

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**MOJAVE 68 WAREHOUSE PROJECT**

**Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3128-621-02 to -06  
City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

City of Victorville  
Development Department, Planning Division  
14343 Civic Drive  
Victorville, CA 92393-5001

**Prepared for:**

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January 19, 2023  
Project No. PSUB22-00074  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3935

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Mojave 68 Warehouse Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Adelanto, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (Sections 10 and 11, T5N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 68 acres

**Keywords:** Victor Valley area, southern Mojave Desert; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Isolates 3935-1H, 3935-2H, and 3935-3H (metals cans from early 20th century); no “historical resources” under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between August 2022 and January 2023, at the request of Industrial Property Group, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed Mojave 68 Warehouse Project in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of approximately 68 acres of vacant land in Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3128-621-02, -03, -04, -05, and -06, located on the north side of Mojave Drive between Onyx Road and Mesa Linda Avenue, as well as an approximately 1.2-mile-long segment of the Cactus Road right-of-way between U.S. Highway 395 and Diamond Road. The project area lies across Section 10 and the western portion of Section 11, Township 5 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, which entails primarily the construction of an industrial warehouse on the 68-acre site, along with associated access drives, parking spaces, and a drainage basin. As parts of the project, Cactus Road, currently a dirt road, will be paved from Onyx Road to U.S. Highway 395 for fire access, and a sewer line will be installed in the Cactus Road right-of-way between Onyx Road and Diamond Road. The City of Victorville, as the lead agency for the project, required this study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. As a result of these research procedures, three isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts) of historical origin were discovered in the project area and recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designations of 3935-1H, 3935-2H, and 3935-3H, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers.

Each of the isolates consists of a single hole-in-cap can from the early 20th century. According to guidelines set forth by the California Office of Historic Preservation, isolates like these, by definition, do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, they are not considered potential "historical resources" and require no further consideration in the CEQA-compliance process. No other features or artifacts of potential historic value were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Victorville a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources."

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between August 2022 and January 2023, at the request of Industrial Property Group, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed Mojave 68 Warehouse Project in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of approximately 68 acres of vacant land in Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 3128-621-02, -03, -04, -05, and -06, located on the north side of Mojave Drive between Onyx Road and Mesa Linda Avenue, as well as an approximately 1.2-mile-long segment of the Cactus Road right-of-way between U.S. Highway 395 and Diamond Road (Figs. 2, 3). The project area lies across Section 10 and the western portion of Section 11, Township 5 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 2).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, which entails primarily the construction of an industrial warehouse on the 68-acre site, along with associated access drives, parking spaces, and a drainage basin. As parts of the project, Cactus Road, currently a dirt road, will be paved from Onyx Road to U.S. Highway 395 for fire access, and a sewer line will be installed in the Cactus Road right-of-way between Onyx Road and Diamond Road. The City of Victorville, as the lead agency for the project, required this study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

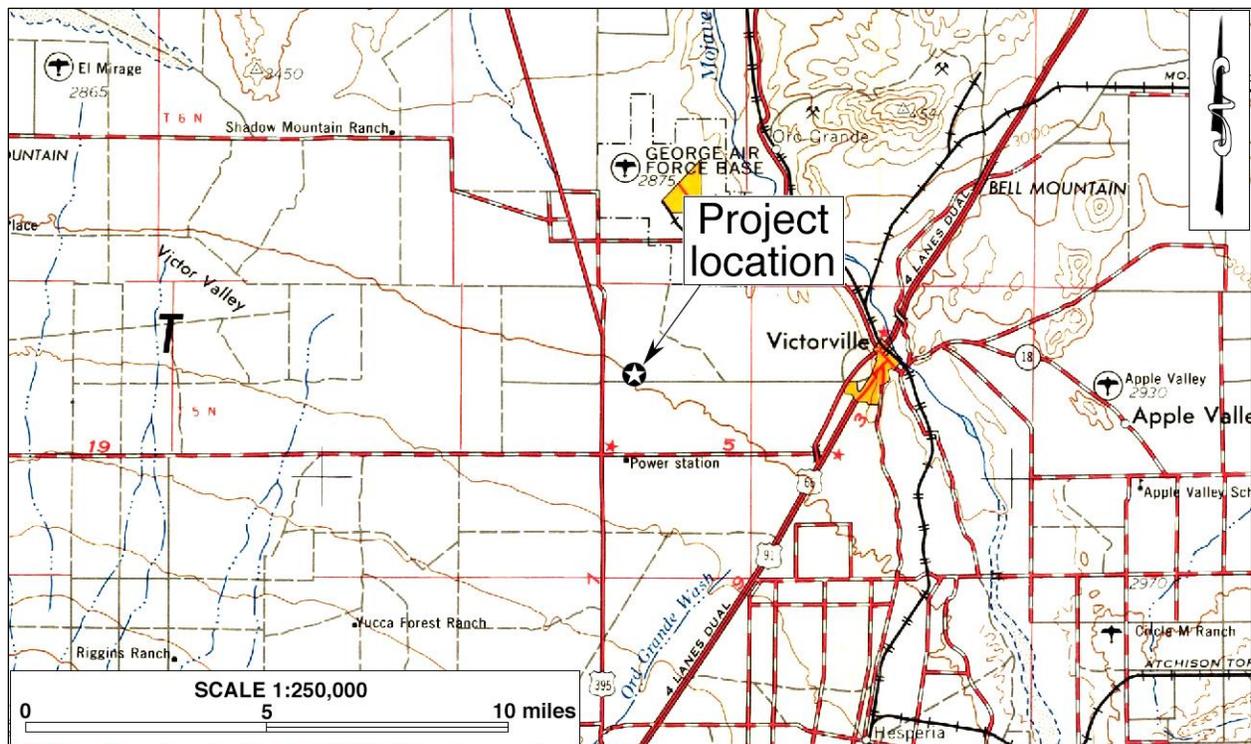


Figure 1. Project vicinity (based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969]).

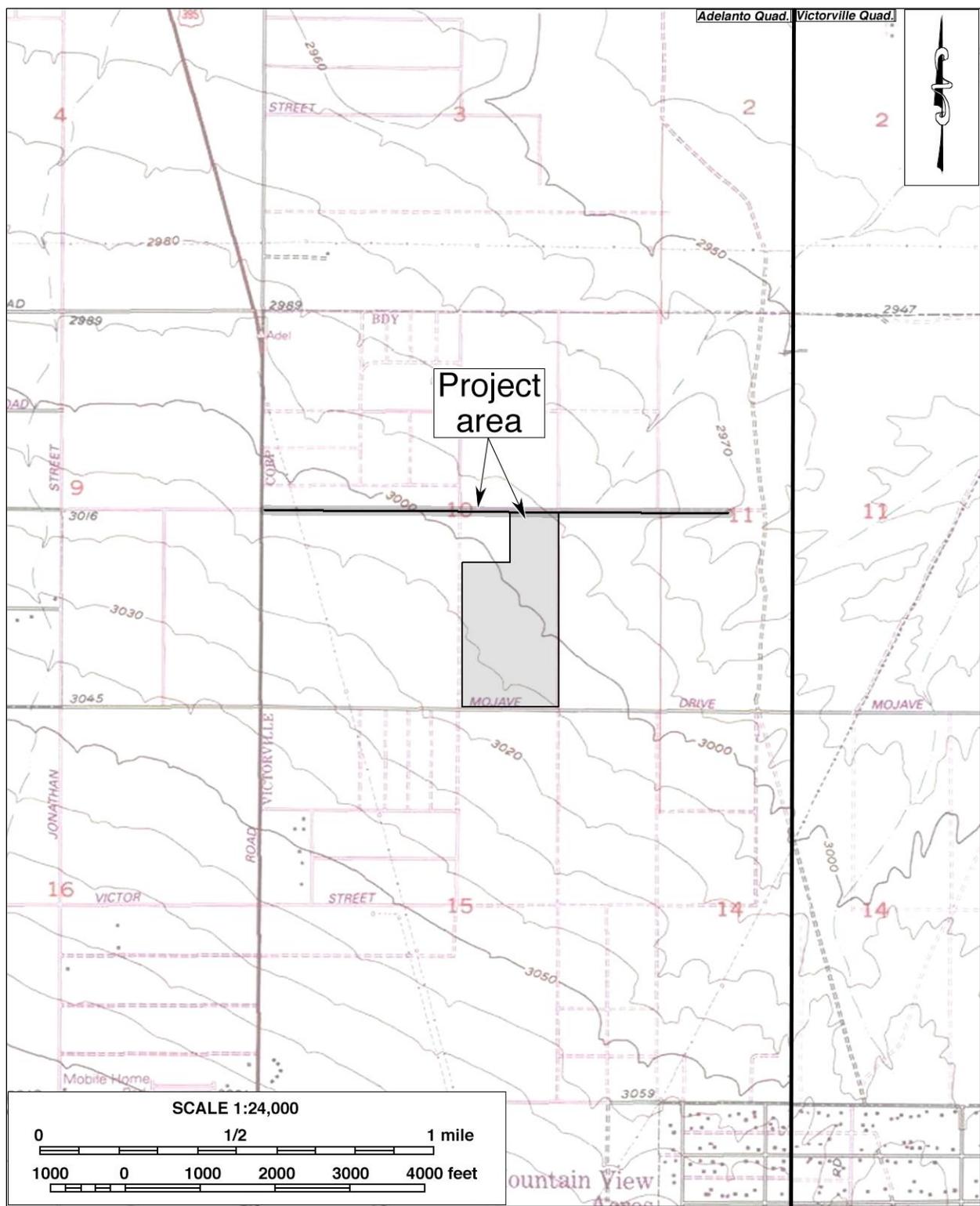


Figure 2. Project area (based on USGS Adelanto and Victorville, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1993a; 1993b])

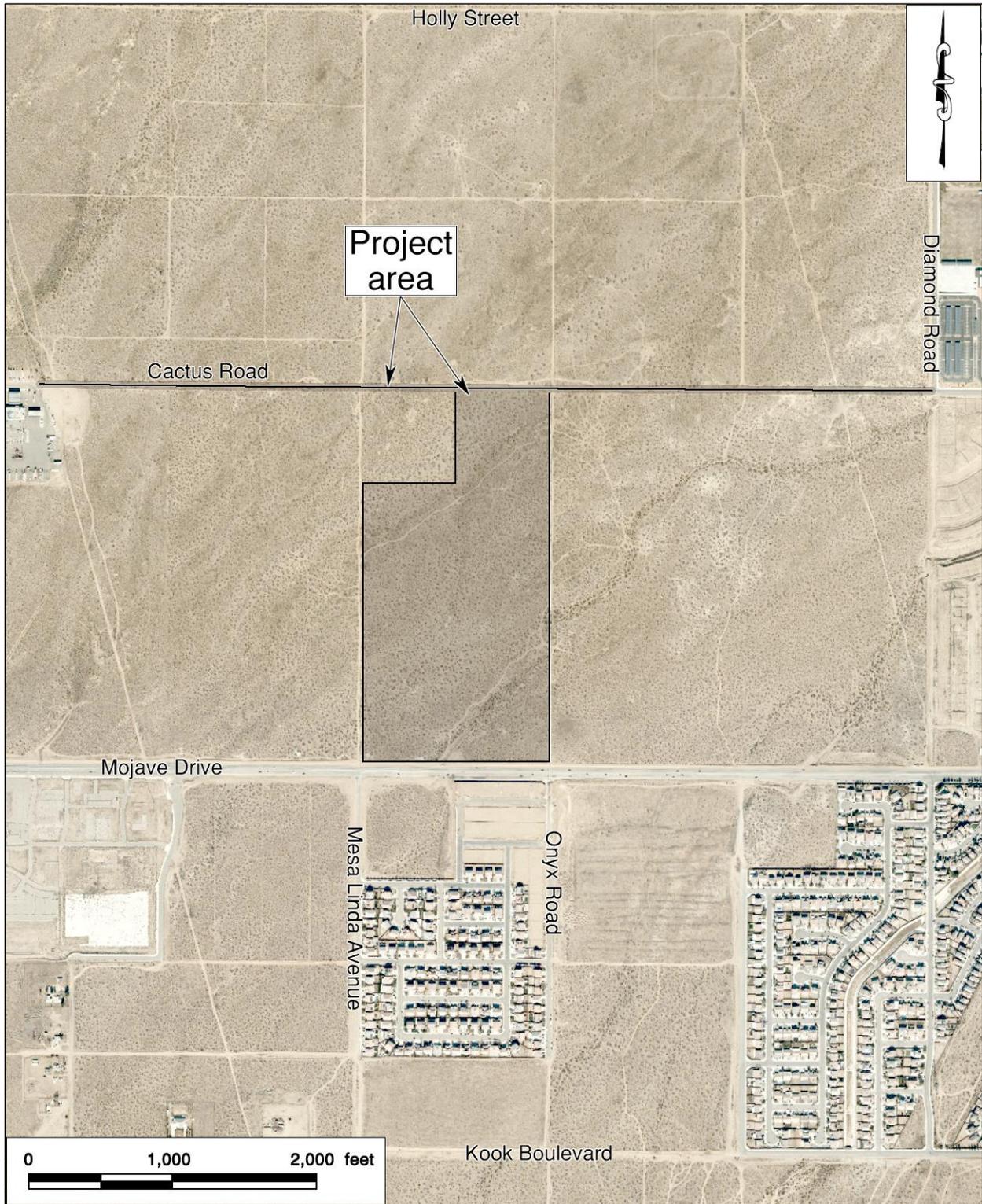


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

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

## **SETTING**

### **CURRENT NATURAL SETTING**

The City of Victorville occupies the central portion of the Victor Valley, surrounded by the City of Adelanto, the Town of Apple Valley, and the City of Hesperia. The Victor Valley lies on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert and immediately to the north of the San Bernardino-San Gabriel Mountain ranges. The climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California “high desert” country, so called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches, most of which occurs between November and March or during occasional monsoon storms in summer.

The 68-acre main project site comprises an irregularly shaped tract of undeveloped desert land bounded on the south by Mojave Drive, on the east by Onyx Road, on the north by Cactus Road, and on the west by Mesa Linda Avenue. Mojave Drive, currently the only paved road among these, provides the primary access to the project site. Elevations in the project area range roughly between 2,990 and 3,015 feet above mean sea level, with a gentle slope downward to the northeast and two notable drainages running from the southwest to the northeast across the property. The project site is surrounded by other undeveloped parcels, and the linear portion of the project area, along Cactus Road, is flanked entirely by vacant land (Fig. 3).

Vegetation in the project vicinity consists mostly of creosote, saltbush, and other small shrubs and grasses (Fig. 4). In its native state, the project area is a part of the Creosote Scrub Plant Community, dominated by the namesake creosote bushes but also featuring burroweed, ocotillo, indigo bush, desert thorn, cheesebush, brittlebush, and beavertail, teddybear, and cholla cacti (Charters n.d.). Animals common to the area include small mammals (e.g., jackrabbits, desert cottontails, squirrels, rats, and mice), reptiles (e.g., lizards, snakes, and desert tortoises), native birds (e.g., doves, vultures, raptors, and quails), and arthropods (e.g., beetles, desert tarantulas, and scorpions).

### **CULTURAL SETTING**

#### **Prehistoric Context**

In order to understand the progress of Native American cultures prior to European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks on the basis of artifacts and site types that date back some 12,000 years. Currently, the chronology most frequently applied in the Mojave Desert divides the region’s prehistory into five periods marked by changes in archaeological



Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area, view to the southeast (photograph taken on October 14, 2022).

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

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

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

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

### **Ethnohistoric Context**

The Victor Valley area is a part of the homeland of the Serrano people, which is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains but also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the Mojave River valley in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains to the east, the Twentynine Palms area to the north, and possibly the southern edge of Kern County to the west. 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 mainly on these sources.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunter-gatherers and occasionally fishers, and their long-term settlements were located mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near reliable sources of water, especially in foothills and along major rivers. They were loosely organized into exogamous clans, which were led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The clans were patrilineal, but their exact structure, function, and number are unknown, except that the clans were the largest autonomous political and landholding units. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans, but they shared strong trade, ceremonial, and marital connections that sometimes also extended to other surrounding nations, such as the Kitanemuk, the Tataviam, and the Cahuilla.

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

### **Historic Context**

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

Garcés traveled through the Victor Valley along an ancient Indian trading route known today as the Mojave Trail (Beck and Haase 1974:15). In 1829, most of this trail was incorporated into an important pack-train road known as the Old Spanish Trail, which extended between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico (Warren 2004). Some 20 years later, when the historic wagon road known as the Mormon Trail or Salt Lake Trail was established between Utah and southern California, it followed essentially the same route across the Mojave Desert (NPS 2001:5). Since then, the Victor Valley has always served as a crucial link on a succession of major transportation arteries, where the heritage of the ancient Mojave Trail was carried on by the Santa Fe Railway, the legendary U.S. Route 66, and finally today's Interstate Highway 15.

The City of Victorville traces its roots to a station on the Santa Fe Railway, which was completed by the California Southern Railway Company, a Santa Fe subsidiary, in 1885. The station was initially named Victor, after Jacob Nash Victor, general manager of the California Southern Railway Company (Richards 1966). With the coming of the railroad, settlement activities began in earnest, in the Victor Valley in the 1880s and reached a peak in the 1910s. The townsite was laid out in 1886, and by 1890, Victor had become a settlement of approximately 100 residents. In 1901, the name of the town was changed to Victorville to avoid confusion with Victor, Colorado (*ibid.*).

Thanks to the availability of fertile lands and the abundance of ground water, agriculture played a dominant role in the early development of the Victor Valley area (City of Victorville n.d.[a]). During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, settlers in the valley attempted to raise a number of money-making staples, such as alfalfa, deciduous fruits, and poultry, with only limited success. Around the turn of the century, large deposits of limestone and granite were discovered, prompting cement manufacturing to become the leading industry in the valley (*ibid.*). During and after WWII, George Air Force Base, established in 1941, added a new driving force in the local economy with its 6,000 military and civilian employees. After being deactivated in 1992, the former base was converted for civilian use as the Southern California Logistics Airport.

In 1962, the City of Victorville was incorporated with a population of approximately 8,110 and an area of 9.7 square miles (City of Victorville n.d.[a]). Over the 55 years since then, it has become one of the fastest growing cities in California, largely as a “bedroom community” in support of the industrial and commercial centers in the Greater Los Angeles area. At present, the city has expanded to more than 73 square miles, with an estimated population of more than 120,000 (City of Victorville n.d.[b]).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On October 6, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the main project site. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of

Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

## **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

On August 23, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The NAHC's reply is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

## **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, historical maps of the Victor Valley area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1934-1993, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1952-2022, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On October 14, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologists Hunter O'Donnell and Steven Brierty carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart across the main project site as well as two transects placed on either side of the segment of Cactus Road in the project area. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was very good (95-100%) due to the sparse vegetation on the property, part of which had been grubbed.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

SCCIC records indicate that the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, although two linear surveys had been carried out in 1997 and 2011 along the segments of Mojave Drive, Cactus Road, and Mesa Linda Avenue in and around the project area (Fig. 5). No cultural resources were previously identified within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records identify 27 additional studies completed between 1973 and 2011, most of them also focused on linear features (Fig. 5).



As a result of these past survey efforts, 30 cultural resources were previously recorded within the one-mile radius, including 2 prehistoric (i.e., Native American) sites, 1 prehistoric isolate (i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts), 13 historic-period sites, and 14 historic-period isolates, as listed in Table 1. Among these, the prehistoric resources consisted mainly of scattered flaked-stone artifacts, in one case also including groundstone tools, while the historic-period resources were predominantly refuse deposits and linear infrastructure features, such as power transmission lines and the Old Spanish Trail. None of these sites or isolates were found within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, none of them require further consideration during this study.

<b>Primary No.</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Description</b>
36-004018	CA-SBR-4018H	Historical	Refuse deposit
36-004019	CA-SBR-4019H	Historical	Refuse deposit
36-004272	CA-SBR-4272H	Historical	Segment of Old Spanish Trail
36-007043	CA-SBR-7043	Prehistoric	Milling stones and lithic debitage, destroyed prior to 1991
36-007746	CA-SBR-7746H	Historical	Refuse scatter and cistern
36-007747	CA-SBR-7747H	Historical	Homestead debris and refuse scatter
36-010315	CA-SBR-10315H	Historical	Hoover Dam transmission line
36-010316	CA-SBR-10316H	Historical	SCE Bishop Creek transmission line
36-012507	CA-SBR-12284	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
36-014219	CA-SBR-12877H	Historical	Refuse deposit
36-014985	CA-SBR-13131H	Historical	Refuse deposit
36-021291	N/A	Historical	Refuse deposit
36-023282	N/A	Historical	Metal can
36-023318	N/A	Historical	Metal can
36-023319	N/A	Historical	Metal can
36-026160	CA-SBR-16612H	Historical	Refuse deposit
36-026163	CA-SBR-16615H	Historical	Refuse deposit
36-026195	N/A	Historical	Metal can
36-026196	N/A	Historical	Two metal cans
36-026197	N/A	Historical	Metal can
36-026198	N/A	Historical	Metal can
36-026199	N/A	Historical	Metal can
36-026200	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic flakes
36-026209	N/A	Historical	Tobacco can
36-031656	N/A	Historical	Metal can
36-031657	N/A	Historical	Metal can
36-031658	N/A	Historical	Metal can
36-061248	N/A	Historical	Amethyst glass fragment
36-061250	N/A	Historical	Well
36-061251	N/A	Historical	Amethyst glass fragment

## **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated October 25, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of thirteen tribal representatives affiliated with eight tribes in the general vicinity. The NAHC’s reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for

reference by the City of Victorville in future government-to-government consultations with pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. Throughout the 1850s-1960s era, the only human-made features known to be present in the immediate vicinity of the project area were various linear infrastructure features, including the forerunners of present-day Mojave Drive and Cactus Road, both of them unpaved, as well as a power transmission line that was observed across the western end of the leaner portion of the project area in the 1920s-1930s (Figs. 6-8; NETR Online 1952; 1968).

The other two dirt roads adjacent to the main project site, Onyx Road and Mesa Linda

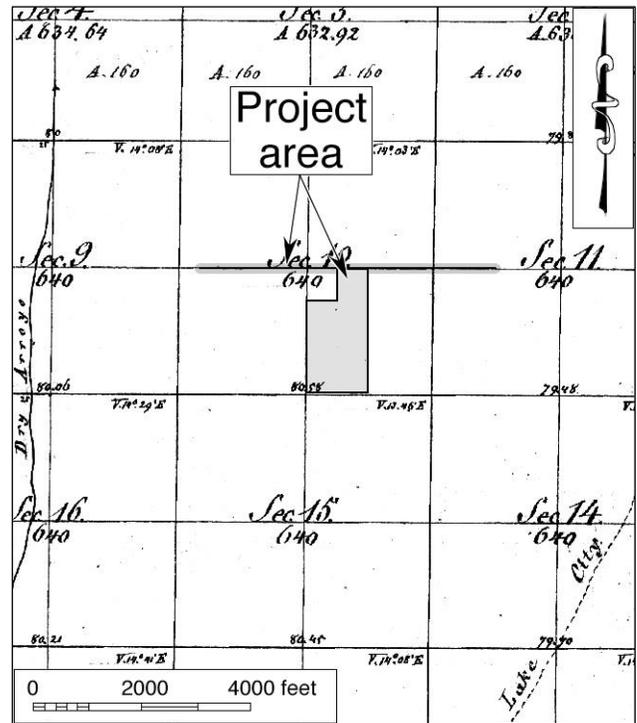


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1855 (source: GLO 1856).

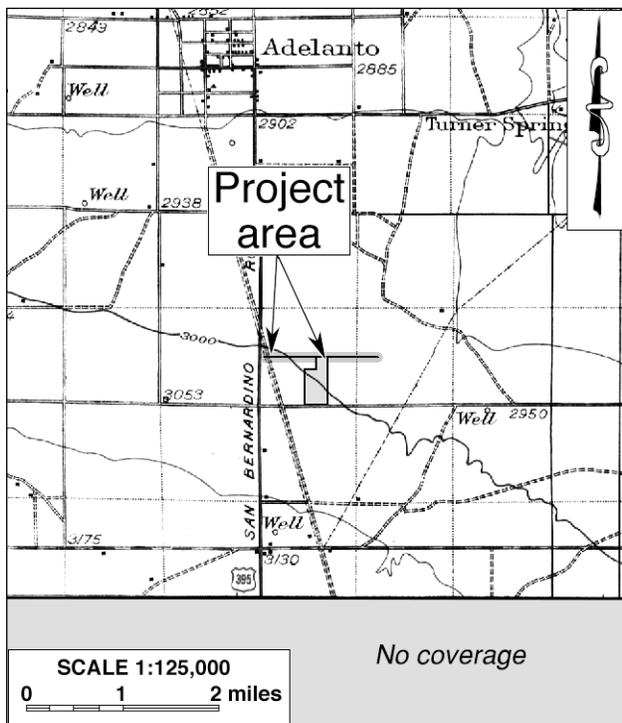


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1920-1932 (source: USGS 1934).

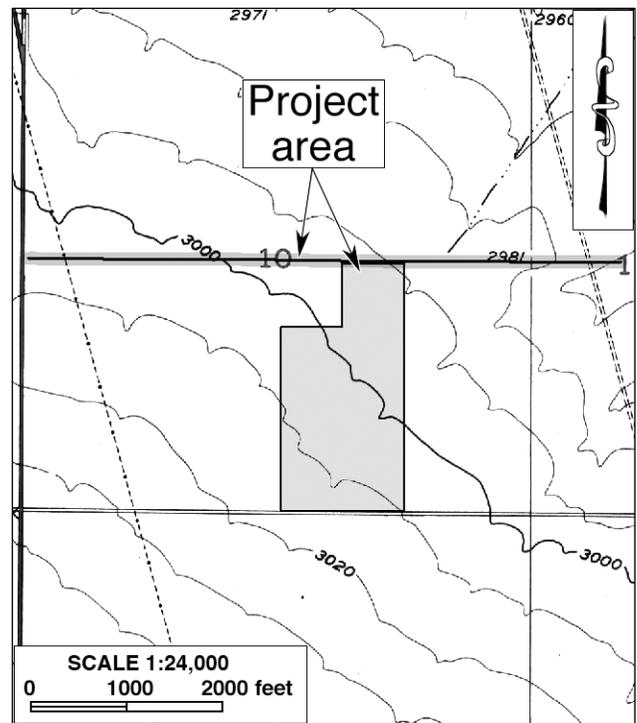


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1956 (source: USGS 1956).

Avenue, were established between the 1960s and the 1980s, and Mojave Drive was paved between 1994 and 2005 (NETR Online 1968-2005; Google Earth 1994; 2005). Around 2020, the southwestern portion of the project site, corresponding to APN 3128-621-04, was grubbed and cleared of the vegetation, but the entire project site has remained undeveloped to the present time (NETR Online 2005-2020; Google Earth 2005-2022).

## FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, three isolates of historical age were discovered in the project area and recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designations of 3935-1H, 3935-2H, and 3935-3H, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers by the SCCIC. Each of the isolates consists of a single hole-in-cap can from the early 20th century, and all of them are crushed (see App. 3 for further details).

Other than these isolates, the only features or artifacts of historical origin encountered within or adjacent to the project area were the roads mentioned in the discussion above. Among these, Mojave Drive was paved in the 1980s-1990s and is now essentially a modern feature, while Cactus Road, Onyx Road, and Mesa Linda Avenue are nondescript dirt roads that do not demonstrate any distinctively historical characteristics (Fig. 9). As working components of the modern transportation infrastructure, these dirt roads have little potential for historic significance and thus require no further study.



Figure 9. Dirt roads in and around the project area (photographs taken on October 14, 2022). *Left*: Cactus Road, view to the west; *right*: Mesa Linda Avenue, view to the south.

No prehistoric features or artifacts were found throughout the survey. At the western end of the linear portion of the project area, a power transmission line was observed running a similar course to that depicted in the historic maps from the 1920s-1930s era, although the physical features of the line are clearly of much more recent vintage. The only features of the transmission line that cross the project alignment, however, are the overhead wires. Since the road-paving activities proposed at this location have no potential to affect the current condition and character of the wires, the transmission line was determined to be outside the vertical extent of the project area.

## **DISCUSSION**

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

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

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

As discussed above, the only cultural resources identified within or adjacent to the project area during this study are three isolates designated temporarily as 3935-1, 3935-2, and 3935-3, each consisting of a single discarded and crushed metal can. According to guidelines set forth by the California Office of Historic Preservation, isolates like these, by definition, do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, they are not considered potential “historical resources” and require no further consideration in the CEQA-compliance process. Based on these findings, the present report concludes that no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary of the research results presented above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, are known to be present within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Victorville:

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

## REFERENCES

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- City of Victorville  
n.d.(a) City History. <https://www.victorvilleca.gov/our-city/about-victorville/our-history>.  
n.d.(b) Demographics <https://www.victorvilleca.gov/our-city/demographics>.
- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
1856 Plat Map: Township No. 5 North Range No. 5 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1855.
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1994-2022 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2015-2018, 2020, and 2022. Available through the Google Earth software.
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2000 Archaeological Survey of 2472 Acres in Adjacent Portions of Lava, Lead Mountain, and Cleghorn Pass Training Areas, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California (Volume I). Report prepared by the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside, for the United States Marine Corps Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.  
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C.
- NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online  
1952-2020 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1952, 1968, 1984, 1985, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
- NPS (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
2001 *National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: Old Spanish Trail, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

- Peirson, Erma  
 1970 *The Mojave River and Its Valley*. The Arthur H. Clarke Company, Glendale.
- Richards, Elizabeth W.  
 1966 *Guideposts to History, Concerning Origins of Place and Street Names in San Bernardino County*. Santa Fe Federal Savings and Loan Association, San Bernardino.
- Strong, William Duncan  
 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.
- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
 1934 Map: Barstow, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1920 and 1932.  
 1956 Map: Victorville, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1956.  
 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.  
 1993a Map: Adelanto, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1989.  
 1993b Map: Victorville, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1989.
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 1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
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 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L.D'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Warren, Elizabeth von Till  
 2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. <http://oldspanishtrail.org/our-history>.

**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

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

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Research Interests**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

**Memberships**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2017-2011 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2011 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2005 B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2022 Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross.  
2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.  
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.  
2013 Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

**Professional Experience**

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2022 Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.  
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
- 2018 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2017 Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2015-2016 Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing.
- 2015 Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, and Dickson Mounds Museum.
- 2013-2015 Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.  
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2009-2012 Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, *American Antiquity*.  
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

**Publications**

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2016 Preserving Sacred Sites: Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders (L. Heinämäki, T.M. Herrmann, and N.A. Raslich). University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland.

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

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

**Education**

2016-            M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2015            B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2012            A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.  
2011            A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut,  
California.

2014            Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the  
United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of  
Mission Indians.

**Professional Experience**

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

**APPENDIX 2**

**SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS**



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

October 25, 2022

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

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

**Re: Proposed Victorville 68 Warehouse Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

*Cameron Vela*

Cameron Vela  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yakaya Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C.  
Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
10/25/2022**

**Kern Valley Indian Community**

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

Kawaiisu  
Tubatulabal  
Koso

**Kern Valley Indian Community**

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

Kawaiisu  
Tubatulabal  
Koso

**Kern Valley Indian Community**

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

Kawaiisu  
Tubatulabal  
Koso

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation**

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

Quechan

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation**

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

Quechan

**San Fernando Band of Mission Indians**

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

Kitanemuk  
Vanyume  
Tataviam

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**

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

Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission Indians**

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

Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission Indians**

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

Serrano

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Victorville 68 Warehouse Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
10/25/2022**

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Victorville 68 Warehouse Project, San Bernardino County.

**APPENDIX 3**

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY  
RECORD FORMS**

**Isolates 3935-1H to 3935-3H  
(Temporary Designations)**

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

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

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

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3935-1H

- P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_
- \*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 Adelanto, Calif. Date 1956, photorevised 1993  
T5N; R5W; SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 10 ; S.B. B.M.
- c. Address N/A City Victorville Zip \_\_\_\_\_
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 464527 mE/ 3821041 mN  
UTM Derivation:  USGS Quad \_\_\_\_\_ GPS (NAD 83)
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) APN 3128-621-06; approximately 110 feet west of Onyx Road and 640 feet north of Mojave Drive
- \*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Hole-in-cap can, opened at the bottom with a P-38 opener, and partially crushed
- \*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH16: Other (isolated refuse item)
- \*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 #) October 14, 2022

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

\*P7. Owner and Address: Industrial Property Group, Inc., 10515 20th Street Southeast, Lake Stevens, WA 98258

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

\*P9. Date Recorded: October 14, 2022

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Nicole A. Raslich, and Hunter O'Donnell (2023): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Mojave 68 Warehouse Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

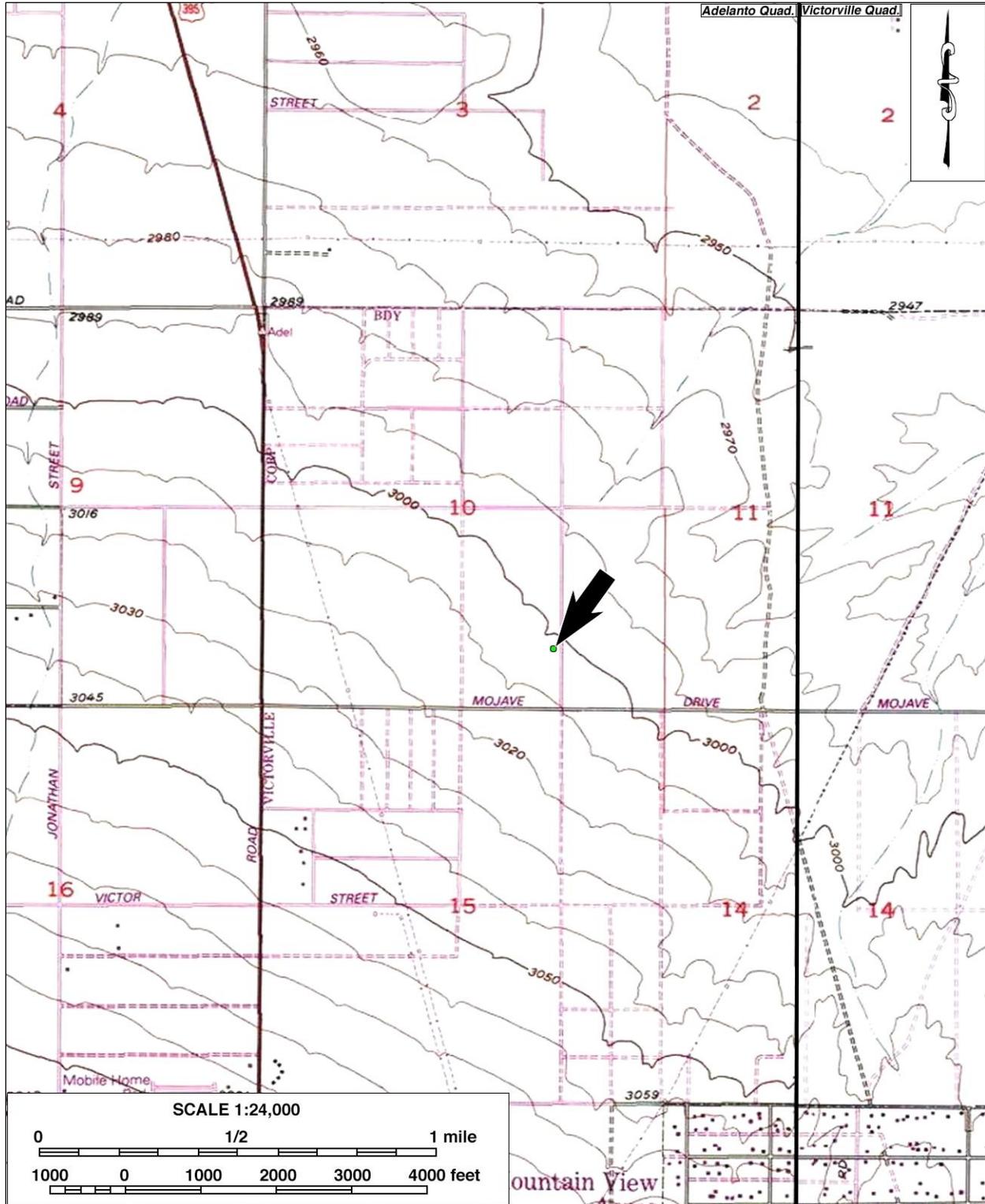
\*Attachments:  None  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Resource Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

# LOCATION MAP

\*Map Name: Adelanto and Victorville, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1956/1993



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

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

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

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3935-2H

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

\*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 Adelanto, Calif. Date 1956, photorevised 1993  
T5N; R5W; SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 10 ; S.B. B.M.

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

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 464468 mE/ 3820947 mN  
UTM Derivation:  USGS Quad \_\_\_\_\_ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) APN 3128-621-06; approximately 305 feet west of Onyx Road and 345 feet north of Mojave Drive

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Hole-in-cap can, opened at the solder end with a P-38 opener, completely removing the hole-in-top opening; partially crushed

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH16: Other (isolated refuse item)

\*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 #) October 14, 2022

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

\*P7. Owner and Address: Industrial Property Group, Inc., 10515 20th Street Southeast, Lake Stevens, WA 98258

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

\*P9. Date Recorded: October 14, 2022

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Nicole A. Raslich, and Hunter O'Donnell (2023): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Mojave 68 Warehouse Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

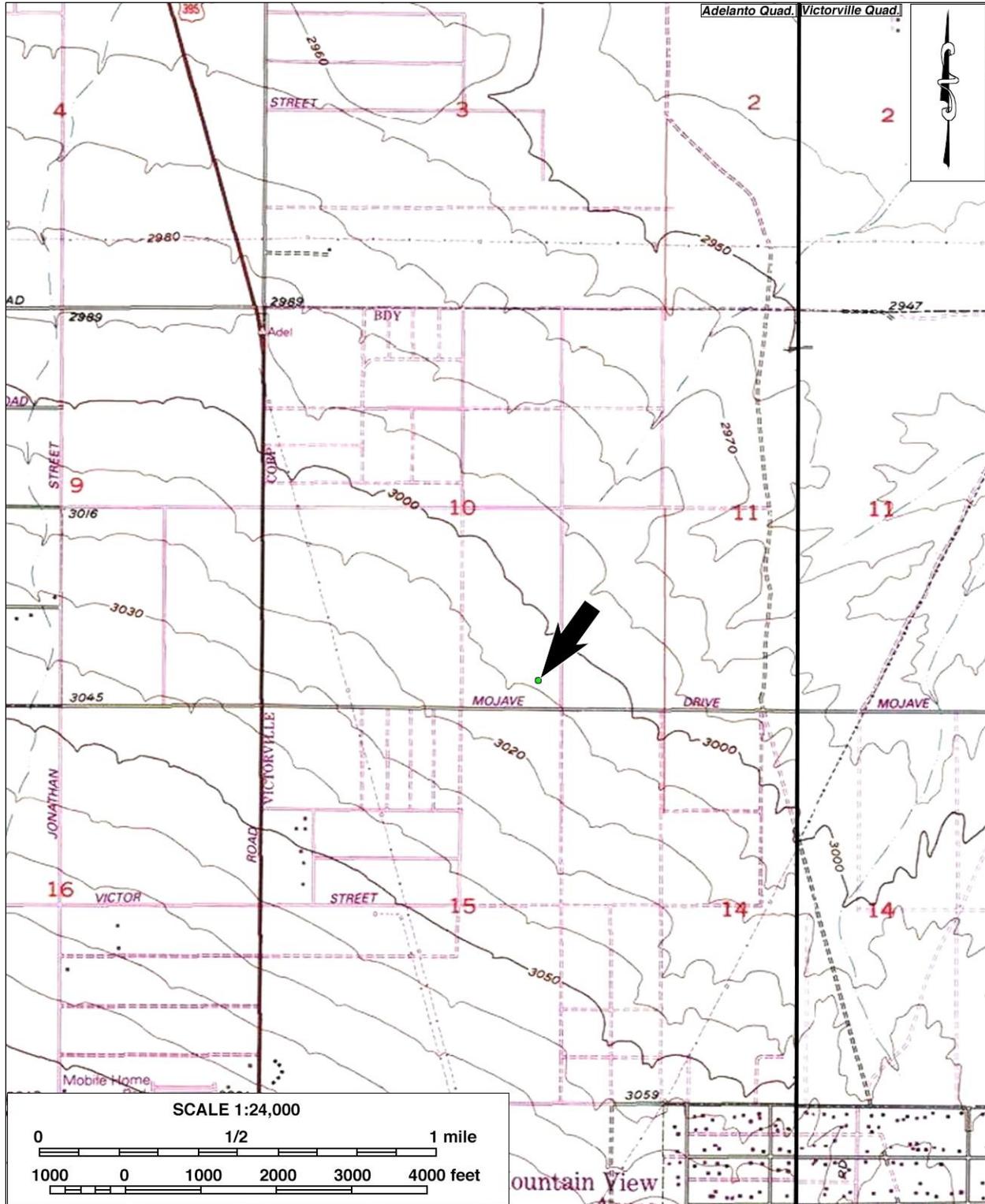
\*Attachments:  None  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Resource Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

# LOCATION MAP

\*Map Name: Adelanto and Victorville, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1956/1993



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

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

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

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3935-3H

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

\*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 Adelanto, Calif. Date 1956, photorevised 1993  
T5N; R5W; SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 10 ; S.B. B.M.

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

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 464466 mE/ 3820967 mN  
UTM Derivation:  USGS Quad \_\_\_\_\_ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) APN 3128-621-06; approximately 310 feet west of Onyx Road and 400 feet north of Mojave Drive

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Hole-in-cap can, opened at the solder end with a P-38 opener, completely removing the hole-in-top opening; partially crushed

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH16: Other (isolated refuse item)

\*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 #) October 14, 2022

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

\*P7. Owner and Address: Industrial Property Group, Inc., 10515 20th Street Southeast, Lake Stevens, WA 98258

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

\*P9. Date Recorded: October 14, 2022

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Nicole A. Raslich, and Hunter O'Donnell (2023): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Mojave 68 Warehouse Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

\*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): \_\_\_\_\_

# LOCATION MAP

\*Map Name: Adelanto and Victorville, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1956/1993

