

# **PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE APPLE VALLEY 84 PROJECT**

**TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY,  
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**APNs 472-211-01 to -03, -09 to -11, -17 to -21, and 472-301-01**

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***December 11, 2025***



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**Report Date:** December 11, 2025

**Report Title:** Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Apple Valley 84 Project, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California (APNs 472-211-01 to -03, -09 to -11, -17 to -21, and 472-301-01)

**Type of Study:** Phase I Archaeological Assessment

**USGS Quadrangle:** Section 19, Township 6 North, Range 3 West and Section 24 of Township 6 North, Range 4 West of the USGS *Apple Valley North, California* (7.5-minute) Topographic Quadrangle

**Acreage:** Approximately 92.73 acres

**Key Words:** Pedestrian survey; *Apple Valley North* USGS Quadrangle; positive results; Sites Temp-1 to Temp-8; historic artifact scatters, historic foundation, historic wellhead; not CEQA-significant; no mitigation measures recommended.



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## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

At the direction of T&B Planning, BFS A Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFS A), conducted a Phase I archaeological assessment for the Apple Valley 84 Project. The approximately 92.73-acre project is located on the northern side of Stoddard Wells Road, between Interstate 15 to the west and the intersection of Stoddard Wells and Johnson roads to the east, in the town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The project (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 472-211-01 to -03, -09 to -11, -17 to -21, and 472-301-01) is situated within Section 19, Township 6 North, Range 3 West and Section 24, Township 6 North, Range 4 West on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Apple Valley North, California* Quadrangle. As proposed, the project will develop the property for an industrial warehouse facility.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate, record, and evaluate any archaeological resources within the project as part of the Town of Apple Valley environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation includes an archaeological records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton), in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project or in the immediate vicinity. The records search did not identify any recorded resources within the property. However, one historic road alignment (P-36-009360) was previously recorded within the offsite improvement area. In addition, five historic resources are recorded within one mile of the project. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which was returned with negative results.

The archaeological survey was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of survey transects across the project. The survey resulted in the identification of seven historic refuse scatters (Sites Temp-1 to Temp-7) and one historic occupation site consisting of one concrete foundation with an attached cellar, one well feature, and nine historic refuse scatters (Site Temp-8). No prehistoric cultural materials were identified within the subject property. The sites were evaluated as lacking research value given their surficial and transient nature. In addition, no association with any people or events considered important was identified. Therefore, Sites Temp-1 to Temp-8 were determined to lack CEQA significance and are not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Although portions of previously recorded site P-36-009360 have been determined to retain CEQA significance, the portion located in the offsite improvement area for the project has been previously evaluated as lacking CEQA significance (Romani and Huey 1998).

The sites have been recorded or updated on the appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the BFS A archaeological laboratory in Poway, California. Further, the subject property is located outside the Town of Apple Valley's determined

area of high cultural resource sensitivity, within an area previously identified as undetermined cultural resource sensitivity. This Phase I archaeological assessment has identified the project as having “moderate cultural resource sensitivity.” Therefore, no site-specific mitigation measures are recommended for the Apple Valley 84 Project. However, given the historic nature of the property, it is recommended that the project be conditioned with archaeological monitoring for all ground-disturbing activities.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

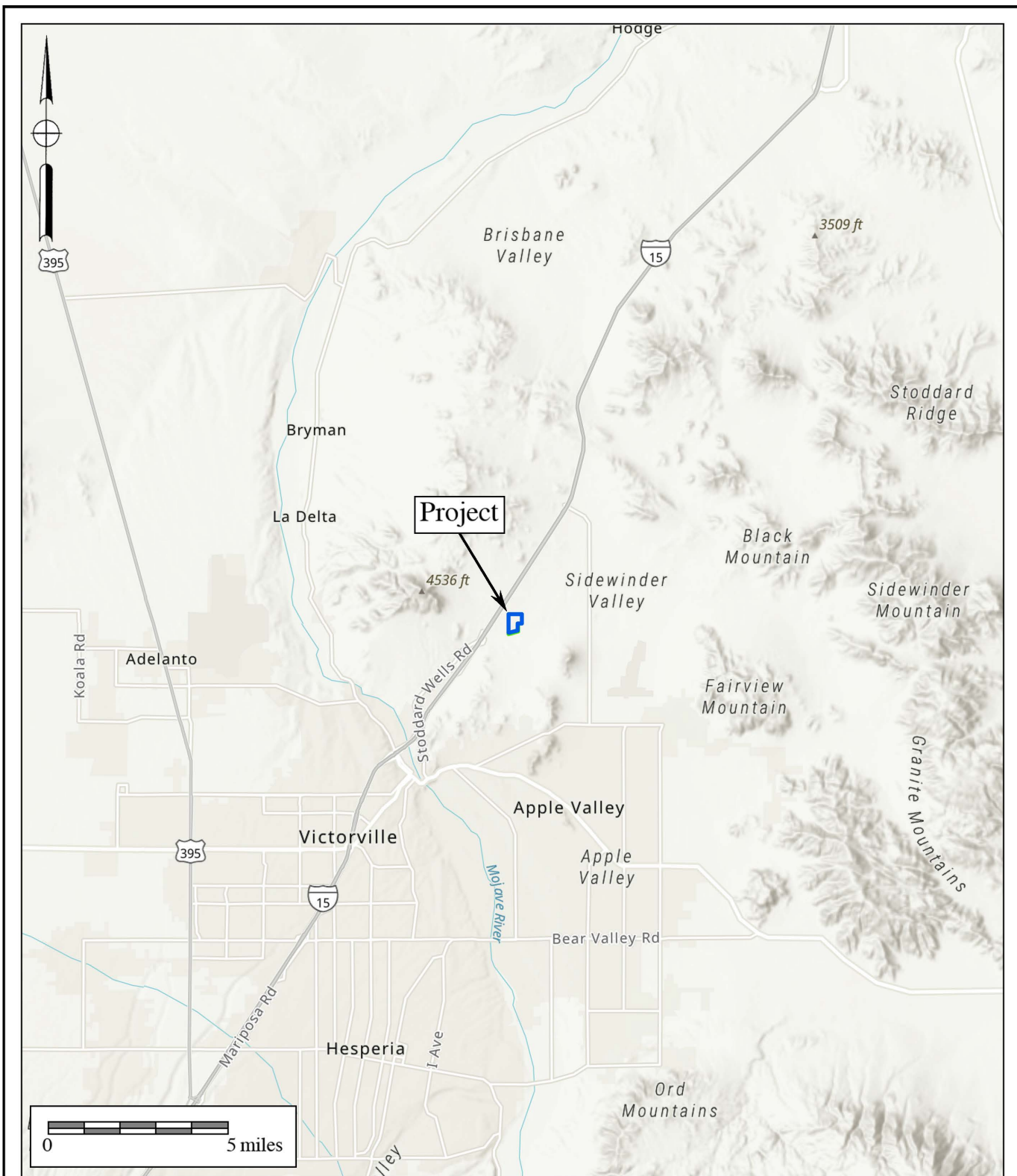
### **1.1 Project Description**

The Phase I archaeological assessment for the Apple Valley 84 Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and Town of Apple Valley environmental compliance procedures. The decision to request this investigation was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality, as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which, in southwestern San Bernardino County, were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply. The approximately 92.73-acre project is located on the northern side of Stoddard Wells Road, between Interstate 15 to the west and the intersection of Stoddard Wells and Johnson roads to the east (Figure 1.1–1). The project is situated within the town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California and comprises the entirety of APNs 472-211-01 to -03, -09 to -11, -17 to -21, and 472-301-01. Specifically, the project is situated within Section 19, Township 6 North, Range 3 West and Section 24, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, as shown on the USGS *Apple Valley North, California* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes the construction of a 1,366,412-square-foot industrial warehouse facility including a 15,000-square-foot office, a 15,000-square-foot mezzanine, 1,371 automobile parking stalls, 898 trailer parking stalls, and associated landscaping (Figure 1.1–3). The project also includes offsite improvements along Stoddard Wells Road to the south and Grasshopper Road to the east.

### **1.2 Environmental Setting**

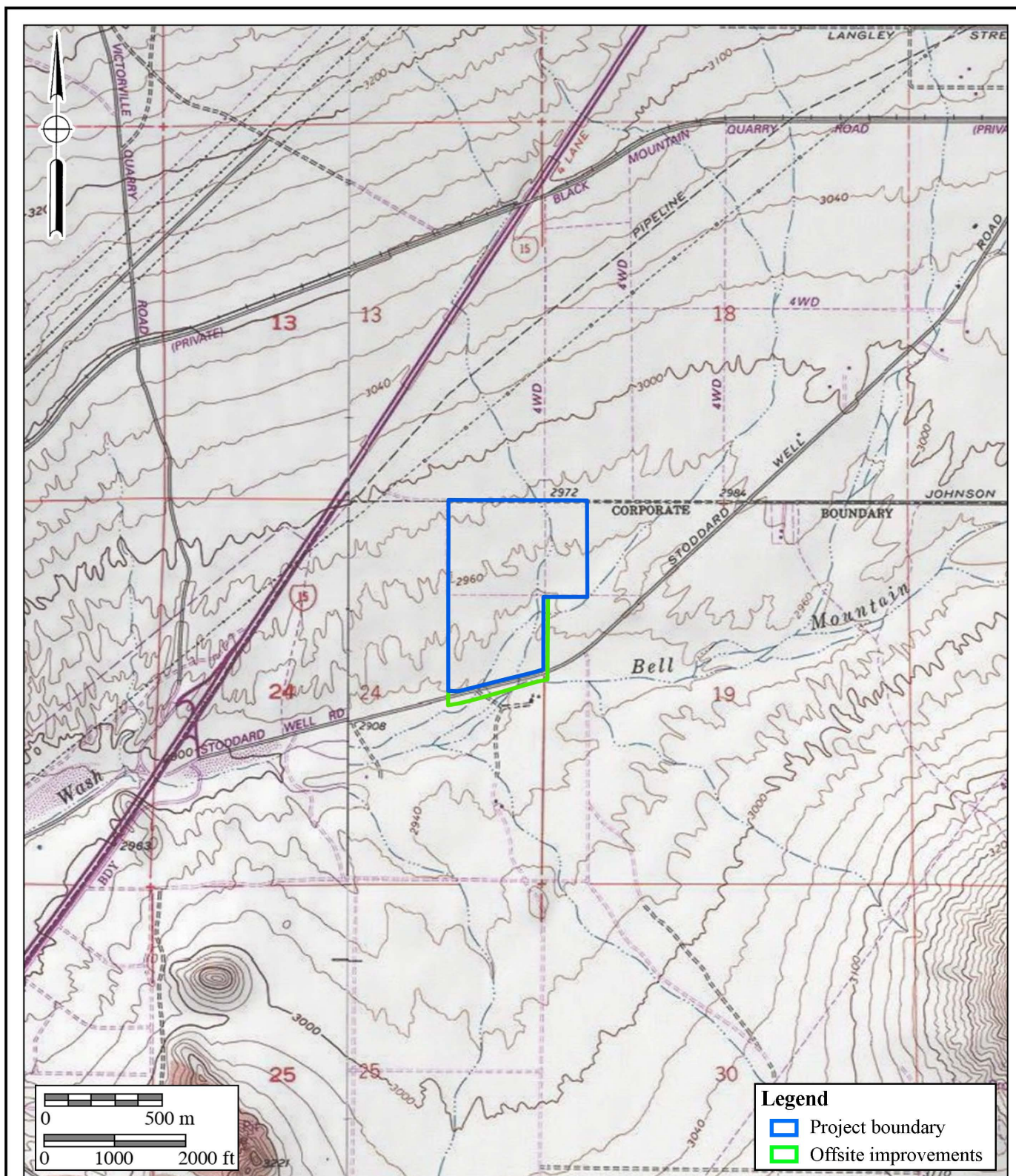
The project is located along the Bell Mountain Wash, at the distal edge of a broad alluvial fan. The project is situated between Bell Mountain to the southeast and Quartz Mountain to the northwest, with storm runoff originating in the mountains. Geologically, the project is mapped as early Pleistocene-aged very old alluvial deposits, characterized as moderately consolidated strong brown to yellowish-red sand and gravel deposits. The gravel consists of slightly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, volcanic rocks of the Sidewinder Volcanic series, and minor plutonic clasts. A layer of late Holocene alluvial wash deposits crosses the project in places and is composed of unconsolidated fine- to coarse-grained sand and fine gravel (Wirths 2025).

The subject property slopes gently from south to north, with elevations ranging from approximately 2,930 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the south and 3,000 feet AMSL in the north. Vegetation on the property is sparse, consisting of Creosote bush scrub community plants and non-native weeds. Nearest water resources include the Mojave River, approximately five miles to the west, the Bell Mountain wash along the southern boundary of the project, and seasonal drainages from Bell and Quartz Mountains. Historically, water was accessed in the area via underwater wells. Any natural springs that might have been in the region, and associated seasonal drainages, are natural sources of water known to have been exploited by both the prehistoric and historic populations in the area (see cultural context below).



**Figure 1.1–1**  
**General Location Map**  
The Apple Valley 84 Project  
Esri World Topographic Map

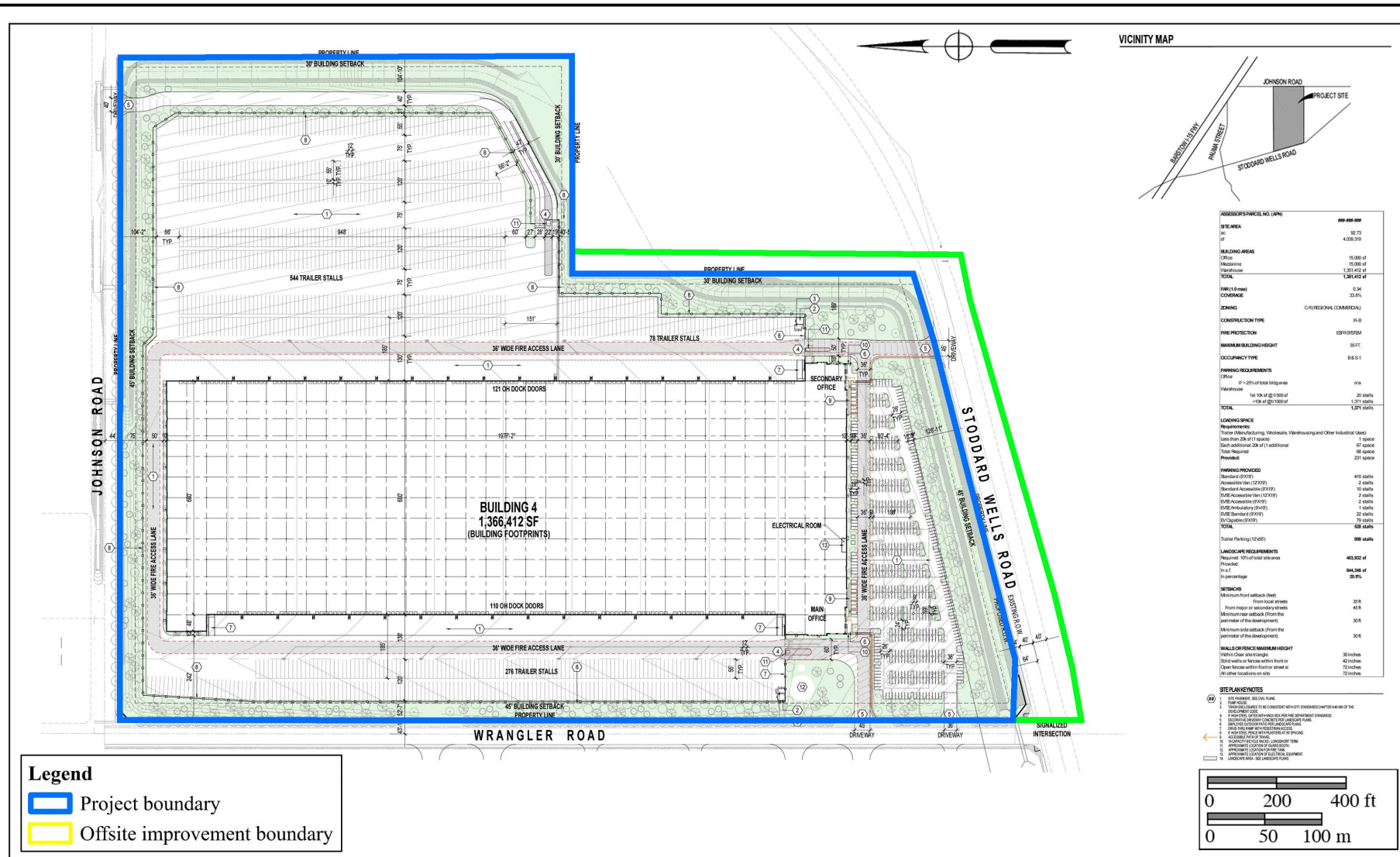




**Figure 1.1-2**  
**Project Location Map**  
 The Apple Valley 84 Project

USGS *Apple Valley North* and *Victorville* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)





**Figure 1.1–3**  
**Site Plan**  
The Apple Valley 84 Project

### **1.3 Cultural Setting**

#### *1.3.1 Prehistoric Period*

The subject property straddles the traditional territory of multiple Native American groups including the Serrano. Although there may be considered a range of cultural variations among these groups, they all have language derived from a base Uto-Aztecan language stock. In the same instance, while they may have held differing worldviews and maintained variations in their social structures, how they exploited the natural resources of their territories remained similar.

The Mojave Desert is believed to have had limited prehistoric subsistence resources but has historically supported a long and occasionally dense population. Evidence of villages and camps, burials, quarries, rock features, and bedrock mortars has been documented at archaeological sites across the desert, some of which contain evidence of a lengthy prehistoric time span. Although early archaeological remains are not frequently found, when they are, they are generally located along the margins of former pluvial lakes or in areas of dune deflation. In contrast, artifacts on the desert floor may be sparse, widely scattered, and mixed with the desert pavements. For the region, archaeologists have reached a broad consensus regarding the general cultural chronology. The identified sequence includes the Paleo Indian Period, the Pinto Period, the Gypsum Period, the Saratoga Springs Period, and the Ethnohistoric Period

#### *Paleo Indian Period (12,000 to circa 10,000 YBP)*

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

#### *Lake Mojave Period (Late Pleistocene: 10,000 to 7,000 YBP)*

The earliest documented evidence of human occupation in the Mojave Desert and surrounding areas comes from the Paleo Indian Period, a cultural expression referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT). The WPLT occurred in the western Great Basin and covered an area that stretched from the now arid lands of southern California to Oregon. A cultural adaptation to pluvial conditions (*e.g.*, lakes, marshes, and grasslands) flourished for thousands of

years after circa 9000 B.C. but disappeared in response to the warming and drying trends of the Altithermal climatic period (Moratto 1984). One of the most well-known expressions of the WPLT is the Lake Mojave Complex, which is thought to have covered a vast area including parts of the southwestern Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, and may have reached as far south as the San Diego area. Artifacts indicative of the Lake Mojave Complex include foliated points and knives, Lake Mojave points, Silver Lake points, and flaked-stone crescents. Similar artifacts have been subsequently recorded along the shoreline of many other pluvial lakes in the Mojave Desert. Archaeological studies by Mark Sutton (1988) suggested that, at the time of the Lake Mojave Complex, much of Antelope and Fremont valleys may have been covered by Pleistocene Lake Thompson. Davis (1978) argues the wetlands generated as a result of such Pleistocene lakes and would have been a great attraction to the region's early occupants. This would result in an adaptive strategy that was more generalized, focusing on hunting and the overall exploitation of wetland resources. In general, it is clear that cultures across California adapted to wetland environments generated by pluvial lake ecological systems (Moratto 1984).

#### Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 YBP)

The Pinto Period dates to the end of the Pleistocene, when the severe and dramatic environmental change from pluvial to arid conditions began (Moratto 1984). Pinto Period sites are found mostly near ephemeral lakes and now dry streams and springs, suggesting that as the region began to dry, new subsistence adaptations were necessary. Projectile points associated with the Pinto Period are characterized as larger atlatl dart points, as opposed to arrowhead points, which were introduced later. This period has been described as a highly mobile desert economy, with an emphasis on hunting, supplemented by the use of processed seeds (Moratto 1984). However, the collections believed to represent the Pinto Period are largely lacking in well-developed milling technologies according to Moratto (1984). Pinto Period artifacts have been interpreted as indications of temporary or seasonal occupations by small groups of people. Sites of this period are generally small in scale and are typically absent of a developed midden. More recent studies (Sutton et al. 2007) suggest that the Pinto Period may have actually started in the early Holocene, overlapping the Lake Mojave Period. A series of radiocarbon dates from Little Lake, Pinto Basin, Twentynine Palms, and Fort Irwin suggests Pinto sites with antiquity of upwards of 9,000 years (Sutton et al. 2007), indicating these sites may be of greater antiquity than previously suggested.

#### Gypsum Period (4,000 to 1,500 YBP)

The presence of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, or Elko corner-notched points are believed to be indicative of the Gypsum Period (radiocarbon dated from 4,000 to 1,500 YBP). The Gypsum Period reflects a more intensive desert occupation as temperatures began to regulate during the First Neoglacial episode at the beginning of the late Holocene (Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007). During this time, indications of trade with coastal populations are evidenced by the presence of shell beads in the archaeological record. An increase in milling

stones and manos has been found in association with this period, which indicates an increased use of hard seeds (Moratto 1984; Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007). In comparison to sites from the preceding periods, Gypsum Period sites are generally smaller, higher in frequency, and distributed across a range of environments. Further, Gypsum Period sites also display evidence of exploitation of *artiodactyls*, rabbits, and rodents, as well as a wide range of seeds. Adaptations resulting from better adapted technologies combined with what was likely more complex social organization likely facilitated the ease of adaptation to the warming and drying conditions that initiated circa 2,000 years ago. The continued use of the region during the Gypsum Period indicates an overall more successful adaptation to the warm and dry conditions during this period (Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007).

Several scholars associate this period with the division of the Uto-Aztecan language, approximately 3,000 to 2,500 years ago (Moratto 1984; Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007). The major language groups that emerged from this division are Numic, spoken by the Kawaiisu and Piute; Takic, spoken by the Kitanemuk, Serrano, Gabrielino, and other southern California Shoshonean speakers; Hopic, spoken in the southwest; and Tubatulabalic, spoken by the Tubatulabal in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. A shift in settlement patterns toward a more sedentary lifestyle occurred during this period, characterized by the emergence of large permanent or semi-permanent village sites and associated cemeteries.

#### *Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 YBP)*

The Saratoga Springs Period is characterized by a transition from larger dart points to smaller arrow points. The presence of arrow points suggest that the bow and arrow were introduced to the Mojave Desert during the Saratoga Springs Period. This, combined with evidence from rock art motifs, leads scholars to argue for a shift from atlatls to use of the bow and arrow either during the end of the Gypsum Period or the beginning of the Saratoga Springs Period. This technological advancement likely improved overall hunting efficiency and possibly the carrying capacity for the local population (Warren 1984). This, in turn, may have resulted in a significant increase in population as suggested by archaeological data. During this period, the development of large village sites with cemeteries and well-developed middens indicates long-term occupations in comparison to previous periods.

This period also saw an increase in trade with Arizona and other areas of the southwest. Evidence in the archaeological record shows that Brown and Buff wares (pottery styles), characteristic of Arizona, made their way to the California desert by 900 A.D. It is also believed that the Anasazi mined turquoise in the eastern California desert about this time. While the presence of Hakataya influence may have extended as far north and west as the eastern Antelope Valley (Warren 1984), influence in the western Mojave appears to have been minimal. During the second half of the Saratoga Springs Period, the rise in temperatures and return to xeric conditions circa A.D. 700 likely led to population decline, and eventually the terminus of the Saratoga Springs complex circa A.D. 1100 (Sutton et al. 2007).

*Ethnohistoric Period (800 YPB to the Time of European Contact)*

During the Ethnohistoric Period, the Serrano, especially the Desert Serrano (Vanyume), occupied the project. The territory of the Vanyume was covered by small and relatively sparse populations primarily focused along the Mojave River southeast of the Kawaiisu. It is believed that the southwestern extent of their territory went as far as Cajon Pass and portions of Hesperia. Bean and Smith (1978) noted that it was uncertain if the Vanyume had a separate Takic-based language from the Serrano dialect. However, King and Blackburn (1978) suggest that the Vanyume and other Kitanemuk speakers once occupied most of Antelope Valley. The Vanyume maintained friendly social relations with the Mohave and Chemehuevi to the east and northeast (Kroeber 1976). As with the majority of California native populations, Vanyume populations were decimated around the 1820s by placement in Spanish missions and *asistencias*. It is believed that, by 1900, the Vanyume had become extinct (Bean and Smith 1978). However, given the settlement patterns reported for the Vanyume, it is more probable that the population was dispersed rather than completely wiped out.

The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Vegetal staples varied with locality; acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow were used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). Manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered regalia, mats, bags, storage pouches, and nets (Heizer 1978). Food acquisition and processing required the manufacturing of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

*1.3.2 Historic Period*

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastián Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo has faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at “San Miguel”; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), which began colonizing the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Native Californians may have first coalesced with Europeans around 1769 when the first Spanish mission was established in San Diego. In 1771, Father Francisco Garcés first searched the Californian desert for potential mission sites. Interactions between local tribes and Franciscan priests occurred by 1774 when Juan Bautista de Anza made an exploration of Alta California.

Serrano contact with the Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, but it was not until approximately 1819 that the Spanish directly influenced the culture. The Spanish established *asistencias* in San Bernardino, Pala, and Santa Ysabel. Between the founding of the *asistencia* and secularization in 1834, most of the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains were removed to the nearby missions (Beattie and Beattie 1951:366), and the Cahuilla maintained a high level of autonomy from Spain (Bean 1978).

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. To protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1951; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked upon a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or *capilla*, at a Serrano village called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1951; Beattie 1953; Strong 1929). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. Guachama was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1951). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey who, in turn, established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as “ranchos,” covered expansive portions of California and, by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off their land or put to work on the now privately owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. Considering the brutality of the ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)



Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans as compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The ranchers, both Mexican and American, did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States (Rolle 1969). In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States and, in 1850, California became a state and was divided into 21 counties. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As the non-native population increased through immigration, the indigenous population rapidly declined from the high morbidity of European diseases, low birth rates, and conflict and violence. These dwindling native populations were eventually displaced into reservations.

A much larger population was now settling in California, primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry that was established during the earlier Rancho Period.

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between San Bernardino and its neighbor 10 miles to the south, Riverside, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, and politics, as well as fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of only the city of San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry, but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy.

#### *A Brief History of Apple Valley*

The beginnings of Apple Valley are tied to the 1861 San Bernardino Mountain goldrush, which resulted in the development of a wagon road connecting Holcomb Valley to the Cajon Pass Toll Road. By 1870, the area had been settled with permanent homesteads. When southern California experienced the land boom of the 1880s, the area was further developed with settlers making their way through the area via the newly completed Santa Fe Railroad. In the 1890s, the Appleton Land and Water Company (ALWC) was established. The ALWC planted acres of apple

orchards and constructed a valley-wide irrigation system east of the Mojave River, which further boosted the settlement to the region. The town grew slowly into the twentieth century, with a total of 14 major ranches along the Mojave River by the mid-1910s. Although prosperous through the 1920s, Apple Valley experienced economic hardship as a result of the Great Depression in the 1930s, which resulted in the failure of many of the orchards (Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc. 2009). However, the ranch orchard owners shifted to take advantage of new revenue streams:

Many of the ranch owners began to take advantage of their isolated desert setting and marketed it to city-dwellers seeking health, relaxation, and recreation, converting their properties into dude ranches, retreats, and sanitariums, and the area attracted Hollywood film companies. (Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc. 2009)

The ranch and orchard period of Apple Valley lasted into the 1940s. In 1945, the Apple Valley Building and Development Company (AVBDC) was established by Newton Bass, Bud Westlund, and the Apple Valley Ranchos enterprise. The AVBDC transformed “the sparsely settled desert lands into the area into a western-themed town of 11,000 residents” (Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc. 2009) through the development of commercial and residential projects. In 1988, the Town of Apple Valley was incorporated (Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc. 2009).

#### *A Brief History of the Bell Mountain Community*

The subject property is located in northern Apple Valley, an area known as the Bell Mountain or Sidewinder Community. The Bell Mountain Community was a tight-knit African American community settled in the early 1900s:

The rural settlement got its start in 1904 when a group of black Angelenos began homesteading government land around Victorville. Most of the Bell Mountain homesteaders were southerners who had migrated west in stages during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, eventually arriving in California and at Bell Mountain.

...the personal migration histories were driven by the failure of Reconstruction to enable freedpeople to live free lives. (Thornton 2018)

Settlers at Bell Mountain were seeking a financial and physical freedom that the American Dream had excluded them from. As many as one-quarter of the residents of Bell Mountain had been born into slavery or enslaved in their youth, and the remainder were born into “freedom” in Southern states (Thornton 2018). Between 1904 and 1910, 57 African Americans living in other

areas in California, primarily the Los Angeles area, staked their claim on land at Bell Mountain. By 1920, nearly 200 African American homesteaders filed more than 300 land claims. Of those claims, 95 gained their land patent (Thornton 2018):

Collectively, they became the owners of over 22,000 acres of desert property – an area of land that could encompass almost all of central Los Angeles. While census records indicate that African Americans comprised just six percent of Victor Precinct in 1920, they had claimed seventy-nine percent of the patented homesteads at the heart of Bell Mountain.

By the 1940s, however, the once independent community had become in essence a rural “suburb” of Victorville. Most Bell Mountain residents worked, shopped, and went to school in town. For all intents and purposes, Bell Mountain had become Victorville’s “black” neighborhood. During the 1930s and 1940s, the community consisted of about forty families, including the Murrys. Some folks lived on their original land claims, while others had purchased land and moved to the area after the initial homesteading boom of the 1910s. (Thornton 2018)

Although the goal of Bell Mountain was to create a prosperous community, the lack of infrastructure improvements and basic services made this difficult. “In truth, living conditions had not improved much over the decades since the original homesteaders had proved up their claims in the 1910s and 1920s. ‘We lived 1800s style,’ part time resident Bill Beverly recalled” (Thornton 2018):

During the postwar era, however, Bell Mountain’s population was shrinking. As the barriers of residential segregation began to break down in the 1960s, African Americans in Victor Valley were no longer restricted to living in Bell Mountain or north of the railroad tracks in the E Street neighborhood. Young people began to move away for school and work, and most never came back. There were simply more opportunities to be had outside of the rural district. By the end of the decade, very few people were still living in Bell Mountain. (Thornton 2018)

#### **1.4 Applicable Regulations**

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Apple Valley in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The Town of Apple Valley does not utilize an additional set of criteria for determining resource significance. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

#### *1.4.1 California Environmental Quality Act*

According to CEQA (§ 15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR [California Code of Regulations]. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
  - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
  - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - c) 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; or
  - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§ 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR; or
  - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
  - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a) but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2(c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address

impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Sections 15064.5(d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) states:

(d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- 2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

## **2.0    RESEARCH DESIGN**

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is located in the town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Apple Valley 84 Project included the survey of an approximately 92.73-acre study area. Given the area involved and the presence of nearby archaeological sites, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of factors, as well as the ability of a resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although initial site evaluation investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The basic research effort employed is focused upon gathering sufficient data to determine the boundaries of each resource, the depth, stratigraphy, and contents of any subsurface deposits, and the overall integrity of the site. Testing and recordation of the contents of the site would provide the basis to complete an analysis of spatial relationships of artifacts, features, and natural resources. Ultimately, this information forms the foundation to determine the cultural affiliation of the site, the period of occupation, site function, and potential to address more focused research questions. The following research questions take into account the small size and location of the project discussed above.

### *Research Questions:*

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of any located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for mountainous environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the resource(s), and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural resource identified.



### **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

The Phase I archaeological study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, archival research, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire approximately 92.73-acre study area, and the preparation of this technical report. This study was conducted in conformance with Section 21083.2 of the California PRC and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

#### **3.1 Archaeological Records Search**

BFSA conducted an archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. Land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office (GLO) website, were also reviewed for pertinent project information. Lot book records held at the San Bernadino County Archives were also consulted. In addition, the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

#### **3.2 Survey Methods**

In accordance with CEQA review criteria and the policies of the Town of Apple Valley, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at 10-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project. The archaeological survey of the project was conducted from September 24 to 25, 2025. The entire project was covered by the survey process, and photographs were taken to document the subject area's conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2).

#### **3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation**

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate DPR site forms, which will be filed with the SCCIC.

#### **3.4 Native American Consultation**

BFSA requested a NAHC SLF search to identify the presence of any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within one mile of the project. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American consultation. The SLF results are discussed in Section 4.1. All correspondence can be found in Appendix D.

## **4.0    RESULTS**

### **4.1 Results of the Archaeological Records Search**

The results of the SCCIC records search (Appendix C) did not identify any recorded resources within the subject property. However, one recorded resource (P-36-009360) intersects with the project's offsite improvement areas. Site P-36-009360 is a segment of Stoddard Wells Road, which covers a circa-1860s dirt trail that eventually evolved into an automobile road connecting Victorville and Barstow (Higgins and Lucas 2013). No cultural materials have been identified in association with the resource. In addition to Site P-36-009360, five cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the project, including the 132kV Hoover Dam Transmission Line (P-36-010315), the Joseph Thompson Homestead Site (P-36-012653), a segment of State Route 91/Highway 66 (P-36-012658), and an access road to the Southern California Edison Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Transmission Line (P-36-034231). The SCCIC records search also identified 30 cultural resources studies within one mile of the project. Of these studies, three intersect with the offsite improvement area, and none intersect with the subject property. The three studies that intersect with the offsite improvement area are linear surveys conducted along Stoddard Wells Road (Peak and Associates 1988; Love et al. 2002; McKenna 2004).

In addition to the institutional records search, BFSa reviewed the following sources to help facilitate a better understanding of the historic use of the property: the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Index; the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE); the OHP, Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), the San Bernardino County Parcel Information Management System (PIMS), the San Bernardino County Assessor Recorder Historical Archives, the BLM GLO records, historic USGS topographic maps, and historic aerial photographs. The NRHP index, the OHP ADOE, and the OHP BERD did not reveal the presence of any historic resources. The San Bernardino County PIMS database, which houses property ownership records after 1985, was unavailable at the time of the current project. In addition, ownership records prior to 1963 and held at the San Bernardino County Historical Archives were also unavailable. As a result, only those property ownership records from 1963 to 1985 could be located by the San Bernardino County Historical Archives at this time.

According to BLM GLO records, portions of the project and the surrounding area were patented to three individuals via the Homestead Act of 1862: James R. Skinner in 1915 (Land Patent No. 486174), Louis A. Gelenius in 1916 (Land Patent No. 532658), and Joseph Thompson in 1917 (Land Patent No. 592222). The Homestead Act required homesteaders to improve their claimed land for three to five years prior to receiving a land patent. As a result, Skinner, Gelenius, and Thompson could have initiated their claims as early as 1910, 1911, and 1912, respectively. Figure 4.1–1 depicts the portions of the project that were patented to Skinner, Gelenius, and Thompson.

As previously stated, ownership records from 1917 to 1963 for the project were not available. By 1963, the Gelenius parcel was owned by Carl A. Gelenhouse. The Thompson parcel had been subdivided into three separate parcels: one each owned by Arthur Livers, William Irby,

and Buren B. Day. Ownership records for the Skinner property indicate that by 1967, it was owned by Robert A. Barilari et al.; however, records prior to 1967 could not be located for the Skinner property. The project parcels were subdivided again in 1967, 1970, and 1977. From 1963 to 1985, the parcels were owned by several different individuals, none of whom appeared to improve the land they owned during that time, as discussed below. The available lot book records are provided in Appendix F.

The project is first depicted on the 1932 *Barstow* 1:125,000-foot scale topographic quadrangle map (Figure 4.1–2). The map shows that the project is vacant of any structures, indicating that residential development or occupation likely did not occur on these portions of the Skinner, Gelenius, and Thompson parcels after they staked their claim in the early 1910s. The map also shows a well located in the northeastern corner of the project within the Skinner property, a waterway crossing through the Thompson property from east to west, and a dirt road running through the Thompson and Gelenius properties from Daggett Road in the south to the northern boundary, with Daggett Road shown to cross along and through the southern boundary of the project (see Figure 4.1–2).

By the 1950s, Dagget Road had been renamed Stoddard Road, as indicated on the 1957 *Apple Valley* 1:62,500-foot scale topographic quadrangle map (see Figure 4.1–2). The 1957 map also indicates that the water way (named the Bell Mountain Wash) had been rerouted to the south of Stoddard Road, and that a new structure had been constructed in the southern portion of the Thompson Property.

The first available aerial photograph of the project and surrounding area indicates that this building was constructed by 1952, along with an animal pen or corral and a shed or barn structure (Figure 4.1–3). By 1959, as indicated by the next available aerial photograph, the animal shed and barn structure had been removed (see Figure 4.1–3). The aerial photographs also depict a variety of water drainages and dirt roads crossing through the project.

The project is next depicted on the 1970 *Apple Valley North* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle map (Figure 4.1–4). The map indicates that, between 1959 and 1970, dirt roads had been developed along the boundaries of the Gelenius property, along the northern and southern boundaries of the Skinner property, and along the eastern boundary of the Thompson property. In addition, the map indicates that the circa 1932 to 1952 structure was either vacant or demolished by this time. This is shown by the outline of the structure location on the 1970 map and supported by the 1980 aerial photograph (see Figure 4.1–4). No changes are visible to the project on subsequent aerials and topographic maps, with the exception of improvements to Stoddard Wells Road in the 1980s.

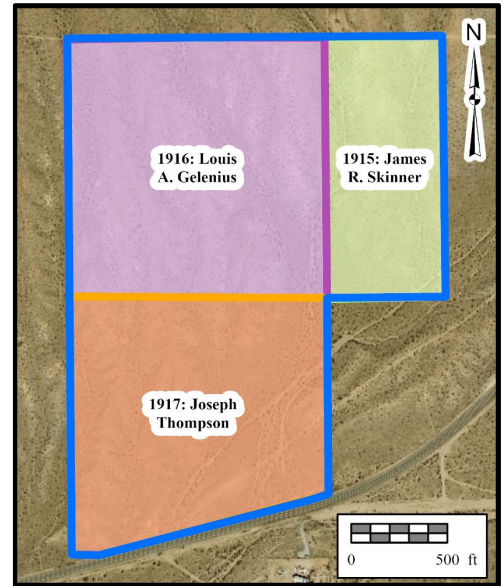
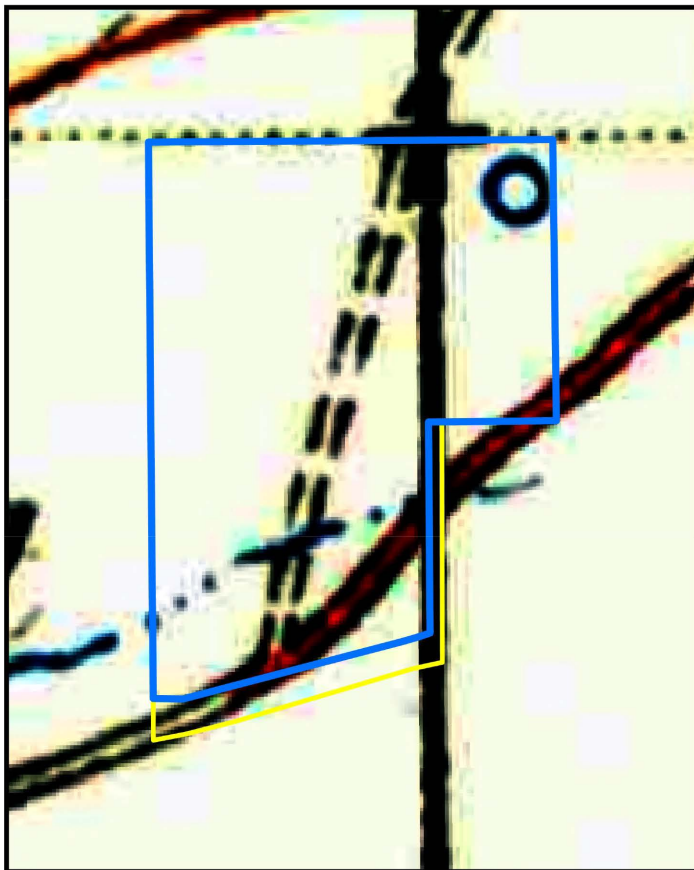
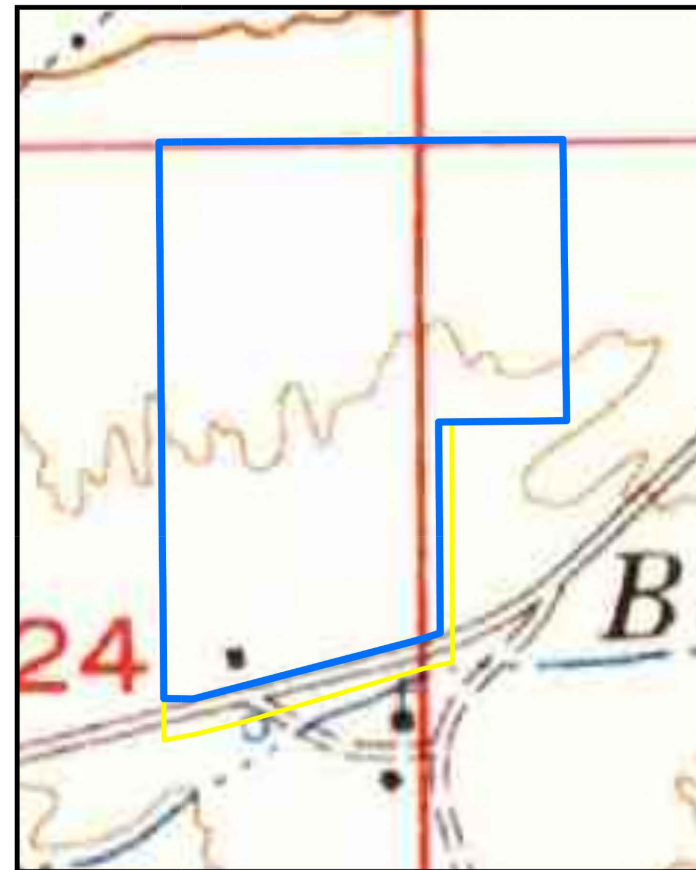


Figure 4.1–1: BLM GLO records map.





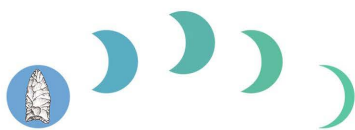
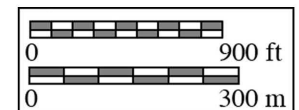
1932 *Barstow* Quadrangle Map (1:125,000-foot scale)



1957 *Apple Valley* Quadrangle Map (1:62,500-foot scale)

**Legend**

-  Project boundary
-  Offsite improvement boundary



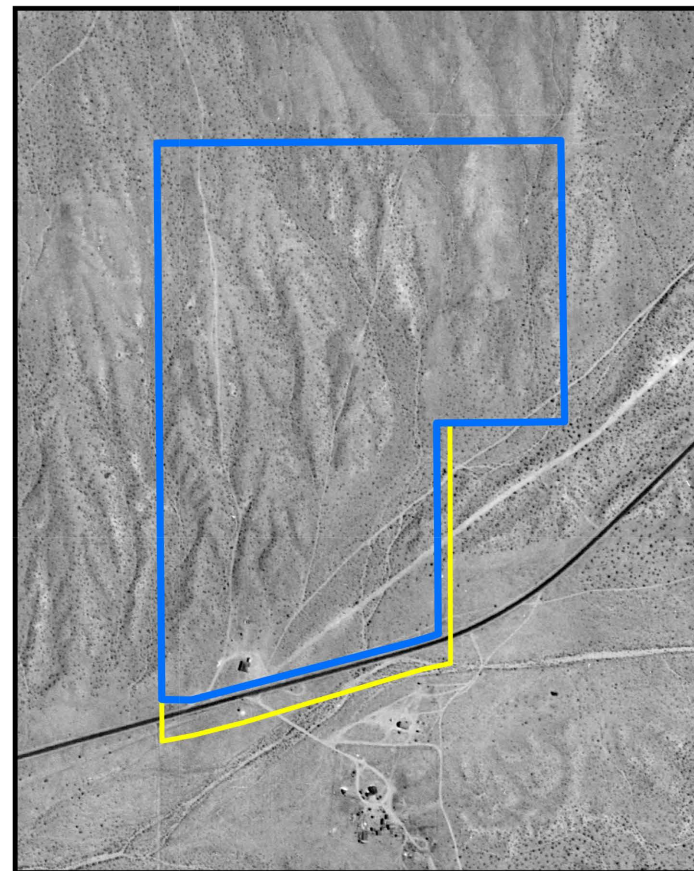
**BFS Environmental Services**  
A Perennial Company

**Figure 4.1-2**  
**1932 and 1957 Historic Topographic Maps With Project Location**  
The Apple Valley 84 Project







1952 Aerial Photograph



1959 Aerial Photograph

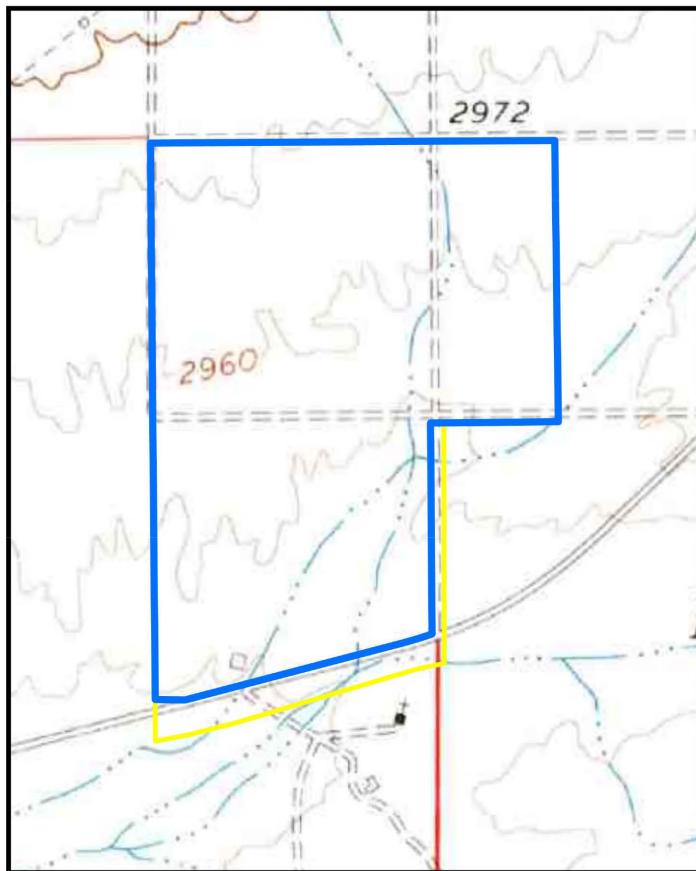
**Legend**

-  Project boundary
-  Offsite improvement boundary



**BFS Environmental Services**  
A Perennial Company

**Figure 4.1-3**  
**1952 and 1959 Aerial Photographs With Project Location**  
The Apple Valley 84 Project



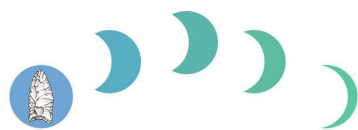
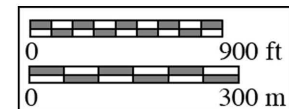
1970 Apple Valley Quadrangle Map (7.5-minute scale)

**Legend**

- Project boundary
- Offsite improvement boundary



1980 Aerial Photograph



**BFS Environmental Services**  
A Perennial Company

**Figure 4.1-4**  
**1970 USGS Topographic Map and 1980 Aerial Photograph With Project Location**  
The Apple Valley 84 Project

The review of available maps and aerial photographs has revealed that the project has remained largely undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. Any structures or associated infrastructure such as wells were abandoned by 1970. In addition, the project does not appear to have been developed agriculturally. Further, the SCCIC records search returned results, which indicate that only historic cultural resources have been recorded in the vicinity of the project. Given this history, the likelihood of encountering historic cultural resources within the project is moderate to high. If historic cultural resources are identified within the project, they will likely be associated with the circa 1930s to 1960s development of the project. However, ownership records for the project area during that time period were not available. It is also possible that historic resources associated with roadside trash disposal could be identified within the project, given the number of dirt roads, which have been utilized throughout the property since at least the 1950s and likely as early as the 1910s, given the property ownership history of the project.

The presence of natural water ways in the project area, combined with the minimal development of the property as indicated by the historic maps and aerials and the records search results, indicates that the likelihood to encounter prehistoric cultural resources is moderate to low. Further, BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC to identify the presence of any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance in the project vicinity. The SLF search was returned with negative results. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.



## **4.2 Results of the Field Survey**

Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA directed the archaeological survey of the project, with assistance from BFSA archaeologists James Shrieve and Mary Chitjian on September 24 and 25, 2025. The archaeological study included an intensive reconnaissance survey consisting of a series of parallel transects spaced 10 meters apart. The entire property was accessible, with excellent ground surface visibility. The survey found the project to consist of native desert sage scrub vegetation (Plate 4.2–1). Noted impacts to the property consisted of erosion associated with multiple seasonal drainages throughout the property, dirt access roads, and development associated with a former residence on the project. The survey did not identify any prehistoric resources within the subject property. However, eight previously unrecorded historic resources (Sites Temp-1 to Temp-8) and one previously recorded site (P-36-009360) were identified. The locations of the sites are provided on Figure 4.2–1. Descriptions of the sites based upon the initial survey information are provided in Sections 4.2.1 to 4.2.9.



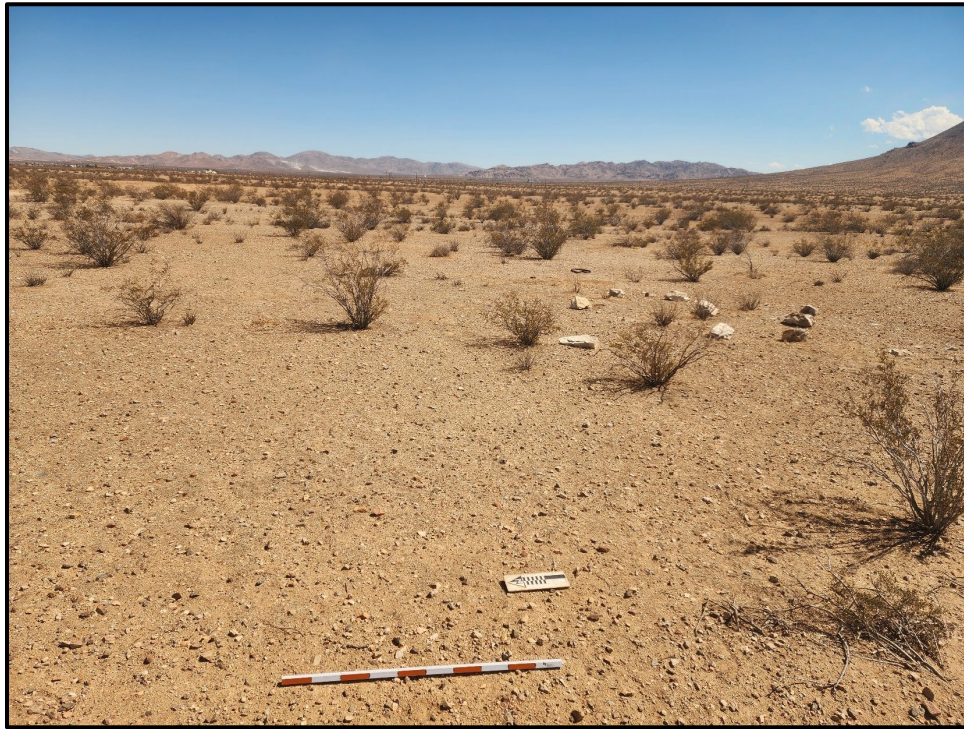
**Plate 4.2–1: Overview from the northeastern corner of the project, facing south.**



**Figure 4.2–1**  
**Cultural Resource Location Map**  
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#### 4.2.1 Site Temp-1

Site Temp-1 was identified during the current survey as an historic refuse scatter located in the northeastern corner of the project, approximately 95 feet south of Johnson Road and 30 feet east of Grasshopper Road, a north-to-south-trending dirt road that connects to Johnson Road to the north (see Figure 4.2–1). The site measures approximately 90 feet east to west by 25 feet north to south (Figure 4.2–2). A seasonal drainage sits approximately 25 feet east of the site boundary. Although not identified during the current survey, a well feature is mapped within the vicinity of Site Temp-1 on the 1932 USGS *Barstow, California* 1:125,000-foot scale topographic map (Figure 4.2–3). No structures are depicted in the vicinity of Site Temp-1 on the 1952 aerial photograph (Figure 4.2–4). Disturbances at the site include natural erosion, impacts from travel along the dirt road, and the import of small non-native boulders to the site. The intended function of these boulders could not be determined. Vegetation at the site is minimal, which allowed for excellent surface visibility (Plate 4.2–2).



**Plate 4.2–2: Overview of Site Temp-1, facing east.**

The observed artifact assemblage for Site Temp-1 is primarily comprised of consumer and household items associated with residential occupation. Specific artifacts observed include one Rumford baking powder can fragment, one amethyst-tint bottle fragment with a tooled and applied finish, various metal food cans exhibiting solder-dot features, and 100-plus fragments of scattered, broken, nondiagnostic glass. In addition, two metal barrel straps were observed. Plates 4.2–3 to 4.2–5 depict examples of the identified artifacts.

**Figure 4.2-2**  
**Archaeological Site Location Map**  
**Site Temp-1**

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**Figure 4.2–3**  
**1932 USGS Topographic Map with Site Locations**  
*(Deleted for public review; bound separately)*

**Figure 4.2–4**  
**1952 Aerial Photograph with Site Locations**  
*(Deleted for public review; bound separately)*





**Plate 4.2–3: Rumford baking soda can observed at Site Temp-1.**



**Plate 4.2–4: Amethyst-tint bottle finish exhibiting a tooled finish and applied lip observed at Site Temp-1.**





**Plate 4.2–5: Solder-dot can observed at Site Temp-1.**

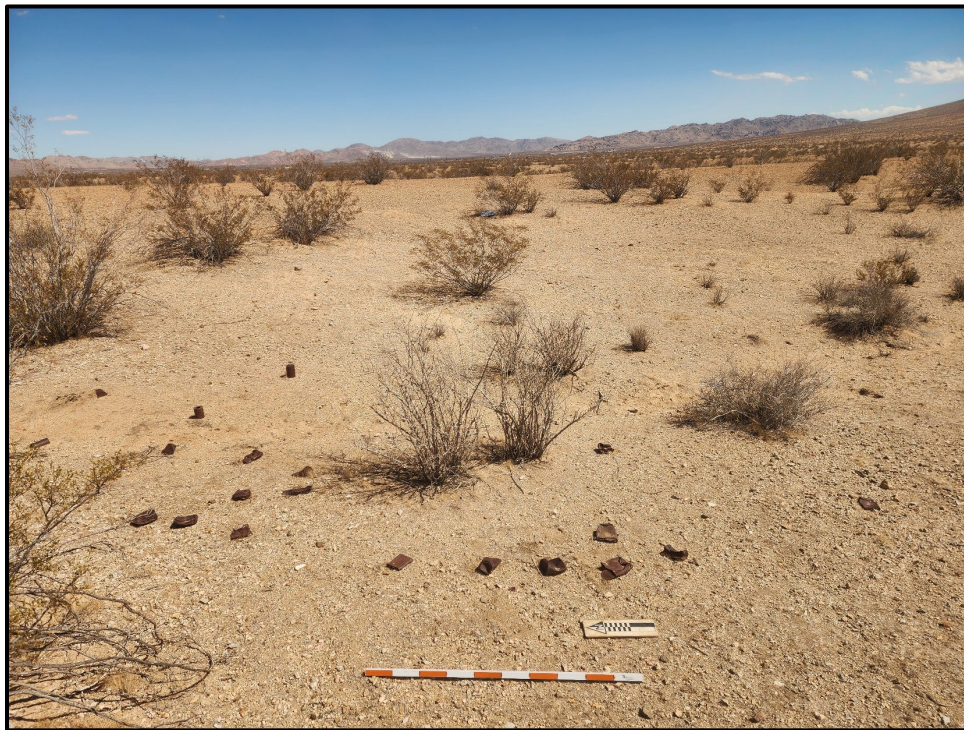
Preliminary review of the historic refuse suggests that the materials were deposited between the 1900s and the 1920s. The observations made during the survey suggest that Site Temp-1 likely developed as a result of roadside trash dumping, which is still occurring at a moderate frequency within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE). In addition, the site appears to have minimal subsurface components, if any.

#### Significance Assessment

Site Temp-1 was identified in the northeastern corner of the project, in the vicinity of the pre-1932 well depicted on the Skinner property. A review of the identified artifacts indicates they were likely deposited between the 1900s and the 1920s, when Robert Skinner owned the property. No residential structures or outbuildings have ever been located in the vicinity of the resource. Given the location of the site in close proximity to the dirt road and the surficial nature of the resource, it is more likely that the site resulted from roadside trash dumping than as a deposit associated with Skinner. Given this assessment, Site Temp-1 is not associated with a significant event or person and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or region. Further, given its surficial nature, Site Temp-1 has not yielded and does not retain the potential to yield important information in history. Therefore, Site Temp-1 does not qualify as a “historically significant” resource under CEQA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) criteria and is ineligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP.

#### 4.2.2 Site Temp-2

Site Temp-2 was identified during the current survey as an historic refuse scatter located in the northern portion of the project, approximately 360 feet south of Johnson Road and 180 feet west of Grasshopper Road, within a seasonal drainage (see Figure 4.2-1). The site measures approximately 15 feet east to west by 50 feet north to south and is situated adjacent to an unnamed dirt road (Figure 4.2-5). The roughly north-to-south-trending dirt road is depicted on the 1932 USGS *Barstow, California* 1:125,000-foot scale topographic map and the 1952 aerial photograph (see Figures 4.2-3 and 4.2-4). Disturbances at the site include natural erosion and impacts from travel along the dirt road. Vegetation at the site is minimal, which allowed for excellent ground surface visibility (Plate 4.2-6).



**Plate 4.2-6: Overview of Site Temp-2, facing east.**

The observed artifact assemblage for Site Temp-2 primarily includes consumer items. Specific artifacts observed include one hinged tobacco can, one hole-in-cap food can, three cans stamped with “D’Amerique Importe” that likely contained food items, 15-plus nondiagnostic sanitary metal cans and can fragments, four nondiagnostic ceramic fragments, and approximately five nondiagnostic glass fragments. Plate 4.2-7 to 4.2-9 depict examples of the identified artifacts. Given the location of the site next to a dirt road, Site Temp-2 likely developed as a result of roadside trash dumping, which is still occurring at a moderate frequency within the project APE. Preliminary review of the historic refuse suggests that the materials were deposited between the 1930s and the 1950s. The observations made during the survey suggest that Site Temp-2 appears to have minimal subsurface components, if any.



**Figure 4.2–5**  
**Archaeological Site Location Map**  
**Site Temp-2**

*(Deleted for public review; bound separately)*



**Plate 4.2–7: D'Amerique Importe can observed at Site Temp-2.**



**Plate 4.2–8: Tobacco can observed at Site Temp-2.**





**Plate 4.2–9: Food can observed at Site Temp-2.**

*Significance Assessment*

Site Temp-2 was identified within a seasonal drainage located adjacent to a dirt road depicted on the 1932 USGS topographic map and the 1952 aerial photograph. The review of the identified artifacts indicates they were likely deposited in the 1930s to 1950s, when the property was owned by an unknown individual. The review of historic maps and aerials indicates no structures or outbuildings were ever located in the vicinity of the resource. Given the location of the site in close proximity to the dirt road and the surficial nature of the resource, it is likely that the site resulted from roadside trash dumping. Given this assessment, Site Temp-2 is not associated with a significant event or person and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or region. Further, given its surficial nature, Site Temp-2 has not yielded and does not retain the potential to yield important information in history. Therefore, Site Temp-2 does not qualify as a “historically significant” resource under CEQA and NEPA criteria and is ineligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP.

#### 4.2.3 Site Temp-3

Site Temp-3 was identified during the current survey as an historic refuse scatter located in the central portion of the project, approximately 450 feet west of Grasshopper Road and 900 feet north of Stoddard Wells Road (see Figure 4.2–1). Seasonal drainages surround the site, approximately 100 feet to the west and 150 feet to the east. The site measures approximately 50 feet east to west by 135 feet north to south, situated adjacent to a roughly north-to-south-trending unnamed dirt road (Figure 4.2–6). The dirt road is also depicted on the 1932 USGS *Barstow, California* 1:125,000-foot scale topographic map and the 1952 aerial photograph (see Figures 4.2–3 and 4.2–4). Disturbances at the site include natural erosion and impacts from travel along the dirt road. Vegetation at the site is minimal, allowing for excellent ground surface visibility (Plate 4.2–10).



**Plate 4.2–10: Overview of Site Temp-3, facing southeast.**

The observed artifact assemblage for Site Temp-3 primarily includes consumer and household items. Specific artifacts observed include one liquor bottle base exhibiting stippling and an Owens suction scar, one hole-in-cap sanitary can, one notched-seam can, one cone-top can, an additional 10-plus nondiagnostic cans and can fragments, and 150-plus scattered and nondiagnostic glass fragments. Plates 4.2–11 to 4.2–13 depict examples of the identified artifacts. Site Temp-3 likely developed as a result of roadside trash dumping, which is still occurring at a moderate frequency within the project APE. Preliminary review of the historic refuse suggests that the materials were deposited between the 1940s and the 1970s. The observations made during the survey suggest that Site Temp-3 appears to have minimal subsurface components, if any.

**Figure 4.2–6**  
**Archaeological Site Location Map**  
**Site Temp-3**

*(Deleted for public review; bound separately)*





**Plate 4.2–11: Liquor bottle base observed at Site Temp-3.**



**Plate 4.2–12: Notched-seam can observed at Site Temp-3.**





**Plate 4.2–13: Cone-top can observed at Site Temp-3.**

#### Significance Assessment

Site Temp-3 was identified adjacent to a dirt road depicted on the 1932 USGS topographic map and the 1952 aerial photograph. The review of the identified artifacts indicates they were likely deposited in the 1930s to 1950s, when the property was owned by an unknown individual. The review of historic maps and aerials indicates no structures or outbuildings were ever located in the vicinity of the resource. Given the location of the site in close proximity to the dirt road and the surficial nature of the resource, it is likely that the site resulted from roadside trash dumping. Given this assessment, Site Temp-3 is not associated with a significant event or person and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or region. Further, given its surficial nature, Site Temp-3 has not yielded and does not retain the potential to yield important information in history. Therefore, Site Temp-3 does not qualify as a “historically significant” resource under CEQA and NEPA criteria and is ineligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP.

#### 4.2.4 Site Temp-4

Site Temp-4 was identified during the current survey as an historic refuse scatter located in the central portion of the project, approximately 835 feet north of Stoddard Wells Road and 750 feet west of Grasshopper Road (see Figure 4.2–1). Seasonal drainages surround the site, approximately 120 feet to the west and east. The site measures approximately 20 feet east to west by 20 feet north to south, situated approximately 180 feet west of a roughly north-to-south-trending unnamed dirt road (Figure 4.2–7). The dirt road is depicted on the 1932 USGS *Barstow, California* 1:125,000-foot scale topographic map adjacent to the site boundary (see Figure 4.2–3). Disturbances at the site include natural erosion and impacts from travel along the dirt road. Vegetation at the site is minimal, which allowed for excellent ground surface visibility (Plate 4.2–14).



**Plate 4.2–14: Overview of Site Temp-4, facing north.**

The observed artifact assemblage for Site Temp-4 primarily includes consumer items. Specific artifacts observed include two amber beverage bottle bases and one aqua beverage bottle base, in addition to 100-plus fragments of scattered nondiagnostic glass (Plates 4.2–15 to 4.2–17). The bottle bases exhibit markings consistent with mid-twentieth-century manufacture. Site Temp-4 likely developed as a result of roadside trash dumping, which is still occurring at a moderate frequency within the project APE. Preliminary review of the historic refuse suggests that the materials were deposited between the 1940s and the 1950s. The observations made during the survey suggest that Site Temp-4 appears to have minimal subsurface components, if any.



**Figure 4.2–7**  
**Archaeological Site Location Map**  
**Site Temp-4**

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**Plate 4.2–15: Amber bottle base observed at Site Temp-4, exhibiting a 1955 date code for the Latchford-Marble Glass Manufacturing Company.**



**Plate 4.2–16: Amber bottle base observed at Site Temp-4, exhibiting a 1948 date code for the Owens-Illinois Bottling Company, stippling, and an Owens suction scar.**





**Plate 4.2–17: Aqua bottle base observed at Site Temp-4, exhibiting markings consistent with circa 1940s to 1950 Coca Cola bottle manufacture.**

#### Significance Assessment

Site Temp-4 was identified adjacent to a dirt road depicted on the 1932 USGS topographic map. The review of the identified artifacts indicates they were likely deposited sometime in the 1940s to 1950s, when the property was owned by an unknown individual. The review of historic maps and aerials indicates no structures or outbuildings were ever located in the vicinity of the resource. Given the location of the site in close proximity to the dirt road and the surficial nature of the resource, it is likely that Site Temp-4 resulted from roadside trash dumping. Given this assessment, Site Temp-4 is not associated with a significant event or person and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or region. Further, given its surficial nature, Site Temp-4 has not yielded and does not retain the potential to yield important information in history. Therefore, Site Temp-4 does not qualify as a “historically significant” resource under CEQA and NEPA criteria and is ineligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP.

#### 4.2.5 Site Temp-5

Site Temp-5 was identified during the current survey as an historic refuse scatter located in the southwestern portion of the project, approximately 610 feet north of Stoddard Wells Road and 350 feet east of the western project boundary (see Figure 4.2-1). The site is situated directly adjacent to the east of a seasonal drainage (Figure 4.2-8). The seasonal drainage is depicted on the 1952 aerial photograph, adjacent to what appears to be a dirt road. The dirt road is visible on the current overview photograph of the site area, along with modern trash (Plate 4.2-18). Site Temp-5 measures approximately 15 feet east to west by 20 feet north to south. Disturbances at the site include natural erosion, impacts from travel along the dirt road, and modern trash disposal. Vegetation at the site is minimal, which allowed for excellent ground surface visibility (see Plate 4.2-18).



**Plate 4.2-18: Overview of Site Temp-5, facing east.**

The observed artifact assemblage for Site Temp-5 primarily includes household items, consumer items, personal items, and kitchen items. Specific artifacts identified include household glass bottle bases, in addition to 450-plus scattered nondiagnostic glass fragments, 20-plus food cans, one snuff can, one notched aerosol can, two porcelain teacup fragments, one stoneware bowl fragment, 30-plus nondiagnostic ceramic fragments, three rubber shoe fragments, and 10-plus nondiagnostic metal fragments (Plates 4.2-19 to 4.2-24). Preliminary review of the historic refuse suggests that the materials were deposited between the 1950s and the 1970s. The observations made during the survey suggest that Site Temp-5 appears to have minimal subsurface components, if any.

**Figure 4.2–8**  
**Archaeological Site Location Map**  
**Site Temp-5**

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**Plate 4.2–19: Porcelain teacup fragments observed at Site Temp-5.**



**Plate 4.2–20: Earthenware bowl base with an illegible backstamp observed at Site Temp-5.**





**Plate 4.2–21: Snuff can observed at Site Temp-5.**



**Plate 4.2–22: Notched-seam can observed at Site Temp-5.**





**Plate 4.2–23: Amber bottle base exhibiting a 1954 date code for the Latchford-Marble Glass Manufacturing Company, observed at Site Temp-5.**



**Plate 4.2–24: Colorless bottle base exhibiting a 1950 date code for the Owens-Illinois Bottle Company, observed at Site Temp-5.**



### Significance Assessment

Site Temp-5 was identified along a seasonal drainage adjacent to a dirt road visible at the time of the survey. The review of identified artifacts indicates they were likely deposited sometime in the 1950s to 1970s, when the property was owned by Arthur Livers or James W. Scruggs. The review of historic maps and aerials indicates no structures or outbuildings were ever located in the vicinity of the resource. Thus, other than property ownership, no direct association could be identified with the property owner. Given the location of the site in close proximity to the dirt road and the surficial nature of the resource, it is likely that Site Temp-5 resulted from roadside trash dumping. As such, Site Temp-5 is not associated with a significant event or person and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or region. Further, given its surficial nature, Site Temp-5 has not yielded and does not retain the potential to yield important information in history. Therefore, Site Temp-5 does not qualify as a “historically significant” resource under CEQA and NEPA criteria and is ineligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP.

#### *4.2.6 Site Temp-6*

Site Temp-6 was identified during the current survey as an historic refuse scatter located in the southern portion of the project, approximately 450 feet north of Stoddard Wells Road and 550 feet west of Grasshopper Road (see Figure 4.2–1). The site is situated directly between a dirt road and a seasonal drainage that is the former alignment of a dirt road, depicted on the 1952 aerial photograph (see Figure 4.2–4). Site Temp-6 measures approximately 15 feet east to west by 15 feet north to south (Figure 4.2–9). Disturbances at the site include natural erosion and impacts from travel along the dirt road. Vegetation at the site is minimal, which allowed for excellent ground surface visibility (Plate 4.2–25).



**Plate 4.2–25: Overview of Site Temp-6, facing north to northeast.**

**Figure 4.2–9**  
**Archaeological Site Location Map**  
**Site Temp-6**

*(Deleted for public review; bound separately)*

The observed artifact assemblage for Site Temp-6 includes approximately 20 nondiagnostic cans and can fragments (Plate 4.2–26). Preliminary review of the historic refuse suggests that the materials were deposited between the 1930s and the 1970s. Site Temp-6 likely developed as a result of roadside trash dumping, which is still occurring at a moderate frequency within the project APE. The observations made during the survey suggest that Site Temp-6 appears to have minimal subsurface components, if any.



**Plate 4.2–26: Solder-dot can  
observed at Site Temp-6.**

### Significance Assessment

Site Temp-6 was identified between two dirt roads depicted on the 1952 aerial photograph. The review of the identified artifacts indicates they were likely deposited sometime in the 1940s to 1950s, when the property was owned by Roy and Curtis E. Wagner. The review of historic maps and aerials indicate no structures or outbuildings were ever located in the vicinity of the resource. As a result, other than property ownership, no association of the artifacts with the property owners could be identified. Further, given the location of the site in close proximity to the dirt road and the surficial nature of the resource, it is likely that Site Temp-6 resulted from roadside trash dumping. Given this assessment, Site Temp-6 is not associated with a significant event or person and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or region. Further, given its surficial nature, Site Temp-6 has not yielded and does not retain the potential to yield important information in history. Therefore, Site Temp-6 does not qualify as a “historically significant” resource under CEQA and NEPA criteria and is ineligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP.

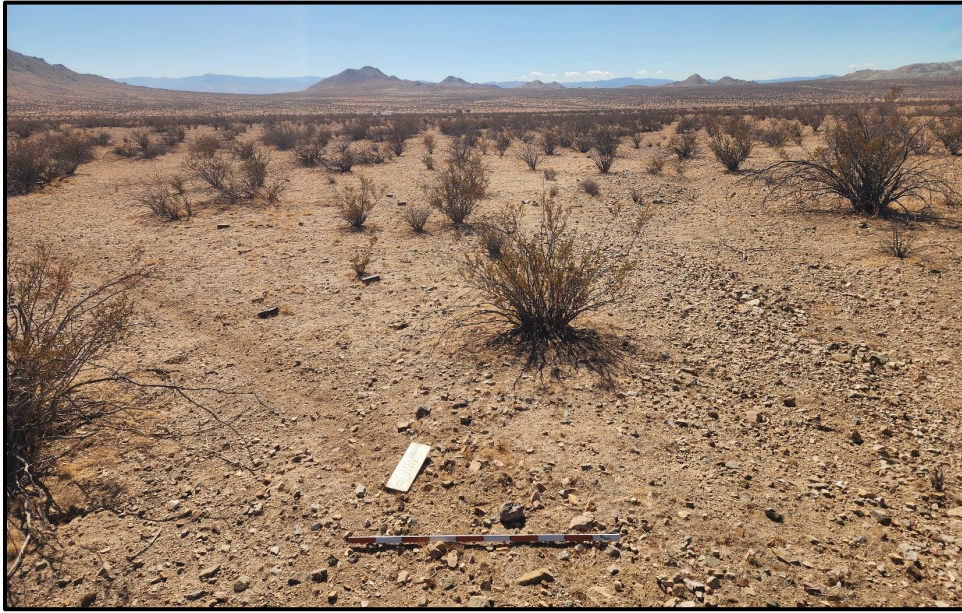
#### *4.2.7 Site Temp-7*

Site Temp-7 was identified during the current survey as an historic refuse scatter located in the northwestern corner of the project, approximately 130 feet south of Johnson Road and adjacent to the western boundary of the project (see Figure 4.2–1). The site is situated directly adjacent to a seasonal drainage (Figure 4.2–10). Site Temp-7 measures approximately 60 feet east to west by 100 feet north to south and is situated adjacent to a north-to-south-trending unnamed dirt road. The dirt road is depicted on the current USGS topographic map (see Figure 4.2–1) and the 1970 USGS *Apple Valley North, California* (7.5-minute) topographic map (see Figure 4.1–4). Disturbances at the site include natural erosion and impacts from travel along the dirt road. Vegetation at the site is minimal, which allowed for excellent ground surface visibility (Plate 4.2–27).

**Figure 4.2–10**  
**Archaeological Site Location Map**  
**Site Temp-7**

*(Deleted for public review; bound separately)*





**Plate 4.2–27: Overview of Site Temp-7, facing southwest.**

The observed artifact assemblage for Site Temp-7 includes approximately 20 cans and can fragments generally attributed to consumer items. Specific artifacts observed include one keyhole, notched-seam Dr. Pepper soda can, one notched-seam beverage can with church key openings, and one internal friction can (Plates 4.2–28 to 4.2–30). Preliminary review of the historic refuse suggests that the materials were deposited between the 1960s and the 1970s. Site Temp-7 likely developed as a result of roadside trash dumping, which is still occurring at a moderate frequency within the project APE. The observations made during the survey suggest that Site Temp-7 appears to have minimal subsurface components, if any.

#### Significance Assessment

Site Temp-7 was identified along a seasonal drainage adjacent to a dirt road visible at the time of the survey. The review of the identified artifacts indicates they were likely deposited sometime in the 1960s to 1970s, when the property was owned by Carl Gelenhouse or Louis and Saide Spierman. The review of historic maps and aerials indicate that no structures or outbuildings were ever located in the vicinity of the resource. Therefore, other than property ownership, no direct association of the artifact could be identified with the property owner. Given the location of the site in close proximity to the dirt road and the surficial nature of the resource, it is likely that Site Temp-7 resulted from roadside trash dumping. As a result, Site Temp-7 is not associated with a significant event or person and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or region. Further, given its surficial nature, Site Temp-7 has not yielded and does not retain the potential to yield important information in history. Therefore, Site Temp-7 does not qualify as a “historically significant” resource under CEQA and NEPA criteria and is ineligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP.





**Plate 4.2–28: Circa 1970s Dr. Pepper can observed at Site Temp-7.**



**Plate 4.2–29: Internal friction can observed at Site Temp-7.**



#### 4.2.8 Site Temp-8

Site Temp-8 was identified during the current study as an historic occupation site consisting of one concrete foundation with an attached cellar, one well feature, and nine historic refuse scatters. The site is located in the central-southern portion of the project, along Stoddard Wells Road (see Figure 4.2–1). Diagnostic artifacts observed represent a date range of approximately 1929 to 1989, with the majority of diagnostic artifacts being manufactured in the 1950s. Site Temp-8 measures approximately 450 feet north to south by approximately 300 feet east to west. Unnamed drainages bound the site to the east and west and cross through the site area. An overview photograph of the site at the time of the survey is provided in Plate 4.2–9.



**Plate 4.2–30: Overview of Site Temp-8, facing south.**

The 1932 topographic map indicates that no residence was located in the vicinity of the site at that time, but Dagget Road ran along the current drainage alignment directly east of Site Temp-8 (see Figure 4.2–2). As depicted on the 1957 USGS *Apple Valley* 1:62,500-foot scale topographic map, Dagget Road was realigned into Stoddard Wells Road and a structure was located in the vicinity of the Site Temp-8 foundation by that time (see Figure 4.1–3). As indicated by the review of historic aerials, the residence was located in this area by 1952, in addition to a corral or animal pen and a barn or outbuilding structure (see Section 4.1). Disturbances at the site include natural erosion, impacts from the widening of Stoddard Wells Road, and demolition of the circa 1950s residence and its associated structures between 1957 and 1970. Vegetation at the site is minimal, which allowed for excellent ground surface visibility.

**Figure 4.2–11**  
**Archaeological Site Location Map**  
**Site Temp-8**

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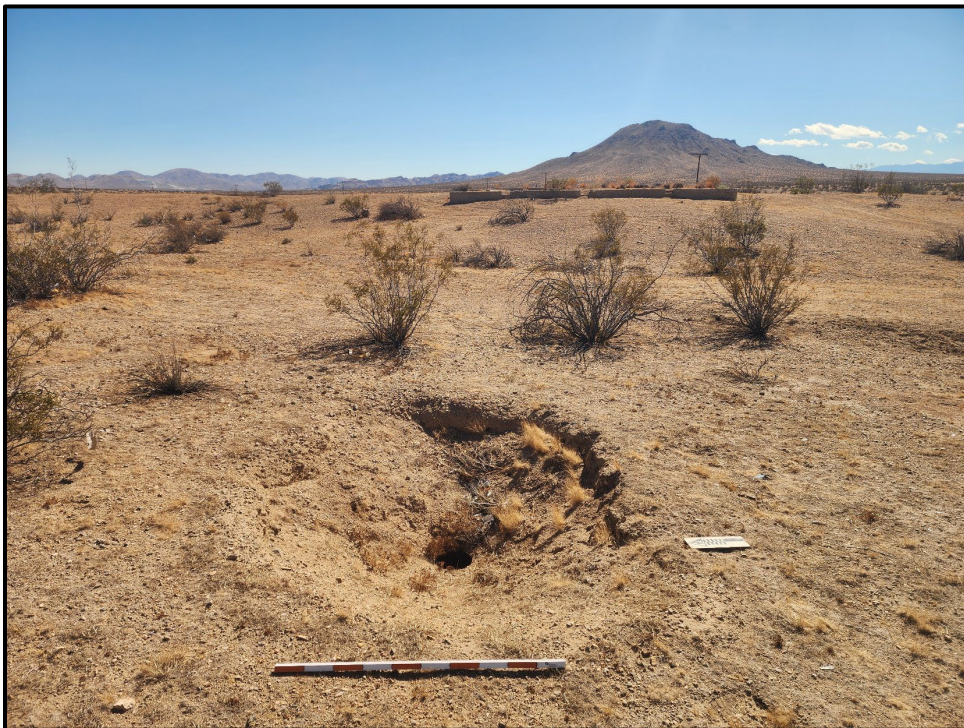
As previously stated, a total of 11 historic features were identified at Site Temp-8, including one foundation, one water wellhead, and nine historic artifact scatters. A brief description of each feature is provided below:

- Feature 1 – Foundation: Feature 1 is a poured concrete foundation with an associated cellar (Plate 4.2–31). The foundation measures approximately 40 feet north to south by 25 feet east to west. The foundation was constructed using cobble and cement construction and sits at a slightly higher elevation than the original ground surface. A cellar is located in the northwestern corner of the foundation and extends to a depth of between two and five feet below the current ground surface. The cellar appears to have been constructed from locally source rock and cobbles and measures approximately 10 by 10 feet. Archival research indicates that the foundation was constructed between 1932 (the 1932 USGS topographic map) and 1952 (the 1952 historic aerial photograph).
- Feature 2 – Water wellhead: Feature 2 is a water wellhead located approximately 100 feet west of the northwestern corner of Feature 1 (Plate 4.2–32). The wellhead sits approximately one to two feet below the current ground surface and is constructed of metal, measuring 10.5 inches-in-diameter. Archival research did not reveal the presence of the wellhead within the project and, therefore, could not reveal an approximate date range of the feature. However, it is likely that its construction is contemporaneous with the construction of Feature 1.
- Features 3 through 11 – Historic Artifact Scatters: Features three through 11 are historic artifact scatters that have been affected either by erosional activities caused by the seasonal drainages that cross through and surround the site or by pot-hunting activities. No indication of intentional burial of the artifacts in these locations could be identified. Specific information regarding each feature is provided below.
  - *Feature 3* is an historic artifact scatter situated approximately 100 feet north of the northeastern corner of Feature 1 (Plate 4.2–33). Observed cultural materials include 100-plus fragments of diagnostic and nondiagnostic glass and ceramic fragments representing household and consumer items. A preliminary review of the artifacts identified one diagnostic bottle base, which exhibited markings consistent with a circa 1929 to 1954 date range.
  - *Feature 4* is an historic artifact scatter situated approximately 20 feet north of Feature 3 (Plate 4.2–34). Observed cultural materials include 100-plus fragments of diagnostic and nondiagnostic glass and ceramic fragments representing household and consumer items. A preliminary review of the artifacts identified four diagnostic bottle bases, which exhibited markings consistent with a combined circa 1957 to 1989 date range.



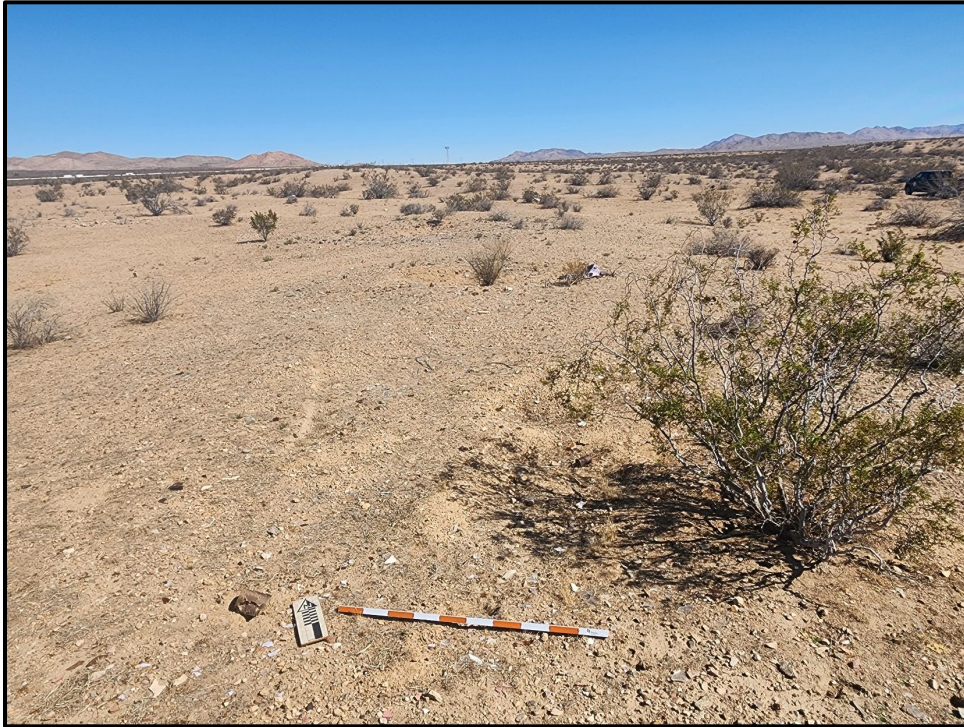


**Plate 4.2-31: Feature 1 at Site Temp-8, facing north.**



**Plate 4.2-32: Feature 2 at Site Temp-8, facing east.**





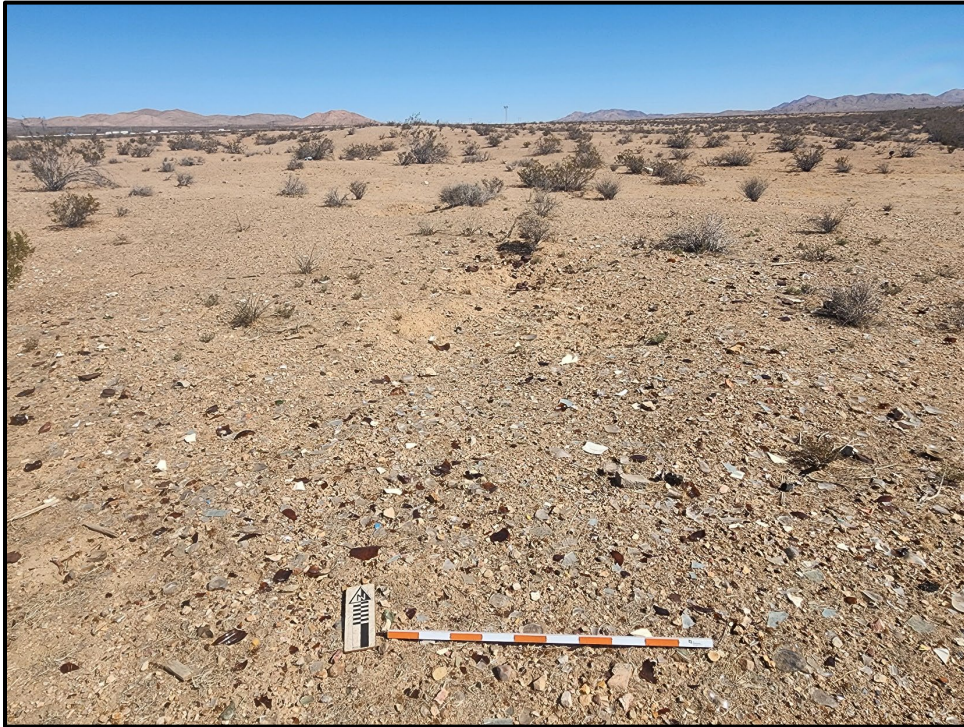
**Plate 4.2-33: Feature 3 at Site Temp-8, facing north.**



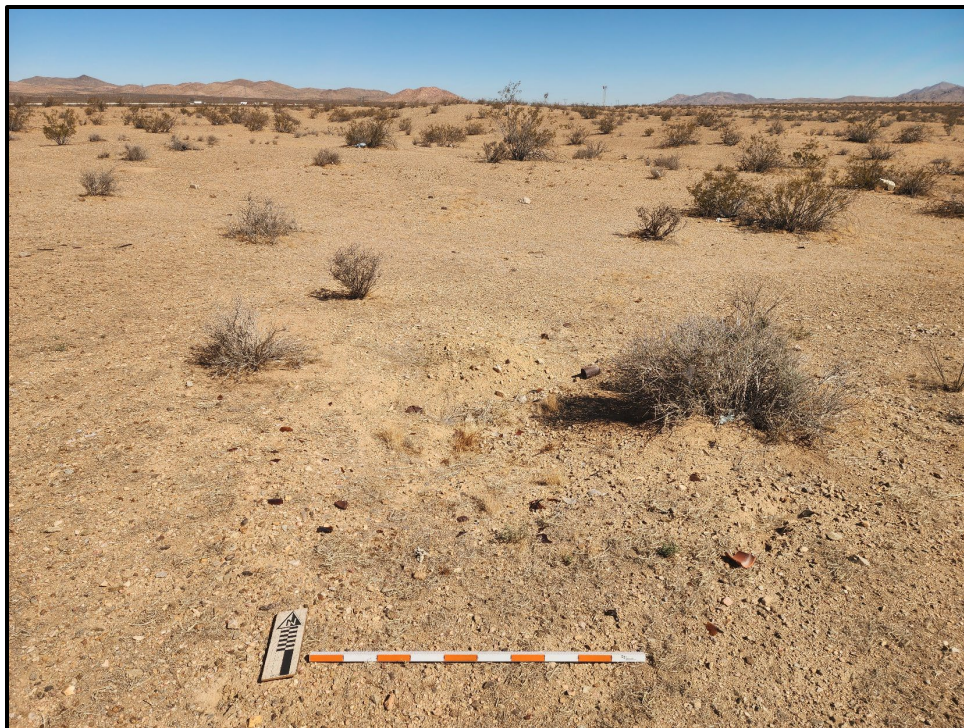
**Plate 4.2-34: Feature 4 at Site Temp-8, facing north.**

- *Feature 5* is an historic artifact scatter situated approximately 35 feet north of Feature 4 (Plate 4.2–35). Observed cultural materials include 500-plus fragments of diagnostic and nondiagnostic glass, ceramic, and can fragments representing household and consumer items. A preliminary review of the artifacts identified four diagnostic bottle bases, which exhibited markings consistent with a combined circa 1953 to 1957 date range.
- *Feature 6* is an historic artifact scatter situated approximately 30 feet north of Feature 5 (Plate 4.2–36). Observed cultural materials include 100-plus fragments of nondiagnostic ceramic and can fragments representing household and consumer items. No temporally diagnostic items were observed in the Feature 6 artifact assemblage.
- *Feature 7* is an historic artifact scatter situated approximately 40 feet west of Feature 6 (Plate 4.2–37). Observed cultural materials include 100-plus fragments of diagnostic and nondiagnostic glass, ceramic, and metal fragments, cinder blocks, and bricks representing building materials, household items, and consumer items. A preliminary review of the artifacts identified two diagnostic bottle bases, which exhibited markings consistent with a combined circa 1956 to 1957 date range.
- *Feature 8* is an historic artifact scatter situated approximately 15 feet west of Feature 7 (Plate 4.2–38). Observed cultural materials include 100-plus fragments of diagnostic and nondiagnostic glass, ceramic, and can fragments, and one ceramic electrical insulator. These items generally represent building materials, household items, and consumer items. A preliminary review of the artifacts identified two diagnostic bottle bases, which exhibited markings consistent with a combined circa 1947 to 1955 date range.
- *Feature 9* is an historic artifact scatter situated approximately 10 feet south of Feature 1 (Plate 4.2–39). Observed cultural materials include 200-plus plaster and glass fragments and cans representing building, household, and consumer items. No temporally diagnostic items were observed in the Feature 9 artifact assemblage.
- *Feature 10* is an historic artifact scatter situated approximately 20 feet south of Feature 1 (Plate 4.2–40). Observed cultural materials include 300-plus ceramic and glass fragments and cans representing household and consumer items. No temporally diagnostic items were observed in the Feature 10 artifact assemblage.
- *Feature 11* is an historic artifact scatter situated approximately 50 feet north of Feature 6 (Plate 4.2–41). The historic artifact scatter is bisected by a seasonal drainage that runs northwest to southeast and measures approximately 130 feet north to south and 50 feet east to west.





**Plate 4.2-35: Feature 5 at Site Temp-8, facing north.**



**Plate 4.2-36: Feature 6 at Site Temp-8, facing north.**





**Plate 4.2-37: Feature 7 at Site Temp-8, facing north.**



**Plate 4.2-38: Feature 8 at Site Temp-8, facing north.**





**Plate 4.2-39: Feature 9 at Site Temp-8, facing north.**



**Plate 4.2-40: Feature 10 at Site Temp-8, facing south.**





**Plate 4.2–41: Feature 11 at Site Temp-8, facing south.**

- The observed artifact assemblage for Feature 11 includes 100-plus fragments of diagnostic and nondiagnostic glass fragments, shell buttons, 20-plus metal cans and can fragments, and 50-plus nondiagnostic ceramic fragments. A preliminary review of the artifacts observed at Feature 11 indicates it likely represents a time period between 1950s and 1960s.

### Summary

Site Temp-8 is an historic site identified in the southern portion of the project. Archival research indicates that the residence was constructed between 1932 and 1952 and demolished by 1970. When the residence was constructed, the property was owned by an unknown individual. It is likely that the residence was removed when the parcel was subdivided in 1967, given the location of the features on the post-1967 parcels. A review of the observed artifacts indicates they were likely deposited in the 1950s to the 1960s, when the residence was located on the property. The observed artifact assemblage primarily includes consumer items, household items, kitchen items, and building materials, which are commonly found in association with residential occupation. The observations made during the survey suggest that the historic artifact scatters (Features 3 through 11) appear to have minimal subsurface components, if any. In addition, the site appears to have been impacted by erosional factors, travel through the site via dirt roads, and the demolition of the circa 1950s residence.



### Significance Assessment

Site Temp-8 is an historic occupation site identified in the southern portion of the project along Stoddard Wells Road. The archival research and artifact review indicate that the site likely represents residential occupation of the area in the 1950s to the 1960s. However, the removal of the residence prior to 1970 removed any potential significance of the residence and the associated artifacts. Further, archival research did not reveal an association of the residence or artifacts with any individuals, significant or otherwise. As a result, Site Temp-8 is not associated with a significant event or person. As the residence has been removed, the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or region. Further, given the surficial nature of the artifact scatters, Site Temp-8 has not yielded and does not retain the potential to yield important information in history. Therefore, Site Temp-8 does not qualify as a “historically significant” resource under CEQA and NEPA criteria and is ineligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP.

#### *4.2.9 Site P-36-009360*

Site P-36-009360 is comprised of segments of Stoddard Wells Road. According to the significance assessment of northern segments of the resource completed by Urbana Preservation in 2013 and 2014 (Tinsley Becker and Chiang 2014):

The Stoddard Wells wagon road was one of the first alternative routes across the Mojave Desert to bypass the Mojave Road (P-36-003033). It served as the main wagon route from Victorville to Daggett during the late 19th to early 20th century, outmoded by the National Old Trails Highway in the 1930s, which was renamed as Route 66 (P-36-002910).

Stoddard Wells Road is understood to have been laid out and constructed by Lafayette Meacham in 1867 and then extended between 1896-1916. Meacham came to Los Angeles in the 1850s and moved to San Bernardino County in 1863, where he became a farmer near San Bernardino by 1870, a mail carrier, and briefly a sutler to Camp Cady. (Tinsley Becker and Chiang 2014)

Segments of the resource have been recorded and subsequently evaluated for eligibility on the NRHP and CRHR since 1998 (Romani and Huey 1998). The segment located in the offsite improvement area for the project was recorded in 2006 by Hatheway and Associates as part of a CEQA Compliance and Local Compliance survey for the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville (Hatheway 2006). The study indicated that this segment of Stoddard Wells Road is not eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR, as it has been “massively altered” (Hatheway 2006).

At the time of the survey, the resource was found to be covered in pavement and altered by previous road widening activities as described by Hatheway (2006) (Plate 4.2–42). No intact portions of Site P-36-009360 were identified and the history of alterations to the road likely removed any associated features or artifacts. Therefore, no artifacts or features associated with

the historic wagon road are likely to be identified during the course of trenching for offsite improvements for the project. See Figure 4.2–2 for the general configuration of Site P-36-009360.



**Plate 4.2–42: Overview of Site P-36-009360, facing northeast.**

#### *4.2.10 Summary*

A total of nine sites were identified within the project boundaries during the Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Apple Valley 84 Project, one of which was previously recorded with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. The identified sites are primarily surficial historic artifact scatters associated with transient roadside refuse disposal in Apple Valley area (Sites Temp-1 to Temp-7). Site Temp-8 is an historic occupation site that reflects the settlement of the area in the 1950s and includes one foundation, one water wellhead, and nine surficial historic artifact scatters. Site P-36-009360 is a previously recorded alignment of Stoddard Wells Road.

Archival research has revealed that Sites Temp-1 to Temp-8 are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage (CRHR Criterion A), they are not associated with the lives of persons important in our past (CRHR Criterion B), they do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values (CRHR Criterion C), and given the surficial nature of the artifact scatters identified, they have not yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (CRHR Criterion D). Segments of Site P-36-009360 have previously been recommended to the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria A/1. However, the segment within the offsite improvement area for the project was determined ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP or

CRHR for an extensive history of alterations.

Therefore, none of the resources or portions of resources located in the project boundaries are considered “historically significant” resources under CEQA criteria. As a result, none of the resources located in the proposed project boundaries or offsite improvement area represent a constraint on the proposed project. The identified resources have been recorded on the appropriate California DPR forms (523 series) in accordance with the SHPO (1995)’s manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (Appendix B).

## 5.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Phase I archaeological assessment for the Apple Valley 84 Project was conducted in order to identify the presence of prehistoric and historic resources that might be impacted by the proposed project. The records search indicated the subject property has not been previously studied, and the offsite improvement has been studied three times for linear surveys. The records search also indicates the subject property retains no previously recorded resources, and the offsite improvement area retains one previously recorded resource. Further, a total of 30 previous studies have been conducted within one mile of the project, and five resources have been recorded within one mile of the project. The review of additional databases indicates the project was developed with one structure between 1932 and 1952, which was subsequently removed by 1970s. No changes, including agricultural activity, are visible on subsequent aerials and maps.

The pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of eight previously unrecorded historic cultural resources, including seven historic refuse scatters (Sites Temp-1 to Temp-7) and one historic occupation site consisting of an historic foundation with an attached cellar, an associated wellhead, and nine historic refuse scatters (Site Temp-8). In addition, one previously recorded resource (Site P-36-009360) was identified within the boundaries of the offsite improvement area. No prehistoric cultural resources were identified. Sites Temp-1 to Temp-8 and P-36-009360 have been evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR and, therefore, are not considered “Historical Resources” as defined by CEQA. As such, no site-specific mitigation is required for removal of Sites Temp-1 to Temp-8.

In addition, the project is located outside the area identified as “highly sensitive for both prehistoric and historic-period cultural resources” in the Town of Apple Valley General Plan (Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc. 2009). The project is located in an area that was not previously surveyed and identified as “undetermined cultural resource sensitivity” (Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc. 2009). However, the current Phase I archaeological assessment for the project has resulted in the determination that the subject property yields a moderate potential for the presence of buried cultural resources, given the presence of the historic-era residence and surficial historic artifact scatters. In addition, due to the location of the resource in close proximity to natural water ways, and the limited disturbance to the site given the lack of previous agricultural and structure development, there is a low to moderate potential to encounter prehistoric resources within the project.

Since none of the resources within the subject property were evaluated as CRHR-eligible, and since no prehistoric cultural resources were identified during the survey, potential project-related impacts to historic and prehistoric resources are not considered significant. Therefore, no site-specific mitigation measures are recommended. However, given the presence of known resources within the subject property, coupled with the records search results, there remains potential for inadvertent discoveries of undocumented cultural resources. As such, archaeological monitoring of all initial ground-disturbing activities tied to the development of the property is recommended.

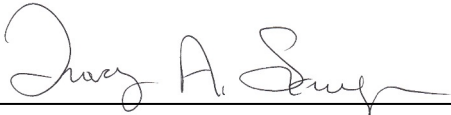


## **6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED**

The Phase I archaeological assessment for the Apple Valley 84 Project was directed by Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by BFSa archaeologist James Shrieve and Mary Chitjian. The report text and graphics were prepared by Jillian L.H. Conroy. Technical editing and report production was conducted by Danielle Del Castillo. The archaeological records search was conducted at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

## 7.0 **CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



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Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Principal Investigator

December 11, 2025

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Date

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**APPENDIX A**

**Qualifications of Key Personnel**



# Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Vice President of Cultural Resources/ Principal Archaeologist  
BFSAE Environmental Services, a Perennial Company  
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Phone: (858) 484-0915 • Email: tstropes@bfsa.perennialenv.com



## Education

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<b>Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside</b>	<b>2000</b>

## Professional Memberships

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Register of Professional Archaeologists  
Society for California Archaeology  
Archaeological Institute of America  
Association of Oregon Archaeologists

## Experience

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**Vice President of Cultural Resources/Principal Archaeologist**  
**BFSAE Environmental Services, a Perennial Company**  
**Poway, California**

**March 2009–Present**

Tracy A. Stropes has over 33 years of experience in cultural resource management, with experience in project management, report authorship, lithic analysis, laboratory management, Native American consultation, and technical report editing for numerous projects throughout the western United States. Mr. Stropes has conducted cultural resource surveys, archaeological site testing and evaluations for National Register eligibility and CEQA compliance, mitigation of resources through data recovery for archaeological sites, budget and report preparation, and direction of crews of all sizes for projects ranging in duration from a single-day site visit to multiple years. Mr. Stropes is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and is on the list of archaeological consultants qualified to conduct archaeological investigations in the city and county of San Diego, county of Riverside, State of Oregon, State of Arizona, and on Arizona and California BLM lands. He has served as project archaeologist for hundreds of projects and composed data recovery and preservation programs for sites throughout the western United States for both CEQA- and NEPA-level compliance.

**Archaeological Principal Investigator**  
**TRC Solutions**

**June 2008–February 2009**  
**Irvine, California**

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, NRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

**Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist  
Archaeological Resource Analysts**

**June 2006–May 2008  
Oceanside, California**

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

**Project Archaeologist  
Gallegos & Associates**

**September 1996–June 2006  
Carlsbad, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

**Project Archaeologist  
Macko Inc.**

**September 1993–September 1996  
Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

**Archaeological Field Technician  
Chambers Group Inc.**

**January 1993–September 1993  
Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

**Archaeological Field Technician  
John Minch and Associates**

**May 1992–September 1992  
San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

## Selected Reports/Papers

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### Principal Author

- 2023 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the Oak Creek Canyon Project, City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Ambient Pacific OCC, LLC.
- 2023 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for The Questhaven 76 Project, San Diego County, California (APNs 223-070-007, 223-070-008, and 223-080-046). Prepared for ColRich.
- 2023 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Bermuda Dunes Self Storage Project, PAR220053, Riverside County, California. Prepared for FAMA Dairy.
- 2023 A Cultural Resources Study for 4846 Pacifica Drive, City of San Diego. Prepared for Colliers International.
- 2023 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Maison's Sierra Project, City of Lancaster, California (Tract No. 27099). Prepared for Ravello Holdings, Inc.

- 2023 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Omni Hotel Driving Range/Parking Lot Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for TRT Holdings, Inc.
- 2022 A Class III Historic Resources Study for the Anna Avenue Project for Section 106 Compliance, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for John Smith Earthworks, Inc.
- 2022 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the Grand Avenue Project, Riverside County, California (APN 379-060-005). Prepared for TriPointe Homes
- 2022 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Boulder Springs North Project, Riverside County, California (TTMs 31243, 31244, and 31245; APNs 321-020-027, -028, -029, and -030 and 321-130-047 and -048). Prepared for KB Home.
- 2022 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Alpine Rancho Palo Verde Project, San Diego County, California (SPL-219-00698-CJA). Prepared for Schindler Real Estate Services, Inc.
- 2022 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the Cumming Ranch Project, San Diego County, California (APNs 282-010-08, -30, -34, and -43; 283-011-06; 283-021-01 and -02; 283-022-02; 283-041-25 and -26; and 283-051-01). Prepared for 805 Properties.
- 2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Gatchell Road Project, San Diego County, California (Project No. 100203). Prepared for the National Park Service.
- 2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for Site CA-SDI-11,934/H, San Diego County, California (APN 532-520-15). Prepared for the National Park Service.
- 2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Renaissance Ranch Project, Riverside County, California (SPL-2004-01431-JPL). Prepared for Richland Developers, Inc.
- 2021 A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Coppel Remodel & Addition Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Morton Architects, Inc.
- 2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for CAB-20-1, San Diego County, California (APN 532-520-15). Prepared for the National Park Service.
- 2021 Cultural Resources Study for 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Aidlin Darling Design.
- 2021 Cultural Resources Study for the Secret Hills Ranch Project, San Diego County, California (PDS2020-LDGRMJ-30253, APN 520-060-18)
- 2021 Cultural Resources Study for the UCLA Cedar Suites and Willow Creek Staff Housing Project, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for CA-SDI-13,884, San Diego County, California (APN 532-520-13). Prepared for the National Park Service.
- 2021 A Cultural Resources Study for the UCLA Glamping Facility Project, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for UCLA Capital Programs.
- 2021 Archaeological Test Results for 2596 Chalcedony Street, San Diego, California. Prepared for Colliers International.



- 2021 Cultural Resources Study for the 12247 Elliott Avenue Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for EPD Solutions.
- 2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Roquet Ranch Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California (Tentative Tract Map No. 19983; APNs 116-701-101, -102, 116-702-101, -105, -121, -122, -123, and 116-703-118). Prepared for Sunmeadows, LLC.
- 2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Ocean Breeze Ranch Project, Bonsall, San Diego County, California (SPL-2020-00176). Prepared for Ocean Breeze Ranch, LLC.
- 2020 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Encinitas Beach Hotel Project, Encinitas, California. Prepared for JMI Realty, LLC
- 2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Pacifica Estates Project, Fallbrook, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Jose Islas.
- 2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Hidden Valley Ranch Project, SPL-2004-01124, City of Poway, California. Prepared for Barbara Malone.
- 2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for The Farms in Poway Project, Poway, San Diego County, California (APNs 273-110-070, -080, and -180). Prepared for Kevin McNamara.
- 2020 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hansen Lot Split Project, TPM 37655, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Forest Hansen.
- 2020 Cultural Resources Study for the West Coast Cold Storage Project, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside (APNs 178-140-010 and -018). Prepared for
- 2020 Cultural Resources Study for the 340 East Bradley Avenue Project, San Diego County, California (PDS2021-LDGRMJ-30346). Prepared for A N1-Mart, LLC.
- 2019 Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Atwell Phase 1A Project (formerly Butterfield Specific Plan), City of Banning, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Pardee Homes.
- 2019 A Cultural Resource Assessment for the Glen Circle Project, Poway, California. Prepared for MDD Homes.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Survey for the Highlands at Warner Springs and Off-Site Fire Access Road Project, Warner Springs, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Warner Springs Estates, LLC.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for the 8801 East Marginal Way Project, City of Tukwila, King County, Washington. Prepared for CenterPoint Properties Trust.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 7980 Park Village Road Emergency Repair Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Orion Construction Corporation.
- 2019 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Harmony Grove Village, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Lennar – San Diego Division.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Price-Cohen Residence Project, 2045 Lowry Place, La Jolla, California 92037. Prepared for Lena Price and Thomas Cohen.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Melrose Drive Widening Project, City of Oceanside, California. Prepared for California West Communities.

- 2019 A Cultural Resources Study for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Ocean Breeze Ranch Project, Bonsall, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Ocean Breeze Ranch, LLC.
- 2019 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Arthofer Residence Project, 1890 Viking Way, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Frank and Sharon Arthofer.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Greentree Ranch Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, SPL-2018-00135-CJA, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the North County Plaza Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Planning Systems, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resources Addendum Report for the Ivey Palms Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037. Prepared for Steve and Lisa Altman.
- 2017 Cultural Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.
- 2017 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tract 28859 Project for Section 106 Compliance. Prepared for Menifee 28859, LLC.
- 2016 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2016 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Imperial Beach Bikeway Village Project, 536 13<sup>th</sup> Street and 535 Florence Street, Imperial Beach, California. Prepared for Bikeway Village, LLC.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California. Prepared for Shea Homes.
- 2015 A Class III Historic Resource Study for the Miramar Clearwell Improvements Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Global Environmental Permitting, Inc.
- 2015 A Class III Historic Resource Study for the College Boulevard Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Bent West, LLC.
- 2015 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Parkside Project for Section 106 Compliance, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar Corporation.
- 2015 A Cultural Resource Assessment for the Zhao Residence Project, Poway, California (275-240-66). Prepared for Pacific Sotheby's International Realty.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Utah Trail Project, County of San Bernardino, California (APNs 621-281-22 through 621-281-25). Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.

- 2014 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Sky Canyon Project (PP25309), Riverside County, California. Prepared for Rocky Snider California Project Management Office.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Shoshone Valley Road Project, County of San Bernardino, California (APNs 613-233-01, -02, -03, -04, -27, -28, -29, and -30). Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Nuevo 055 Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside. Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Bourgeois Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Bill Yen & Associates, Inc.
- 2014 A Cultural Resources Survey for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Zephyr Partners.
- 2014 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 723 Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Rogers Tierra Bonita Project, Poway, California. Prepared for John D. Fitch & Associates.
- 2013 A Cultural Resource Assessment Update for the Girard Townhome Project, TR 35477, Riverside County, California. Prepared for G8 Development, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Ridge Park Project, City of Temecula, California. Prepared for Ambient Communities.
- 2013 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the Citrus Heights/Fairway Drive Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for CV Communities.
- 2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Bixby Highgrove Project (TTM 36437), Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the Ramona Ranch Affordable Housing Project for Section 106 Compliance, San Diego County, California. Prepared for AMCAL Multi-Housing, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Yates Road Project (TTM 36437), Riverside County, California. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Warner Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for HP Warner Ranch, LP.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TPM 36585, Riverside County, California. Prepared for GF Real Estate Services.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for TR 31597 and TR 32627, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Standard Pacific Homes.
- 2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sunny Cal Project, City of Beaumont, County of Riverside. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC.

- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for The Sierra Bella Project for Section 106 Compliance, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Forestar Corona, LLC.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the Moosa Creek Mitigation Bank Project. Prepared for a Creek LLC.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey of the Rohmiller Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application, 2350 Calle De La Garza, La Jolla, California 92037 (APN 346-180-22). Prepared for Architect Mark D. Lyon, Inc.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Oak Creek Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Hope Harbor Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Medhat Rofael.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey of the Liske Residence, La Jolla, California. Prepared for ECEGC Inc.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps Nos. 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch. Prepared for Brookfield Residential.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the 401 West Ash Street Project San Diego, California. Prepared for PierPoint Legacy Holdings, LLC.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Ten on Columbia Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for InDev, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Washington Avenue Project, City of Murrieta, California. Prepared for Coastal Land Solutions.
- 2012 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Wildomar 23 Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar.
- 2012 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the USGS Creepmeter Project. Prepared for Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Office.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the for the Johnston Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Heather Johnston.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Howell Residence Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Cal Howell.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 799 Project. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the Villa Hermosa Project San Diego, California. Prepared for David Chow.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Landmark Engineering.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the El Camino Real Widening Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Planning Systems.



- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Encore Trust Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Metcalf Development and Consulting.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Andres Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Engineering Design Group.
- 2012 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Diamond Springs Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Benjamin J. Stables III, B 3 Consulting.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the ActivCare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for ActivCare Living, Inc.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Water Group 790 Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Orion Construction Corporation.
- 2012 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Mission Brewery Villas Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Eilar Associates, Inc.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Morton Architects Inc.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sunset Cliffs Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for KTA Construction.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682M Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for BRH Garver.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pelberg Residence Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Linda and Art Pelberg.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Rose Creek Bikeway Bridge Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Flatiron West, Inc.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the South Mission Valley Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for HPS Mechanical, Inc.
- 2011 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the La Dama de Oro Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Mohave Gold Mining & Exploration, Inc.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Jacobs Health Care Facility Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Jacobs Health Care, LLC.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the Rowland Auto Dismantling Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for David Rowland.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Dye Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Eric Dye.
- 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Santa Rosa Academy Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Santa Rosa Academy Charter School c/o Bradley Burke Competitive Edge Development, LLC.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Study for SDI-4606 Locus B for Saint Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California. Prepared for Saint Gabriel's Catholic Church.

- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Jack Nooren.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 768 Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Test for the 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for 11th and B Investment Associates, LLC.
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Study for the Ampudia Lot Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Venture Pacific Commercial Services, Inc.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Hyde Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Paul and Denise Hyde.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Fialko Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Thomas Armstrong Construction, Inc.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682M Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for HTA Engineering & Construction Inc.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Butterfield Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Geotechnical Exploration, Inc.
- 2011 A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Eichen Residence Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Steigerwald-Dougherty, Inc.
- 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Galway Downs Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Trip Hord.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for Rancho Bella Vista Phase IV (TR 31871), Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar Inland Division.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Salvation Army Vehicle Storage Area Demolition Project. Prepared for The Salvation Army General Counsel.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Kates Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Kralik Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for John Kralik.
- 2010 An Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Cricket Cell Tower Project (Permit # 3399 06-032), San Diego County, California. Prepared for Ken Hayes.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Study for the 47th Street Warehouse Project City of San Diego, California, Project No. 190957. Prepared for 47th Street Properties.
- 2010 A Cultural Resource Study for the Dickenson Ranch Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Dickenson and Son Property Management and Investments.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Young Family Trust Lot Split Project City of Escondido, California. Prepared for Young Family Trust.

- 2010 An Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Jamul Rural Fire Station Auxiliary Access Road Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for TCB.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Citracado Parkway Extension Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for AECOM.
- 2010 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan No. 256 Amendment No. 2, Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning.
- 2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-16,986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego County, California (TPM 20794). Tuscan Ridge, LLC.
- 2010 Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Talega (64 Area) 12kV Conversion Project Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton San Diego County California. Prepared for Synergy Electric Company, Inc.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Highlands at Warner Springs Project, Warner Springs, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Warner Springs Estates, LLC.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Literature Review for the 11099 North Torrey Pines Road Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Touchstone Investments.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the San Jacinto Poultry Ranch Storage Building Project, San Jacinto, California. Prepared for Moark, LLC.
- 2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDI-16986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego, California (TPM 20794). Prepared for Tuscan Ridge, LLC.
- 2010 Cultural Resources Study for the Dos Colinas Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Dos Colinas, LLC.
- 2010 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council Horsethief Vegetation Management Project. Prepared for the Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Moses Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Brian Moses.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project City of San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Shabaz Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Negar Shabaz.
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- 2009 A Cultural Resources Study for the Hronopoulus Residence Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Andreas Hronopoulus.
- 2009 A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the East Point Loma Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Southern California Soil and Testing.
- 2009 A Cultural Resources Study for the McKean SDP Project. San Diego, California.
- 2009 An Archaeological Assessment for the Rivera-Placentia Project, City of Riverside, California.

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- 2009 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project. Prepared for the City of San Diego and KTU+A.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Borrego Substation Feasibility Study, Borrego Springs, California. Prepared for RBF Consulting.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Study for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Martin Architects Inc.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Central Feeder Connection Project, San Bernardino, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Clay Street Connection Project, Riverside, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Green Hills Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Atlas Investments, LLC.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the La Sierra Pipeline Project, Riverside, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
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- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Mesquite Lake Treatment Plan Project, Imperial County, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2008 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 28220 Highridge Road Development Project, Rancho Palos Verdes, California. Prepared for REC Development.
- 2008 Wild Goose Expansion 3 Project Butte County, California Colusa County, California. Prepared for Niska Gas Storage LLC.
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Four Railway Bridge Renewal Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for BNSF Railway Company.
- 2008 I-80 Colfax Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County, California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
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- 2008 Cultural Resource Monitoring at 31431 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, California. Prepared for Herman Weissker, Inc.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Inventory for the Snow White Pumice Mine, Hinkley, California. Prepared for U.S. Mining and Minerals Corporation.
- 2007 Nodule Industries of North Coastal San Diego: Change and Stasis in 10,000 Years of Lithic



Technology. Masters thesis on file, San Diego State University.

- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2007 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for APN 104-200-09, Beaumont, California. Prepared for Mary Chan.
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- 2006 Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-8694, and Indexing and Preservation Program Study for CA-SDI-8303 and CA-SDI-8797 Locus C, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for City of Carlsbad.
- 2005 Grand Pacific Resorts Data Recovery and Index Sample Program for CA-SDI-8797, Area A, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts Inc.
- 2004 "Near the Harris Site Quarry" Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-13028, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Boundary Test Report for the Lilac Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Empire Companies.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-12027, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development Inc.
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- 2001 McCrink Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program Additional Information for Selected Sites, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
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- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the North Sand Sheet Full Buildout Program, Owens Lake, California. Prepared for CH2MHill.
- 1995 Final Report: Archaeological Investigations Conducted for the Abalone Cove Dewatering Wells, City of Rancho Palos Verdes Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Environmental Services.
- 1995 Final Report: A Class III Intensive Survey of a 100-Acre Sand and Gravel Mining Area, Imperial County, California. Prepared for the Lilburn Corporation.
- 1994 Final Report: Data Recovery Excavations at Five Late Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Along the Los Trancos Access Road, Newport Coast Planned Community, Orange County, California. Prepared for the Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.

#### **Contributing Author**

- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 3868-3900 Sepulveda Boulevard Project, City of Culver City, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Sepulveda Suites, Inc.

- 2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Commerce Logistics Center Project, 5200 Sheila Street, Commerce, California 90040. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the McElwain Project (SPL-2019-00565), Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Murrieta Development II, LLC.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Prepared for Murrieta Development II, LLC.
- 2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2018 A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5 and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California. Prepared for North Murrieta Community, LLC.
- 2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido. Prepared for Pacific Harmony Grove Development.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts, Inc.
- 2015 A Class III Cultural Resource Study for the Habitat for Humanity Project, Perris, California. Habitat for Humanity Inland Valley.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California. Prepared for Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 An Extended Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Belvedere-Webster Project, City of Poway, California (APN 323-010-26-00). Prepared for Webster Realty Group.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Brook Forest Conservation Bank Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Brook Forest, LLC.
- 2014 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Crystal View Lane Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Mark Catrambone.
- 2014 Cultural Resource Assessment for the Muscat Project, Poway, California (TPM 13-002; APN 278-180-44). Prepared for Mr. Ed Muscat.
- 2014 An Extended Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Mulholland Highway Improvement Project, Cities of Calabasas and Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. City of Calabasas Public Works Department.
- 2014 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 9th and Broadway Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for Bridge Housing Corporation.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Cisterra Sempra Tower Project San Diego, California. Prepared for Eilar Associates, Inc.
- 2013 A Section 106 (NHPA) Cultural Resources Study for the Toscana Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Forestar Toscana, LLC.

- 2013 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Gaslamp Hotel Project. Prepared for The Robert Green Company.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Pinnacle International 15th and Island Project. Prepared for Pinnacle International.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Horton Plaza Park Improvement Project. Prepared for the City of San Diego.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the T-Mobile West, LLC Telecommunications Candidate SD02867C (Presidio Park). Prepared for Michael Brandman Associates.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Old Police Headquarters Project. Prepared for Terramar Retail Centers.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Knight Residence Project. Prepared for Mr. Dennis Knight.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the 9th and Broadway Project. Prepared for Bridge Housing Corporation.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Blue Sky Project. Prepared for Gray Development.
- 2011 An Archaeological Study for 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Island Architects.
- 2011 A Cultural Resource Evaluation Program for the Otay Hills Quarry Project, San Diego County, California, Log No. 93-19-006J; P04-004; RPO4-001. Prepared for EnviroMINE.
- 2010 A Cultural Resource Evaluation Program for the Batchelder Lot Split Project, San Diego County, California, TPM 21177; KIVA PROJECT 10-0125593; APNs 247-010-10, -13. Prepared for David Batchelder.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Butterfield Trails Ranch Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California, TM 5551, P 08-028, GPA 06-007, REZ 06-010, LOG NO. 06-08-033. Prepared for Wayne B. Hilbig.
- 2008 Lithic Analysis for Thirteen Sites Along the Transwestern Phoenix Expansion Project, Loops A and B. Prepared for Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC.
- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey and Testing for the Star Ranch Property, San Diego, California.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Palomar Point Project: Site CA-SDI-16205, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Lanikai Management Corp.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Canyon View Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Yamamoto Property: Site SDM-W-2046, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Cunningham Consultants, Inc.
- 2004 Historical Resources Report for the Kuta and Mascari Properties, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Centex Homes.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Monitor and Test Report for the Encina Power Plant Project, Carlsbad,

California. Prepared for Haley & Aldrich, Inc.

- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for Site CA-SDI-16788, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Lonestar Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Mitigation Program for the Torrey Ranch Site CA-SDI-5325, San Diego, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Johnson Canyon Parcel, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the Shaw Project: Sites CA-SDI-13025 and CA-SDI-13067, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Archaeological Test Program for CA-SDI-14112 Mesa Norte Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Hunsaker & Associates.
- 2001 The Vista-Oceanside Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, Vista, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Wilson Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Oceanside-Escondido Project, County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Kramer Junction Expansion Project Adelanto, California. Prepared for AMEC.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for CA-SDI-12508 San Diego, California (LDR No. 99-1331). Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2000 Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Sites CASDI-14115 and CA-SDI-14116 for The Mesa Grande Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Solana Mesa Partners, LLC.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Wetmore Property, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Mr. Andy Campbell.
- 2000 The Torrey Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for the Otay Mesa Generating Project. Prepared for the California Energy Commission and Otay Mesa Generating Company, LCC.
- 2000 The Eternal Hills Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, City of Oceanside, California. Prepared for Eternal Hills Memorial Park.
- 2000 The Quail Ridge Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Testing Program for CA-SDI-5652/H and CA-SDI-9474H SR 78/Rancho Del Oro



Interchange Project, Oceanside, California. Prepared for Tetrattech Inc.

- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for a Portion of CA-SDI-8654 (Kuebler Ranch) Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2000 Historical/Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Program for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-48, Locus C Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, California. Prepared for Department of the Navy, Southwest Division.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Palomar College Science Building Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Parsons Engineering Science Inc.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Village of Ystagua Water Main Break City of San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Water Department.
- 1999 The Effect of Projectile Point Size on Atlatl Dart Efficiency in Lithic Technology Vol. 24, No 1 p (27-37).
- 1999 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for City of San Marcos.
- 1999 5000 Years of Occupation: Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Program for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared or Cotton/Beland/Associates, Inc.
- 1999 Silver Oaks Estates Cultural Resource Enhanced Survey and Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-7202 San Diego, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 1999 Historical Archaeological Test of a portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road Extension Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Literature Review for the North Coast Transportation Study Arterial Streets Alternative San Diego County, California. Prepared for MLF/San Diego Association of Govt.
- 1998 Archaeological Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-9115/SDM-W-122 Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Industrial Developments International.
- 1998 Rainforest Ranch Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Test for Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-14932, CA-SDI-14937, CA-SDI-14938, and CA-SDI-14946 County of San Diego, California. Prepared for the Boys and Girls Club of Inland North County.
- 1998 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project San Marcos, California.
- 1998 Final Report: Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Sterling Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for SPT Holdings LCC.
- 1996 Final Report: Archaeological Survey and Test for the Huber Property Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Gene Huber.
- 1996 Final Report: Results of Phase II Test Excavations and Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at Nine Archaeological Sites Within the Newport Coast Planned Community Phase III Entitlement Area, San Joaquin Hills, Orange County, California. Prepared for Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.

- 1995 Preliminary Report: Phase II Test Results From Nine Prehistoric Archaeological Sites within the Proposed Upper Newport Bay Regional County Park. Prepared for EDAW, Inc.
- 1995 Final Report: A Phase II Test Excavation at CA-ORA-136, Block 800 City of Newport Beach, Orange County California. Prepared for the Irvine Apartment Communities.

**APPENDIX B**

**Site Record Forms**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX C**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

***(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)***



**APPENDIX D**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**

***(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)***

**APPENDIX E**

**Confidential Maps**

***(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)***

**APPENDIX F**

**Lot Book Records**

**Lot Book Records**

Pre-1963 to 1966

Current APN	Pre-1963		1963	1964	1965	1966
	APN	Owner (s)				
472-211-01	472-011-11	Day, Buren B.				
472-211-02						
472-211-03						
472-211-09	472-011-31a	Livers, Arthur A. et al.				
472-211-10	472-011-31b					
472-211-11	472-011-10	Irby, William				White, Titus L. & Elsie
472-211-17	472-011-07	Gelenhouse, Carl				Spierman, Louis & Sadie
472-211-18						
472-211-19						
472-211-20						
472-211-21						
472-301-01	Unknown	-				

**Lot Book Records**

1967-1969

Current APN	1967		1968	1969	
	APN	Owner(s)		APN	Owner(s)
472-211-01	472-011-39	Day, Buren B.		472-211-01	Day, Buren B.
472-211-02	472-011-38	Warner, Roy L. & Curtis E.		472-211-02	Warner, Roy L. & Curtis E.
472-211-03	472-011-40	Day, Buren B.		472-211-03	Day, Buren B.
472-211-09	472-011-31a	Scruggs, James W.		472-211-09	Scruggs, James W.
472-211-10	472-011-31b	Livers, Arthur A.		472-211-10	Livers, Arthur A.
472-211-11	472-011-10	White, Titus L. & Elsie		472-211-11	White, Titus L. & Elsie
472-211-17	472-011-07	Spierman, Louis & Sadie		472-211-08	Berg, Bruce E. & Theresa M.
472-211-18					
472-211-19					
472-211-20					
472-211-21					



**Lot Book Records**

1970-1973

Current APN	1970		1971	1972	1973
	APN	Owner(s)			
472-211-01	Day, Buren B.				
472-211-02	Warner, Roy L. & Curtis E.				
472-211-03	Day, Buren B.				
472-211-09	Scruggs, James W.				
472-211-10	Livers, Arthur A.				
472-211-11	White, Titus L. & Elsie				
472-211-17	Wright, Jack T. & Pamela				
472-211-18	Allen, Henry W. & Dorothy H.				
472-211-19	Lunde, Everard M. & Martin De Wit				
472-211-20	472-211-16	Brewster, Leonard E.	Wright, Jack T. & Pamela		
472-211-21		& Sally L.			
472-301-01	Barilari, Robert A. Et al.				

**Lot Book Records**

1974-1977

Current APN	1974		1975	1976	1977	
	APN	Owner(s)				
472-211-01	Day, Buren B.					
472-211-02	Warner, Roy L. & Curtis E.					
472-211-03	Day, Buren B.					
472-211-09	Illegible				Illegible	
472-211-10	Livers, Arthur A.					
472-211-11	White, Titus L. & Elsie					
472-211-17	Wright, Jack T. & Pamela					
472-211-18	Allen, Henry W. & Dorothy H.					
472-211-19	Lunde, Everard M. & Martin De Wit					
472-211-20	472-211-16	Wright, Jack T. & Pamela			472-211-20	Wright, Jack T. & Pamela
472-211-21					472-211-21	
472-301-01	Barilari, Robert A. Et al.					

**Lot Book Records**

1978-1982

Current APN	1978	1979	1979	1980	1981	1982
	Owner(s)					
472-211-01	Day, Buren B.					
472-211-02	Warner, Roy L. & Curtis E.					
472-211-03	Day, Buren B.			Wegner, Allen E & Lyon M.		
472-211-09	Illegible					
472-211-10	Livers, Arthur A.					
472-211-11	White, Titus L. & Elsie					
472-211-17	Wright, Jack T. & Pamela					
472-211-18	Allen, Henry W. & Dorothy H.					
472-211-19	Lunde, Everard M. & Martin De Wit					
472-211-20	Wright, Jack T. & Pamela					
472-211-21						
472-301-01	Barilari, Robert A. et al.		Illegible			

**Lot Book Records**

1983-1988

<b>Current APN</b>	<b>1983</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1988</b>
	<b>Owner(s)</b>					
472-211-01	Day, Buren B.		Lot books unavailable			
472-211-02	Warner, Roy L. & Curtis E.		Lot books unavailable			
472-211-03	Wegner, Allen E & Lyon M.		Lot books unavailable			
472-211-09	Illegible		Lot books unavailable			
472-211-10	Livers, Arthur A.		Lot books unavailable			
472-211-11	White, Titus L. & Elsie		Lot books unavailable			
472-211-17	Wright, Jack T. & Pamela		Lot books unavailable			
472-211-18	Allen, Henry W. & Dorothy H.		Lot books unavailable			
472-211-19	Lunde, Everard M. & Martin De Wit		Lot books unavailable			
472-211-20	Wright, Jack T. & Pamela		Lot books unavailable			
472-211-21			Lot books unavailable			
472-301-01	Illegible		Lot books unavailable			

E. 1/2 Sec. 24, T.6N, R.4W, S.B.B. & M.

Victor  
Tax Code Area  
11447 11447

472-21

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STATE HWY. 31  
(U.S. 66)

AUG. 1967

Parcel Map No. 31, P.M. 1/17

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Assessor's Map  
Book 472 Page 21  
San Bernardino County

REVISED



SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

## ASSESSOR'S MAP BOOK AND PROPERTY RECORD

PAGE 21

NEW	NAME OF ASSET AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO
NEW	Reparcelled from 472 011 39 DAY, BUREN B		11421 11447	472	211	01	
	PIN S. 34 SEC. 21 NE. 1/4 SEC. 21 TP. 6N R. 14W LYING NW 1/4 OF CO RD E 1/4 OF FOL. DESC. LI. COM. AT SE COR. NE. 1/4 SD SEC. 21 TH W 1046.77 FEET TO C/L STODDARD WELLS RD. TH N 334.49 FT TH E 389 FT TO TRUE POB. SD LT TH S. 226.93 FT TO C/L STODDARD WELLS RD & TERMINUS SD LT 3.44 AC M/L						
NEW	Reparcelled from 472 011 38 WARNER, ROY L & CURTIS E		11421 11447	472	211	02	
	PIN NE. 1/4 SEC. 21 TP. 6N R. 14W REG. AT SE COR. SD SEC. 21 TH W 1046.77 FEET TO C/L STODDARD WELLS RD & TRUE POB TH N 334.49 FT TH E 389 FT TH S. 226.93 FT TO C/L STODDARD WELLS RD TH SWLY AL. C/L SD RD 104.01 FT TO TRUE POB 2.06 AC M/L						
NEW	Reparcelled from 472 011 40 DAY, BUREN B		11421 11447	472	211	03	
	THAT PIN S. 34 SEC. 21 NE. 1/4 SEC. 21 TP. 6N R. 14W LYING W 1/4 OF E 1046.77 FT THEREOF EX. CO. RD 2.08 AC M/L						
	PARTIALS OF OMITTED						
NEW	Reparcelled from 472 011 36 SEAGRANES, HENRY J & MARY M. WATERS		11421 11447	472	211	05	
	PIN NE. 1/4 SEC. 21 TP. 6N R. 14W LYING N 1/4 OF N LI. CO. RD 6.45 AC M/L						
NEW	Reparcelled from 472 011 12 WILSON, CHARLES E & ANNA L		11421 11447	472	211	06	
	SW. 1/4 SEC. 21 TP. 6N R. 14W 40.90 AC						
NEW	Reparcelled from 472 011 06 THOMPSON, WAR		11421 11447	472	211	07	
CANCEL	NE. 1/4 SEC. 21 TP. 6N R. 14W 11.16 AC						



# TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

21

LINE	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
1	1968		1969		1970		1971	
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01/16/18 2316/312

(See 1/18, 1/18)

DIVIDED TO PARTS 12, 13, 14



## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

## ASSESSOR'S MAP BOOK AND PROPERTY RECORD

LINE	NAME OF ASSIGNEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	CODE	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO
NEW	Reparcelled from L72 011 07		11447	472	211	08	
CANCEL	STEINMAN, LOUIE & SALLIE						
	SEC 24 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 11.25 AC						
	Formerly Ptn L72 011 31						
	PM 1 Pg 17						
NEW	LIVERS, ARTHUR A ET AL		11447	472	211	09	
	PAR MAP NO 31 PAR NO 1 10.34 AC						
NEW	LIVERS, ARTHUR A ET AL		11447	472	211	10	
	PAR MAP NO 31 PAR NO 2 10.40 AC						
NEW	Reparcelled from L72 011 10		11447	472	211	11	
CANCEL	WHITE, TITUS L & ELSIE						
	SEC 24 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 10.03 AC						
	Formerly ptn per #07						
NEW	SEC 24 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 10.275 AC M/L		11447	472	211	12	
CANCEL							
	Formerly ptn per #07						
NEW	SEC 24 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 10.275 AC M/L		11447	472	211	13	
CANCEL							
	Formerly ptn per #07						
NEW	SEC 24 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 20.55 AC M/L		11447	472	211	14	
CANCEL							
	Formerly pars 212 #13 #14						
NEW	SEC 24 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 41.10 AC M/L		11447	472	211	15	
CANCEL							



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## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

## ASSESSOR'S MAP BOOK AND PROPERTY RECORD

LINE	NAME OF ASSISSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	COOL AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	D. ASSESSED TO
NEW	11421 11447 B <sub>1</sub> W <sub>1</sub> NE <sub>1</sub> NE <sub>1</sub> SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 10.338 AC M/L HIMLY PTN PAR #08		11421 11447	472 211	16			
NEW	11421 11447 B <sub>1</sub> W <sub>1</sub> NE <sub>1</sub> NE <sub>1</sub> SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 5.169 AC M/L HIMLY PTN PAR #08		11421 11447	472 211	17			
NEW	11421 11447 B <sub>1</sub> W <sub>1</sub> NE <sub>1</sub> NE <sub>1</sub> SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 5.169 AC M/L HIMLY PTN PAR #08		11421 11447	472 211	18			
NEW	11421 11447 B <sub>1</sub> W <sub>1</sub> NE <sub>1</sub> NE <sub>1</sub> SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 20.675 AC M/L HIMLY PTN PAR #08		11421 11447	472 211	19			
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# TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

21

LINE	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
16							1970	11-20-70, 1347/216
								CREWSTER, LEONARD E.
								WRIGHT, JACK D. + PAMELA
17							1971	11-20-70, 1347/216
								WRIGHT, JACK D.
								PAMELA
18							1971	11-20-70, 1347/216
								ALLEN, HENRY W.
								DOROTHY H.
19							1971	11-20-70, 1347/216
								BERE, BRUCE E.
								LOUISE EVERARD
								THELMA M. MARTIN DE WIT

239



TRACT	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	PARCEL	ASSESSED TO
1	DAY, BUREN B. PTN S 1/2 S 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W LYING NLY OF CO RD AND ELY OF FOL DESC LI COM AT SE COR NE 1/4 SO SEC TH N 1046.77 FT TO C/L STODDARD WELLS RD TH N 334.49 FT TH E 389 FT TO TRUE POB SD LI TH S 226.93 FT TO C/L STODDARD WELLS RD AND TERMINUS SD LI 1.44 AC M/L	TAX DEED	11421	472	211	01		
2	WARNER, ROY L AND CURTIS E PTN NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W BEG AT SE COR SD NE 1/4 TH N 1046.77 FT TO C/L STODDARD WELLS RD AND TRUE POB TH N 334.49 FT TH E 389 FT TH S 226.93 FT TO C/L STODDARD WELLS RD TH SWLY ALG C/L SD RD 404.01 FT TO TRUE POB 2.06 AC M/L		11421	472	211	02		
3	DAY, BUREN B. THAT PTN S 1/2 S 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W LYING W OF E 1046.77 FT THEREOF EX CO RD 2.08 AC M/L	TAX DEED	11421	472	211	03		
4	SEAGRAVES, HENRY E AND MARY M WALTERS PTN NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W LYING N OF N LI CO RD 6.45 AC M/L		11421	472	211	05		527-21, 2676/851 527-21, 2676/851
5	WILSON, CHARLES E AND ANNA L SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 40.90 AC		11421	472	211	06		527-21, 2676/851 527-21, 2676/851
6	SCRUGGS, JAMES W PAR MAP NO 31 PAR NO 1 10.34 AC		11421	472	211	09		

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# TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

21

LINE	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR
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6-25-78 #764 (905/1905)  
 REDEEMED 11-13-77  
 TO: TRANSFER TO  
 STATE OF CALIF.  
 DAY, BUREN B

1-25-79 #500 (925/1930)  
 REDEEMED 11-18-77  
 TO: TRANSFER TO  
 STATE OF CALIF.  
 DAY, BUREN B

6-30-77 #773 (9210/1277)  
 REDEEMED 11-18-77  
 TO: TRANSFER TO  
 STATE OF CALIF.  
 DAY, BUREN B

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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

## ASSESSOR'S MAP BOOK AND PROPERTY RECORD

LINE	NAME OF ADVERSE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	COOK AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
2	LIVERS, ARTHUR PAR. MAP NO. 31. PAR. NO. 2. 10.40 AC			11421 472 211 10	72		73	
6	WHITE, TITUS I AND ELSIE N 1/2 S 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 10.03 AC			11421 472 211 11				
8	INVESTMENTS UNLIMITED NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 41.10 AC M/L			11421 472 211 15				
12	<del>CANCEL</del> WRIGHT, JACK T AND PAMELA <del>E 1/2 H 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24</del> <del>TP 6N R 4W 10.330 AC M/L</del>			<del>11421 472 211 16</del>				
14	WRIGHT, JACK T AND PAMELA N 1/2 H 1/2 H 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 5.169 AC M/L			11421 472 211 17				
16	ALLEN, HENRY H AND DOROTHY H H 1/2 S 1/2 H 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 5.169 AC M/L			11421 472 211 18				
20	LUNDE, EVERARD M AND MARTIN DE WIT E 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 20.675 AC M/L			11421 472 211 19				

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# TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

LINE	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO
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Subdivided to PM 1663  
472 211 20 & 21

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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

ASSESSOR'S MAP BOOK AND PROPERTY RECORD

PA-1388-A

LINE	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
	P.M. 1663 12/19/73 #371 Bk 15 Pg 26 Formerly 472 211 16							
1 NEW	WRIGHT, JACK T & PAMELA		11421	472 211 20				
	PARCEL MAP 1663 PAR NO 1							
1 NEW	WRIGHT, JACK T & PAMELA		11421	472 211 21				
	PARCEL MAP 1663 PAR NO 2							
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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY



E 1/2 Sec 24, T6N, R4W, SB.B 2M

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Tax Code Area  
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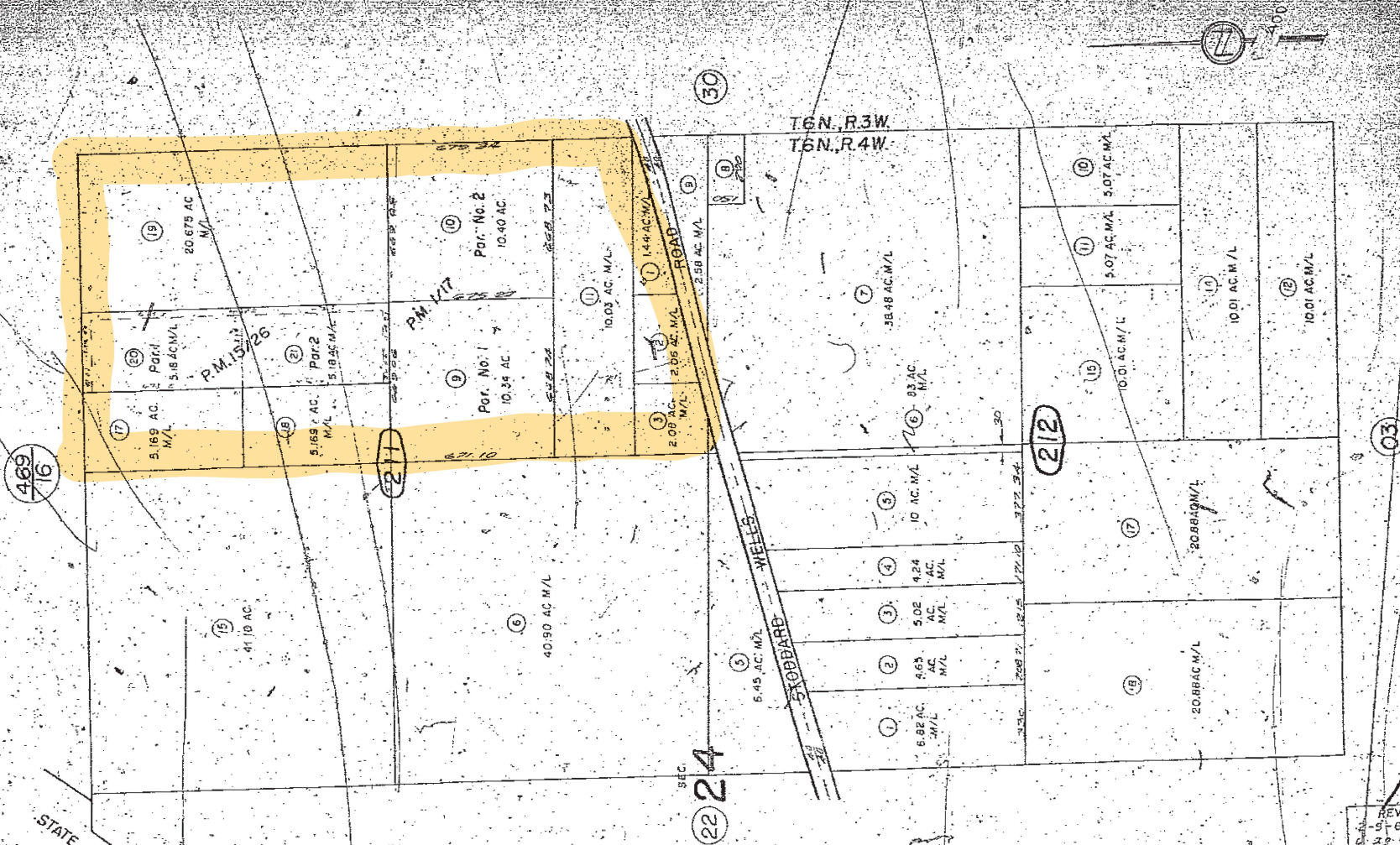
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(U.S. 66)

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AUG. 1967

Parcel Map No. 1663, P.M. 15/26  
Parcel Map No. 31, P.M. 1/17

Assessor's Map  
Book 472 Page 21  
San Bernardino County

146  
REVISED  
2-9-68  
2-20-68  
10/18/68 M.H.  
3-30-70 G.O.  
10/20/70 C.A.  
5/4/71 RMB  
5/20/72 C.A.  
5/28/77 P.M.





STAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

ASSESSOR'S MAP BOOK AND PROPERTY RECORD

NAME OF APPLICANT AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	TAX RATE AREA	PANEL NUMBER	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	TAX	ASSESSED TO
DAY, BUREN B. PTN S 1/2 S 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W LYING NW OF CO RD AND ELY OF FOL DESC LI CONT AT SE COR NE 1/4 SD SEC TH W 1046.77 FT TO C/L STODDARD WELLS RD TH N 334.49 FT TH E 389 FT TO TRUE POB SD LI TH S 226.93 FT TO C/L STODDARD WELLS RD AND TERMINUS SD LI 1.44 AC M/L			114021	472	211	01	
WARNER, ROY L. AND CURTIS E. PTN NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W BEG AT SE COR SD NE 1/4 TH W 1046.77 FT TO C/L STODDARD WELLS RD AND TRUE POB TH N 334.49 FT TH E 389 FT TH S 226.93 FT TO C/L STODDARD WELLS RD TH SWLY ALG C/L SD RD 404.01 FT TO TRUE POB 2.06 AC M/L			114021	472	211	02	
DAY, BUREN B. THAT PTN S 1/2 S 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W LYING W OF E 1046.77 FT THEREGE EX CO RD 2.08 AC M/L			114021	472	211	03	
SEAGRAVES, HENRY E. PTN NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W LYING W OF N LI CO RD 6.45 AC M/L			114021	472	211	05	
WILSON, CHARLES E. AND VROMAN E ET AL SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 40.90 AC			114021	472	211	06	
SCRUGGS, JAMES H ET AL PAR MAP AC 31 PAR NO 1 10.34 AC			114021	472	211	09	
LIVERS, ARTHUR PAR MAP AC 31 PAR NO 2 10.40 AC			114021	472	211	10	



# TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

TRANSFER ANDING COUNT

LINE	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO
1	7-24-80	104857						
2	01	Wagner, Steven Lee						
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22-79

ADDITIONAL

YEAR 22-80

RECEIVED

WHITE, TITUS I AND ELSIE  
N 1/2 S 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24  
TP 6N R 4W 10.03 AC

114021 472 211 11

INVESTMENTS UNLIMITED  
NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W  
41.10 AC M/L

114021 472 211 15

WRIGHT, JACK T AND PAMELA  
N 1/2 W 1/2 W 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24  
TP 6N R 4W 5.169 AC M/L

114021 472 211 17

ALLEN, HENRY W AND DOROTHY H  
W 1/2 S 1/2 W 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24  
TP 6N R 4W 5.169 AC M/L

114021 472 211 18

LUNGE, EVERARD R AND IRENE A TRS ET AL  
E 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W  
20.675 AC M/L

114021 472 211 19

WRIGHT, JACK T AND PAMELA  
PARCEL MAP 1663 PAR NO 1

114021 472 211 20

WRIGHT, JACK T AND PAMELA  
PARCEL MAP 1663 PAR NO 2

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## TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

BERNARDING COUN

The image is a severely degraded scan of a document. It features a grid-like pattern of black lines on a white background, with significant noise, including black specks and scratches. On the left margin, there are four dark circular marks. The top of the page contains faint, illegible text and numbers, which appear to be '81', '82', '83', '84', and '85'.



NAME OF ASSIGNEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

BOOK

PAGE

SHEET

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PAGE

REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 01 000

BARTIARY, ROBERT A ET AL

E 1/2 NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W

19.475 AC M/L

11452 472 301 01

REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 02 000

FINCK, RUBIN AND ERLENE BA ET AL

E 1/2 NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W

19.475 AC M/L

11452 472 301 02

REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 03 000

SLATTERY, ELEANOR M ET AL

NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W EX CD HWY

30.01 AC M/L

11452 472 301 03

REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 04 000

NOFFER, JAY T AND MARI-ANNE

E 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W

20 AC EX 10 RD

11452 472 301 04

REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 05 000

BALLARD, JEANETTE P

W 1/2 E 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R

3W 10 AC

11452 472 301 05

REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 06 000

AVET INVESTMENTS LTD

NE 1/4 NE 1/4 AND E 1/2 E 1/2 NW 1/4

NE 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W 50 AC EX ST

11452 472 301 06

REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 07 000

MITCHELL, PAUL A AND INGRID M

S 1/2 N 1/2 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W EX 1.22 AC

CD HWY 154.38 AC

11452 472 301 07

050090431





LINE	NAME OF ABSESSOR AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	TAX RATE AND	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
	REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 01 000 BARILARI, ROBERT A ET AL W 1/2 NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W 19.475 AC M/L		114052	472 301 01	22-79		22-80	
	REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 02 000 FINCK, RUBIN AND ERLINE B ET AL E 1/2 NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W 19.475 AC M/L		114052	472 301 02				
	REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 03 000 SLATTERY, ELEANOR R ET AL NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W EX CD HGVY 36.01 AC M/L		114052	472 301 03				
	REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 05 000 BALLARD, JEANETTE P W 1/2 E 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W 36.10 AC		114052	472 301 05				
	REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 07 000 MITCHELL, PAUL A AND INGRID V S 1/2 N 1/2 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W EX 3.22 AC CC HGVY 154.38 AC		114052	472 301 07				
	REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 08 000 FACHMAYR, FRANK A AND NANITTA G ET AL N 1/2 SE 1/4 AND W 1/2 SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W 100 AC		114052	472 301 08				
	REPARCELED FROM 0471 272 09 000 GOVERNMENT LAND SE 1/4 SE 1/4 AND E 1/2 SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W 60 AC	EXEMPT	114052	472 301 09				



### 7. TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

10

LINE	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
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5-15-80 #114832  
 03 PERSONAL PROPERTY  
 and  
 Personal Effects

274

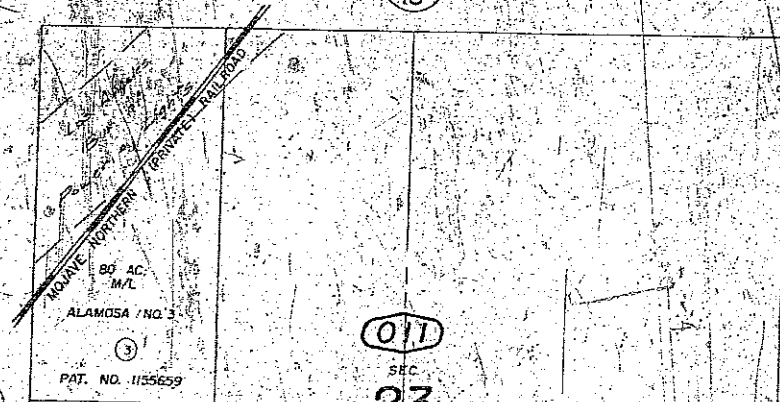


Ptn. Sec 23, T6N, R.4W, S.B.B. 8.M

Victor  
Tax Code Area  
11447

472-01

469  
18



7

600'

22

01

SEC  
23

(640 AC.)

02

2

03

19

Assessor's Map  
Book 472 Page 01  
San Bernardino County

REVISED

AUG 1967



## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

## ASSESSOR'S MAP BOOK AND PROPERTY RECORD

LINE	NAME OF ASSessor AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	SECTION	BOOK	PAGE	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
1	GOVERNMENT LAND	EXEMPT	11447	472	011 02	65	66
2	SW 1/4 AND E 1/2 NW 1/4 AND E 1/2 SEC 23						
3	TP 6N R 4W EX STATE HWY AND EX E 1/2						
4	SE 1/4 SE 1/4 AND EX SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4						
5	SD SEC						
6	SOUTHWESTERN PORTLAND CEMENT CO ET AL		11447	472	011 03		
7	N 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 23 ALAMOSA NO 3 PAT						
8	1155659 (TP 6N R 4W 80 AC NAL)						
9	CANCEL JEFFERSON, EDWARD		11447	472	011 04		
10	NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 40 AC						
11	CANCEL THOMPSON, M ROY AND IVAH		11447	472	011 05		
12	PTN NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W						
13	LYING SELV OF STATE HWY 1810 AC						
14	CANCEL THOMPSON, M ROY AND IVAH		11447	472	011 06		
15	NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 40 AC						
16	CANCEL CELENHOUSE, CARL H		11447	472	011 07		
17	NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 40 AC						
18	CANCEL IRBY, WILLIAM		11447	472	011 10		
19	N 1/2 S 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N						
20	R 4W 10 AC						



SEN. JAMES H. HARRIS

LINE	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO	YEAR	ASSIGNED TO
	1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	

Repar called to 472 221 02

Reparcelled to 472 222 06

Reparcelled to 472 211 07

7-6-66 #25

*Thymus* *leucocarpus* *Walt.*

Reparcelled to 472 211 08

8-22-66-470

Id

Reparcelled to 472 211 11



SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

## ASSESSOR'S MAP BOOK AND PROPERTY RECORD

LINE	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	RELEASED TO	YEAR	RELEASED TO
CANCEL	DAY, BUREN B S 1/2 S 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N S 4W EX 2.00 AC CO HWY 0.00 AC		11447	472 011 11	65		66	
CANCEL	WILSON, CHARLES E AND ANNA L SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 40 AC		11447	472 011 12				
CANCEL	GRINKER, SIDNEY S 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W EX PTN TO STATE HWY 66 65 AC M/L		11447	472 011 13				
CANCEL	GRINKER, SIDNEY PTN N 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W LYING SELV OF STATE HWY 10 AC M/L		11447	472 011 14				
CHANGE	GRINKER, SIDNEY NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W EX CO HWY		11447	472 011 15				
CANCEL	GRINKER, SIDNEY NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W EX CO HWY		11447	472 011 15				
CANCEL	THOMAS, RUDISILL E 208.71 FT W 538.71 FT NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W EX TH PTN LYING N OF S 11 TO RD 4.7 AC M/L		11447	472 011 16				



# TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNABINO COUNTY

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1967 1968 1969 1970 1971  
 DIVIDED TO PARS 38,39,40,41

12

Reparcelled to 472 211 05

13

13-66-415  
 David L & E Leazer

Divided to pars 472 221 01 &  
 472 222 05

14

14-66-416  
 David L & E Leazer

Reparcelled to 472 222 01

15

15-66-416  
 David L & E Leazer

Divided to pars 472 222 01 &  
 472 223 03

17

Reparcelled to 472 212 02



LINE	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
CANCEL	JACKSON, ALLIE AND GERTRUDE E 215 FT N 753.71 FT OF NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W LYING S OF CO RD 5 AC M/L			11447 472 011 19	65		66	
CANCEL	SPARKS, JESSE AND ERNESTINE E 171.10 FT N 924.81 FT NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W EX TH PTN LYING N OF S LI CO RD 1/2 AC M/L			11447 472 011 19				
CANCEL	UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD OF SPIRITUALIST THAT PTN OF E 407.34 FT OF NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W LYING S OF VICTORVILLE STODDARD BELLS RD EX E 30 FT 10 AC M/L			11447 472 011 20				
CANCEL	LEE, TOMMY P AND CORA NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W EX E 290 FT N 150 FT AND EX CO HWY 38.56 AC			11447 472 011 21				
CANCEL	PILLERS, STERLING AND GLADYS E 290 FT N 150 FT NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 3.09 AC			11447 472 011 22	16-64-409			
CANCEL	BARROW, MARGARET J E 1/2 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 6N R 4W 5 AC			11447 472 011 23				

125  
Beverly Hills  
SIDE OF BETHLEHEM  
SPIRITUAL TEMPLE



BERNARDINO CORREIA

[illegible]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

ASSESSOR'S MAP BOOK AND PROPERTY RECORD

LINE	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
1	GOVERNMENT LAND SW 1/4 AND E 1/2 NW 1/4 AND E 1/2 SEC 23 TP 6N R 4W EX STATE HWY AND EX E 1/2 SE 1/4 SE 1/4 AND EX SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SD SEC	EXEMPT	11447 11467	472	011	02	1972	
2	SOUTHWESTERN PORTLAND CEMENT CO ET AL H 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 23 ALAMOSA NO 3 PAT 1125659 TP 6N R 4W 80 AC R/L		11447 11467	472	011	03	1973	5-12-71 7666/95 6-7-71 11467/95
3	EL DORADO VALLEY, INC. PTN E 1/2 SW 1/4 AND PTN E 1/2 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 23 TP 6N R 4W LYING SLY OF STODDARD WELLS RD AND NWLY OF STATE HWY 2.7 AC		11447 11467	472	011	32		FIG 75, 5047/4715 IS SHOWN LAMBETH J. LYNCH & BEVERLY J. AND CONRAD E. MURPHY VAN LIEREN

000000004

# TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

LINE	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

## ASSESSOR'S MAP BOOK AND PROPERTY RECORD

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12-12-80

NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	TAX MAP AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR 19	ASSESSED TO	YEAR 80	ASSESSED TO
GOVERNMENT LAND SW 1/4 AND E 1/2 NW 1/4 AND E 1/2 SEC 23 TP 6N R 4W EX STATE HWY AND EX E 1/2 SE 1/4 SE 1/4 AND EX SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SD SEC	EXEMPT	114067	472 011 02				
SOUTHWESTERN PORTLAND CEMENT CO ET AL W 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 23 ALAMOSA NO 3 PAT 1155659 TP 6N R 4W 60 AC M/L		114067	472 011 03				
LAMBETH, J LYDELL AND BEVERLY J ET AL PTN E 1/2 SE 1/4 AND PTN E 1/2 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 23 TP 6N R 4W LYING SLY OF STODDARD WELLS RD AND NWLY OF STATE HWY 2.7 AC		114067	472 011 32				

TRANSFER OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

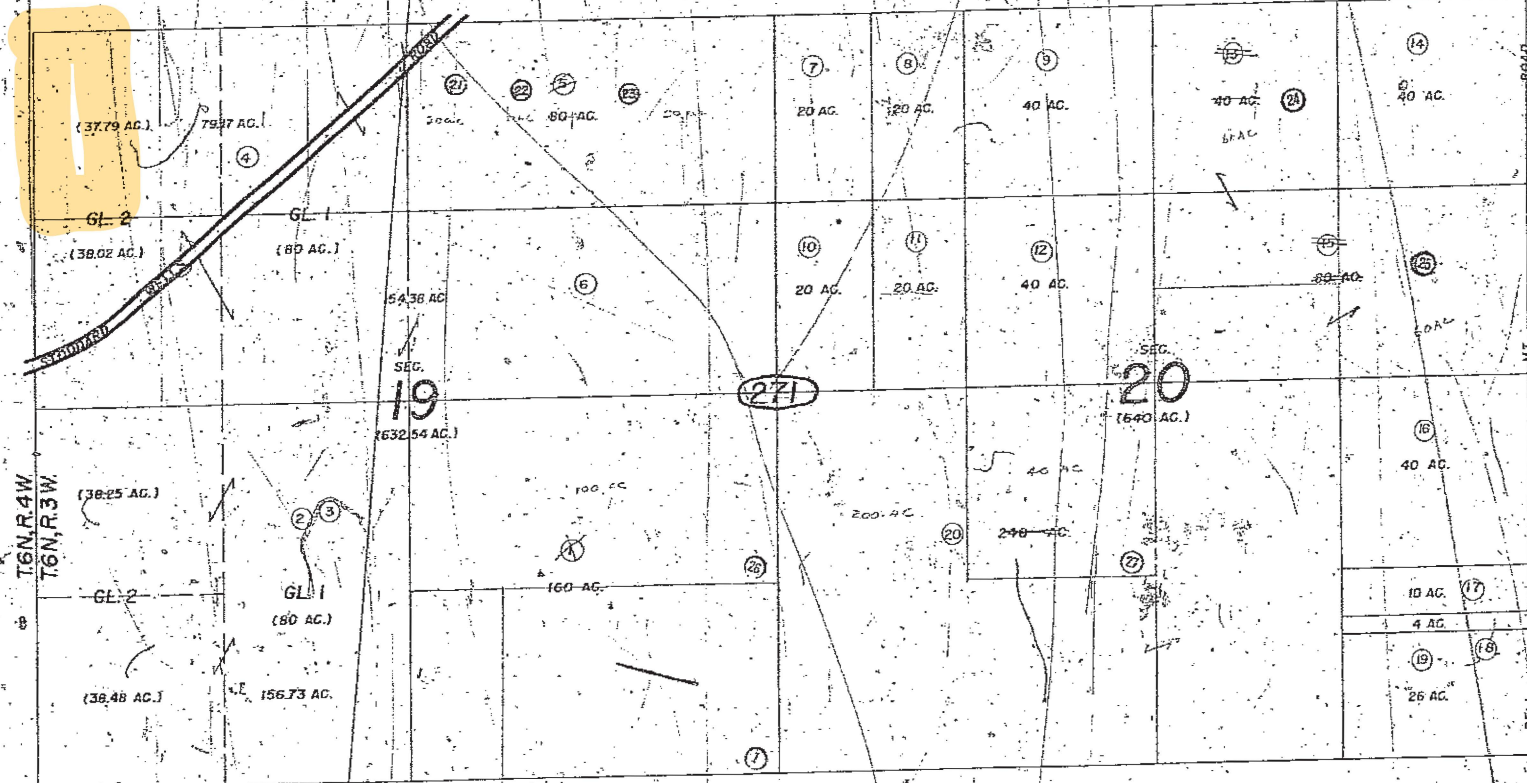
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

[illegible]



Victor  
Tax Code Area  
11419

471-27



Note-Assessor's Blk. & Lot  
Numbers Shown in Circles

Assessor's Map  
Book 471 Page 27  
San Bernardino County

402



LINE	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	CODE	AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	ADDED TO	YEAR	ADDED TO
27	Reparcelled From 471 271 01 BARILARI, ROBERT A ET AL W 1/2 NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W 19.475 AC M/L		11405	471	272 01	11452	472	301 01	
28	Reparcelled From 471 271 02 FINCK, RUBIN AND ERLINE B ET AL E 1/2 NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W 19.475 AC M/L		11405	471	272 02	11452	472	301 02	
29	Reparcelled From 471 271 03 SLATTERY, ELEANOR M ET AL NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W EX CO HWY 36.01 AC M/L		11405	471	272 03	11452	472	301 03	
30	Reparcelled From 471 271 04 RAMIREZ, FRANK W 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W 20 AC		11405	471	272 04	11452	472	301 04	
31	Reparcelled From 471 271 05 BALLARD, JEANETTE P W 1/2 E 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W 10 AC		11405	471	272 05	11452	472	301 05	
32	Reparcelled From 471 271 06 RAMIREZ, FRANK NE 1/4 NE 1/4 AND E 1/2 E 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W 50 AC		11405	471	272 06	11452	472	301 06	
33	Reparcelled From 471 271 07 MITCHELL, PAUL A AND INGRID V S 1/2 N 1/2 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W EX 3.22 AC CO HWY 154.38 AC		11405	471	272 07	11452	472	301 07	
34	Reparcelled From 471 271 08 PACHMAYR, FRANK A AND NANITA G ET AL N 1/2 SE 1/4 AND W 1/2 SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W 100 AC		11405	471	272 08	11452	472	301 08	
35	Reparcelled From 471 271 09 GOVERNMENT LAND 32.58 AC AND 2.58 AC SEC 19 TP 6N R 3W 60 AC	EXEMPT	11452	472	301 09	11405	471	272 09	