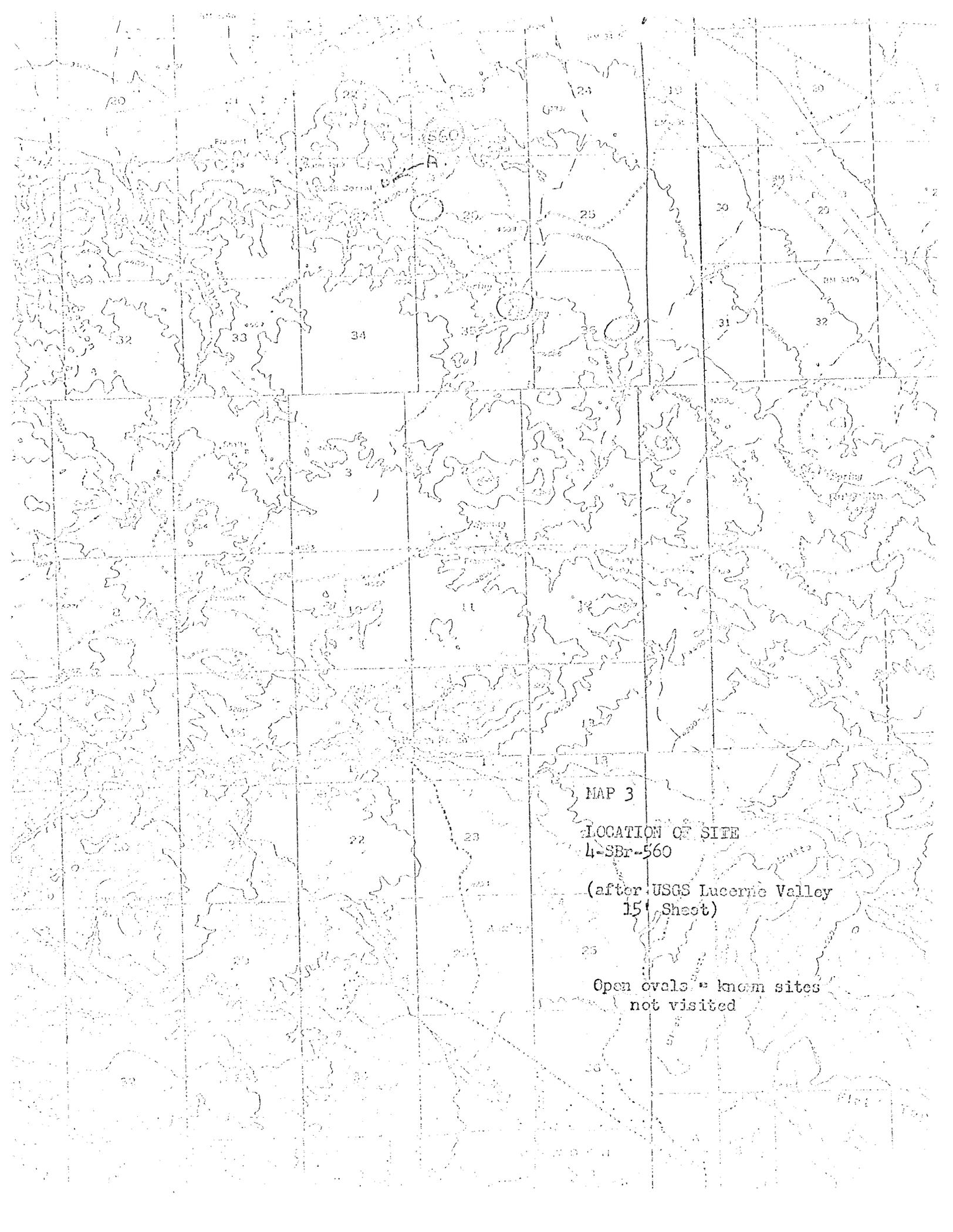
310 000 FEET

3800

20'

3255

LAKE ARROWHEAD (P.O.) 1.5 MI.



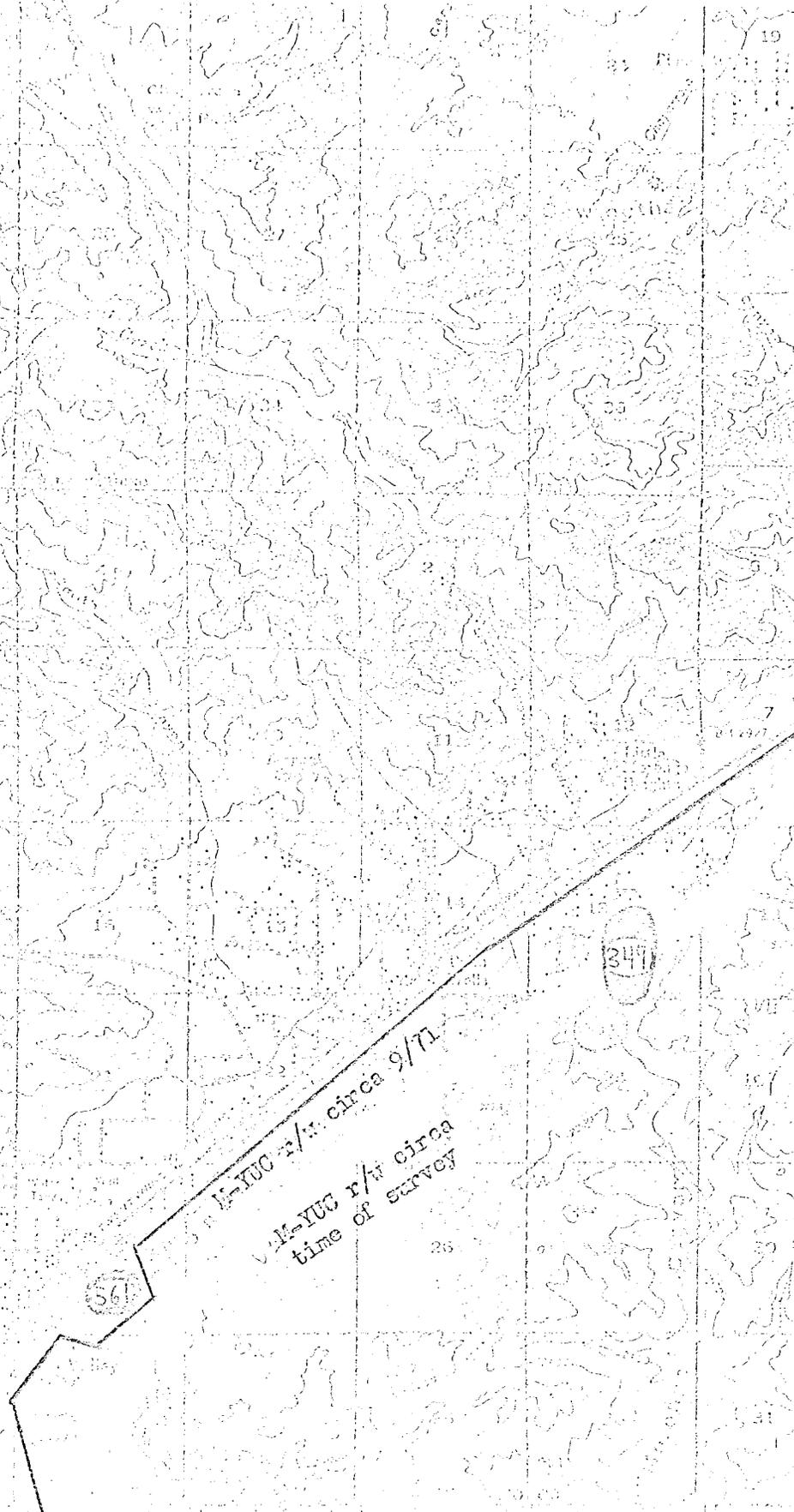
MAP 3

LOCATION OF SITE

4-SBr-560

(after USGS Lucerne Valley
15' Sheet)

Open ovals = known sites
not visited



M-YUC r/w circa 9/71
M-YUC r/w circa
time of survey

EAP 4
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
IN MORONGO VALLEY
(after USGS Morongo
Valley 15' Sheet)
Open ovals = known
sites not visited



SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
MUSEUM
ASSOCIATION



Telephone (714) 877-2272

MAILING ADDRESS

2024 ORANGE TREE LANE • REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA 92373

September 27, 1977

Mr. Richard A. Bueermann
Project Manager
Neste, Brudin and Stone, Inc.
Suite #202, 350 West Fifth Street
San Bernardino, Ca. 92402

Re: Archaeological-Historical-Biological
Resources Assessment of Parcel Number
Two for Big Bear Regional Wastewater Agcy

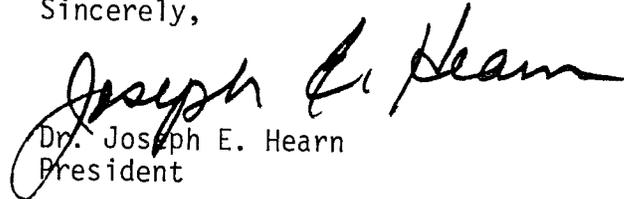
Parcel two is located in the northeast corner of Section 27, Township 4 North, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The proposed project site consists of approximately five acres of land and is located between Highway 18 and 247. Flora and fauna are typical of the high desert at the north slope of the San Bernardino Mountains at the three thousand-foot evaluation.

There are no recorded cultural resources on this proposed project site and no listings in the National Register of Historic Places that would be effected if the proposed project were approved and constructed. The area is within the territory used by the historic Serrano Indians as determined by A. L. Kroeber in the Handbook of the California Indians. A field reconnaissance of the area was made on September 20, 1977, by walking over the proposed project site and no archaeological or historical resources were found.

Mr. Richard A. Bueermann
Project Manager
Neste, Brudin and Stone, Inc.
Page 2
September 27, 1977

It is the opinion of the San Bernardino County Museum Association that this proposed project, if approved and constructed, will have no significant effect on the cultural resources nor on the biological resources of San Bernardino County.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Joseph E. Hearn". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J".

Dr. Joseph E. Hearn
President

JEH:sm

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
OF
MINOR WATER POWER PROJECT FERC 8283
LUCERNE STATION
LUCERNE VALLEY AREA
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared by: San Bernardino County Museum Association
Gerald A. Smith, Executive Director
2022 Orange Tree Lane
Redlands, California 92373

Prepared for: CM Engineering Associates
225 East Airport Drive
San Bernardino, California 92408

November 1984

INTRODUCTION

Purpose:

This report is a cultural resources assessment of a very small parcel (less than one acre) of land adjacent to State Highway 18 in Section 27, T 4 N, R 1 E, of the U.S.G.S. 15 minute series, Lucerne Valley topographic quadrangle, 1947 edition. It has been prepared by the San Bernardino County Museum Association at the request of Stephen L. Pleasant of CM Engineering Associates. A documentation demonstrating that no element of the proposed minor water power project FERC has a potential for affecting cultural resources was requested by the State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, California.

The purpose of this cultural resources assessment was to locate and evaluate cultural resources which might exist on the project site, determine whether such resources will be subjected to potential impact by the proposed project, and make recommendations to mitigate any such impacts which are identified.

Project:

The proposed project is a minor water power project (FERC 8283) consisting of constructing a power generating unit on less than one acre of land adjacent to Highway 18 in the Lucerne Valley area.

Project Site:

The project site is located on the west side of Highway 18 in the NE 1/4 of Section 27, T 4 N, R 1 E, of the U.S.G.S. 15 minute series Lucerne Valley Topographic Quadrangle. (See attached map.)

The surface of the site has been disturbed by previous grading. There is little vegetation. An existing balancing reservoir is on the project site.

Scope, Study and Methods of Data Collection:

This assessment is based on a detailed inventory of all previously recorded cultural resources which included a records check at the San

Bernardino County Information Center of the California Archaeological Site Survey (CASS) located at the San Bernardino County Museum Association offices at 2022 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands, California, a review of relevant literature, and a complete field survey of the project site.

Fieldwork was conducted on Wednesday, November 21, 1984, by Gerald A. Smith and Harley Garbani, accompanied by Stephen L. Pleasant of CM Engineering.

Results and Finding:

No cultural resources exist on the proposed project site and the findings are that the proposed undertaking has no potential for affecting cultural resources.

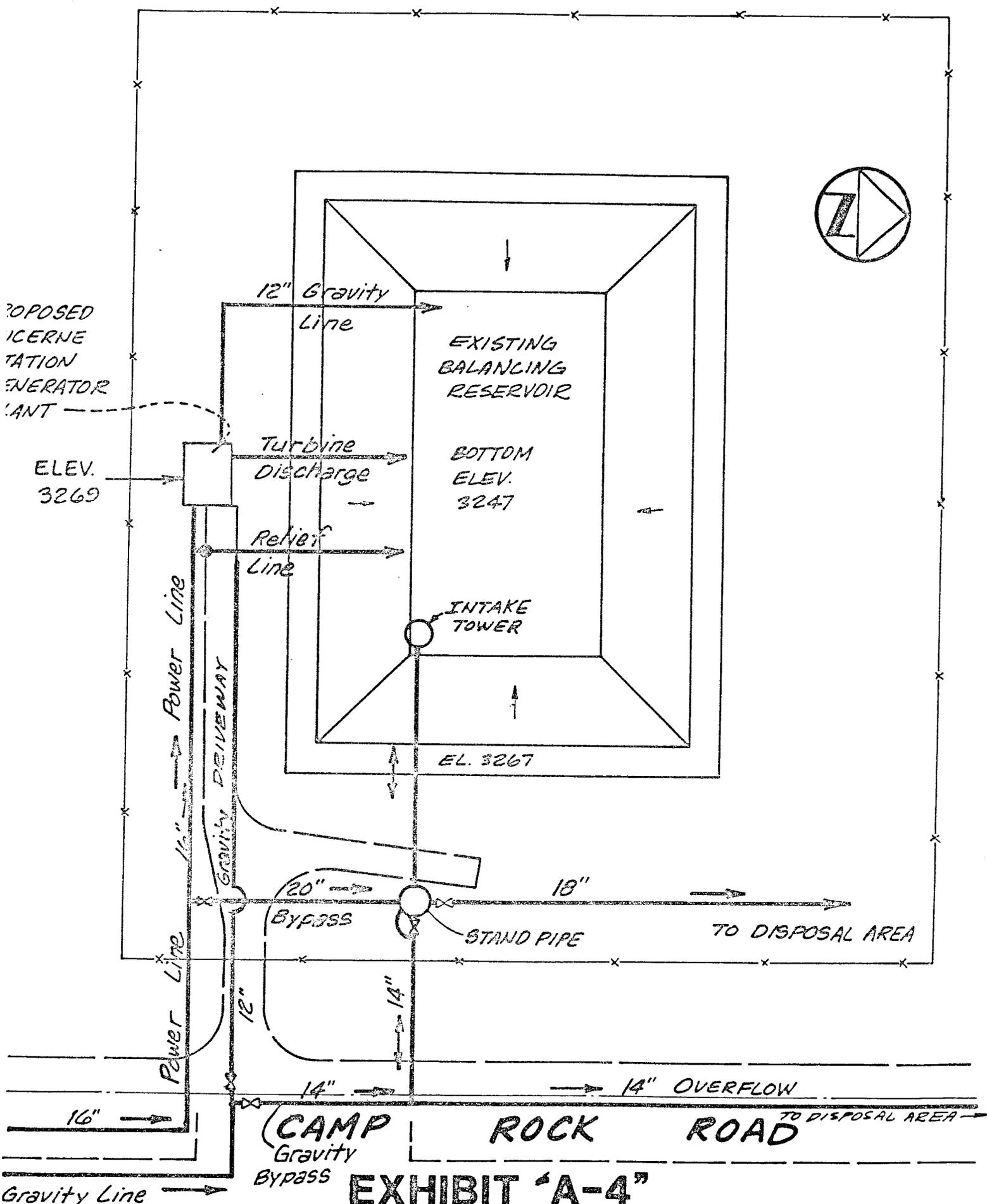
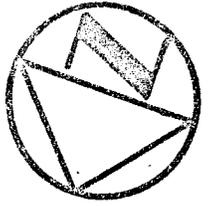


EXHIBIT 'A-4'
LOCATION MAP LUCERNE STATION



16" OUTFALL LINE

12

10

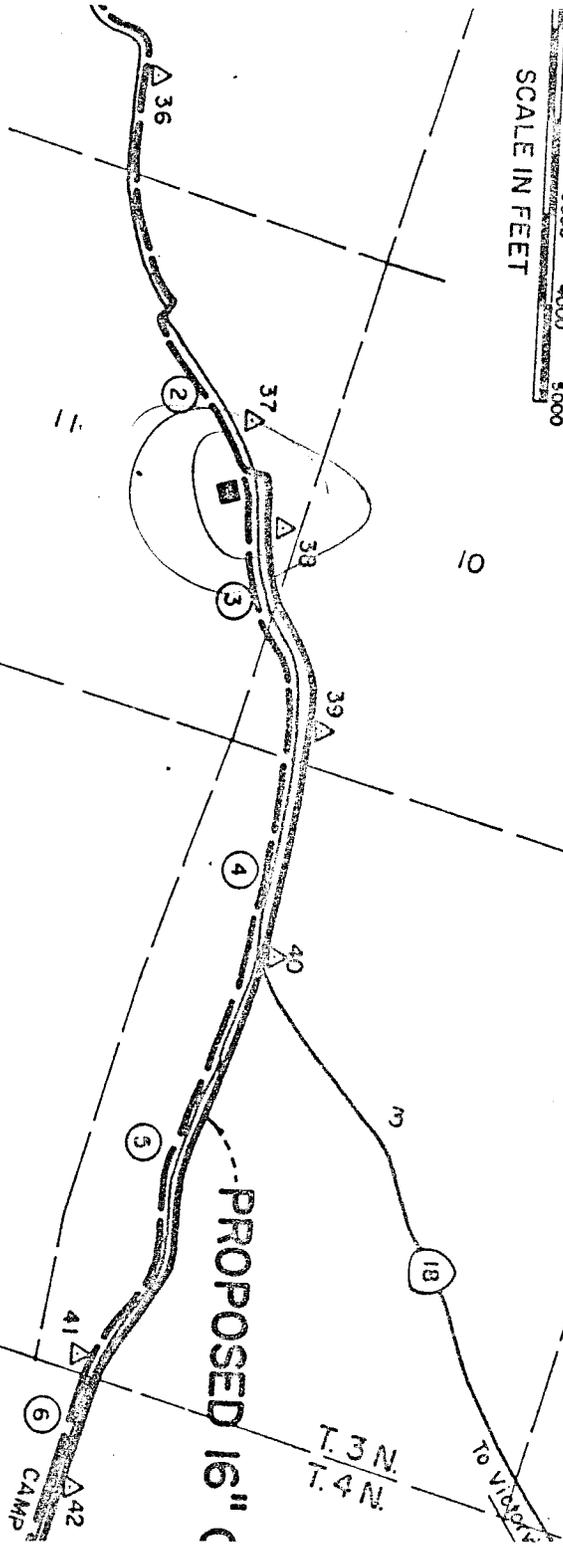
2

PROPOSED 16" (

EXISTING 12" (

EXIST

35



T. 3 N.
T. 4 N.

TO VICTORIA



3

Cultural Resources Survey
of a 95 acre tract.
Tentative Parcel Map 13557,
San Bernardino County, California

Prepared by

Dr. Roger M. Baty
Farquhar Laboratory of Anthropology
University of Redlands
Redlands, CA

Prepared for
JOHN PROBERT and
TUTTLE ENGINEERING
Redlands, CA

Date Submitted: 22 July 1991

Farquhar Laboratory File #: 91-6-1

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 A. Personnel Qualifications

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 D. Confidential appendix containing site maps and lab report

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This is a cultural resources survey report for Tentative Parcel Map 13557 on ninety-five (95) acres approximately one-half mile southeast of Visalia Road, in the community of Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County. The property lies along Highway 18, 2.7 miles north-west of the cement plant near Cushenbury Springs, and directly south of what is indicated on the USGS quad map as Box S Springs.

The client proposes to create four parcels on the eastern portion of the property (35 acres), leaving the western portion (60 acres) undeveloped, except for an access road.

Dr. Roger Baty, Director of the Farquhar Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Redlands, conducted a complete field survey for prehistoric and historic cultural resources older than 45 years in age, during June and July, 1991. Dr. Baty was assisted by Dr. Philip Seff, registered Geologist, and Jonathan Baty, B.S., GIS consultant.

A records search, literature review, and field survey were completed during June, 1991. The records search turned up no previously recorded sites. The literature review provided evidence of Indian use of the general area up to historic times. The field survey resulted in identification of two sites: a historic site, CA-SBR-6986H; and a prehistoric site: CA-SBR-6987. A purposeful excavation of a test pit unit was conducted and analyzed in July.

The historic site, on the eastern portion of the property, consists of a house and system of fish-ponds constructed during and after World War II. The owner is also storing an impressive collection of antique machinery on the site. The historic site is not significant by the terms of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 60.

The prehistoric site occurs on the western portion of the property. While this portion of the property is undeveloped, the site has been "potted" over the years by local collectors." Detailed examination of the area produced evidence that considerable prehistoric cultural information remains to be gleaned from the site, therefore, it must be protected.

Summary of conditions of further development of this site:

1. The site is to be protected by a 6 foot Harrison fence with 3 strands of barbed wire.
2. Arrangements must be made for scientific recovery of the information the site contains.

UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

This Cultural Resource Survey was prepared for Tuttle Engineering, for Mr. John Probert. The client wishes to create four parcels on the eastern portion of his property in order to build homes for his children.

These parcels for development are to the east and south of an existing fish-pond and equipment storage area. The western portion of the property is to remain undeveloped.

The property is located in Township 3N , Range 1E, of the Lucerne Valley and Cougar Buttes 7.5 minute quadrangle maps. The property is relatively isolated. One house is located on the parcel to the east of the property. Several small houses lie between the property line and Highway 18 to the north. Detailed directions for finding the property appear in the Archaeological Site Record, Appendix C of this report.

This study was conducted in accordance with the "Conditions of Approval" as contained in MS/90-00234/DN357-73N/PM 13557. Condition #8 requires "a complete field survey for prehistoric and historic cultural resources older than 45 years in age." The study satisfies the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Appendix K, Archaeological Impacts. The study was undertaken by Dr. Roger Baty, Director of the Farquhar Laboratory of Anthropology at the University of Redlands. He was assisted by Dr. Philip Seff, registered geologist, and Jonathan Baty, B.S., GIS consultant. A field survey of the entire 95 acres was completed during the months of June and July, 1991.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to acknowledge the assistance of Lester Ross, Coordinator of the Archaeological Information Center and his assistant, Christy Tenney. Mr. Ross provided generously of his time and expertise as the report went through successive drafts. We also wish to thank Mr. John Probert for his assistance with our field work. Many of the days in the field he accompanied us and shared his knowledge of the property. His interest in preservation of prehistoric and historic resources is commended.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Natural Setting

The property lies on an alluvial terrace sloping toward Lucerne Valley. Surficial sediments are classified as fanglomerate, derived from the San Bernardino Mountains. The predominant soil type is arizo gravelly loamy sand (Tugel, 1978). The elevation of the property is between 3700 and 3600 feet above sea level and the vegetation is typical of the high desert. Yucca (Yucca, sp.), Joshua Trees (Yucca brevifolia), mesquite, and creosote bush (Larrea divericata), as well as chia (Salvia Columbariae), yerba santa (Eriodictyon, spp.), cholla, varieties of cactus, rabbit bush, and buck-wheat (Erogonum inflatum) illustrate the botanical community. Many of these plants were used by the Indians (Balls, 1962).

The eastern portion of the property contains a spring. This portion has been developed since World War II by the building of an access road, a house, a system of fish-ponds, and a storage facility. Some of the fish-ponds are maintained for private use.

The western half of the acreage contains several ephemeral stream channels running from the San Bernardino mountains toward Lucerne Valley. The surface of this portion of the property is rugged and unmodified.

Cultural Setting

The project area lies along the margins of the use area of the Serrano Indians, to the south, and the Vanyume, to the north (Kroeber, 1925; Bean and Smith, 1978). The Indians' use of the area quite likely extended back to the beginnings of the milling stone horizon (ca 7,000 BP).

Indians were in this general area at the time of white settlement. Elliot (1883) records an incident in April, 1867, when an Indian rancheria was attacked by a "small company of men" including John Searles. Dr. G. Smith (ASR, Cushenbury Springs, 22 Dec 62), notes that this incident is supposed to have taken place near Cushenbury Springs, which is two miles from the project area.

Another reference to Indians' use of the area is from the notes of J.P. Harrington. His field notes for this area describe descending the Cushingberry [sic] grade and passing "marpaveat", a marsh at the foot of the

grade. Manuel, his informant, said the country consisting of the range and plain toward the west (a distance of perhaps fifteen or twenty miles) was "Natsi's country." Natsi was a Kaiwiem Indian woman (Bean, et al., 1981). The point is that Indians had a relationship to this area even into historic times.

White settlement became more active after the gold and silver strikes in the San Bernardino mountains. In 1861, John Cushenbury filed a claim on a silver strike near the Dickson Silver Lead and immediately laid out plans for Cushenbury City on the eastern slope of the San Bernardino mountains, bordering the desert (Robinson, 1989). Historian Pauliena LaFuze suggests the site was "probably near the Permanente Plant in a spot still called Cushenbury Grade" (LaFuze, 1971). While Cushenbury's city was never more than a mining camp, it serves as evidence that this general location was considered suitable for a mining settlement in the 1860's.

A wagon road was completed along Cushenbury Grade in 1865. Wagons going in each direction stopped off at a trading post, later stage station. In the mid 1870's, when Lucky Baldwin hired Chinese to continue the Cushenbury Road to his gold mine, traffic undoubtedly increased. Local lore has it that there was a trading post at the spring north of the property serving those on the road up to Big Bear (J. Probert, personal communication). The spring became part of the Box S ranch, founded by James Goulding after his arrival in the valley in 1897 (Bean et al., 1979).

Records Check Summary

A records check by the Archaeological Information Center of the San Bernardino County Museum indicated that "no historical resources are reported on and within a one-mile radius of the property." However, the A.I.C. classified the project area as "moderately sensitive" with respect to prehistoric archaeological resources and historic archaeological resources. This assessment was based on available historical records and comparisons with other localities of a similar nature. (Appendix B)

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The primary objective was to conduct a complete field survey for prehistoric and historic cultural resources older than 45 years in age. The secondary objective was to prepare maps showing prehistoric and historic sites, if present. The study was conducted to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Appendix K, Archaeological Impacts.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

Four methods of investigation were employed: archival research, field survey, oral history interviews, and computerized mapping and data analysis. Archival research was based on the bibliographies generated through the historical resources records search at the Archaeological Information Center. Field survey was conducted on five separate occasions during the month of June, 1991. With the owner's cooperation, a plan was implemented to examine features older than 45 years, walk the boundaries of the property, and conduct a systematic survey of the property. Using a repeated transects technique, walking at 25 m. intervals, approximately 80% of the property was surveyed. More intensive work was done in areas recognised as containing prehistoric cultural material.

Oral history interviews were held with local people who had knowledge of the property, as well as with the previous owner, no longer living in the area. AutoCAD, Release 11, was used for computerized mapping and analysis. Field notes were transferred into the computerized data base each day after return from field survey work.

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED

This survey led to identification of two sites; one historic site and one prehistoric site. Maps of the two sites are in the Archaeological Site Records submitted to the Archaeological Information Center. The historic site designation is CA-SBR-6986H. The prehistoric site designation is CA-SBR-6987. Maps of both sites are in the Appendix.

Historic Archaeologic Resources

The historic archaeological resources consist of a house and system of cat-fish ponds constructed during the second world war. The owner at the time was employed as a chemist with the cement plant and lived in Long Beach while the house construction was going on. He had several ponds scooped out with a "clam-shell" digger, where he tried to raise cat-fish and frogs. The frogs were for fish food. His widow, whom we interviewed by phone, said that the project was an expensive one but never became a successful commercial venture. The present owner has replaced some of the pipe making it possible to convey water from the spring to the ponds. He also has stored a number of antique machines on the property within a fenced area. This collection we have considered a "secondary deposit."

Prehistoric Archaeologic Resources

The prehistoric site indications are a large midden area where the surface shows evidence of lithic cultural material. The site is known to local pot hunters. Evidence of their activity in the form of abandoned screens, potholes and associated dirt piles is abundant.

Based on inspection of a local artifact collection, the site was a habitation site. A purposeful excavation of a 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft. pit toward the middle of the site strengthened this hypothesis. The 8 cubic feet of material was carefully screened to determine what might have been left behind by the pot hunters. We recovered material culture remains consisting of debitage, butchered and burned bone, tool fragments and an olivella shell bead. Further study of the surface turned up a broken mano stone, a chipped stone tool, and pottery fragments. All finds were located on the basemap and recorded. The material is curated at the Farquhar Laboratory.

Isolated Artifacts

Several broken metate fragments were noted in the vicinity of area 1 and 2 on the basemap. In area 2 it was not possible to determine whether they had been broken and scattered as a result of road-building activity, but that may account for some of the fragments.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The cultural resources are considered for significance based on the criteria formulated by CEQA, Appendix K.

Historic Site

The system of ponds could be an interesting topic for a student research paper. While the fish ponds were never a commercial success, they are an example of an attempt to modify the surface environment to utilize the existing water source during the recent historic period. In the context of studying various cultural approaches to exploiting desert resources, this paper could make an important addition to our knowledge. Such research is not offered as a condition for the proposed development.

Prehistoric Site

The prehistoric site is a valuable store-house of information about aboriginal use of this area. Based on inspection of a local collection of artifacts, and the results of a purposeful excavation by Dr. Baty, a scientific excavation of the area is certainly warranted. Significant cultural material undoubtedly remains in spite of the activity of pot hunters. The depth of the midden, the various types of bifaces (viewed in the local collection), grinding platforms, pottery sherds, and shell bead, attest to use over an extended period of time. The lack of protohistoric artifacts such as trade beads or metal objects suggests the site was not occupied in the protohistoric period. However, that remains a subject for scientific investigation.

Research would answer questions relating to the micro and macro levels of human behavior. Micro-level questions would relate to activity on the site itself: was the site occupied in protohistoric times? What activities took place there? Is there evidence of a succession of occupations over time? Can the site be dated? Macro-level questions would seek to relate this site to other known sites in the region to develop, for example, a fuller understanding of the aboriginal trade patterns in the region.

INTEGRITY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historic Site

The historic site is deteriorating due to increased traffic over the area; however, the system of ponds and feeder lines is still visible. Enough remains for a student to write up the story of the development of the site during and after World War II. The story could be accompanied by a detailed surface map of the area including such variables as elevation differences between ponds. Changes in material culture during the last 50 years could be examined by contrasting the original materials used in constructing the pipeline with the replacement pipe and fittings.

Prehistoric Site

An estimated one third of the prehistoric site has been damaged by pot hunters. One third of the remaining portion is covered by dense stands of mesquite. We presume potting did not take place in that area. The remaining third of the site is relatively open ground, partially covered by plants characteristic of the high desert.

The midden deposit is at least two feet deep in some areas and the soil has a high content of charcoal throughout the deposit.

EVALUATION OF PROJECT EFFECTS

Assuming no roads are put through the prehistoric site, the project will have no negative primary effects. Based on the map provided by Tuttle Engineering, the project will have a negative impact on the site if the easement road and emergency access easement are required. At the time of writing, the information from Tuttle Engineering is that these roads will not be required. While there is as yet no new map showing the roads deleted, if that requirement is removed, and no roads are put through the site area, then there will be no negative primary effects.

There will be negative secondary effects. These will result from the increased activity in the area which will follow from the development. Even without the project, damage will continue to the prehistoric site through continued potting and actions of ATV riders who frequently ride through the area without the owner's permission.

PROPOSED MITIGATION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS

ASSUMPTION:

No road building or construction activity in the prehistoric site area which is a significant cultural resource.

1. The site should be protected by fencing. We recommend a 6 ft. Harrison Fence with an angled 3-strand barbed wire running along the top. The fence needs a sign indicating that the area is fenced for environmental protection.
2. A program of site visitation should be initiated to monitor whether the site is being protected by the fence.
3. If it is determined that the fence is not protecting the site, another method of preservation will have to be implemented by the owner.
4. A program of scientific investigation should begin in order to recover the information the site contains.

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The historic site, CA-SBR-6986H, is interesting for its example of modifying the desert terrain to support a fish-pond. While the system of ponds was never a commercial success and lacks economic significance, the story could be written up as a student research paper. This is offered here as a suggestion and not a stipulation for development.

Some isolated grinding platforms were noticed on the portion of the property to be developed. During the development phase, a qualified archaeologist must be available to inspect sub-soil deposits, in case cultural deposits are found during the grading operations.

The prehistoric site, CA-SBR-6987, is a significant cultural resource. Even though portions have been heavily potted, sufficient material culture items remain in situ to warrant protection and further scientific investigation. The area must be fenced as soon as possible to limit further destruction, and certainly before development proceeds on the eastern portion of the property.

We commend Mr. Jack Probert for his sincere desire to protect the significant resource on his property. The Farquhar Laboratory stands ready to assist with plans for the scientific investigation of the site.

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1990 Southern California Desert Archaeology: Prospectus
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Archaeological Society Quarterly 26 (1) (Jan.):24 -
41.
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1989 The San Bernardinos: The Mountain Country from Cajon
Pass to Oak Glen -- Two Centuries of Changing Use.
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1978 Bernardino County, California. Mojave River Area.
Soil Conservation Service, USDA.

APPENDIX

- A. Personnel Qualifications
- B. Cultural Resources Record Search
- C. Archaeological Site Record
- D. Confidential appendix containing site maps and lab report

APPENDIX A. PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Roger M. Baty **DATE:** June, 1991
Residence: 924 Sharon Road **Phone:** (714) 792-0279
Redlands, CA 92374
Business: University of Redlands **Phone:** (714) 793-2121
P.O. Box 3080
Redlands, CA 92373-0999
Title: Professor of Anthropology and Chair, Department of
Sociology and Anthropology

Degree and Institution: Ph.D., Stanford University

Teaching Emphasis: Archaeology and Ecological Anthropology

Regional Emphasis: The American Southwest and Mexico

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE (since 1969):

1983 - Present Professor of Anthropology in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Teaching responsibilities include courses in cultural anthropology and archaeology from the introductory level through methods and theory. This work includes supervising student field work in the Southwest and Mexico and directing the Farquhar Laboratory of Anthropology at the University. Research interests in anthropology relate to ecological anthropology in general and irrigation in arid regions (Mexico and Montana) in particular. Research interests in archaeology relate to the Pre-Clovis occupation of the Western Hemisphere and the archaeology of the Mohave Desert region.

7/1979 - 12/1982 Director of the University of Redlands' Armacost Library. Continued teaching courses in cultural anthropology and initiated regional studies about the American Southwest. Received a tenure appointment at the University in the Spring of 1982 and returned to full time teaching in January, 1983.

C.V. Roger M. Baty

1969 - 1979 Faculty Fellow at Johnston College and Director of the Intercultural Dimension. Curator of the University Anthropology Collections (1976-79).

CONSULTING EXPERIENCE (since 1969):

1985 - Present Research Associate in Anthropology, San Bernardino County Museum

1969 - 1979 Consultant work with public school systems in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

PUBLICATIONS in Archaeology:

Baty, Roger M. and Jonathan H. Baty. "Geographical Information Systems." in Bulletin of the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, Inc., Vol. XVI, No.1, Spring 1991.

Baty, Roger M. and Jonathan H. Baty. "Geographical Information Systems -- a new tool for archaeologists." in Bulletin of the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, Inc., Vol. XV, No. 4, Winter, 1990.

Baty, Roger M., review of Radiocarbon Dating: An Archaeological Perspective, by R.E. Taylor, in Journal of the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, Inc., Vol 12, No.2 (Fall-Winter 1988): 62 - 66.

Baty, Roger M., "Numismatology: mirror of world cultures" in Journal of the Society for Ancient Numismatics, Vol. VII, No. 1, 1975.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

1970 - American Anthropological Association (elected to Fellow status in 1990).

1976 - Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, Inc. Present position: Vice President. Involvement includes coordinating a major symposium on the American Southwest (the Gil Becker Symposium).

1970 - Society for Applied Anthropology

APPENDIX B. CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORD SEARCH

CALIFORNIA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVENTORY



ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION CENTER
San Bernardino County Museum
2024 Orange Tree Lane
Redlands, California 92374
(714) 792-1497

June 5, 1991

Roger M. Baty
University of Redlands
1200 East Colton Ave.
P.O. Box 3080
Redlands, CA 92373-0999

Dear Roger:

HISTORICAL RESOURCES RECORD SEARCH FOR: Tentative Parcel Map 13557 - County of San Bernardino

In response to your request for information dated June 4, 1991, a record search has been conducted for the above project, located on the USGS Lucerne Valley, Fawnskin, Cougar Buttes and Big Bear City 7.5-minute quadrangles (see enclosed map).

HISTORICAL RESOURCES:

No historical resources are reported on and within a one-mile radius of the property:

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources:

- 0 prehistoric sites
- 0 pending prehistoric sites
- 0 prehistoric isolates

Historic Archaeological Resources (sites older than 50 years in age):

- 0 historic archaeological sites
- 0 pending historical archaeological sites
- 0 historic isolates
- 0 possible historic archaeological site locations determined from historic maps (maps searched: USGS San Geronio, surveyed 1899; Perris, surveyed 1896; Automobile Club, surveyed 1914; Thompson, surveyed 1917-1920; Kremmerer, surveyed 1925)

Historic Resources (structures older than 50 years in age):

- 0 historic structures
- 0 pending historic structures (see pending site above)
- 0 possible historic structure locations determined from historic maps (maps searched: see above)

Cultural Landscapes

- 0 cultural landscapes

Ethnic Resources

- 0 ethnic resources

Heritage Properties (designated by State and Federal commissions):

- 0 National Register Listed Properties
- 0 National Register Eligible Properties
- 0 California Historic Landmarks
- 0 California Points of Historical Interest

PREVIOUS HISTORICAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS:

Historical resource reports for the project area include (see enclosed bibliographies):

- 1 Area-specific survey reports
- 6 General area overviews

In addition to the Center's historical resources files, the following publications, manuscripts or correspondence also were consulted:

American Association for State and Local History

- 1989 National Register of Historic Places, 1966-1988. Nashville, TN.

California Office of Historic Preservation

- 1986 Points of Historical Interest, SBr-001 through SBr-109, as of June 1986. Correspondence.
- 1986 National Register of Historic Places -- Listed Properties, as of August 1986. Correspondence.
- 1986 Survey of Surveys: A Summary of California's Historical and Architectural Resource Surveys.
- 1987 Inventory of Historic Structures -- Records entered into the OHP computer file of historic resources as of February 1987.
- 1988 Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California.
- 1990a California Historical Landmarks.
- 1990b Directory of Determinations of Eligibility:
- Volume I: Historic Properties Directory (November 29, 1990)
- Volume II: Archeological Sites Listing (November 29, 1990)

National Park Service

- 1986 National Register of Historic Places; Annual Supplemental Listing of Historic Properties -- Listed and Eligible Properties. Federal Register:
February 6, 1979; Vol. 44(26):7433, 7635;
March 18, 1980; Vol. 45(54):17449, 17493, 17516;
February 3, 1981; Vol. 46(54):10625, 10670;
February 2, 1982; Vol. 47(22):4933, 4956, 4957, 4959;
March 1, 1983; Vol. 48(41):8629, 8673;
February 7, 1984; Vol. 49(26):4612, 4676;
March 5, 1985; Vol. 50(43):8853, 8903;
February 25, 1986; Vol. 51(37):6630, 6675, 6683, 8912; and
May 24, 1988; Vol. 53(100):18662, 18709, 18748, 18758.

San Bernardino County Museum

- 1980 Historical Landmarks of San Bernardino County. Quarterly of the San Bernardino County Museum Association 28(1-2).

SENSITIVITY OF PROJECT AREA FOR HISTORICAL RESOURCES:

Based upon the above information, available historical records and comparisons with similar environmental localities, the sensitivity assessment for this project area is:

	Low	Moderate	High	Unknown
Prehistoric Archaeological Resources	—	X	—	—
Historic Archaeological Resources	—	X	—	—
Historic Resources	X	—	—	—
Cultural Landscapes	—	—	—	X
Ethnic Resources	—	—	—	X

Comments: None

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Conduct a field survey for historical resources, especially prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, within portions of the project area not surveyed previously for such resources.
2. Inventory all historical resources, including archaeological and historic resources older than 45 years, and resources that have achieved significance within the last 50 years, using appropriate State record forms, following guidelines in the California Office of Historic Preservation manuals for archaeological and historic resources. Submit two copies of the completed forms to the San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center for assignment of State trinomials.
3. Evaluate the significance and integrity of all historical resources within the project area, using criteria established for the National Register of Historic Places.
4. Propose mitigation measures, and recommend conditions of approval (if a local government action), to eliminate adverse project effects to significant, important and unique historical resources, following appropriate CEQA or National Historic Preservation Act - Section 106 guidelines.
5. Prepare a technical historical resources management report, documenting the inventory, evaluation and proposed mitigation of resources within the project area (following guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports prepared by the California Office of Historic Preservation, Preservation Planning Bulletin 4(a), December 1989). Submit one copy of the completed report (with original illustrations) to the San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center for permanent archiving.

A CEQA Initial Study determination of "MAYBE" for potential adverse environmental impact to prehistoric and historic archaeological resources is warranted. This does not mean that resources are not present, but that evidence for their presence has not been observed, and the likelihood for the resources is low.

If prehistorical or historical artifacts over 50 years in age are encountered during land modification, then activities in the immediate area of the finds should be halted. If a qualified archaeologist is not on-call, contact the San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center, (714) 792-1497, for the names of qualified professionals. Arrangements should then be made for an archaeologist to assess the find, determine its significance, and make recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures within the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and/or the Federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

If human remains are encountered on any property within San Bernardino County, then the San Bernardino County Coroner's office must be contacted, and all work within the immediate vicinity of the find halted until a clearance is given by that office and any other involved agencies. Contact the county coroner at 825 East Third Street, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0876; (714) 387-2978.

The County of San Bernardino requests that historical resource data and artifacts collected within this project area be permanently curated at a repository within the county. The repository selected should possess archival and collection standards equivalent to those required for federally-permitted projects, as discussed in "36 CFR 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections; Final Rule," published in the Federal Register, September 12, 1990. For names and addresses of repositories within the county, please contact the Center at the address and telephone number above.

Sincerely,



Lester A. Ross
Center Coordinator

APPENDIX C. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDS

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 1 of 3.

1. COUNTY: San Bernardino

2. USGS QUAD: Lucerne Valley (7.5" NW/4 Lucerne Valley 15' Quad.)
1971 Photorevised:

~~RS~~ ~~USGS Quad: Cougar Buttes (7.5" NE/4 Lucerne Valley 15' Quad.)
1971 Photorevised:~~

3. UTM COORDINATES: Zone: 11

	m Easting	m Northing
	511072	3804739
	511095	3804611
	511317	3804603
	511336	3804737

4. TOWNSHIP: 3 N RANGE: 1 E
NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 4; Base Mer.: SBM

5. MAP COORDINATES: mmS mmE (from NW corner of map)

6. ELEVATION: 3600 ft. above sea level

7. LOCATION: (1) Tentative Parcel Map 13557 "/" (2) Site is directly west of large fenced area containing a storage shed and antique machinery. A small stream channel runs through it from south to north. (3) Directions for finding the site location: Hwy 38 from Redlands to Big Bear City. Turn left at Big Bear City Junction and continue W. on Big Bear Blvd. 1.1 miles to Paradise Way. North on Paradise Way 0.8 miles to North Shore Drive. Right on North Shore Drive (HWY 18) and continue around the northern margin of Baldwin Lake 4.2 miles until Highway 18 begins its descent down the Johnston Grade toward Lucerne Valley. Continue 7 miles to the cement plant. The property is 2.7 miles beyond paved entrance to cement plant. Entrance to the property is by dirt road on the west side of the highway. The site is west of the fenced enclosure obvious from the road.

8. PREHISTORIC: XX HISTORIC: PROTOHISTORIC:

9. SITE DESCRIPTION:

The site extends from East to West along a broad alluvial terrace sloping down toward Lucerne Valley to the north. Lithic scatter, metate and mano fragments, pottery sherds, areas of darkened soil, trail remnants, and near-by permanent water sources suggest this was a site occupied over a period of many years. The site extends beyond the property line to the north; however, permission was not obtained to investigate this area.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 2 of 3.

-
10. **Prehistoric**
AREA length: 271 m x width: 134 m = 31,481 sq. m.
METHOD OF DETERMINATION: autoCAD calculation from map
11. **Prehistoric**
DEPTH: 8 cm. METHOD OF DETERMINATION: inspection of trench wall at north end of site
12. **FEATURES:** broad area of blackened soil. apparent midden
13. **ARTIFACTS:**
Map area 1: Observed during survey: Isolated unmodified flakes of chert and jasper; broken metate fragments; broken, fire-blackened stone; quartz crystal.
Reported finds by local collectors included pottery sherds, arrow points, scrapers

Map area 2: isolate, unmodified chips of jasper and chert; mano and metate fragments, found along dirt road; not included in site
14. **NON-ARTIFACTUAL CONSTITUENTS AND FAUNAL REMAINS:** charcoal
15. **DATE RECORDED:** 7,8,10,13 June 1991
16. **RECORDED BY:** R. Baty
17. **AFFILIATION AND ADDRESS:** Farquhar Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Redlands, Redlands, CA, 92373.
18. **HUMAN REMAINS:** None observed.
19. **SITE DISTURBANCES:** Extensive "potting" in locus 1. A trench cuts through the N portion of locus 1 parallel with, and a few feet south of the property line. Continued potting by persons coming across property line from Box S Springs is likely. Bioturbation from rodent burrows and wild burros wandering through the area is occurring. Stream erosion is removing some of the midden.
20. **NEAREST WATER (TYPE, DISTANCE AND DIRECTION):**
Box S Spring is approximately 200 m north and east of the site.
21. **VEGETATION COMMUNITY (SITE VICINITY):**
PLANT LIST
Botanical community characterized by creosote bush (Larrea divaricata), Joshua Trees, yucca and mesquite and associated high desert flora. Chia (Salvia Columbariae) Yerba santa, cholla, varieties of cactus, rabbit bush.
22. **VEGETATION (ON SITE):** Creosote bush, Joshua trees, Yerba santa, cholla, cactus and associated high desert flora.

-
23. **SITE SOIL:** Prehistoric: midden soil.
24. **SURROUNDING SOIL:** Arizo gravelly loamy sand.
25. **GEOLOGY:** Surficial sediments classified as fanglomerate, derived from San Bernardino Mountains [Dibblee, Jr., 1964]
26. **LANDFORM:** alluvial terrace
27. **SLOPE:** gently sloping downward (1 - 3°) north toward Lucerne Valley
28. **EXPOSURE:** moderately dense high desert flora
29. **LANDOWNER AND ADDRESS:** John H. Probert 23535 Highway 18, Apple Valley, CA 92307
30. **REMARKS:** Owner is cooperative and quite willing to protect any prehistoric resources to extent of his ability.
31. **REFERENCES:**
Interviews:
John Probert, 7,8 June, 1991.
Mrs. Broadbent (by phone), 9 June 1991.
Reports:
Dibblee, Jr., T. W. "Geologic Map of the Lucerne Valley Quadrangle 1966 San Bernardino County, California. USGS.
King, Thomas F. M-YUC: An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 1971 Right-of-way of the Morongo-Yucca-Upper Coachella Valley Pipeline. Archaeological Research Unit, Dept.of Anthropology, Univ. of Calif., Riverside.
Tugel, Arlene J. and George A. Woodruff. Soil Survey of San 1978 Bernardino County, California. Mojave River Area. Soil Conservation Service, USDA.
32. **NAME OF PROJECT:** Tentative Parcel Map 13557
33. **TYPE OF INVESTIGATION:** surface survey
34. **SITE ACCESSION NUMBER:** no collections **CURATED AT:**
35. **PHOTOS:**

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 1 of 3.

1. **COUNTY:** San Bernardino
2. **USGS QUAD:** Lucerne Valley (7.5" NW/4 Lucerne Valley 15' Quad.)
1971 Photorevised:
USGS Quad: Cougar Buttes (7.5" NE/4 Lucerne Valley 15' Quad.)
1971 Photorevised:
3. **UTM COORDINATES:** **Zone:** 11 **m Easting** **m Northing**

	511344	3804727
	511395	3804440
	511683	3804356
	511597	3804661
4. **TOWNSHIP:** 3 N **RANGE:** 1 E
NE 1/2 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 4; **Base Mer.:** SBM
5. **MAP COORDINATES:** **mmS** **mmE** (from NW corner of map)
6. **ELEVATION:** 3700 ft. to 3600 ft.
7. **LOCATION:** (1) Tentative Parcel Map 13557 "/" 2. Site is relatively isolated. One house to the East. Several small houses between the property line and the highway to the north. (3) Directions for finding the site: Hwy 38 from Redlands to Big Bear City. Turn left at Big Bear City Junction and continue W. on Big Bear Blvd. 1.1 miles to Paradise Way. North on Paradise Way 0.8 miles to North Shore Drive. Right on North Shore Drive (HWY 18) and continue around the northern margin of Baldwin Lake 4.2 miles until Highway 18 begins its descent down the Johnston Grade toward Lucerne Valley. Continue 7 miles to the cement plant. The site is 2.7 miles beyond paved entrance to cement plant. Entrance to the site is by dirt road on the west side of the highway.
8. **PREHISTORIC:** **HISTORIC:** xx **PROTOHISTORIC:**
9. **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

The eastern third of the property contains a system of cat-fish ponds constructed during and after WW II. The ponds (several of them now dried up) and network of buried pipes connecting them; the house and secondary deposit of antique machinery in a large fenced area constitute the site.
- 10.b. **Historic**

AREA: Length: 500 m x Width: 296 m = 90,388 sq. m.
METHOD OF DETERMINATION: autoCAD calculation from map
- 11.b. **Historic**

DEPTH: surface **cm.** **METHOD OF DETERMINATION:** visual inspection

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 2 of 3.

12. FEATURES:

Map area 3: "Tunnel" dug into the hillside as a water source.

Map area 4: Several ponds formed by bulldozing and use of "clam-shell"

Map area 5: (2) Rock walls to divert flood water from house and field.

Map area 7: house built during WWII, now occupied

13. ARTIFACTS:

Map area 6: Secondary deposit. Collection of antique machinery

14. NON-ARTIFACTUAL CONSTITUENTS AND FAUNAL REMAINS: none observed

15. DATE RECORDED: 7,8,10,13 June 1991

16. RECORDED BY: R. Baty

17. AFFILIATION AND ADDRESS: Farquhar Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Redlands, Redlands, CA, 92373.

18. HUMAN REMAINS: None observed.

19. SITE DISTURBANCES: The site is being disturbed since it is an occupied area. The owner has replaced some of the old pipe connecting the spring to the fish ponds and has placed the collection of antique machinery inside a fenced area as a form of protection.

20. NEAREST WATER (TYPE, DISTANCE AND DIRECTION):

A spring is included within the site area.

21. VEGETATION COMMUNITY (SITE VICINITY):

PLANT LIST

Botanical community characterized by creosote bush (Larrea divaricata), Joshua Trees, yucca and mesquite and associated high desert flora. Chia (Salvia columbariae) Yerba santa, cholla, varieties of cactus, rabbit bush.

22. VEGETATION (ON SITE): Creosote bush, Joshua trees, Yerba santa, cholla, cactus and associated high desert flora.

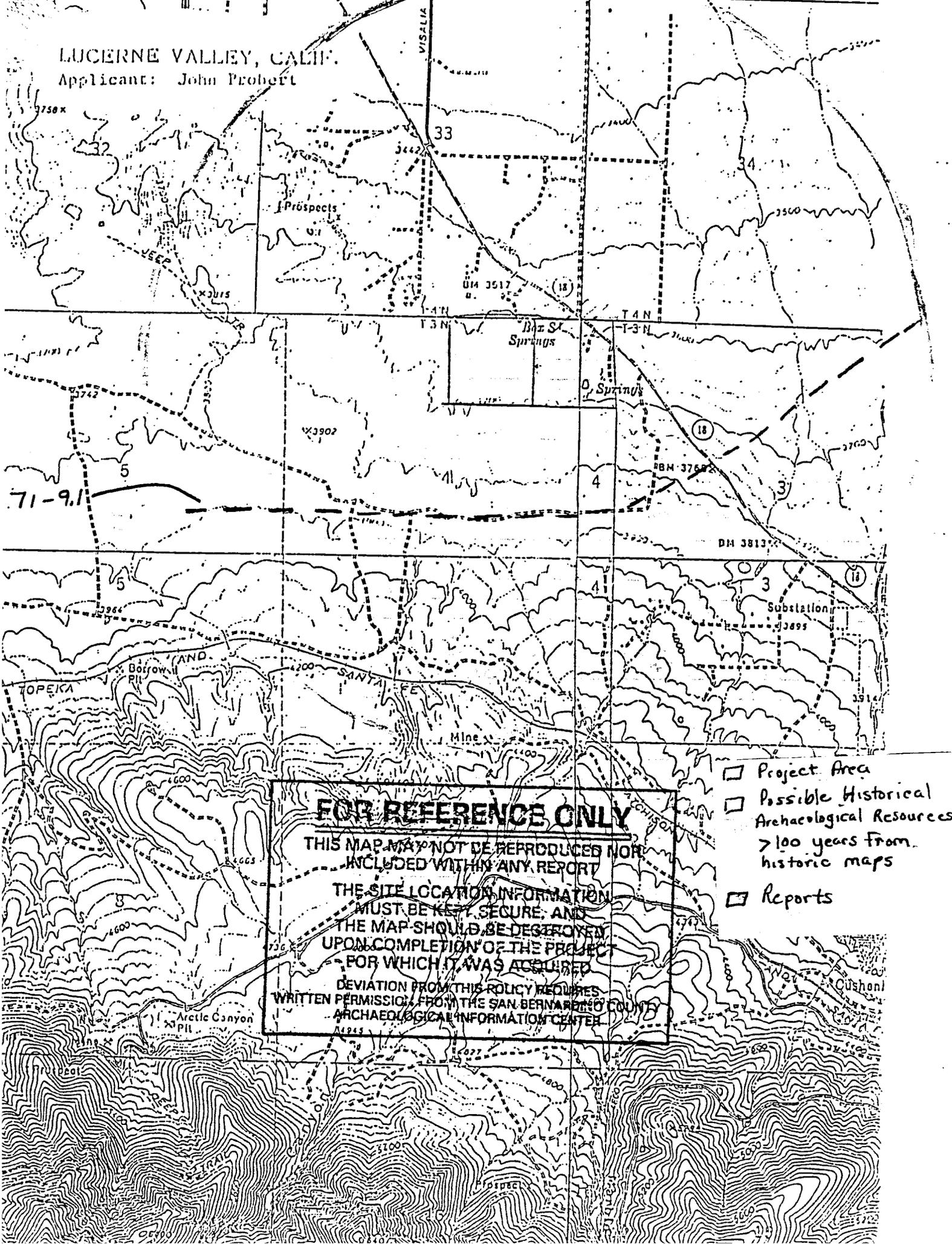
23. SITE SOIL: Arizo gravelly loamy sand

24. SURROUNDING SOIL: Arizo gravelly loamy sand

APPENDIX D. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX
MAPS AND PRELIMINARY TEST PIT REPORT

LUCERNE VALLEY, CALIF.

Applicant: John Probert



FOR REFERENCE ONLY

THIS MAP MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED NOR INCLUDED WITHIN ANY REPORT

THE SITE LOCATION INFORMATION MUST BE KEPT SECURE, AND THE MAP SHOULD BE DESTROYED UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT FOR WHICH IT WAS ACQUIRED

DEVIATION FROM THIS POLICY REQUIRES WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION CENTER

- Project Area
- Possible Historical Archaeological Resources > 100 years from historic maps
- Reports

PRELIMINARY TEST PIT REPORT

Saturday, 13 July, 1991

Objective:

Determine depth of deposit in the midden area of Site CA-SBR-6987 and decide whether sufficient cultural material had been left behind by potters to warrant further excavation.

Task:

Sink a test pit in the midden area and recover any cultural material for laboratory analysis.

Procedures:

Dr. Baty, accompanied by Jonathan Baty and Michelle Benni, joined Jack Probert and his son Jacky at the site, approximately 0830. Dr. Baty had decided to make a purposeful excavation, as opposed to a random one since we were deliberately probing a part of the site that had been potted. Based on surface inspection, we identified an area that had been disturbed and sunk a small pit (2' x 2' x 2') near a bush which we identified with pink surveyor tape. Some surface finds in the general area were collected for laboratory analysis.

Jacky was digger and initial screener, using a 1/8" mesh screen. Jack and Dr. Baty also looked through the material after the initial screening and picked out any cultural items they noticed, also removing stones larger than 1 1/2" diameter from the screen and leaving them on the surface. A number of fire-blackened broken stones were noted. Then all the material in the screen was transferred to a bucket. The bucket contents was transferred to another screen (also 1/8" mesh) and inspected by Jonathan and Michelle. Any finds were bagged. All material which did not pass through the screen was transferred to a large plastic bag, labeled according to the level, and brought back to the lab for more detailed analysis. In this manner, material was collected from level 1 (surface - 6 inches); level 2 and 3 (6" - 18"); and level 4 (18" - 24"). A mistake in communication led to combining the samples from level two and three.

Field observations:

The soil was very dark and had a high content of charcoal. Many of the large stones which were left at the site showed evidence of burning. We noticed small debitage flakes in each level. The flakes were of obsidian and micro-crystalline rock such as jasper and chert. We recovered two small stone tools. One with a flattened surface and the other a triangular shaped piece with two sides serrated (6987-12 and 6987-14). We noticed no change in soil until reaching the 2 foot level where the soil changed to the sandy arizo gravel characteristic of the area surrounding the midden. The test pit digging stopped when the gravel layer was reached and the pit was backfilled with the screened dirt.

We also brought back to the lab four shards of pottery Jacky said he found at an earlier time near where we were digging the test pit. These appear to be "Tizon Brown" but will require further laboratory analysis to determine color, temper and paste constituency. These shards were numbered with the other surface and test pit finds, since they all come from the same site. The shards appear to be from at least three different pots, based on color, thickness and weathering.

Laboratory procedures:

In the lab, the surface finds were plotted in relation to the location of the test pit and a more detailed CAD map was made of the site.

Each plastic sack was emptied onto a 1/8" screen and carefully sorted. Sorting categories were charcoal, bone (burned and unburned), debitage, shell, lithic artifacts, pottery, beads, and modern. In the initial laboratory analysis, 17 items were labeled and readied for further study. The debitage was set aside for later analysis.

After the cultural material was removed, the contents of each screen was poured into a bucket of water. The floating material was scooped up with a sieve, deposited on a plastic sheet and sun-dried for about five hours, then bagged for future analysis.

Results:

The lack of stratigraphy in the test pit supports the hypothesis that the area had been extensively potted. We probably were digging down through a deposit that had been disturbed. The fact that we did recover cultural material supports the view that the potters were only after "treasure" and left behind enough cultural material for the site to be considered significant. It is likely that some portions of the site have not been potted. Probably half of the site is protected by a cover of mesquite and other desert plants and worthy of continued excavation to recover the information the site contains.

Future plans:

All the material recovered will be studied in greater detail during the fall semester in Dr. Baty's archaeology class at the University of Redlands. It is hoped that an agreement can be worked out with Mr. Probert for a continuing relationship with the University of Redlands' Farquhar Laboratory which will enable the information the site contains to be recovered and shared with the scientific community.

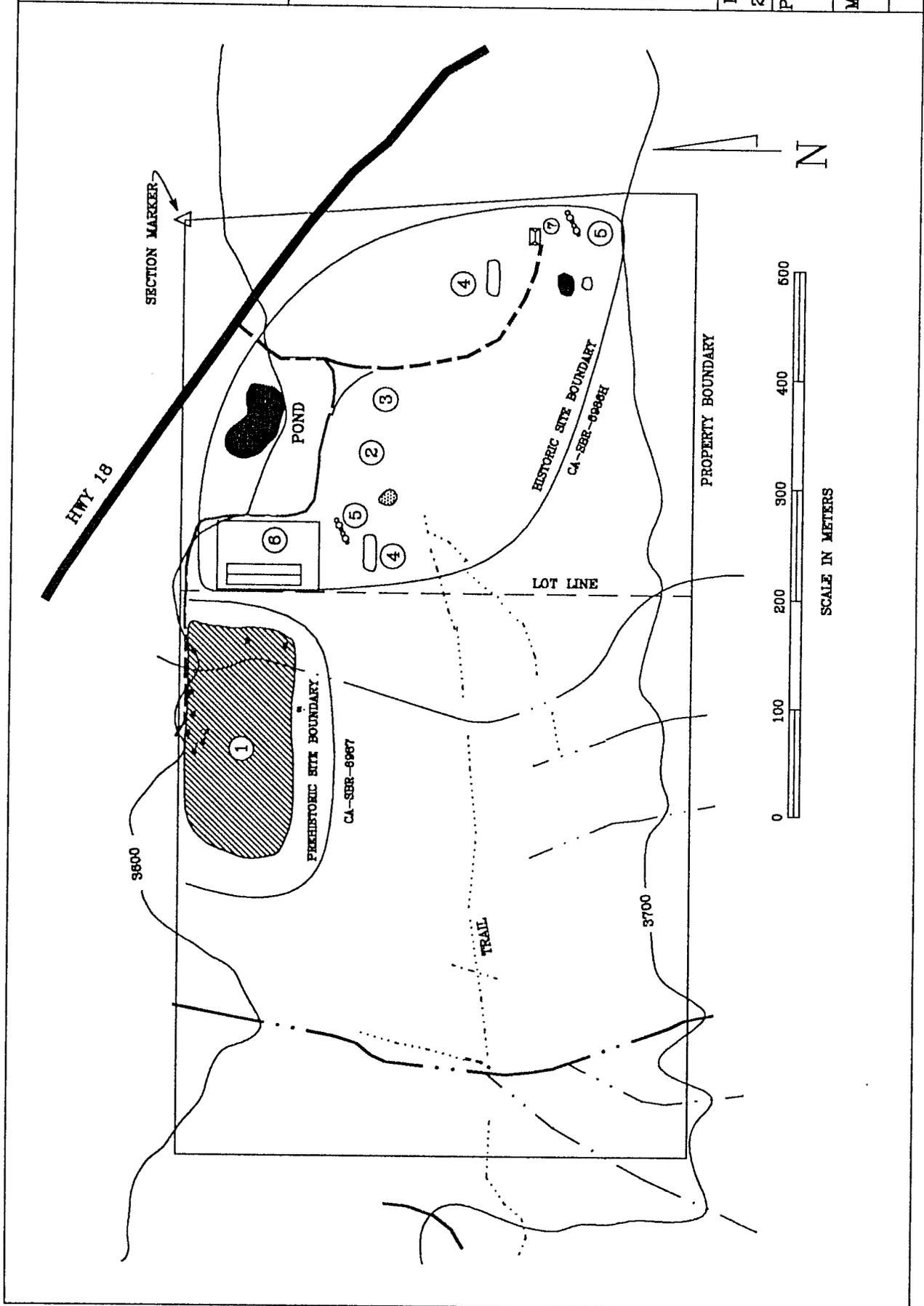
Surface Survey and Test Pit results

UofR #	6987 #	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	LOCATION COMMENTS
	1	core	rose quartz	102 mftp
	2	flake, negative bulb of percussion	chert	119 mftp
	3	hammer stone		101 mftp
	4	chip	quartz	10 mftp
	5	base, 16 ga shotgun shell	metal	2 mftp
	6	Sherd	pottery	9 mftp
	7	Sherd	pottery	donated
	8	Sherd, blackened exterior & interior	pottery	by J.P.
	9	Sherd, blackened exterior & interior	pottery	interior worn
	10	Sherd	pottery	interior partially smooth
	11	polished fragment, mano stone	granite	donated
	12	abrading stone w serrated edge		14 mftp
	13	rounded pebble, polishing tool	quartzite	level 1
	14	triangular flake w edge notching		level 1
	15	chunk, partially smoothed		level 1
	16	chipping waste	bassalt	25 mftp
	17	shell bead, one end lopped and rounded	chalcedony	44 mftp
			olivella	level 4

Farguhar
Laboratory of
Anthropology
University of Redlands
Redlands, CA 92374

CULTURAL RESOURCE BASEMAP Tentative Parcel Map 13557

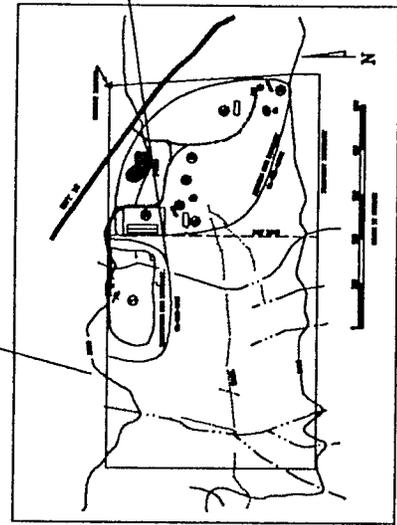
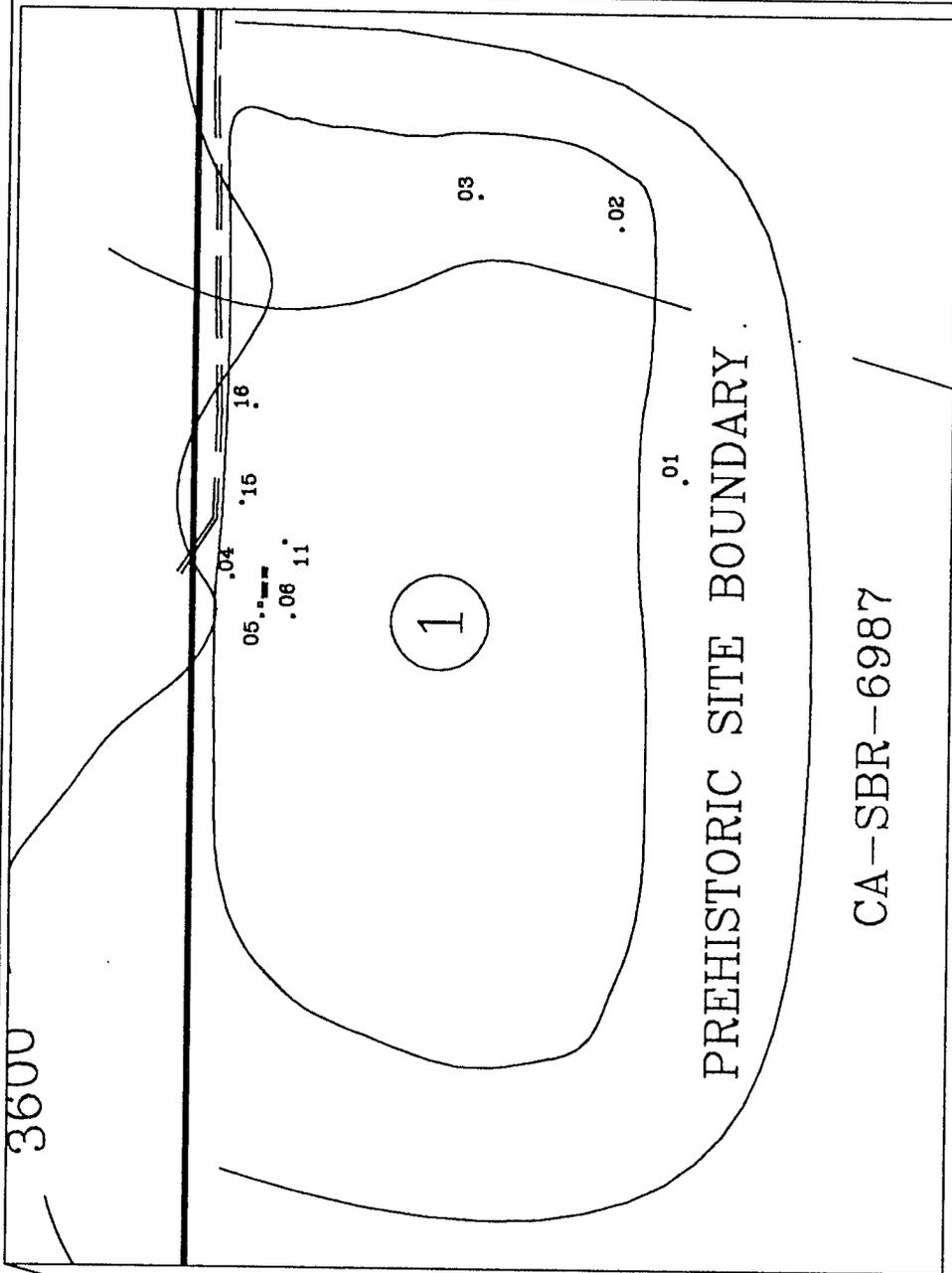
Date: 22 July 1991
Project No. 91-8-1
MAP BY RMB
AND JHB



Farguhar
Laboratory of
Anthropology
University of Redlands
Redlands, CA 92374

CULTURAL RESOURCE
BASEMAP
Tentative Parcel Map 13557

Date:
22 July 1991
Project No.
91-6-1
MAP BY RMB
AND JHB



1063367

RECEIVED MAR 5 1999

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT
DESERT SPRINGS PROJECT

Near the Community of Lucerne Valley
San Bernardino County, California

Submitted to:

Dan McDonald
Channel and Basin Reclamation, Inc.
P.O. Box 1669
Canyon Country, CA 91386

Submitted by:

Bruce Love, Principal
Bai "Tom" Tang, Historian
CRM TECH
126 Barrett Road
Riverside, CA 92507

January 20, 1999

CRM TECH Contract #361
Approximately 60 Acres
Cougar Buttes, Calif., 7.5' Quadrangle
Section 3, T3N R1E, San Bernardino Base Meridian
Site CA-SBR-9589H

Sp

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In December, 1998, and January, 1999, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on Approximately 60 acres of undeveloped land near the community of Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of a portion of the northwest quarter of Section 3, T3N R1E, San Bernardino Base Meridian, located near Box S Springs, as depicted in the USGS Cougar Buttes, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle. The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a water-bottling facility on the subject property, known as the Desert Springs Project. The purpose of the study is to provide the County of San Bernardino, Lead Agency for the project, with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed construction would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, in compliance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/ archaeological resources records search and pursued additional research, including a historical background review and an intensive field survey of the project area. During the course of the study, a segment of abandoned old highway, the presence of which dates back at least to the mid-1940s, was encountered in the project area, and recorded as an archaeological site (CA-SBR-9589H). Although more than 50 years old, the site was determined through this study not to meet the statutory definitions of a "historical resource" or an "important archaeological resource," as provided by CEQA. Therefore, this report concludes that there are no historical resources or important archaeological resources within or adjacent to the project area. Accordingly, CRM TECH recommends that the County of San Bernardino may reach a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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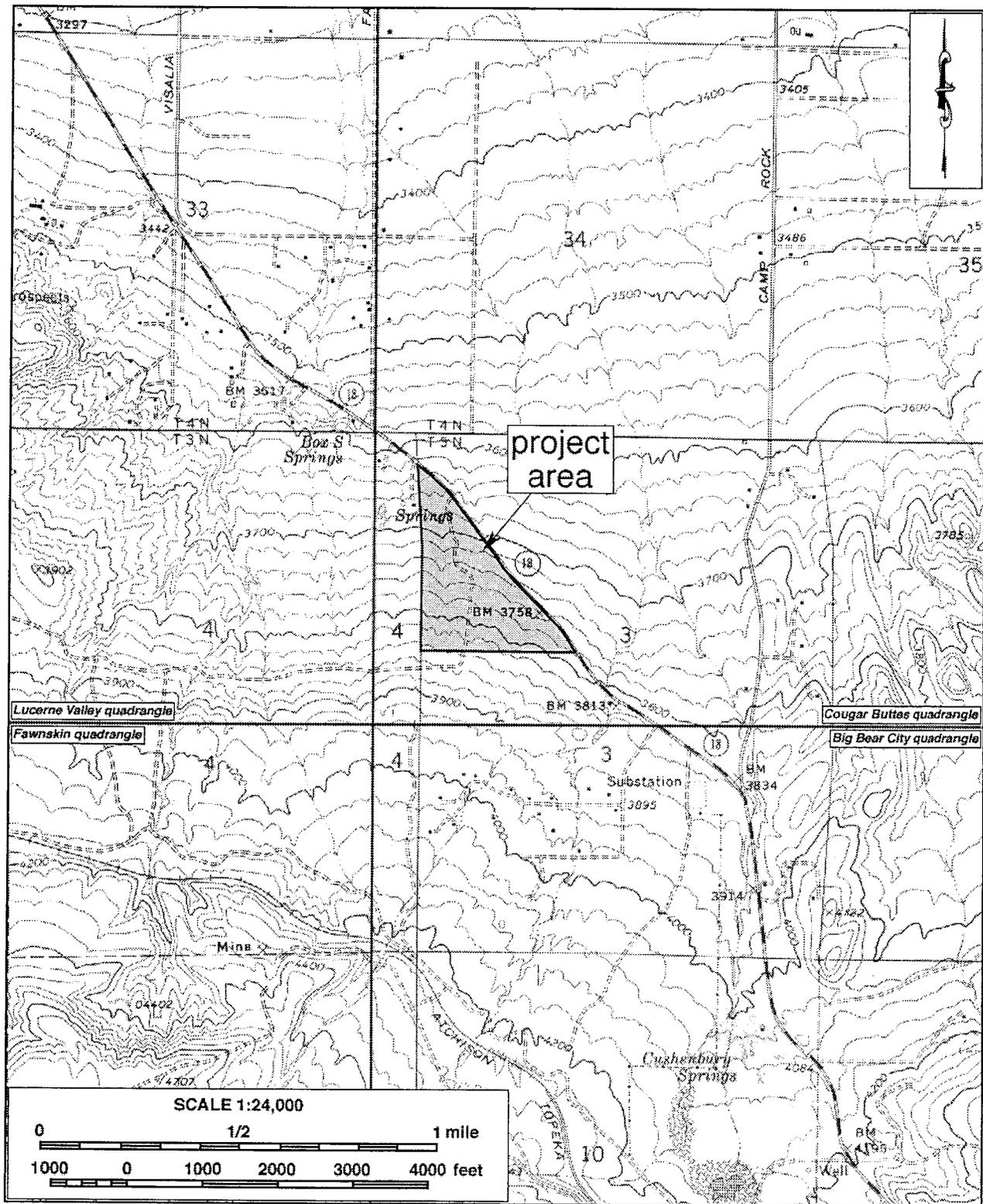


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Lucerne Valley, Cougar Buttes, Fawnskin, and Big Bear City, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1979; 1994a; 1994b; 1994c])

SETTING

Current Natural Setting

Located on the southern tip of the Lucerne Valley, approximately five miles southeast of the community bearing the same name, the project area lies on the border between the Mojave Desert and the San Bernardino Mountains, where elevations begin to rise sharply to the south. Being a part of the arid landscape known commonly as the "high desert," the natural environment in the vicinity is marked by extremes in temperature variation between summer and winter, and by an annual precipitation of less than five inches. The Lucerne Valley, once the site of a large lake in the early to mid-Holocene, bears the lacustrine fingerprint of alkaline silts and clays. It is bounded by the San Bernardino Mountains on the south, the Fry Mountains and the Fry Valley on the east, the Ord Mountains on the north, and the Granite Mountains on the west.

Adjoining State Route 18 to the northeast, the project area lies on a rocky, relatively steep alluvial fan characterized by boulders, rocks, and gravels with very little soil development. One intermittent drainage crosses the property from the south to the north. Vegetation is generally creosote bush scrub with some creosote and atriplex. An existing house roughly marks the center of the property, accessed by two driveways, but 90% of the acreage lies in an undisturbed natural state.

Cultural Setting

Ethnohistorical Context The project area is a part of the home land of the Serrano Indians, whose traditional territory is centered at the San Bernardino Mountains, but also includes the southern rim of the Mojave Desert, extending from today's Victorville eastward to Twentynine Palms. The name "Serrano" was derived from a Spanish term meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander." The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based on these sources.

Prior to European contact, the Serranos were primarily gatherers and hunters, and occasional fishers, who settled mostly where flowing water emerged from the mountains. They were loosely organized into exogamous clans, led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. 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 which was the patrilineage. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was negligible until 1819, when a mission *assistencia* was established on the edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains were removed to the nearby missions. At present, most Serrano descendants are found on the San

Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations, where they participate in ceremonial and political affairs with other Native American groups on a pan-reservation basis.

Historical Context Situated far from the coastline and any of the major desert trails, the Lucerne Valley area saw little change during the Spanish and Mexican periods, although sporadic mining activities reportedly took place in the vicinity (Fife 1988:172). After the American annexation, mining and prospecting in the area began in earnest, especially in the aftermath of gold discoveries in the San Bernardino Mountains in the early 1860s. As in the rest of the vast Mojave Desert, mining remained for a long time the dominant economic pursuit in Lucerne Valley, and since then has continued to the present time, yielding a diverse variety of mineral products ranging from gold to clay (*ibid.*:173, 175-176).

The mid-19th century mining boom in the vicinity brought to Lucerne Valley its first Euroamerican settlers. During the 1870s, "Uncle Pete" Davidson, a former prospector in the San Bernardino Mountains, established a homestead near Rabbit Springs, and became the first permanent resident in the valley (Stack 1984:26; Fife 1988:174). In the meantime, the miniature gold rush in the San Bernardino Mountains and later the construction of the Big Bear dam in 1883-1884 brought a steady flow of traffic along a wagon road through the valley, so much so that Davidson's ranch came to be known as "Davidson's Stage and Way Station" (Garret 1996:117). In 1897, James "Dad" Goulding, a former silver miner, acquired the abandoned Box S Ranch, and developed it into the core of a small farming community (Fife 1988:174; anonymous n.d.:1). In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Goulding played a pivotal role in the growth of the community, which he named Lucerne Valley, after the type of alfalfa grown first by the Mormons (Goulding 1948:120).

Around the turn of the century, more homesteaders started to filter into the valley, especially after Goulding's discovery of artesian water in 1905 (*ibid.*:118-119; Stack 1984:26). Over the next few decades, the settlers attempted a number of money-making schemes, such as cultivating deciduous fruits and alfalfa, raising chicken, turkeys, and rabbits, and even luring Hollywood movie makers, in most cases with only short-lived success (Gobar 1969:213-217, 256-263; Stack 1984:27). After WWII, guest ranches sprouted up all over the valley, offering city dwellers a brief relief from the pressures of urban life (Stack 1984:27). Throughout these various "fevers," however, growth remained relatively slow for the remote desert community, which as a result retains much of its rural character to the present day.

METHODS

The following sections outline the methods and procedures used during this study.

Records Search

The Archaeological Information Center (AIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, provided the record search service for this study. The AIC is the official

cultural resource records repository for San Bernardino County, and a part of the California Historical Resource Information System, established and maintained under the auspices of the Office of Historic Preservation.

During the records search, Robin Laska, AIC Acting Coordinator, checked the Center's electronic database for previously identified historical/archaeological resources in or near the project area, and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified historical/archaeological resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Historical Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resource Information System.

Historical Research

Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH historian (see App. 1 for qualifications), conducted the historical background research on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, the archival records of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and historic maps collected at the libraries of the University of California, Riverside. Among maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) township plat maps dating to 1876 and 1896, and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dating to 1902 and 1947.

Field Survey

On December 17, 1998, Bruce Love, CRM TECH principal (see App. 1 for qualifications), carried out the on-foot field survey of the project area. During the survey, Love walked north-south parallel transects at 10-meter (33-foot) intervals. All boulders were inspected for evidence of Native American grinding activities, and the land surface, which was about 75% visible, was closely scrutinized for pottery sherds, chipped stone, or other evidence of past human use typically found at archaeological sites.

In addition to the walk-over survey, Love monitored backhoe trenching in the project area in order to assess the subsurface sensitivity for archaeological resources.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The following sections discuss the results and findings of the various research procedures outlined above.

Records Search Results

The records search results indicate that the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, and that no cultural resources had been previously recorded within the area (Laska 1998). Within a half-mile radius

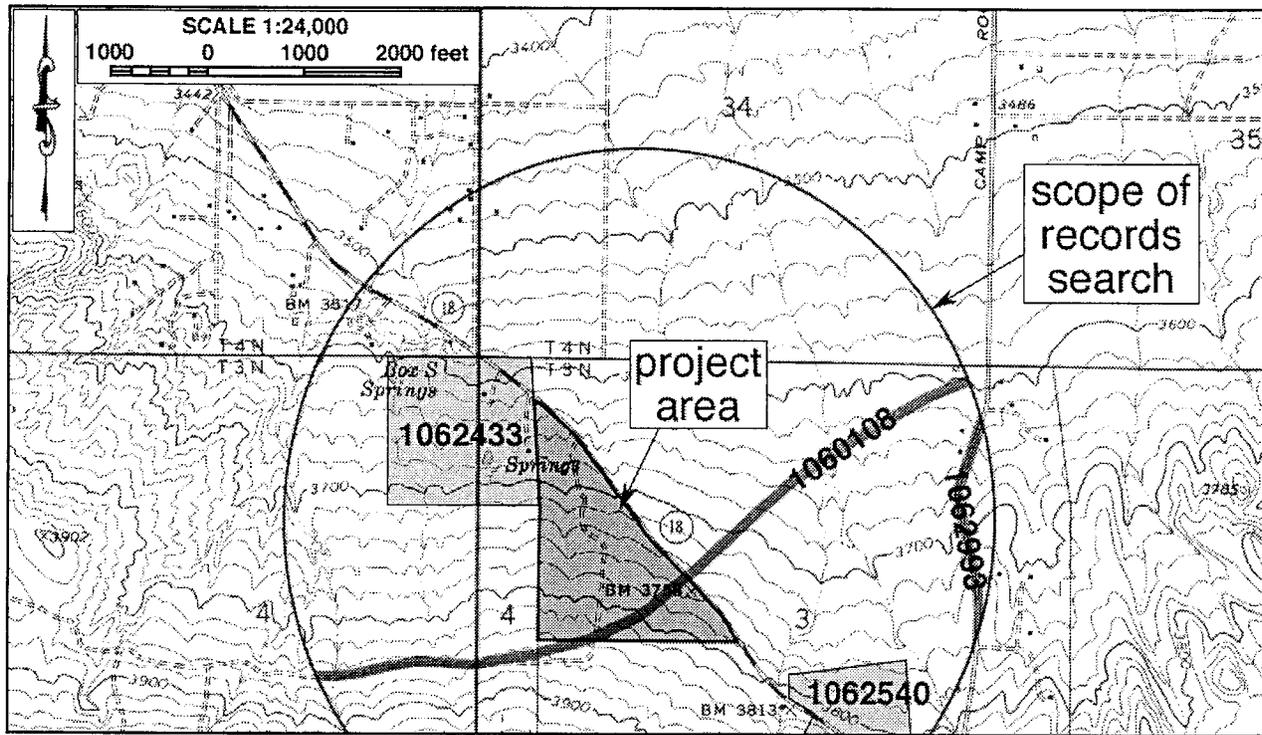


Figure 3. Previous cultural resources surveys in the vicinity of the project area (listed by Information Center file number). Archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

from the project boundaries, a total of four earlier surveys have taken place since 1971, including a linear survey that passed through the project area, and a 95-acre survey conducted on adjacent property in Section 4, T3N R1E (*ibid.*; Fig. 3). While three of these surveys reported no cultural resources within the half-mile radius, the survey in Section 4 identified two archaeological sites, CA-SBR-6986H and -6987, near the Box S Springs, a group of natural springs located just to the west of the project area. According to the site record, CA-SBR-6986H features "a system of cat-fish ponds constructed during and after WWII. The ponds (several of them now dried up) and [a] network of buried pipes connecting them; the house and secondary deposit of antique machinery in a large fenced area constitute the site" (Baty 1991a). CA-SBR-6987, a possible Native American habitation site, consists of a lithic scatter, metate and mano fragments, pottery sherds, areas of darkened soil or midden, and trail remnants (Baty 1991b). In view of the nearby springs, the site record states that these features and artifacts "suggest this was a site occupied over a period of many years" (*ibid.*).

Historical Research Results

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that roads, trails, and other features associated with them are the most likely remains from historic-period human activities to be expected within the project area.

Because the first U.S. land surveys did not cover this portion of T3N R1E (GLO 1876), the earliest available historic map depicting the project area dates to the mid-1890s, at

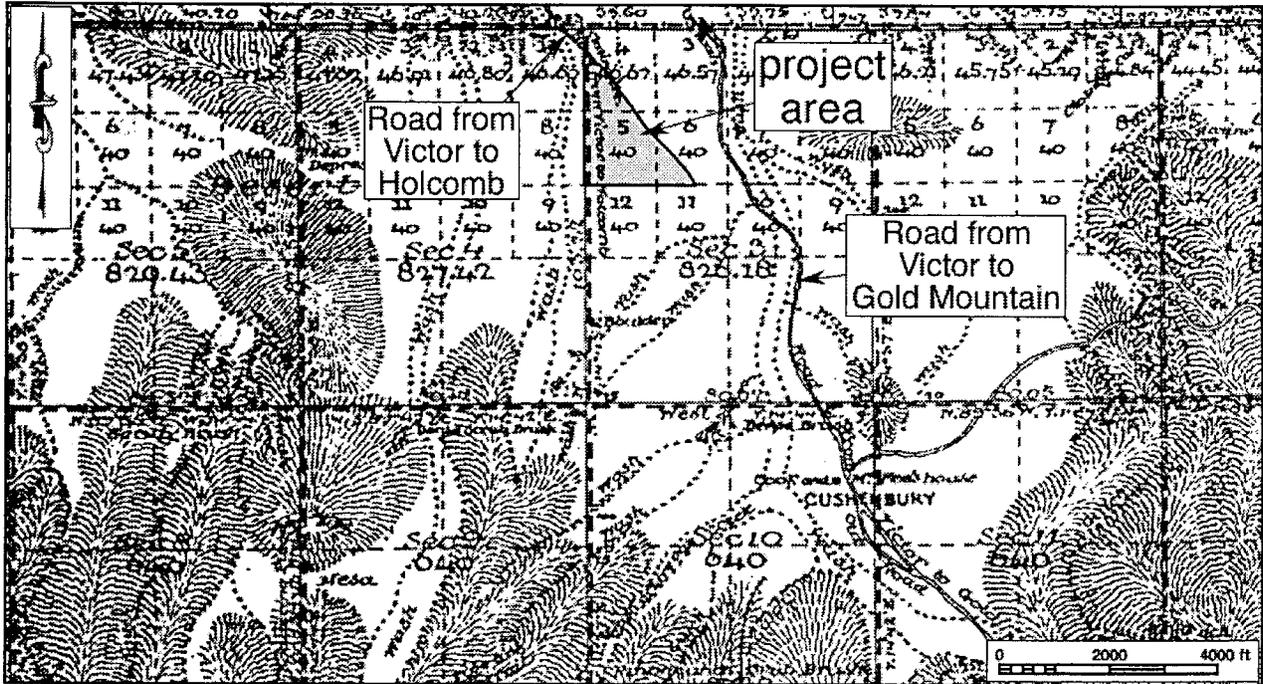


Figure 4. The project area and vicinity in 1894. (Source: GLO 1896)

which time two roads were observed in the vicinity (Fig. 4). One of these, on its way from Victor (present-day Victorville) to Holcomb (presumably a destination in the Holcomb Valley area of the San Bernardino Mountains), traversed through the project area, while the other, from Victor to Gold Mountain (also in the San Bernardino Mountains), ran a few hundred feet to the east (Fig. 4). A later map, dating to the turn of the century, indicates that these two roads were in fact branches of the same desert-to-mountain thoroughfare, which extended from the Victor Valley to the Bear and Holcomb Valleys by way of Rabbit Springs and the Box S Ranch (Fig. 5). By 1945, the main branch of this road had grown into a paved automobile highway, which traversed through the project area along a slightly different course from that of today's SR 18 (Fig. 6; cf. Fig. 2). The present course of SR 18 is apparently the result of a realignment of the old highway at some time between 1945 and 1971, which bypassed a bend inside the project area (USGS 1994a).

Although a homestead patent was issued by the U.S. government on a portion of Section 3 that included the project area (BLM n.d.:2), no buildings, structures, or other features associated with residential or agricultural development were ever noted within the project boundaries in any of the historic maps (Figs. 4-6). The house now present at the center of the project area, thus, did not come into being until after 1971 (USGS 1994a [Fig. 2]).

Field Survey Results

No prehistoric--i.e., Native American--sites, features or artifacts were observed in the project area. However, one historic feature was noted: the remains of a portion of old

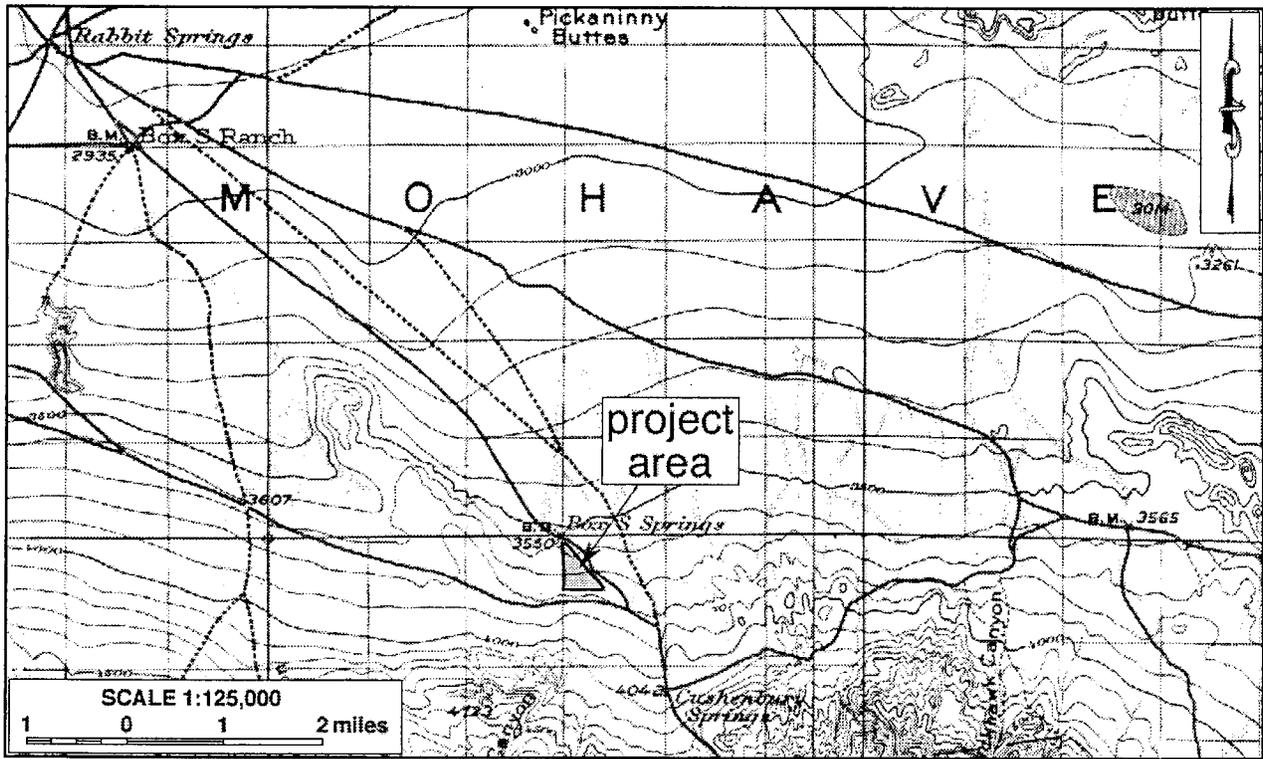


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1899. (Source: USGS 1902)

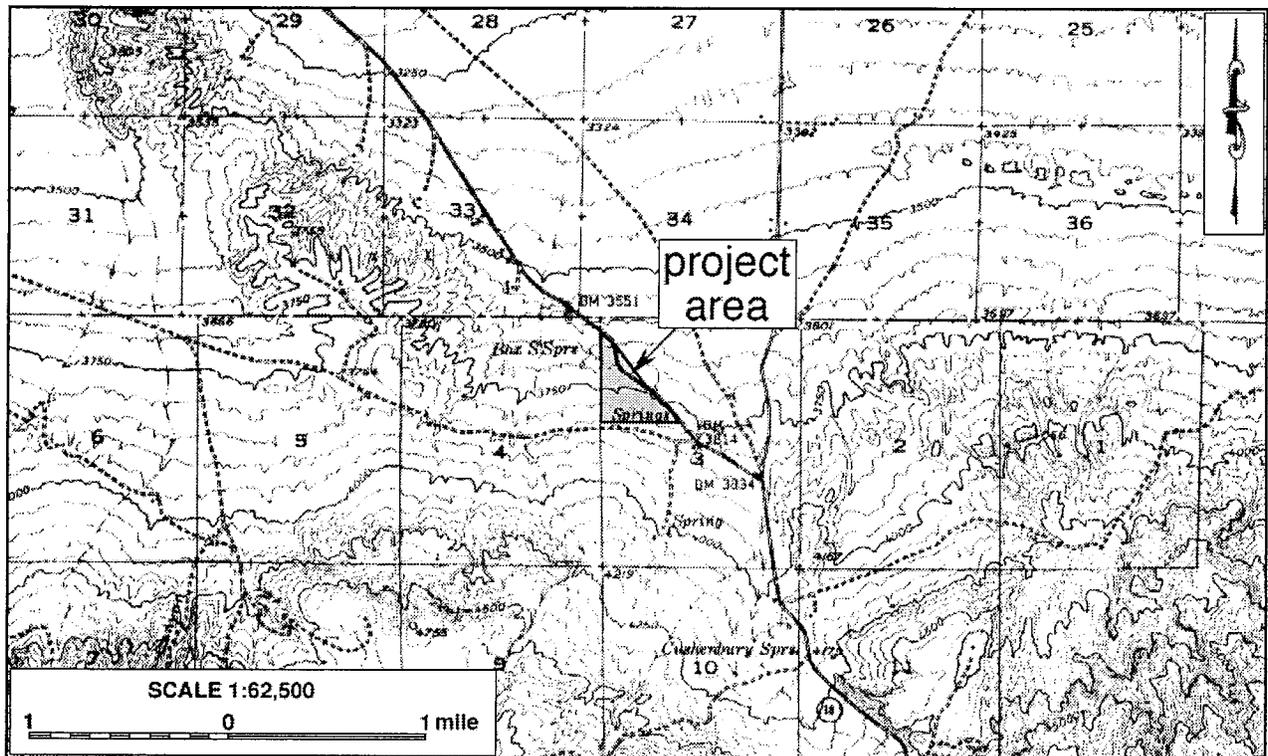


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1945. (Source: USGS 1947)



Figure 8. Old Highway 18 north of the house, repaved in recent years and used as a driveway.

leveled contours, as it leads south to rejoin SR 18 on the northeastern line of the property (Fig. 9). This southern section had the pavement removed at some time in the past, leaving remnants of the original bituminous paving or macadam lying in chunks along the roadbed (Fig. 10). The original roadbed appears to have been about 20 feet wide with 5-foot shoulders, making a total of 30 feet for the right-of-way. The total length of the segment, from north to south, is approximately 1,400 feet.

In one place along the old shoulder, a small trash dump was found containing clear glass, punch-top steel beer cans, sanitary seam cans opened by mechanical can opener, and other odd pieces. At the conclusion of the field survey, Bruce Love consulted with historic archaeologist Richard Norwood of RT Factfinders in Lancaster, California. Based on makers' marks on bottle bottoms and an S & W coffee can, Norwood estimated that this trash dump dated to the early 1950s. It was recorded as a part of Site CA-SBR-9589H (Fig. 7), but determined not to require any further consideration in this study due to its recent age and lack of historical information potential.

Backhoe trenching was observed for about two hours in total. Trench walls revealed barren, rocky alluvial fan materials with extremely low sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits (Fig. 11).

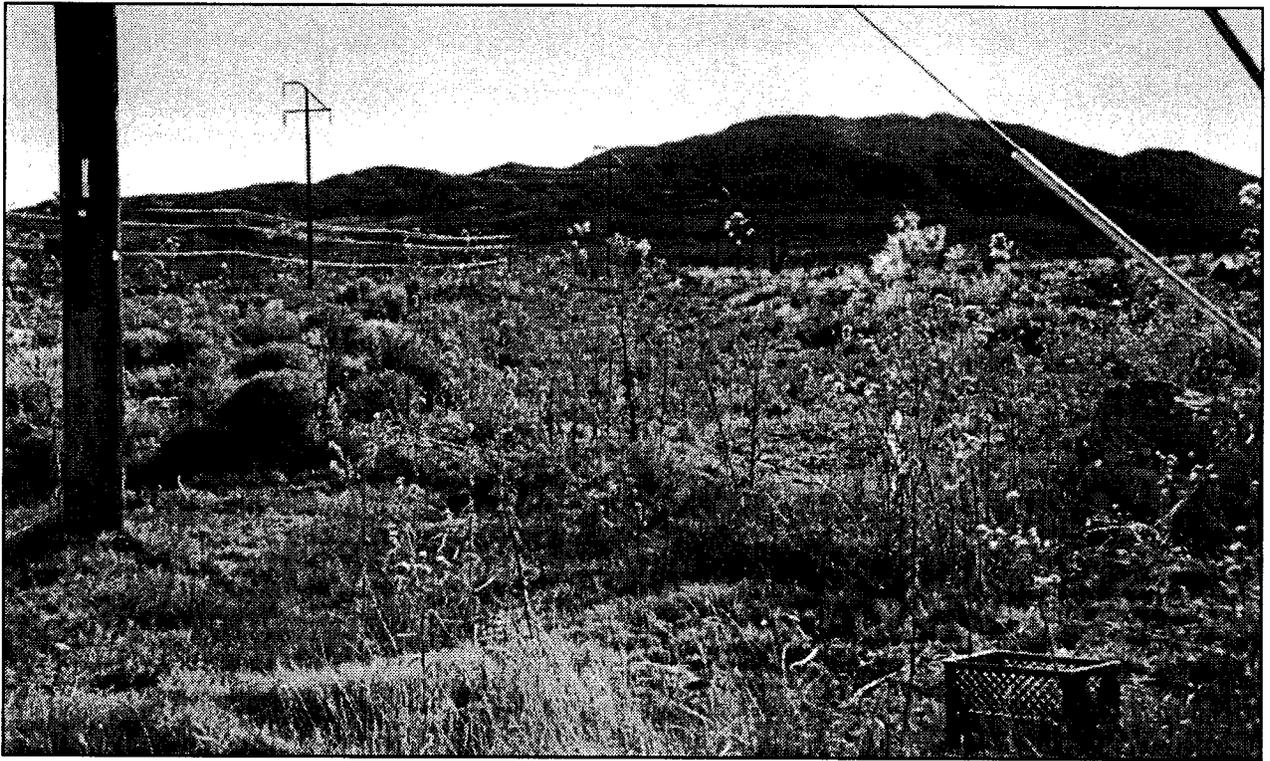


Figure 9. Abandoned roadbed south of the house, marked by lower vegetation and level contours.



Figure 10. Macadam, or bituminous paving, left after the pavement was removed.

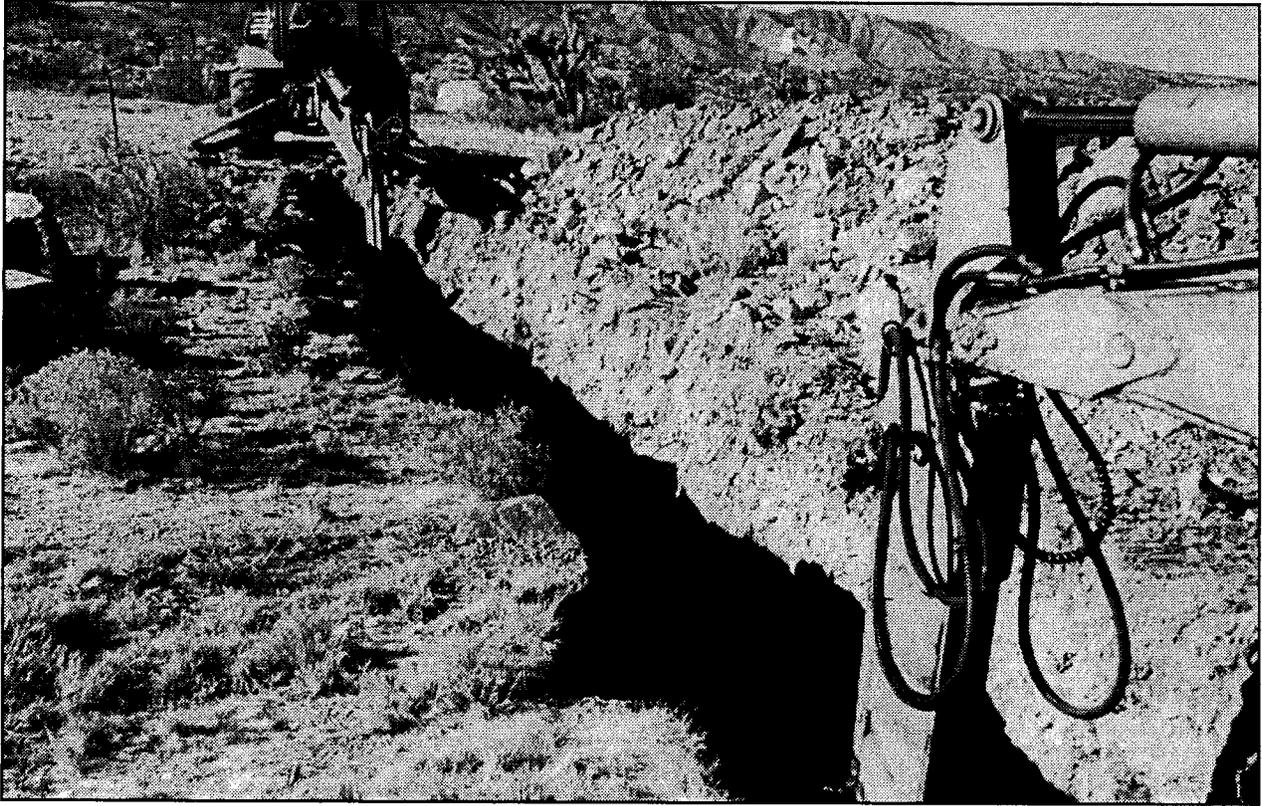


Figure 11. Backhoe trench exposed rocky, gravelly alluvial deposits with extremely low sensitivity for buried archaeological remains.

DISCUSSION

Based on the research results discussed above, the following sections present CRM TECH's conclusion on whether Site CA-SBR-9589H, the only historical/archaeological feature encountered within or adjacent to the project area, meets the official definitions of a "historical resource" or an "important archaeological resource," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA.

According to PRC §5202.1(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." CEQA further specifies that "a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources" (PRC §21084.1). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in California's past;

3. It 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 value; or
4. It has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. (OPR 1994:4)

For the evaluation of archaeological sites, Appendix K of the CEQA Guidelines further provides the specific definition of an "important archaeological resource." According to this definition, an "important archaeological resource" is one which:

- A. Is associated with an event or person of:
 1. Recognized significance in California or American history, or
 2. Recognized scientific importance in prehistory;
- B. Can provide information which is both of demonstrable public interest and useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable or archaeological research questions;
- C. Has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind;
- D. Is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity;
or
- E. Involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods. (CEQA Guidelines App. K, §III)

Pursuant to these statutory and regulatory guidelines, this study concludes that Site CA-SBR-9589H does not constitute a "historical resource" or an "important archaeological resource," as defined above. Old Highway 18 may have had some historical significance, but this small portion of it retains none of the earlier characteristics of that highway. The northern part has been repaved, and the southern part has had the pavement removed. It contains no useful information that could be considered important in history, or that could be applied to research questions. It has no special quality and it is less than 100 years old. In short, it meets none of the criteria listed above.

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 an historical resource would be impaired."

This study has concluded that no historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area, and therefore no substantial adverse change to a historical resource will be caused by the project as currently proposed. Accordingly, no further cultural resources

investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless project plans undergo such changes as to include unstudied areas. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing report has provided background information on the project area, outlined the methods used in the current study, and presented the results of the various avenues of research. During the course of the study, a segment of abandoned old highway, the presence of which dates back at least to the mid-1940s, was encountered in the project area, and recorded as an archaeological site (CA-SBR-9589H). Although more than 50 years old, the site was determined through this study not to meet the statutory definitions of a "historical resource" or an "important archaeological resource," as provided by CEQA. Therefore, this report concludes that there are no historical resources or important archaeological resources within or adjacent to the project area. Accordingly, CRM TECH recommends that the County of San Bernardino may reach a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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

1902 Map: San Geronio, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1899.

1947 Map: Lucerne Valley, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1945.

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

1979 Map: Big Bear City, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1971 edition photorevised in 1978.

1994a Map: Cougar Buttes, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1971 edition revised in 1989.

1994b Map: Fawnskin, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1971 edition revised in 1980.

1994c Map: Lucerne Valley, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1971 edition revised in 1989.

APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

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PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Bruce Love, Ph.D., ROPA (Register of Professional Archaeologists)

Professional history

- 1993- Owner and Principal, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1990-1993 Director, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside; Coordinator, Archaeological Information Center, UC Riverside.
- 1989-1990 Coordinator, Archaeological Information Center, UCLA.
- 1987-1990 Owner and Principal, Pyramid Archaeology, Palmdale, California.
- 1986-1987 Junior Fellow, Dumbarton Oaks Center for Pre-Columbian Research, Washington, D.C.
- 1981-1986 Part-time cultural resources management consultant; doctoral student at UCLA.

Education

- 1986 Doctor of Philosophy, Anthropology, UCLA.
- 1981 Master of Arts, Anthropology, UCLA.
- 1976 Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, UCLA.

- 1996 "CEQA 101," presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1995 "CEQA Workshop," presented by Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1994 "Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 "CEQA 1994: Issues, Trends, and Advanced Topics," presented by UCLA Extension.
- 1990 "Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law," presented by U.S. General Services Administration Training Center.

Memberships

- Society of Professional Archaeologists (certified in field research, teaching, and archaeological administration).
- Association of Environmental Professionals.
- American Planning Association.
- Society for American Archaeology.
- Society for California Archaeology.
- Society for Historic Archaeology.
- American Society for Ethnohistory.
- Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT HISTORIAN

Bai Tom Tang

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.
- 1994 "Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 1993- Project Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC 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.

Honors and Awards

- 1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.
1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.
1980, 1981 President's Honor List, Northwestern University, 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.

Approximately 150 cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation

DATE 4/07

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Prepared for: _____
Contract #: _____

Federal Agency (enter appropriate code from list): 714

State: CA County: SAN BERNARDINO Town: Lucerne Valley
State: _____ County: _____ Town: _____

Work Types (circle appropriate letters):

- A CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
- B ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT
- C ARCHAEOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION STUDY
- D ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION STUDY
- E ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
- F ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION AND NON-FIELD STUDIES
- G OTHER NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

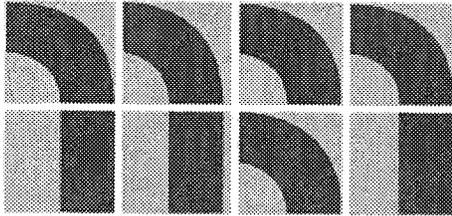
KEYWORDS (see lists)

GENERIC TERMS, RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND SPECIALIZED STUDIES	CATEGORY
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_____	_____
TAXONOMIC NAMES	1
_____	_____
DEFINED ARTIFACT TYPES AND MATERIALS	2
_____	_____
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES, LOCATIONS, SITE NUMBERS AND ACRES SURVEYED (enter "NO RESOURCES" if none were found)	3
_____	_____
USGS Quad Names:	_____
TIME/CULTURAL AFFILIATION	4
_____	_____
PROJECT NAMES/STUDY TYPES	5
OTHER KEYWORDS	6
_____	7

USGS LUCERNE VALLEY

1065402

SB 5402



Michael Brandman Associates

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES • PLANNING • NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

July 29, 2004

Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc. (EAS)
Attn.: Ryan C. Leaver
15224 Clymer Street
Mission Hills, CA. 91345

Subject: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SB-317-01 (Richard Street), Outer Hwy. 18 & Richard Street, Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California.

Dear Mr. Leaver:

At the request of EAS, Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) has conducted a cultural resource records search and site visit for Cingular telecommunications facility candidate SB-317-01 (Richard Street), located at Hwy. 18 & Richard Street, Lucerne Valley, CA 92356. The candidate is located in Section 33 of T.4N, R.1E (San Bernardino Base Meridian), as found on the USGS *Harrison Mountain, CA. 7.5'* topographic quadrangle. Cingular proposes to install antenna arrays onto a new lattice tower. Associated equipment shall be placed at grade. Trenching shall be required for telco and electrical.

The purpose of the cultural resource records search is to identify all previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the area of potential effect, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800. It entails a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within a quarter mile radius of the candidate, as well as a review of all cultural resource survey/excavation reports. The purpose of the site visit is to determine the Area of Potential Effect (APE) associated with the candidate. The lease area and the locations of planned project-related excavations (if any) were visited and photographed. The APE was established with reference to planned-for candidate construction methods, the existing topography, and the current level of local urbanization. Because this facility meets the definition of a nonexempt candidate as defined by Section II, IV and V of the *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for the Collocation of Wireless Antennas* (FCC 2001), this report is subject to SHPO review and consultation as set forth under Section 106, Subpart B of 36 CFR Part 800.

On July 16, 2004, MBA staff archaeologist Marnie Aislin Kay, B.A. conducted the cultural resource records search at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC), which is located at the San Bernardino County Museum, in Redlands, CA. To identify any historic properties on or near the candidate, a 1/4-mile search radius was utilized. MBA examined current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). The California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) for San Bernardino County was also reviewed to determine any local resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance. In addition, archival maps were inspected for indications of historical structures in the area.

Cultural Resource Records Search Results

The results of the records search indicated that no cultural properties have been recorded within the search radius of the candidate. No area-specific survey reports are on file with the AIC for the search radius. The record search suggests that the project area has not been previously surveyed to current protocol.

The 1902 *San Gorgonio* 30' USGS archival topographic map was examined for existing plotted structures within the search radius. This map showed that no historic properties were located at the proposed candidate, and that the vicinity was formerly undeveloped land, although Highway 18 is present. The San Bernardino County HRI does not list any known recorded historic properties within the search radius. No additional historic properties are found on for NR, CR, CHL, and/or CHPI inventories. Given the above facts, we have determined that the cultural sensitivity of the project area should be considered "unknown" and the historic sensitivity should be considered "unknown."

Cultural Setting

The Serrano are part of the Takic language family, which is a language group also shared, albeit distantly, by the Luiseno, Gabrielino, Cahuilla and Cupeno tribal entities

Although it is difficult to ascribe a definitive boundary for the Serrano, the literature has suggested that this nationality had encompassed a vast and topographically varied area. The localities of eastern Los Angeles County, along the Cajon Pass to Victorville, to the far eastern reaches of Twentynine Palms, which is beyond the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains and to the southern extremities of the San Gorgonio Pass. As with most Native peoples, a typical village site would have been located within the accessibility of water and in areas that would provide a good shelter from the wind.

Serrano were typically hunters and gatherers and if water resources were available they also fished. Meat was typically prepared by cooking in underground ovens, boiling in watertight baskets, or by adding hot coals to small pieces of meat. Trade was a predominate aspect of Serrano life, and desert groups annually traveled into the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains to collect various nuts, bulbs, roots and seeds not readily available in the desert. Notable was the periodic burning of land in which chia seeds grew naturally. This was done to increase the harvest in following years.

Technologically the Serrano assemblages resemble that of their southeastern neighbors the Cahuilla. Tools constructed of wood, bone, plant fibers and shells were used to make baskets, pottery, blankets, awls and arrow straighteners to name a few, as well as a large variety of ceremonial items.

Establishment of APE and Cultural Resources

On July 16, 2004, Ms. Aislin Kay visited the candidate location for the purposes of establishing the APE (see Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2). Ms. Aislin Kay satisfies the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications for a field archaeologist. The APE was ascertained by examining planned candidate construction methods, the existing topography, and the current level of urbanization. Cingular proposes to install antenna arrays onto a new lattice tower. Associated equipment shall be placed at grade. Trenching shall be required for telco and electrical. Given these parameters, the direct APE is confined to the lattice tower, the equipment, and the trench route, while all that area 500 feet beyond is considered the indirect APE.

Direct APE Cultural Resources

The site visit revealed that there are no prehistoric or historic properties, which shall be directly affected by construction. The lease area is located in a vacant area which is unaffected by development and is just west of Highway 18. The ground surface visibility was moderate. Joshua Trees and creosote are seen throughout the landscape.

Indirect APE Cultural Resources

The site visit revealed that there are no cultural properties within a 500-foot radius of the candidate. The entire area has not been previously graded, although a dirt road has been created for the access to the local residents, whose homes are well outside of the indirect APE. The topography in the vicinity is that of flat land, and soils in the area represent desert sand, with unconsolidated gravel.

Historically the area would have consisted of an alluvial fan plane. The nearest natural water source is Box Springs, which is located just over half a mile south of the candidate area.

Recommendations

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, MBA has assessed the effects of this candidate on any historic properties. No previous archaeological studies have directly addressed the candidate area. The project area is located on flat, undeveloped land. In addition, there are no historical properties located within the indirect APE. The results of our assessment indicate that it is unlikely that cultural properties will be affected by the installation of SB-317-01. Therefore, MBA does not recommend additional cultural resource mitigation prior to construction.

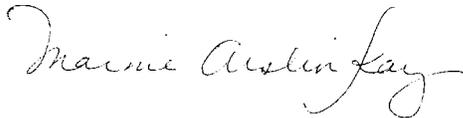
If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, all work will halt and the County Coroner will be notified (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, he/she will contact the

SB-317-01 CR200 APE
July 29, 2004
Page 4

Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD will make his/her recommendations within 24 hours of their notification by the NAHC. This recommendation may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

We at MBA appreciate the opportunity to assist you on this project. If we can be of any further assistance, or if you have any questions concerning this letter, please do not hesitate to contact Christeen Taniguchi at (714) 508-4100, ext. 139 or via her e-mail, ctaniguchi@brandman.com.

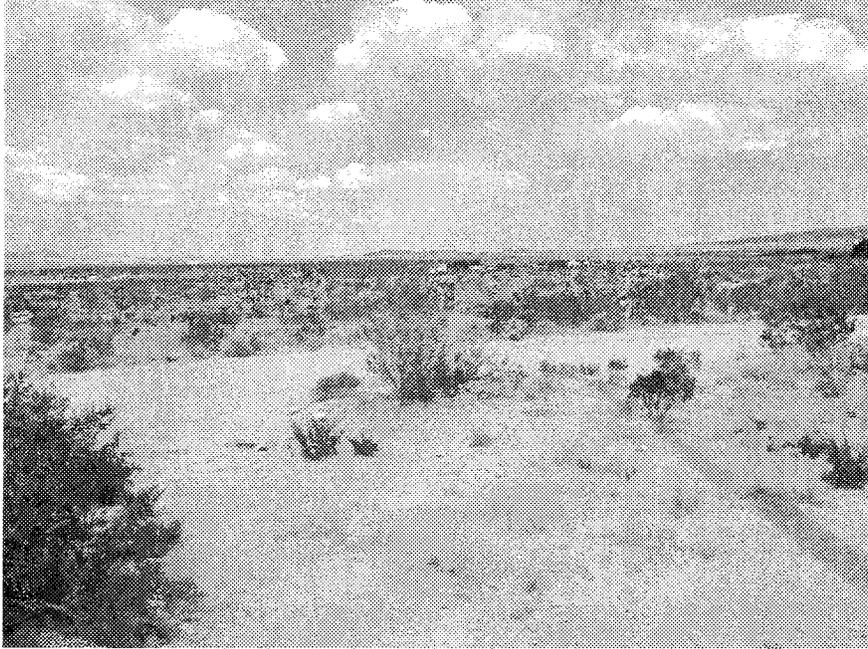
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Marnie Aislin-Kay".

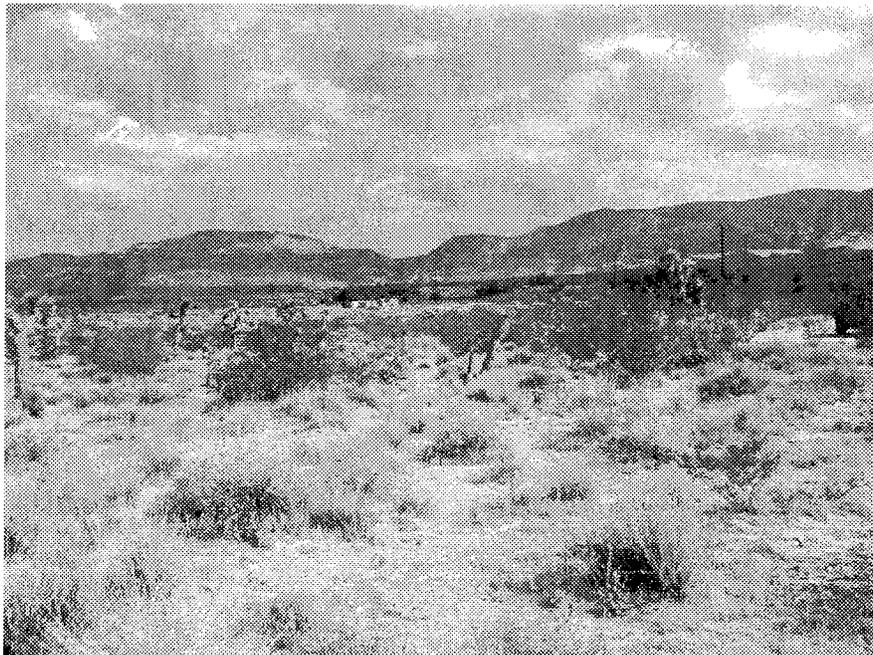
Marnie Aislin-Kay, B.A.,
Staff Archaeologist

MAK/am

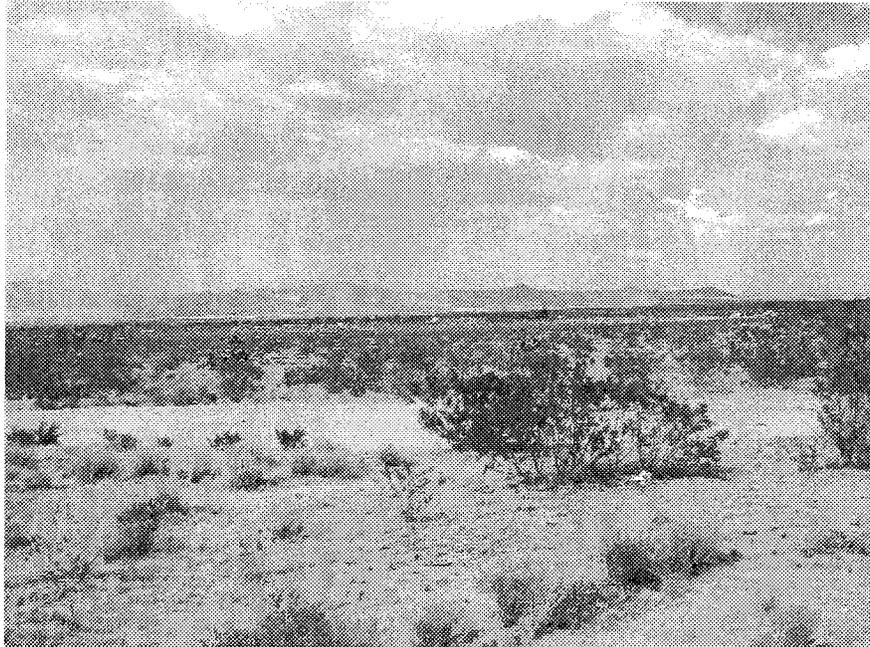
H:\Client (PN-JN)\2275\SB-317-01\SB-317-01 Site Visit Record.doc



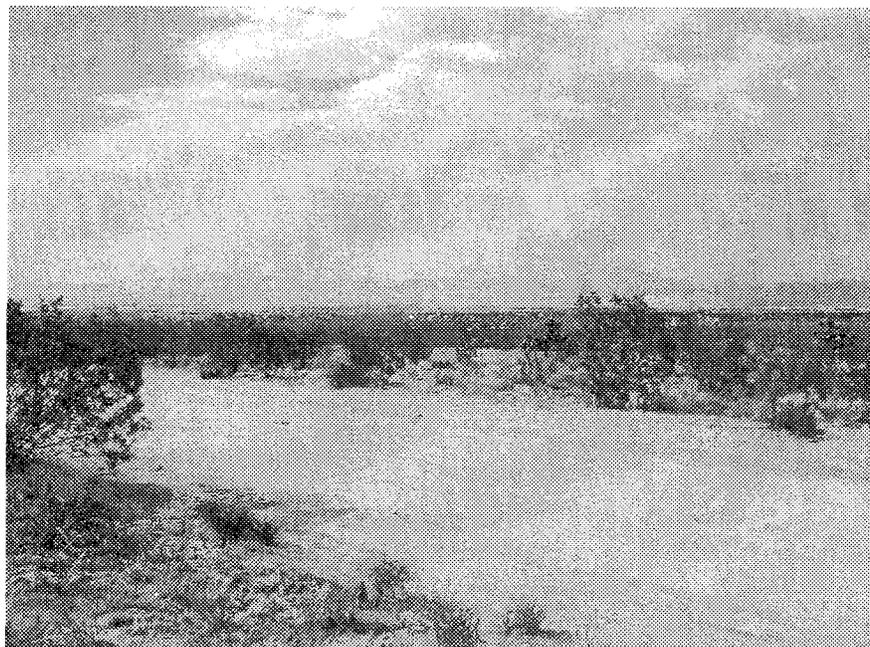
Southeast facing view of the candidate area



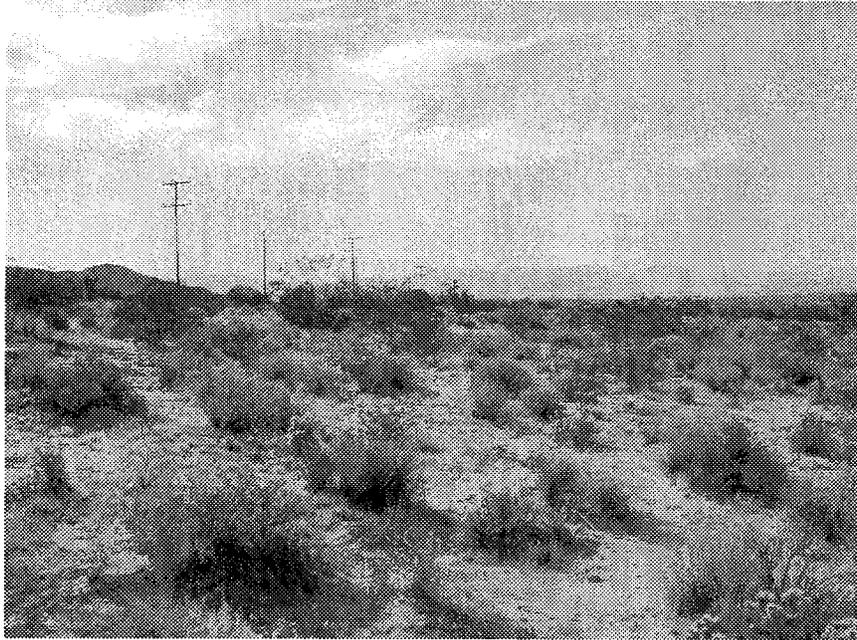
South facing view of the candidate area



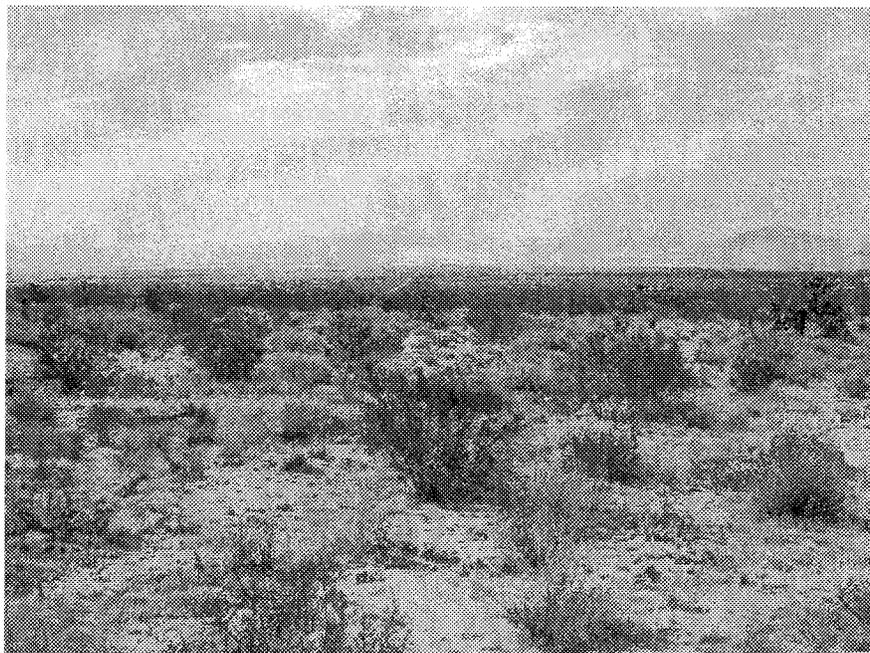
Northeast facing view of the candidate area



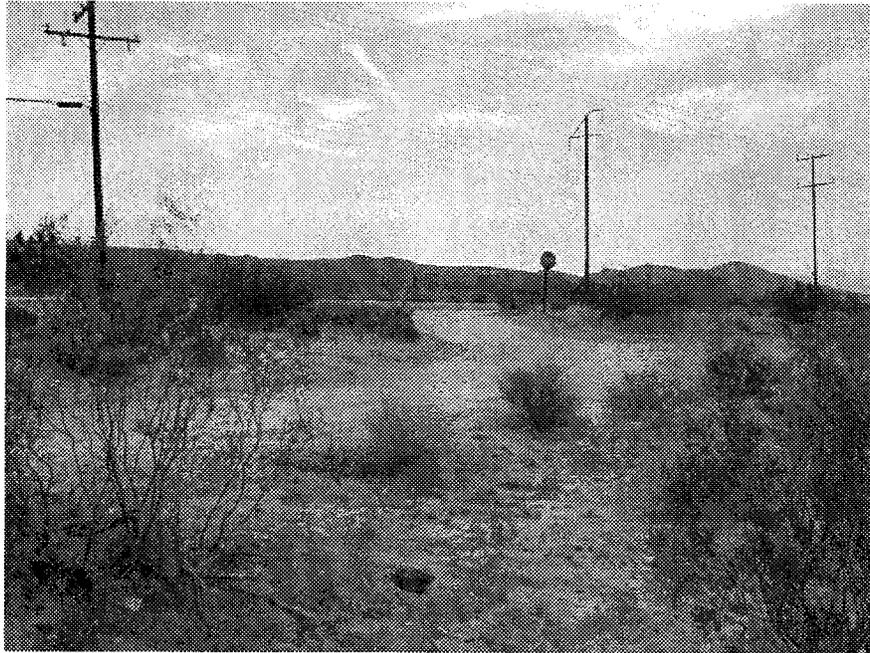
North facing view of the candidate area



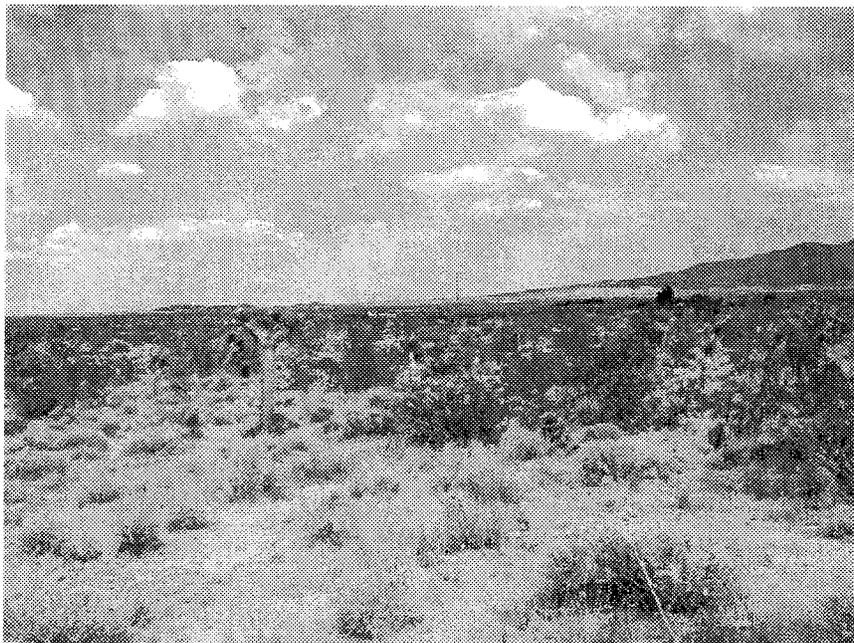
Northwest facing view of the candidate area



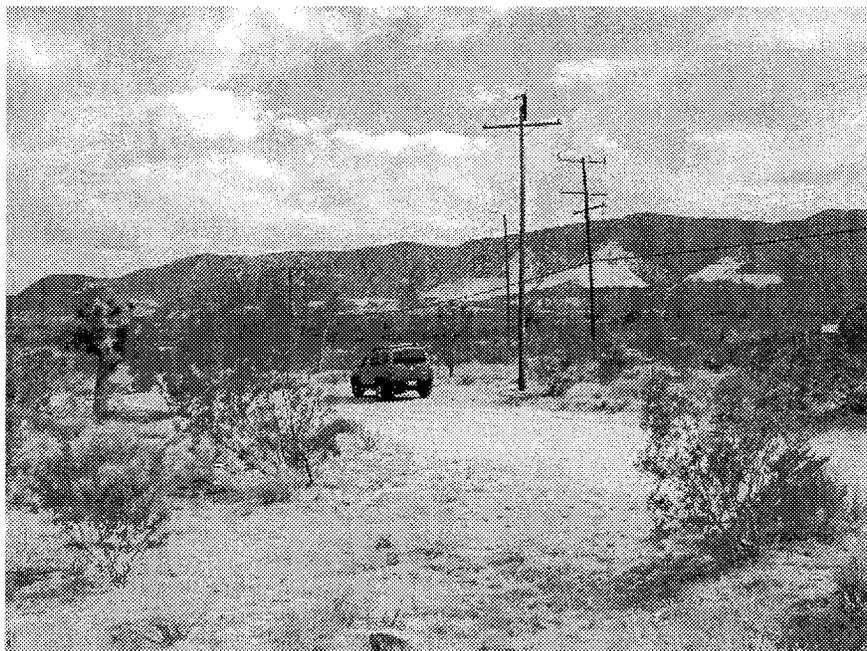
North facing view from the candidate area



West facing view from the candidate area



East facing view from the candidate area



South facing view from the candidate area

Marnie Aislin-Kay B.A.
4517 Arizona Street
San Diego, CA 92116
cell (619) 200-5577
home (619) 269-8922
E-mail: marnie.a.k@cox.net

EDUCATION

BACHELOR OF ARTS, ANTHROPOLOGY
California State University at Long Beach

Fall 2002

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

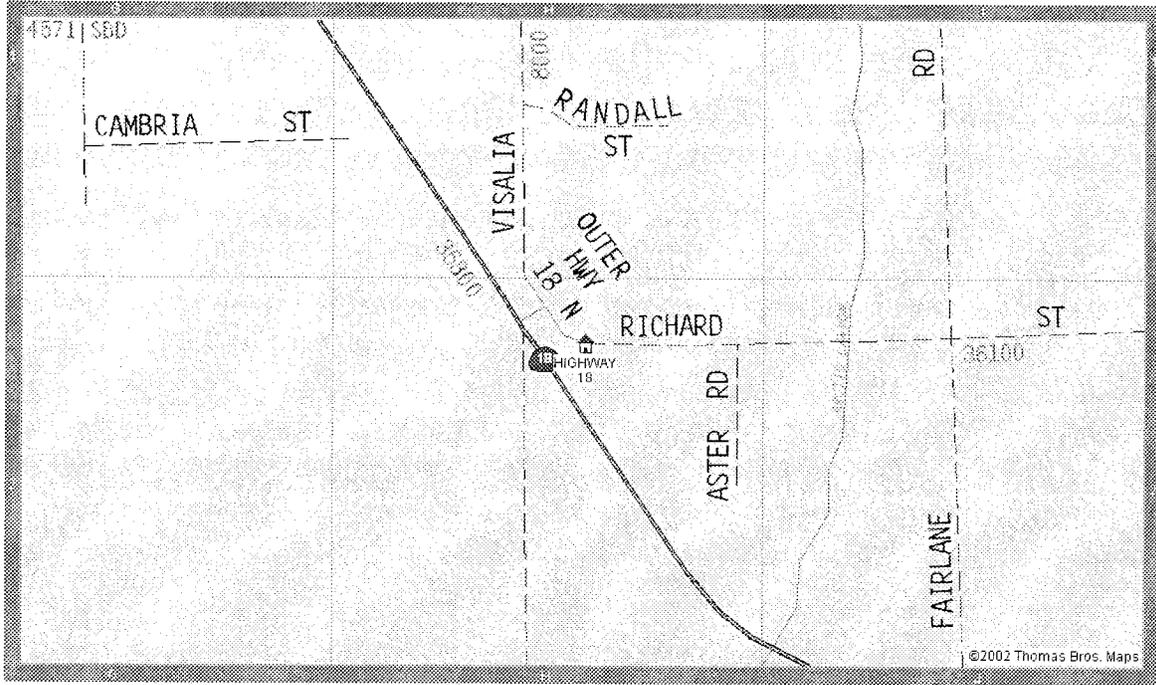
- March 2003-present: MBA, Irvine office-Staff Archeologist. Responsibilities include Phase I report writing, cultural resource record searches, which involves analysis and write-up of record search results for APE, NEPA level letter documents. In addition, pedestrian surveys of both prehistoric and historic properties, included stratigraphic data recovery excavation and significance testing, screening, note keeping, artifact collection and sorting, and unit profile drawing site recordation, use of GPS and topographic maps, communication with numerous Southern Californian tribes, private residences and businesses, photography of project areas and construction monitoring.
- May-August 2003: Chambers Group, Irvine. Otay River Toll Road Construction Project. Responsibilities included teaching all project participants and their field representatives, about cultural resources both historic and prehistoric. This included both project procedures for dealing with unanticipated discoveries and the known cultural sites in accordance with the law.
- February 2003-March 2003: SAIC, Santa Barbara office. Archaeological Field Assistant for a Phase I field survey. Responsibilities involved 20 meter transects, use of GPS and topographic maps, photography and site recordation in the Quakenbush section of Twenty Nine Palms U.S. Military Marine Base.
- November 2002-February 2003: Independent contractor to MBA. Responsibilities involved construction monitoring and numerous Phase I field surveys to locate, draw, photograph, and assess historic and prehistoric features for proposed future development projects, followed by a write up of results.
- July 2002 –September 2002: EDAW, San Diego office-Archeological Field Assistant. Hellman Ranch development, in Seal Beach, CA., for CA-ORA-260, CA-ORA-261, CA-ORA-262, CA-ORA-263/852, CA-ORA-264, and CA-ORA-1472. Responsibilities included archaeological monitoring of construction, artifact collection, and numerous burial excavations for removal and repatriation, while working along side several families of the Tongva/Gabrielino tribe.
- June 2002- July 2002: EDAW San Diego office-Archeological Field Assistant. Responsibilities included data recovery excavation and significance testing, screening, note keeping, artifact collection and sorting, and unit profile drawing at Camp Pendleton Marine Base.
- June 2002: L & L Environmental-Archeological Field Assistant. The scope of work included data recovery for prehistoric sites CA-RIV-6485 and 6486, located in South Corona, Riverside. Responsibilities included screening, note keeping, and artifact collection.
- March 2002: Earth Tech Environmental Services-Archeological Field Assistant. The scope of work included Phase I data recovery and testing of numerous prehistoric sites at Edwards Air Force Base, CA. Responsibilities included excavation of units and test pits, screening, note keeping, artifact collection, and unit profile drawing.

*Marnie Aislin-Kay
(Continued)*

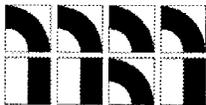
- February 2002-March 2002: L&L Environmental-Archaeological Field Assistant. Significance testing and data recovery at CA-RIV-3410/H. Responsibilities included stratigraphic excavation, screening, note keeping, artifact collection, and unit profile drawing. As well as working along side Pechanga Reservation Cultural Resource Consultants.
- July 2001-December 2001: L&L Environmental-Office Assistant. Reading of biological reports for use in preparation of permits for USFWS, CAFG, Army Corp of Engineers, and CA Water Regulatory Board.
- February 2001- July 2001: L&L Environmental-Cultural Resource Monitor and Paleontological Field assistant, Field and survey Assistant. Responsibilities included work on over 25 prehistoric and historic sites within Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Specifically, Corona, Canyon Heights/Quail Valley, Murrieta, Hemet, Temecula and Big Bear, CA.
- November 2000 – February 2001: Chambers Group, Inc.-Cultural Resources Field Monitoring Coordinator, Level 3 Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, California Loop Segment WS06: San Luis Obispo to Burbank. Responsibilities include coordination of field monitors, scheduling, and logistics.
- September 2000: Chambers Group, Inc.-Cultural Resources Field Assistant. Located, field survey and a summary write-up of a proposed Cellular Telecommunications Facility site, Ventura County, CA.
- December 1999 – November 2000: Chambers Group, Inc. – Cultural Resources Field Monitor, Field Assistant, and report contributor of Salvage Excavation of a burial feature at CA-SBA-1213, Level 3 Long Haul Fiber Optic Project, California Loop Segments WS04, WS05, WS06: Sacramento to San Bernardino, San Jose to Burbank. Responsibilities included performing long-term daily monitoring of heavy equipment and construction crews in a variety of rigorous environments, note keeping and report writing, as well as archaeological site testing using a variety of excavation techniques, screening, note keeping, and artifact collection.
- June 1999 – December 1999: Chambers Group, Inc.- Archaeological Field Assistant. Pacific Highlands Ranch Project, Del Mar, CA. Testing and Data Recovery at CA-SDI-6912B, CA-SDI-6912E, CA-SDI-13,096, CA-SDI-14,003, CA-SDI-6697/H, CA-SDI-14,001H, CA-SDI-7202, CA-SDI-7204, CA-SDI-13,095. Responsibilities included archaeological site investigation using a variety of excavation techniques, screening, note keeping, and artifact collection.
- January 1999 - June 1999: San Diego City College – 18 weeks- Archaeology field class at CA-SDI-5220/H, Penasquitos Canyon, San Diego, CA.

ORGANIZATIONS

- San Diego Museum of Man
- San Diego Archaeological Society

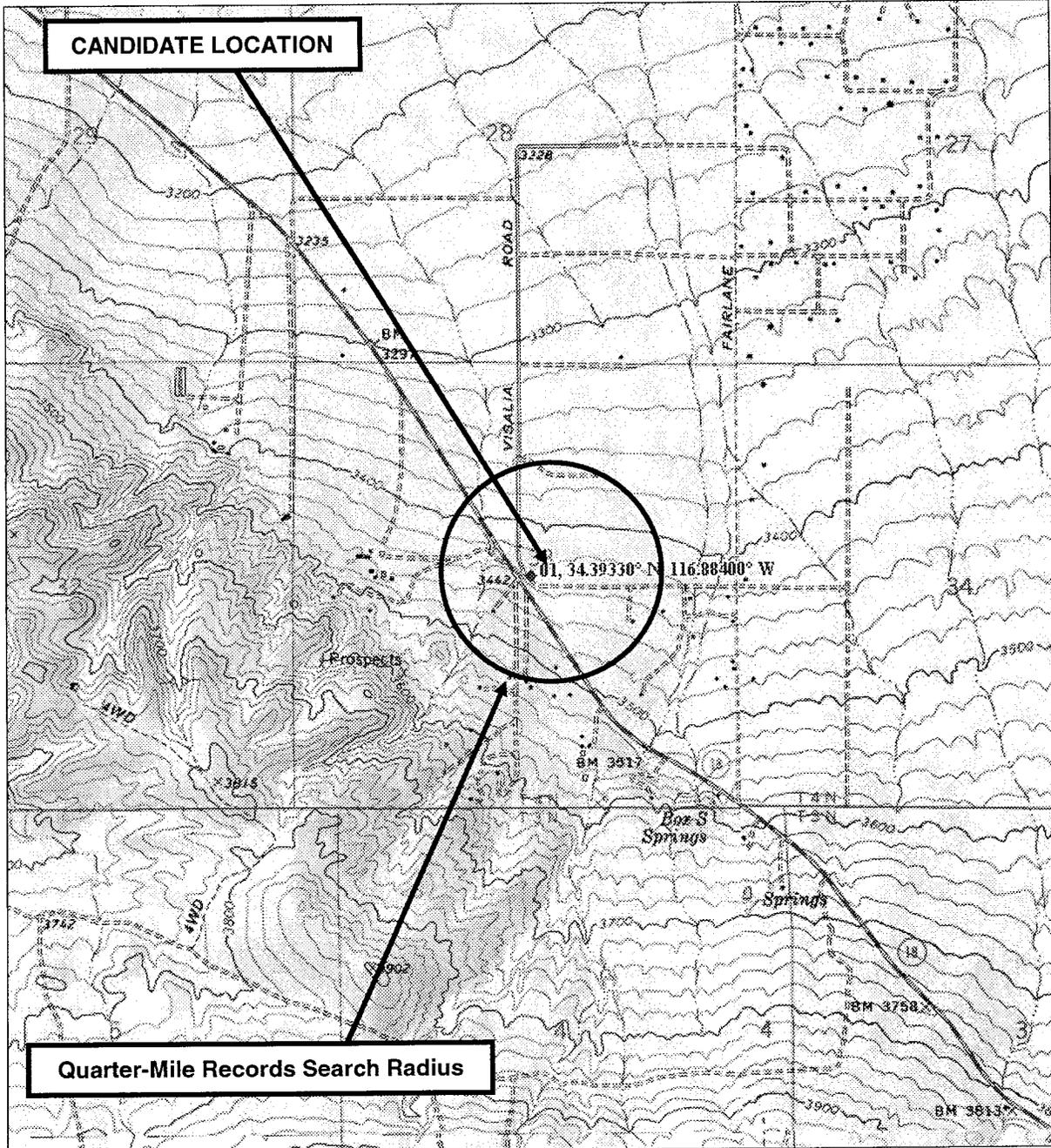


SOURCE: Thomas Brothers Digital California

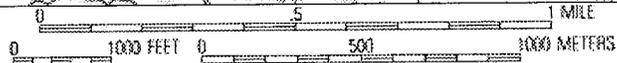


Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 1 Street Map

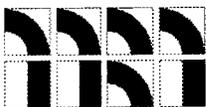


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SOURCE: Topo! @National Geographic Holdings



Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 2

Project Topographic Map

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION CENTER
 San Bernardino County Museum
 2024 Orange Tree Lane (909) 307-2669 x 255
 Redlands, CA 92374 FAX (909) 307-0689
 rlasaka@sbcm.sbcounty.gov



San Bernardino
 County

INVOICE

Invoice Number: 11-09-19-01
 Title of Project: Alamo Solar
 Investigator: Dustin Kay
 Firm: URS Corporation
 Address: 130 Robin Hill Rd
 Goleta, CA 93117

Client Project Number:

ARCHIVE ROOM
 SEP 23 2011

Phone Number: 805-692-0653

FEES (1 hour minimum, 1/2 hour increments thereafter):

Staff Record Search			
Record Search	_____ hour (s)	x \$150/hour	= \$
Expedited Record Search	_____ hour (s)	x \$225/hour	= \$
Planning Review	_____ project (s)	x \$75/project	= \$
Special Studies By Client			
In-house Record Search	<u>4</u> hour (s)		
	<u>1</u> person (s)	x \$100/hour/person	= \$400.00
Other			
Photocopying	<u>439</u> pages	x \$.15/page (8.5 x 11)	= \$ 65.85
+Hourly rate	_____ hour (s)	x \$40/hour	= \$
Expedited rate	_____ hour (s)	x \$60/hour	= \$
FAX/SCAN Transmission	_____ pages	x \$1/page	= \$
Other:			= \$
TOTAL CHARGES			\$465.85


 Assistant Center Coordinator

Date 21 September 2011

Make check payable to: *Archaeological Information Center*
 2024 Orange Tree Lane
 Redlands, CA 92374

Payment can also be made with a credit card by phone. Call Eric Prien, (909) 307-2669 x 269

FOR CENTER USE ONLY	
Payment received on: _____	Check: _____
Subsequent notices sent on: _____	
Comments: ID # 1080433	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION CENTER
San Bernardino County Museum
2024 Orange Tree Lane (909) 307-2669 x 255
Redlands, CA 92374 FAX (909) 307-0689
rlaska@sbcm.sbcounty.gov



San Bernardino
County

ACCESS AGREEMENT

I, the undersigned, have been granted access to the historical resources information at the San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.

I understand that any CHRIS confidential information I receive shall not be disclosed to individuals who do not qualify for access to such information, as specified in Section III (A-E) of the CHRIS Information Center Rules of Operation Manual, or in publicly distributed documents without written consent of the Information Center Coordinator.

I agree to submit historical Resource Records and Reports based in part on the CHRIS information released under this Access Agreement to the Information Center within sixty (60) calendar days of completion.

I agree to pay for CHRIS services provided under this Access Agreement within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of billing.

I understand that failure to comply with this Access Agreement shall be grounds for denial of access to CHRIS information.

Name: Dustin Kay *for CRAIG WOODMAN* Invoice No: 11-09-19-0
Affiliation: URS Corporation
Address: 3500 Porsche Way, Suite 300
City, State, Zip: Ontario, CA 91764-4937
Billing Address if different from above:
City, State, Zip:

CRAIG WOODMAN
URS Corporation
130 Robin Hill Road
Goleta, CA 93117
805-672-0653

Telephone: 909-980-2169 Fax:
Purpose of Access: CRM E-mail: *Alamo*
Project Name: *ABINCOAT SOLAR MARATHON* Project No: _____
Township, Range, Section: *SECTION 34*



Signature of Researcher
PLEASE, SIGN AND MAIL TO CENTER

8/20/2011

Date

For Self-Searches

Time in: *3:45 pm*

Time out: *4:45 pm*

of hours: *1-0*

of copies: *125*

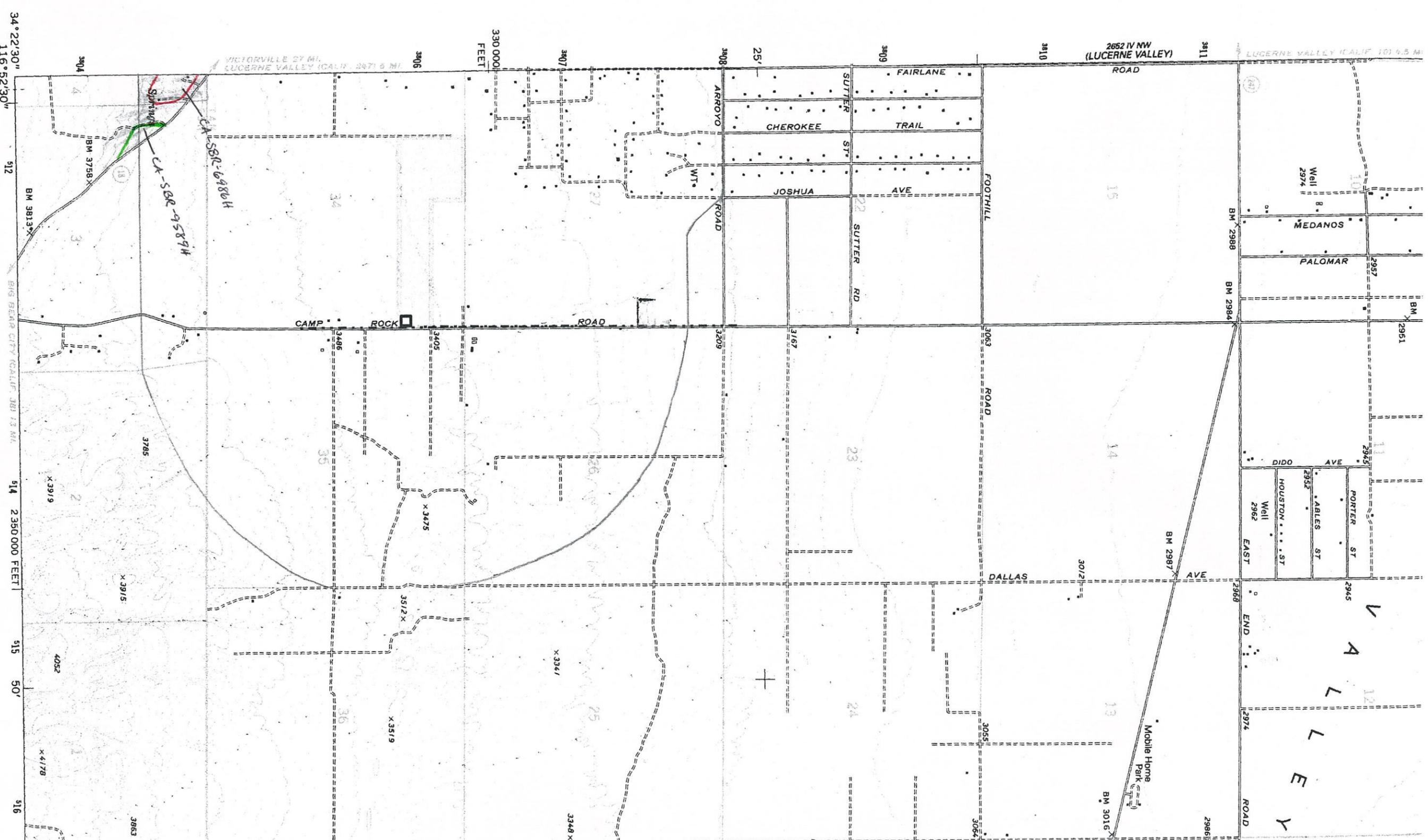
Quad(s): *CONBAR BRITES LUCERNE VALLEY*

Be sure to leave a copy of the APE map with this Agreement.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SITE RECORD SEARCH RESULTS
AGINCOURT SOLAR PROJECT**

**ATTACHMENT B
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

CA-SBR-69864
CA-SBR-95894
CA-SBR-6987



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with California Department of Water Resources

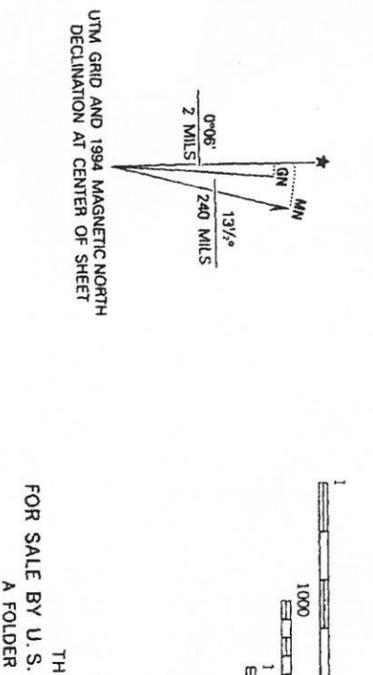
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

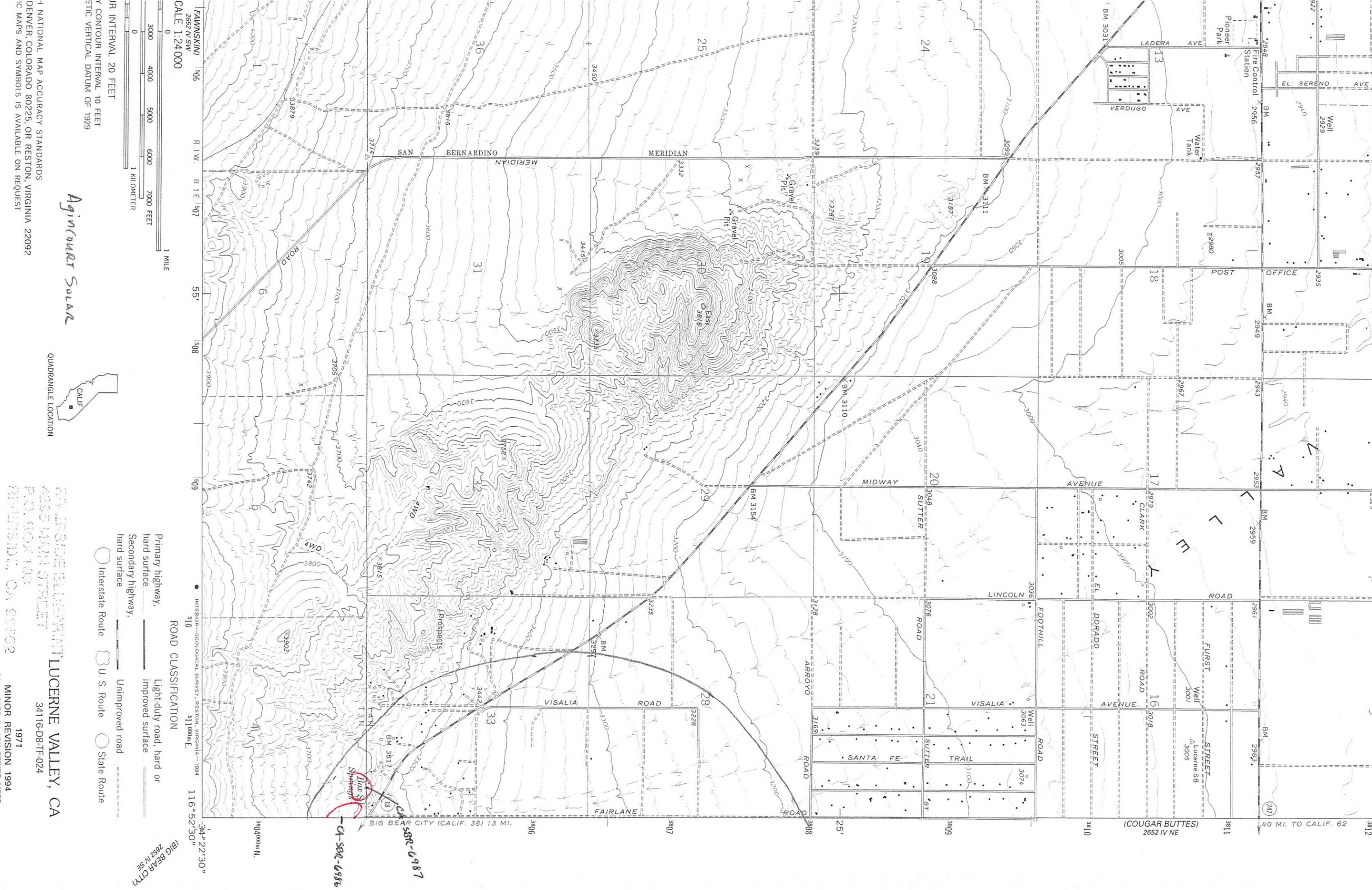
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1971

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10000-foot ticks: California Coordinate System, zone 5 (Lambert Conformal Conic)

Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks: zone 11

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software





NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 IC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Agincourt Solar

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road

SCALE 1:24000

JR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 Y CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 IC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

1 MILE

3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

34° 22' 30" N
 116° 52' 30" W

BIG BEAR CITY 2652 IV SE

40 MI. TO CALIF. 62

(COUGAR BUTTES) 2652 IV NE

BIG BEAR CITY 2652 IV SE

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ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 1 of 6.

1. **COUNTY:** San Bernardino
2. **USGS QUAD:** Lucerne Valley (7.5" NW/4 Lucerne Valley 15' Quad.)
1971 Photorevised:
USGS Quad: Cougar Buttes (7.5" NE/4 Lucerne Valley 15' Quad.)
1971 Photorevised:
3. **UTM COORDINATES:** **Zone:** 11 **m Easting** **m Northing**

511344	3804727
511395	3804440
511683	3804356
511597	3804661
4. **TOWNSHIP:** 3 N **RANGE:** 1 E
NE 1/2 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 4; **Base Mer.:** SBM
5. **MAP COORDINATES:** **mmS** **mmE** (from NW corner of map)
6. **ELEVATION:** 3700 ft. to 3600 ft.
7. **LOCATION:** (1) Tentative Parcel Map 13557 "/" 2. Site is relatively isolated. One house to the East. Several small houses between the property line and the highway to the north. (3) Directions for finding the site: Hwy 38 from Redlands to Big Bear City. Turn left at Big Bear City Junction and continue W. on Big Bear Blvd. 1.1 miles to Paradise Way. North on Paradise Way 0.8 miles to North Shore Drive. Right on North Shore Drive (HWY 18) and continue around the northern margin of Baldwin Lake 4.2 miles until Highway 18 begins its descent down the Johnston Grade toward Lucerne Valley. Continue 7 miles to the cement plant. The site is 2.7 miles beyond paved entrance to cement plant. Entrance to the site is by dirt road on the west side of the highway.
8. **PREHISTORIC:** **HISTORIC:** xx **PROTOHISTORIC:**
9. **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

The eastern third of the property contains a system of cat-fish ponds constructed during and after WW II. The ponds (several of them now dried up) and network of buried pipes connecting them; the house and secondary deposit of antique machinery in a large fenced area constitute the site.
- 10.b. **Historic**

AREA: Length: 500 m x Width: 296 m = 90,388 sq. m.
METHOD OF DETERMINATION: autoCAD calculation from map
- 11.b. **Historic**

DEPTH: surface **cm.** **METHOD OF DETERMINATION:** visual inspection

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 2 of 6.

-
12. **FEATURES:**
- Map area 3: "Tunnel" dug into the hillside as a water source.
- Map area 4: Several ponds formed by bulldozing and use of "clam-shell"
- Map area 5: (2) Rock walls to divert flood water from house and field.
- Map area 7: house built during WWII, now occupied
13. **ARTIFACTS:**
- Map area 6: Secondary deposit. Collection of antique machinery
14. **NON-ARTIFACTUAL CONSTITUENTS AND FAUNAL REMAINS:** none observed
15. **DATE RECORDED:** 7,8,10,13 June 1991
16. **RECORDED BY:** R. Baty
17. **AFFILIATION AND ADDRESS:** Farquhar Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Redlands, Redlands, CA, 92373.
18. **HUMAN REMAINS:** None observed.
19. **SITE DISTURBANCES:** The site is being disturbed since it is an occupied area. The owner has replaced some of the old pipe connecting the spring to the fish ponds and has placed the collection of antique machinery inside a fenced area as a form of protection.
20. **NEAREST WATER (TYPE, DISTANCE AND DIRECTION):**
- A spring is included within the site area.
21. **VEGETATION COMMUNITY (SITE VICINITY):**
PLANT LIST
Botanical community characterized by creosote bush (Larrea divaricata), Joshua Trees, yucca and mesquite and associated high desert flora. Chia (Salvia columbariae) Yerba santa, cholla, varieties of cactus, rabbit bush.
22. **VEGETATION (ON SITE):** Creosote bush, Joshua trees, Yerba santa, cholla, cactus and associated high desert flora.
23. **SITE SOIL:** Arizo gravelly loamy sand
24. **SURROUNDING SOIL:** Arizo gravelly loamy sand

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 3 of 6.

- 25. **GEOLOGY:** Surficial sediments classified as fanglomerate, derived from San Bernardino Mountains [Dibblee, Jr., 1964]
- 26. **LANDFORM:** alluvial terrace
- 27. **SLOPE:** gently sloping downward, (1 - 3°) north toward Lucerne Valley
- 28. **EXPOSURE:** Open, scattered high desert flora, occasional dense stands of mesquite
- 29. **LANDOWNER AND ADDRESS:** John H. Probert 23535 Highway 18, Apple Valley, CA 92307
- 30. **REMARKS:** Owner is cooperative and quite willing to protect any historic resources to extent of his ability.
- 31. **REFERENCES:**
Interviews:
 John Probert, 7,8 June, 1991.
 Mrs. Broadbent (by phone), 9 June 1991.
Reports:
 Dibblee, Jr., T. W. "Geologic Map of the Lucerne Valley Quadrangle 1966 San Bernardino County, California. USGS.
 King, Thomas F. M-YUC: An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 1971 Right-of-way of the Morongo-Yucca-Upper Coachella Valley Pipeline. Archaeological Research Unit, Dept.of Anthropology, Univ. of Calif., Riverside.
 Tugel, Arlene J. and George A. Woodruff. Soil Survey of San 1978 Bernardino County, California. Mojave River Area. Soil Conservation Service, USDA.
- 32. **NAME OF PROJECT:** Tentative Parcel Map 13557
- 33. **TYPE OF INVESTIGATION:** surface survey
- 34. **SITE ACCESSION NUMBER:** no collections **CURATED AT:**
- 35. **PHOTOS:**

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 4 of 6.

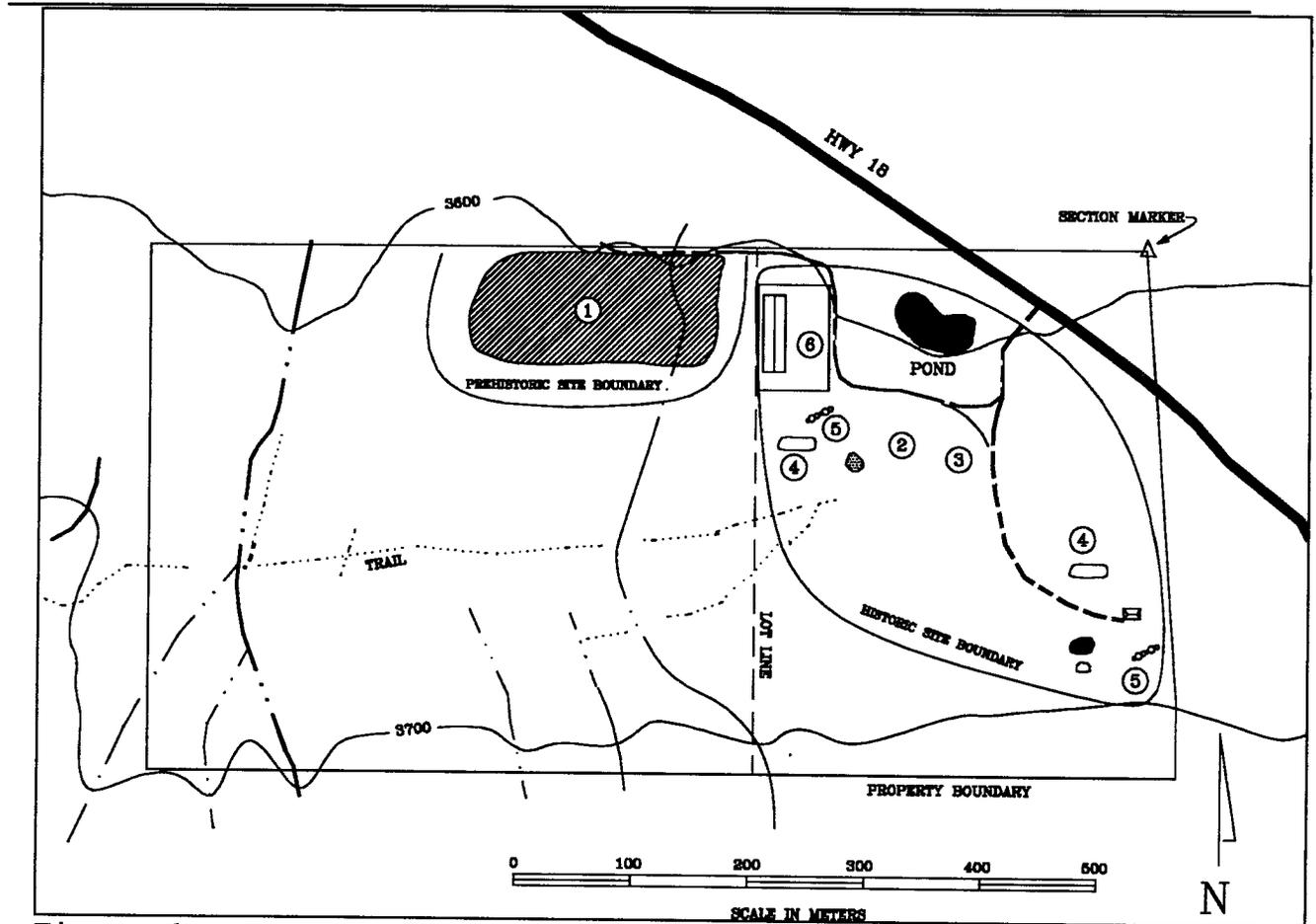


Figure 1. Basemap including prehistoric and historic sites.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 5 of 6.

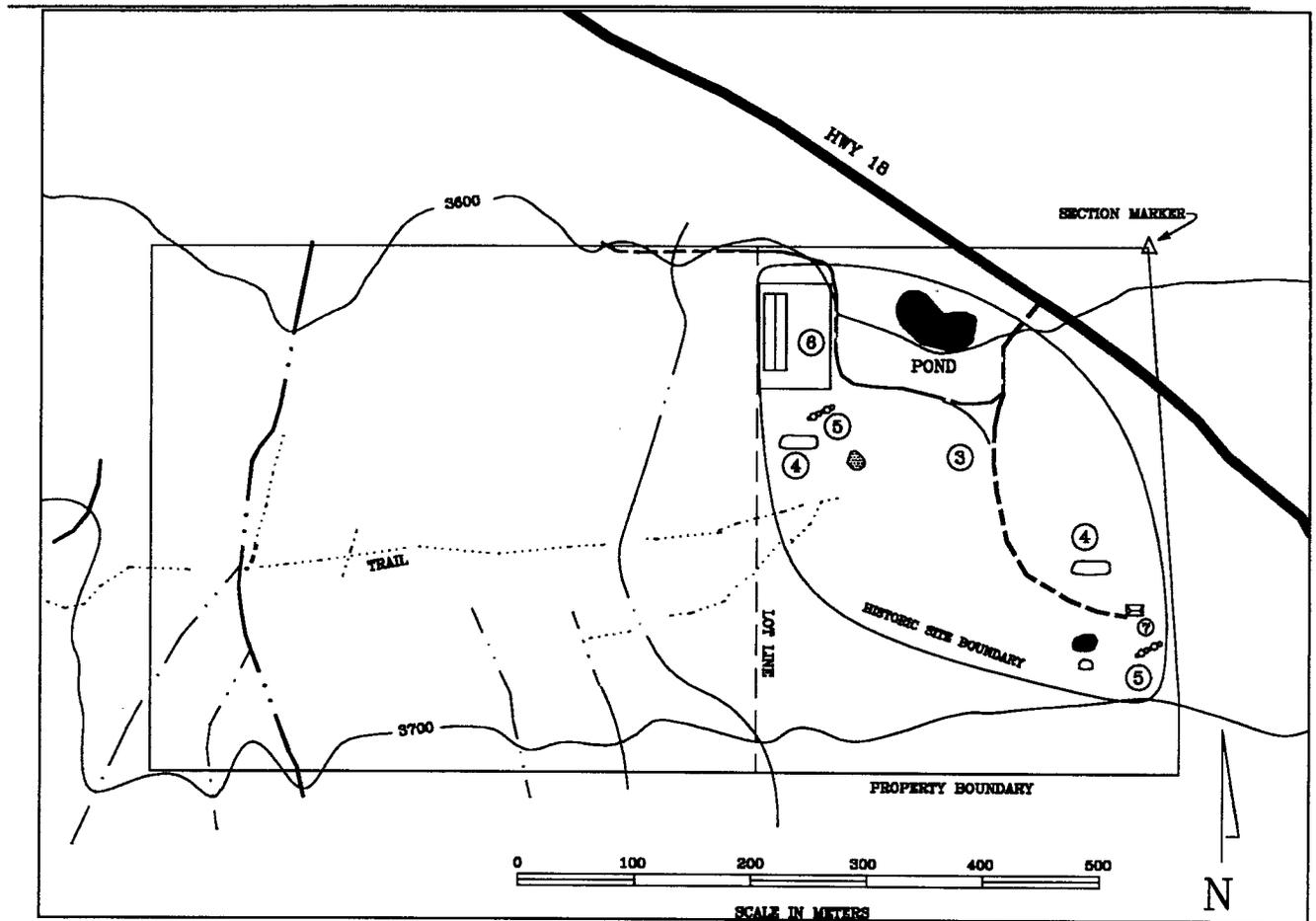
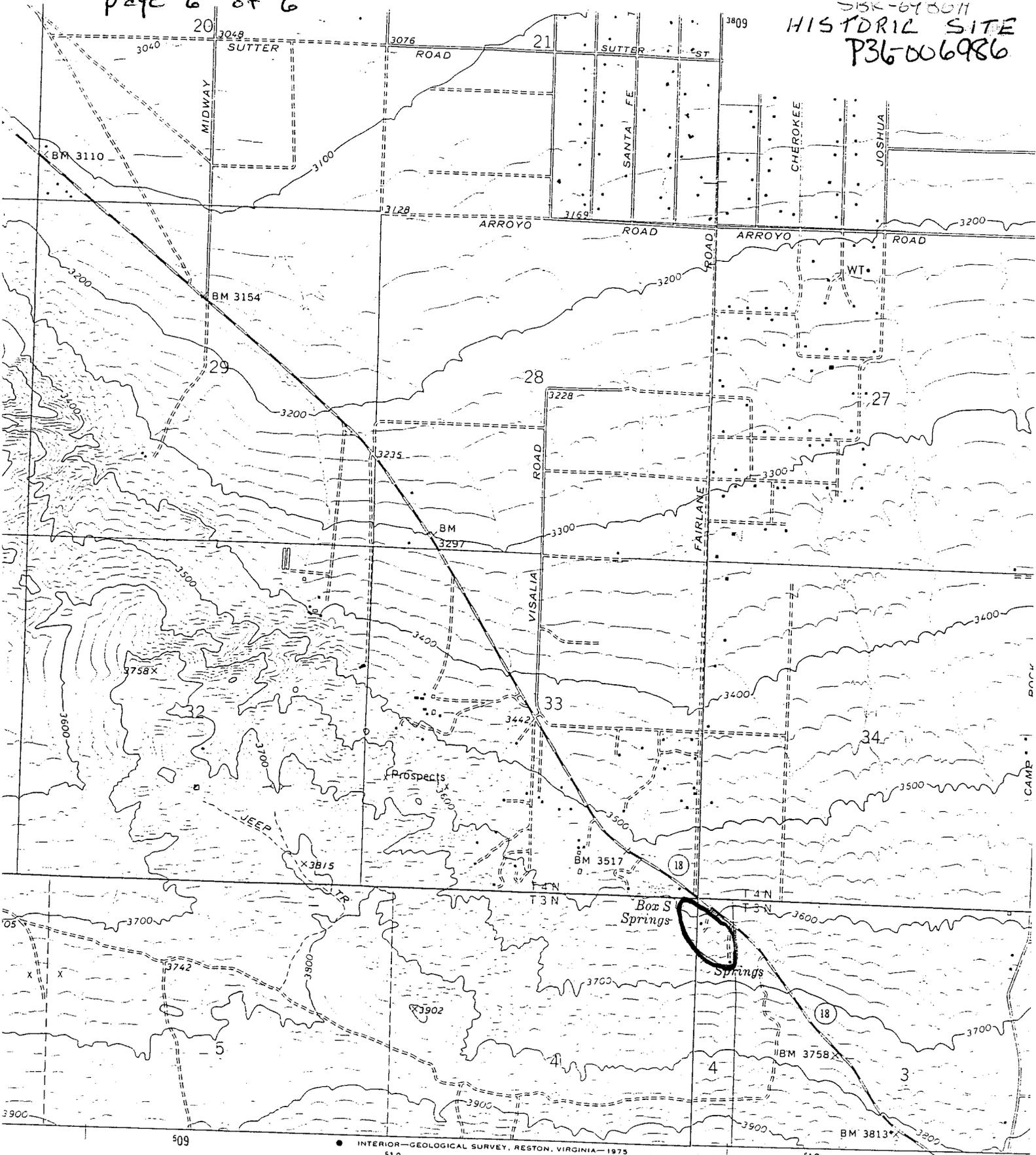


Figure 2. Historic archaeological site coverage.



INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1975
1:50,000 M.E.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route



(BIG BEAR CITY)
2652 N SE

1312
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 1 of 6.

1. **COUNTY:** San Bernardino
2. **USGS QUAD:** Lucerne Valley (7.5" NW/4 Lucerne Valley 15' Quad.)
1971 Photorevised:
~~USGS Quad: Cougar Buttes (7.5" NE/4 Lucerne Valley 15' Quad.)~~
~~1971 Photorevised:~~
3. **UTM COORDINATES:** **Zone:** 11 **m Easting** **m Northing**

511072	3804739
511095	3804611
511317	3804603
511336	3804737
4. **TOWNSHIP:** 3 N **RANGE:** 1 E
NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 4; **Base Mer.:** SBM
5. **MAP COORDINATES:** **mmS** **mmE** (from NW corner of map)
6. **ELEVATION:** 3600 ft. above sea level
7. **LOCATION:** (1) Tentative Parcel Map 13557 "/" (2) Site is directly west of large fenced area containing a storage shed and antique machinery. A small stream channel runs through it from south to north. (3) Directions for finding the site location: Hwy 38 from Redlands to Big Bear City. Turn left at Big Bear City Junction and continue W. on Big Bear Blvd. 1.1 miles to Paradise Way. North on Paradise Way 0.8 miles to North Shore Drive. Right on North Shore Drive (HWY 18) and continue around the northern margin of Baldwin Lake 4.2 miles until Highway 18 begins its descent down the Johnston Grade toward Lucerne Valley. Continue 7 miles to the cement plant. The property is 2.7 miles beyond paved entrance to cement plant. Entrance to the property is by dirt road on the west side of the highway. The site is west of the fenced enclosure obvious from the road.
8. **PREHISTORIC:** XX **HISTORIC:** **PROTOHISTORIC:**
9. **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

The site extends from East to West along a broad alluvial terrace sloping down toward Lucerne Valley to the north. Lithic scatter, metate and mano fragments, pottery sherds, areas of darkened soil, trail remnants, and near-by permanent water sources suggest this was a site occupied over a period of many years. The site extends beyond the property line to the north; however, permission was not obtained to investigate this area.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 2 of 6.

10. **Prehistoric**

AREA length: 271 m x width: 134 m = 31,481 sq. m.
METHOD OF DETERMINATION: autoCAD calculation from map

11. **Prehistoric**

DEPTH: 8 cm. METHOD OF DETERMINATION: inspection of trench wall at north end of site

12. **FEATURES:** broad area of blackened soil. apparent midden

13. **ARTIFACTS:**

Map area 1: Observed during survey: Isolated unmodified flakes of chert and jasper; broken metate fragments; broken, fire-blackened stone; quartz crystal.

Reported finds by local collectors included pottery sherds, arrow points, scrapers

Map area 2: isolate, unmodified chips of jasper and chert; mano and metate fragments, found along dirt road; not included in site

14. **NON-ARTIFACTUAL CONSTITUENTS AND FAUNAL REMAINS:** charcoal

15. **DATE RECORDED:** 7,8,10,13 June 1991

16. **RECORDED BY:** R. Baty

17. **AFFILIATION AND ADDRESS:** Farquhar Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Redlands, Redlands, CA, 92373.

18. **HUMAN REMAINS:** None observed.

19. **SITE DISTURBANCES:** Extensive "potting" in locus 1. A trench cuts through the N portion of locus 1 parallel with, and a few feet south of the property line. Continued potting by persons coming across property line from Box S Springs is likely. Bioturbation from rodent burrows and wild burros wandering through the area is occurring. Stream erosion is removing some of the midden.

20. **NEAREST WATER (TYPE, DISTANCE AND DIRECTION):**
Box S Spring is approximately 200 m north and east of the site.

21. **VEGETATION COMMUNITY (SITE VICINITY):**

PLANT LIST

Botanical community characterized by creosote bush (Larrea divaricata), Joshua Trees, yucca and mesquite and associated high desert flora. Chia (Salvia Columbariae) Yerba santa, cholla, varieties of cactus, rabbit bush.

22. **VEGETATION (ON SITE):** Creosote bush, Joshua trees, Yerba santa, cholla, cactus and associated high desert flora.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 3 of 6.

-
23. **SITE SOIL:** Prehistoric: midden soil.
24. **SURROUNDING SOIL:** Arizo gravelly loamy sand.
25. **GEOLOGY:** Surficial sediments classified as fanglomerate, derived from San Bernardino Mountains [Dibblee, Jr., 1964]
26. **LANDFORM:** alluvial terrace
27. **SLOPE:** gently sloping downward (1 - 3°) north toward Lucerne Valley
28. **EXPOSURE:** moderately dense high desert flora
29. **LANDOWNER AND ADDRESS:** John H. Probert 23535 Highway 18, Apple Valley, CA 92307
30. **REMARKS:** Owner is cooperative and quite willing to protect any prehistoric resources to extent of his ability.
31. **REFERENCES:**
Interviews:

John Probert, 7,8 June, 1991.
Mrs. Broadbent (by phone), 9 June 1991.

Reports:

Dibblee, Jr., T. W. "Geologic Map of the Lucerne Valley Quadrangle 1966 San Bernardino County, California. USGS.

King, Thomas F. M-YUC: An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 1971 Right-of-way of the Morongo-Yucca-Upper Coachella Valley Pipeline. Archaeological Research Unit, Dept.of Anthropology, Univ. of Calif., Riverside.

Tugel, Arlene J. and George A. Woodruff. Soil Survey of San 1978 Bernardino County, California. Mojave River Area. Soil Conservation Service, USDA.
32. **NAME OF PROJECT:** Tentative Parcel Map 13557
33. **TYPE OF INVESTIGATION:** surface survey
34. **SITE ACCESSION NUMBER:** no collections **CURATED AT:**
35. **PHOTOS:**

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 4 of 6.

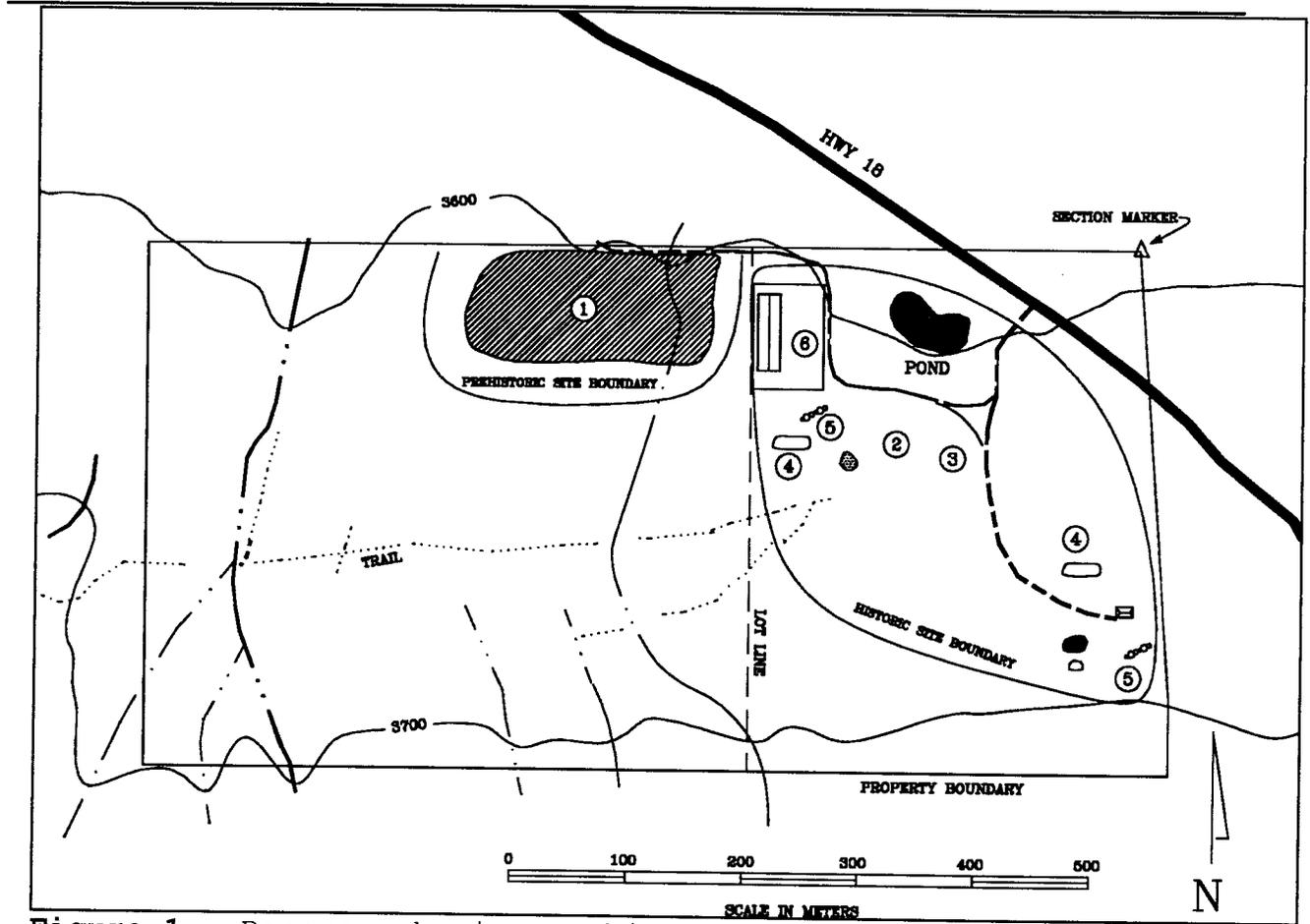


Figure 1. Basemap showing prehistoric and historic sites.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations:

Page 5 of 6.

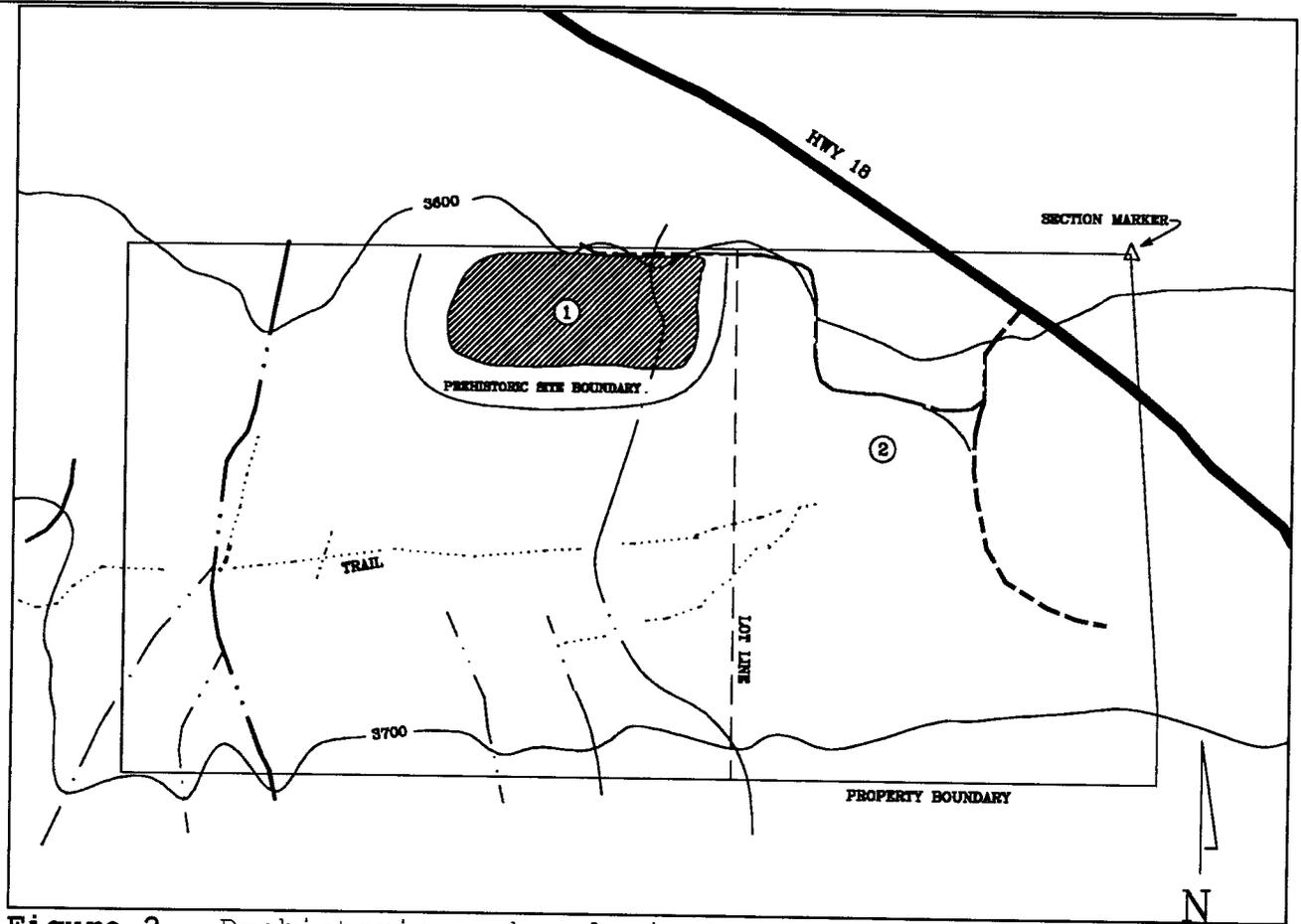
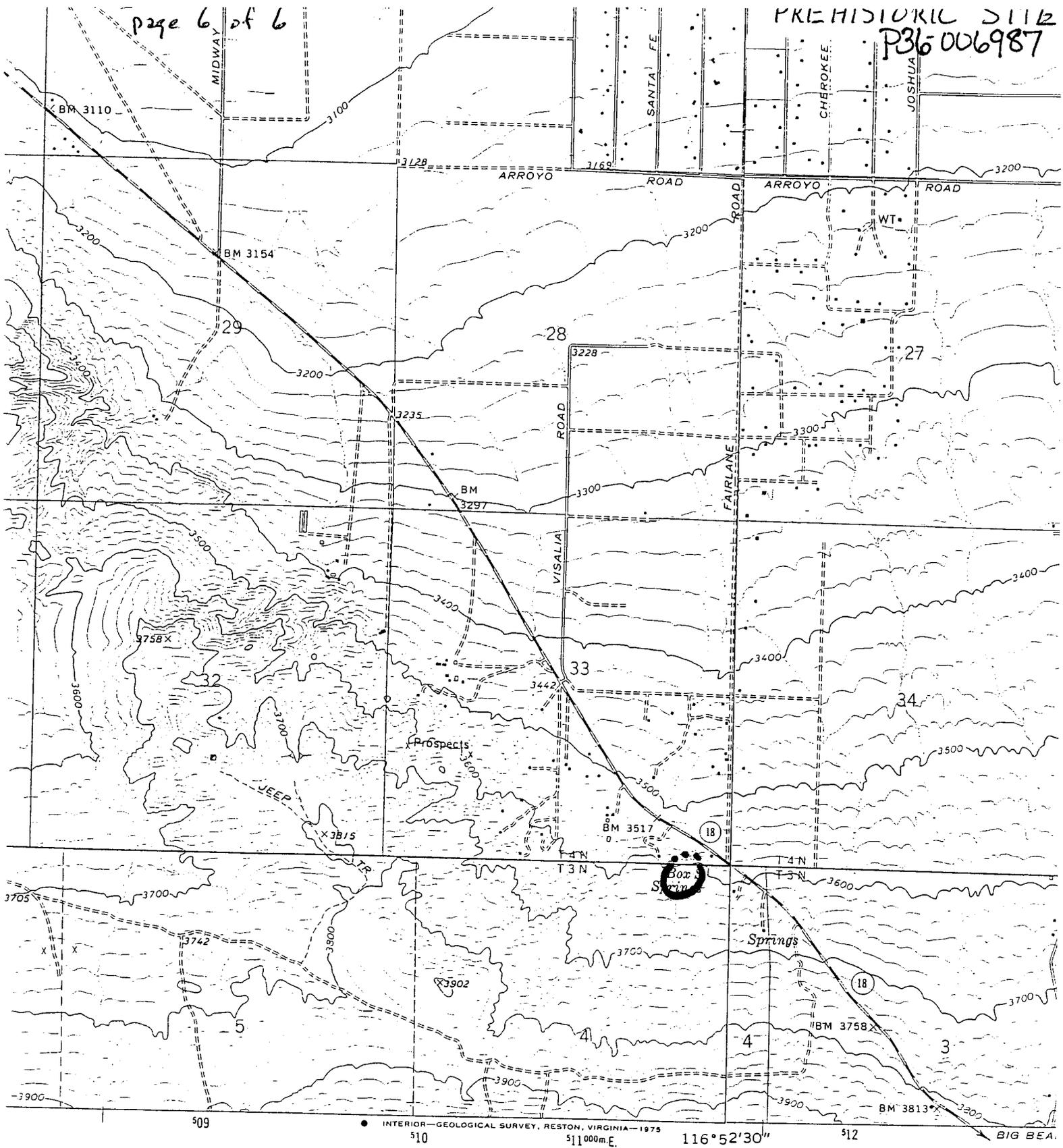


Figure 2. Prehistoric archaeological site coverage.



● INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1975
 511000m.E. 116°52'30" 512

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route

(BIG BEAR CITY)
2652 N SE



DRANGLE LOCATION

LUCERNE VALLEY, CALIF.
 NW/4 LUCERNE VALLEY 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3422 5-W11652 5/7 5

6987

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM

Archaeological Site Survey Record

1. Site SBCM 108 2. Map LUCERNE VALLEY 3. County SAN BERN.

4. Twp. 3N Range 1E NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 4

5. Location _____

6. On contour elevation _____

7. Previous designation for site BOX "S" SPRINGS

8. Owner _____ 9. Address _____

10. Previous owners, dates _____

11. Present tenant _____

12. Attitude toward excavation _____

13. Description of site VILLAGE SITE

14. Area _____

15. Depth _____ 16. Height _____

17. Vegetation _____

18. Nearest water _____

19. Soil of site _____ 20. Surrounding soil type _____

21. Previous excavation _____

22. Cultivation _____ 23. Erosion _____

24. Buildings, roads, etc. _____

25. Possibility of destruction _____

26. House pits or rings _____

27. Other features FIRE STONES

28. Burials _____

29. Artifacts ~~ROCKS~~, METATES, POINTS, ~~STONES~~
POTTERY

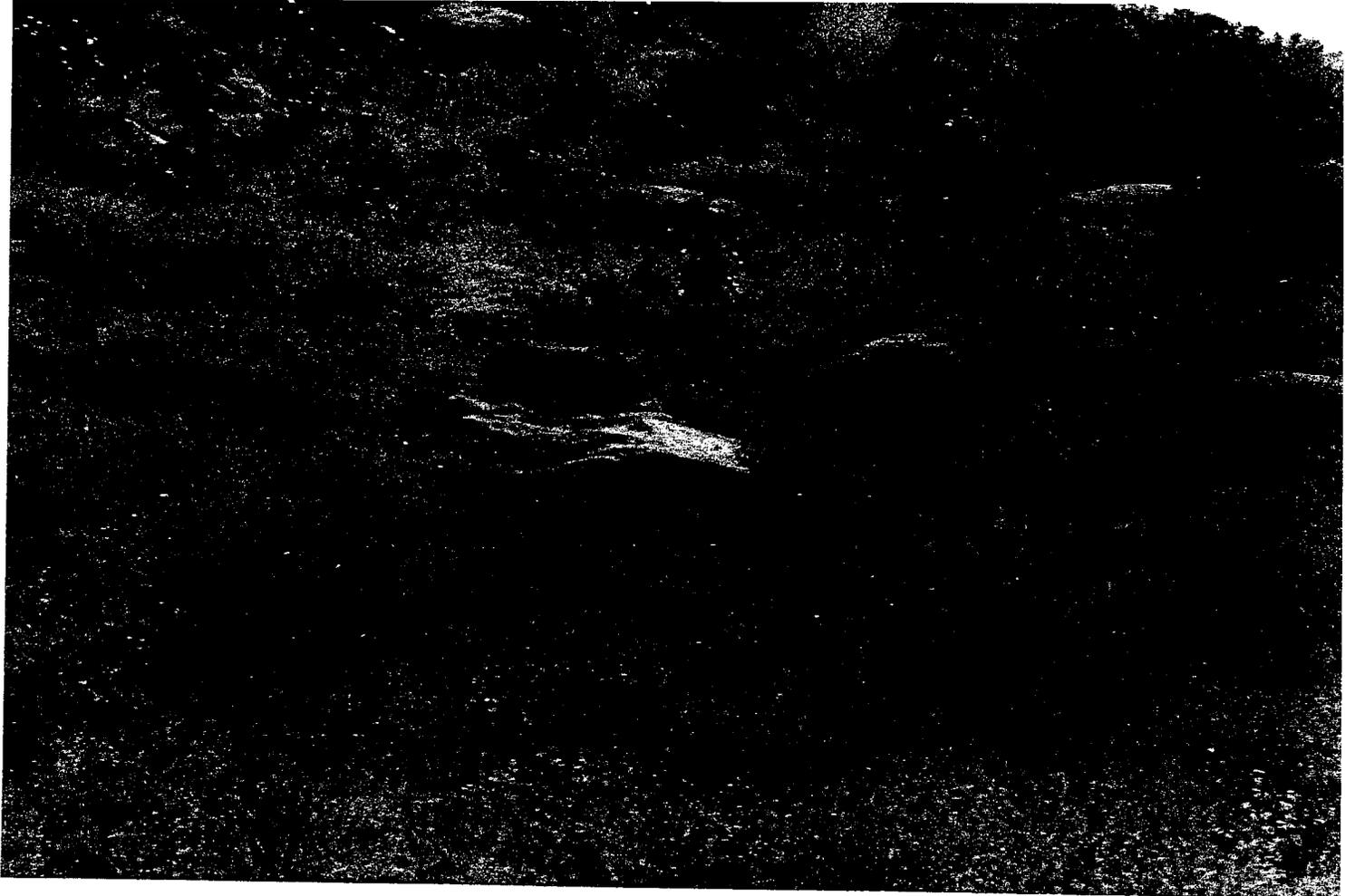
30. Remarks _____

31. Published reference _____

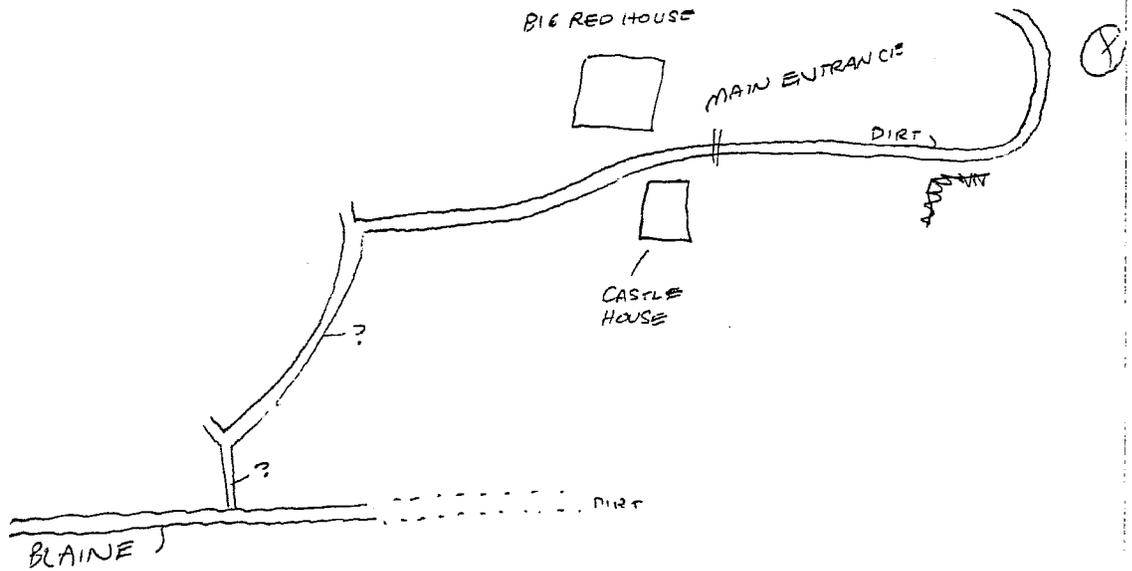
32. Other museum reference _____ 33. Sketch map _____

34. Date 1941 35. Recorded by [Signature] 36. Photos _____

37. Informant _____



BEDROCK METATE IN BOX SPRINGS PARK, UTT MAIN ENTRANCE TO PARK - SHINY SURFACE SHOWS GRINDING AREA

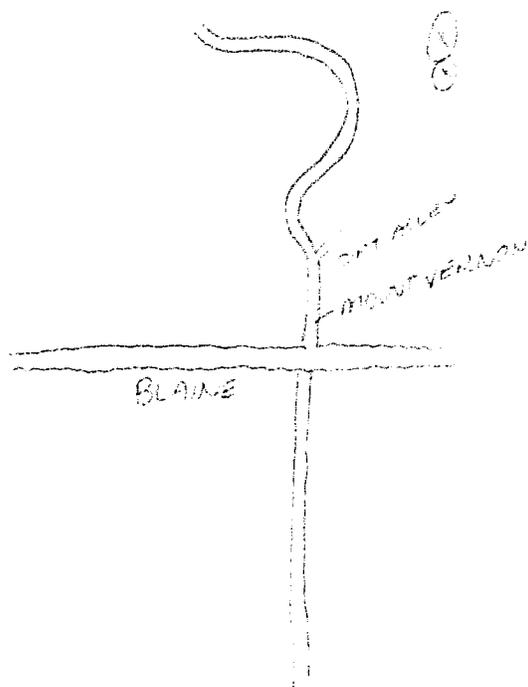




ANOTHER VERY CLOSE UP OF
BEDROCK METAL OFF ABOUT
VERDUC



ZEPHYRUS METATE OFF MOUNT VERNON NORTH OF
BLAINE





VERY CLOSE UP OF BEDROCK
METRE OFF MOUNT VERNON



CLOSE UP OF BEDROCK METATE SHOWING SUN
SHINING ON SLICK SURFACE

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

Primary # P36-009589
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-SBR-9589H
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 361-1H

- P1. Other Identifier: Old Highway 18
- *P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Bernardino
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Cougar Buttes, Calif. Date 1971/1994
T3N; R1E; W 1/2 of NW 1/4 of Sec 3; S.B. B.M.
c. Address N/A City _____ Zip _____
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; a. 511790 mE/ 3804490 mN
b. 511810 mE/ 3804320 mN
c. 512000 mE/ 3804210 mN
e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): _____

- *P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): The remains of a portion of Old Highway 18. The old roadbed, pre-dating 1945, is visible both north and south of an existing house on the property. North of the house it has been repaved in recent years to make a driveway. South of the house, the roadbed is barely visible, marked by lower vegetation and leveled contours, as it leads south to rejoin State Route 18. This southern section had the pavement removed at some time in the past, leaving remnants of the original bituminous paving or macadam lying in chunks along the roadbed. The original roadbed appears to have been about 20 feet wide with 5-foot shoulders, making a total of 30 feet for the right-of-way. The total length of the segment, from north to south, is approximately 1,400 feet.

In one place along the old shoulder, a small trash dump was found containing clear glass, punch-top steel beer cans, one dozen sanitary seam cans opened by mechanical can opener, and other odd pieces. Based on makers' marks on bottle bottoms and information on an S & W coffee can, this trash dump dates to the early 1950s.

- *P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4-dump; AH7-road
- *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 #) _____

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both _____

*P7. Owner and Address: Channel and Basin Reclamation, Inc., P.O. Box 1669, Canyon Country, CA 91386

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Bruce Love, CRM TECH, 126 Barrett Road, Riverside, CA 92507

*P9. Date Recorded: December 17, 1998

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."): Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang (1999): Cultural Resources Report: Desert Springs Project, near the Community of Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California. On file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

*Attachments: None Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): Site sketch map; historic map

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

Primary # R310009589
Trinomial CA-SBR-9589H

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 361-1H

- A1. Dimensions: a. Length Ca. 1,150 feet (N-S) b. Width Ca. 850 feet (E-W)
Method of Measurement: ___ Paced ___ Taped ___ Visual estimate ___ Other: ___ Plotted on engineer's map and then scaled.
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 ___ Low ___ Explain: ___
Limitations (Check any that apply.): ___ Restricted access ___ Paved/built over ___ Site limits incompletely defined ___ Disturbances ___ Vegetation ___ Other (Explain): None
- A2. Depth: ___ None ___ Unknown Method of Determination: ___
- *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.) The remains of a portion of Old Highway 18. The old roadbed, pre-dating 1945, is visible both north and south of an existing house on the property. North of the house it has been repaved in recent years to make a driveway. South of the house, the roadbed is barely visible, marked by lower vegetation and leveled contours, as it leads south to rejoin State Route 18. This southern section had the pavement removed at some time in the past, leaving remnants of the original bituminous paving or macadam lying in chunks along the roadbed. The original roadbed appears to have been about 20 feet wide with 5-foot shoulders, making a total of 30 feet for the right-of-way. The total length of the segment, from north to south, is approximately 1,400 feet.
- *A5. Cultural Constituents: (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) In one place along the old roadbed, a small trash dump was found containing clear glass, punch-top steel beer cans, one dozen sanitary seam cans opened by mechanical can opener, and other odd pieces. Based on makers' marks on bottle bottoms and information on an S & W coffee can, this trash dump dates to the early 1950s.
- *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.): Repaved in one portion, original paving removed in other portion.
- *A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): Box S Springs, ca. 500 feet to the west
- *A9. Elevation: Ca. 3,660-3,730 ft
- A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site lies on a rocky, relatively steep alluvial fan characterized by boulders, rocks, and gravels with very little soil development. One intermittent drainage crosses near the property from south to north. Vegetation is generally creosote bush scrub with some creosote and atriplex.
- A11. Historical Information: Early maps indicate that the site lies near the historic road between the Victor Valley and the Bear and Holcomb Valleys in the San Bernardino Mountains. By 1945, the road had become a paved automobile highway designated Highway 18, the course of which corresponded to the abandoned old highway at this site (see historic map on p. 6). Highway 18 was realigned and straightened at some time between 1945 and 1971, bypassing the segment of the original roadway now constituting the site.

(Continued on p. 3)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Continued)

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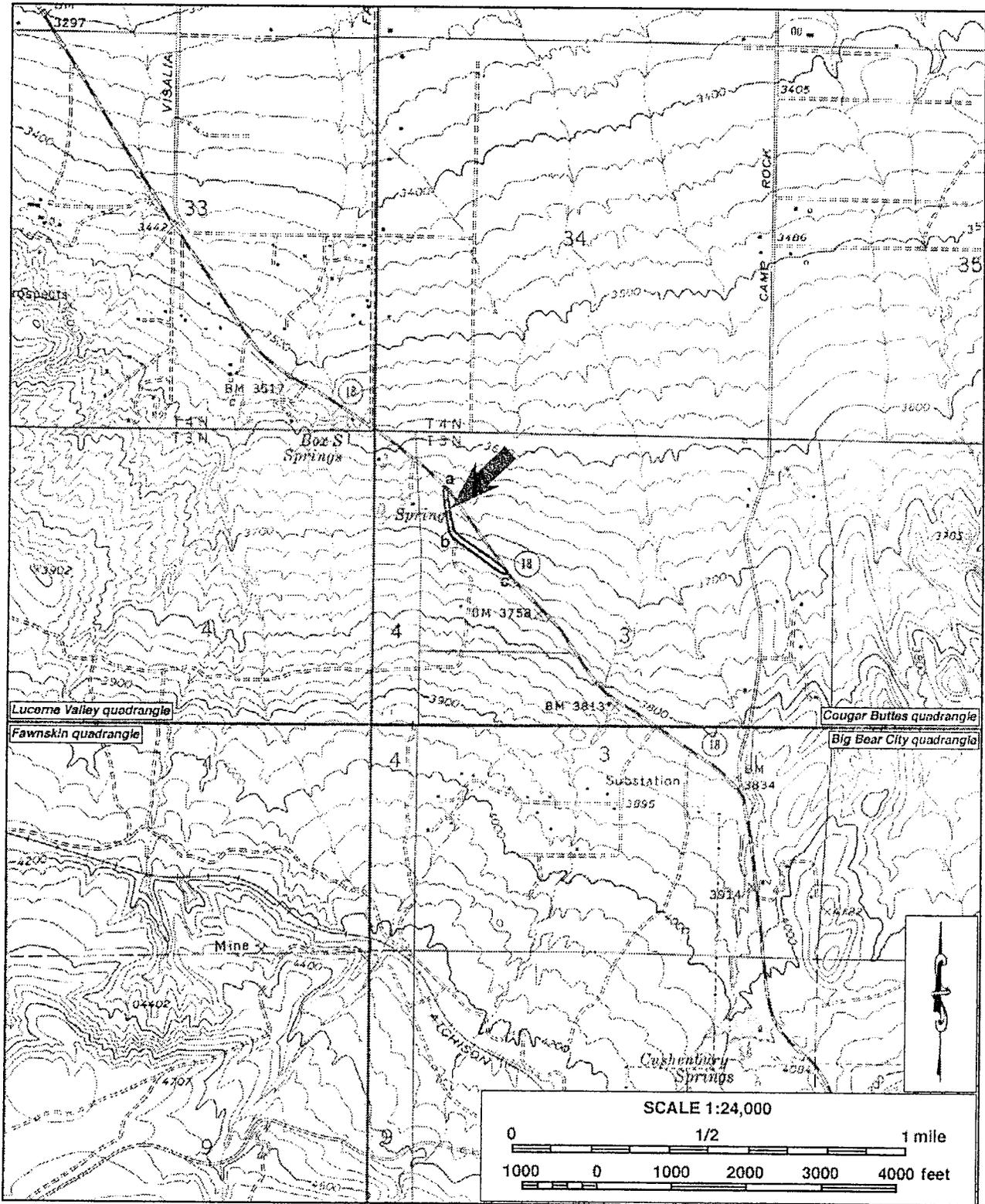
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 361-1H

- *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: (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations.) Very low data potential, does not retain characteristics of historic period.
- A14. Remarks: The site was recorded as result of Phase I survey for land development. The survey report recommends that the site does not meet CEQA criteria for a historical resource--and thus does not meet NRHP criteria--and requires no further consideration in the planning process.
- A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang (1999): Cultural Resources Report: Desert Springs Project, near the Community of Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California. On file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.
- A16. Photographs: (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, 126 Barrett Road, Riverside, CA 92507
- *A17. Form Prepared by: Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang Date: January 19, 1999
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 126 Barrett Road, Riverside, CA 92507

*Map Name: Lucerne Valley, Cougar Buttes, Fawnskin, and Big Bear City, Calif.

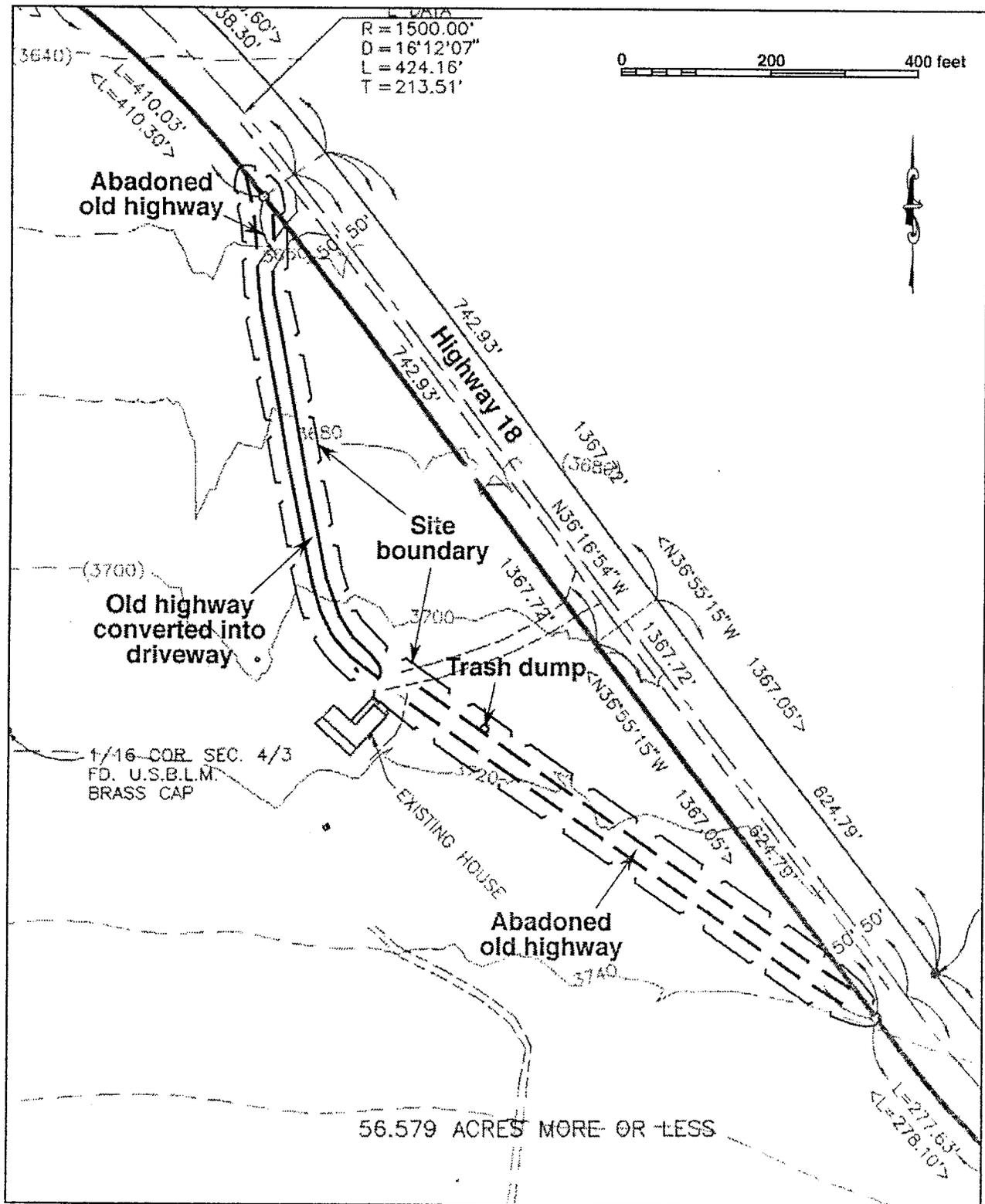
*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1971, revised in 1978/1980/1989

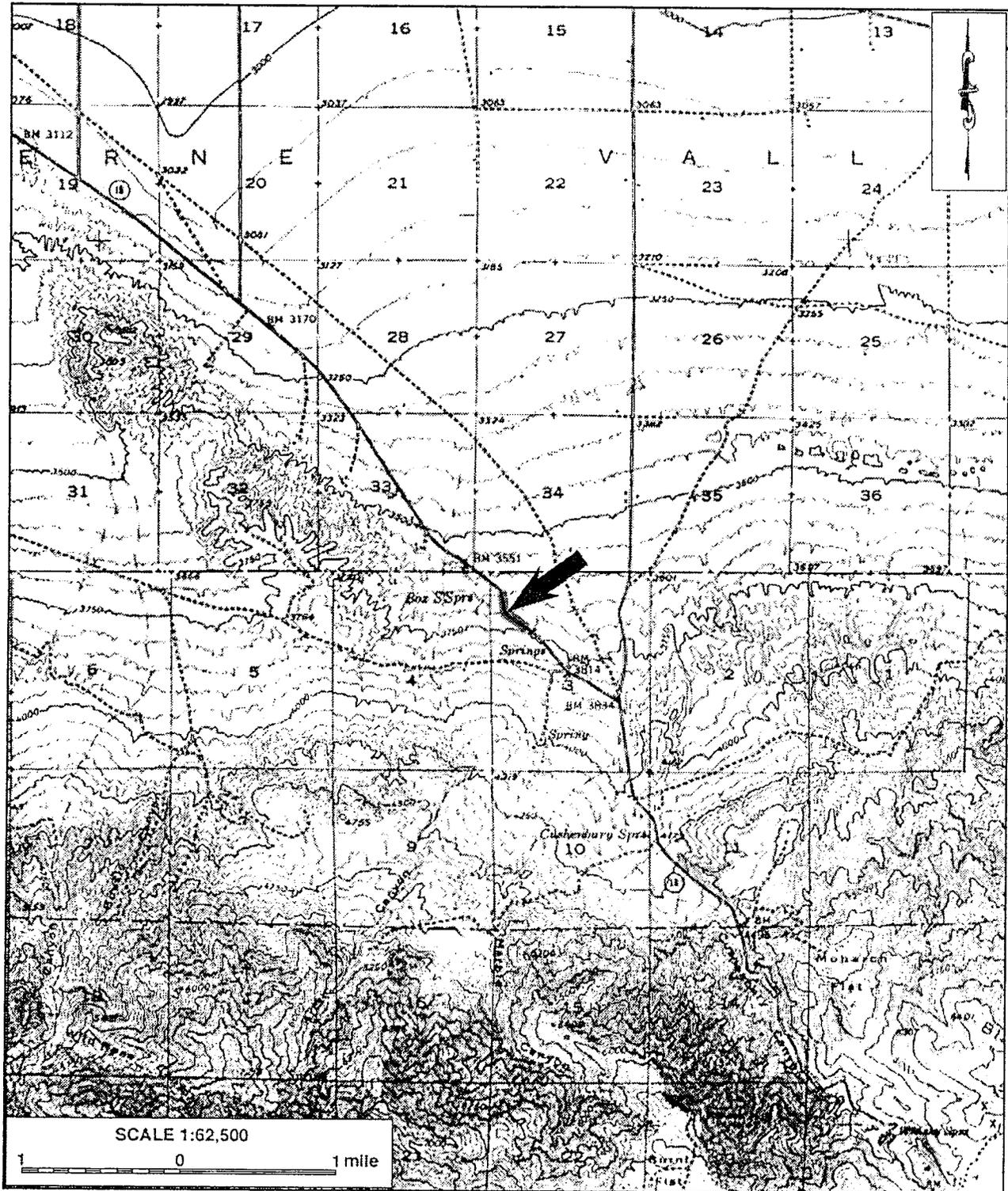


*Drawn by: Bruce Love

*Date: December 17, 1998



Recorded by Bruce Love *Date January 19, 1999 Continuation Update



Historic map of the site area
(USGS Lucerne Valley, Calif., 15' quadrangle, 1947 edition)