

APPENDIX C

Historical/Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Assessment

And

Native American Sacred Lands File Search Results

For The Village Specific Plan and EIR

Town of Apple Valley
14955 Dale Evans Parkway
Apple Valley, CA 92307

December 31, 2020
Updated January 31, 2022

Prepared by

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HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

THE VILLAGE SPECIFIC PLAN AND EIR

Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County

For Submittal to:

Planning Division
Community Development Department
Town of Apple Valley
14955 Dale Evans Parkway
Apple Valley, CA 92307

Prepared for:

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Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Assessment: The Village Specific Plan and EIR, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Apple Valley North and Apple Valley South, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangles; Sections 21-23 and 26-28, T5N R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 648 acres

Keywords: Victor Valley area, southern Mojave Desert; Apple Valley Village Property and Business Improvement District; Town of Apple Valley Historical Points of Interest: Pink House (13733 Navajo Road), El Pueblo Shops (21810 Outer Highway 18 North), Conrad Publishing House (21825 Outer Highway 18 South), and James A. Woody Community Center (13467 Navajo Road)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between October and December 2020, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources overview study for the Village Specific Plan and EIR in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The area covered by the specific plan (“planning area”) consists of approximately 648 acres of commercial, residential, and vacant land in and around the Apple Valley Village Property and Business Improvement District, which lies along both sides of State Highway 18 (Happy Trails Highway), between and near the intersections with Navajo Road and Central Road. The entire planning area is located in the south halves of Sections 21-23 and the north halves of Section 26-28, Township 5 North Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The purpose of the study is to provide Town of Apple Valley with an inventory of previously identified cultural resources in the planning area and assess the potential for as-yet undocumented resources to be encountered during future development. It is designed to serve as a planning tool in the statutory/regulatory compliance process mandated by such legislation as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and, for projects involving federal jurisdiction, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out a reconnaissance-level field survey.

The results of these research procedures suggest that the planning area is relatively low in sensitivity for archaeological sites and other cultural resources from the prehistoric or early historic period, and that resources to be expected in the planning area are primarily buildings, structures, objects, and other built-environment features that date to the late historic period, especially the post-World War II era (circa 1945-1970). These are mainly modest single-story commercial buildings along with a few single- and multi-family residences, other buildings such as civic establishments and churches, and infrastructure features. Commercial buildings that appear to date to that period are concentrated mainly in the Highway 18 corridor, while residential and other buildings from that period may occur sporadically in the same area and along intersecting or peripheral roads such as Navajo Road, Ottawa Road, and Shawnee Road.

Specifically, potential historical resources that will require focused studies and analysis under CEQA or Section 106 guidelines in future environmental compliance processes include:

- Four properties that are locally recognized as Historical Points of Interest by the Town of Apple Valley:
 - The Pink House at 13733 Navajo Road;
 - El Pueblo Shops at 21810 Outer Highway 18 North;
 - Conrad Publishing House at 21825 Outer Highway 18 South;
 - James A. Woody Community Center at 13467 Navajo Road.
- All buildings and other notable built-environment features in the planning area that are 50 years of age and retain at least a recognizable level of historical characteristics.

Development in the planning area is known to have begun in the historic period, albeit the later portion thereof, and the growth pattern has always been imbalanced in favor of properties along Highway 18 and a few secondary streets, such as Navajo Road, Central Road and, to a lesser extent, Pioneer Road, Valley Drive, and Ottawa Road. Therefore, the potential for impacting any “historical resources,” either directly or indirectly, by future development in the planning area will need to be determined through site-specific surveys for individual projects, commonly known as Phase I studies. Meanwhile, any ground-disturbing activities in the planning area that inadvertently encounter buried cultural material that may be prehistoric or historical in age will need to be halted within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the discovery.

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INTRODUCTION

Between October and December 2020, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources overview study for the Village Specific Plan and EIR in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The area covered by the specific plan (“planning area”) consists of approximately 648 acres of commercial, residential, and vacant land in and around the Apple Valley Village Property and Business Improvement District, which lies along both sides of State Highway 18 (Happy Trails Highway), between and near the intersections with Navajo Road and Central Road (Figs. 1-3). The entire planning area is located in the south halves of Sections 21-23 and the north halves of Section 26-28, Township 5 North Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 2).

The purpose of the study is to provide Town of Apple Valley with an inventory of previously identified cultural resources in the planning area and assess the potential for as-yet undocumented resources to be encountered during future development. It is designed to serve as a planning tool in the statutory/regulatory compliance process mandated by such legislation as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and, for projects involving federal jurisdiction, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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

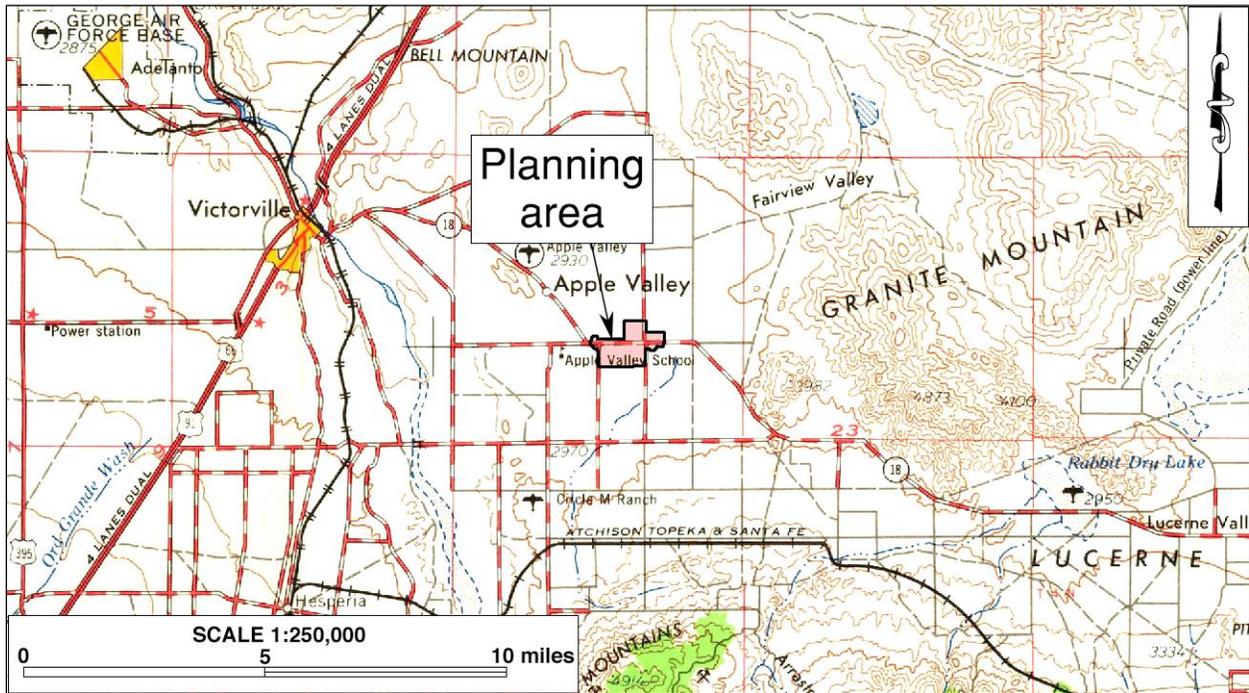


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

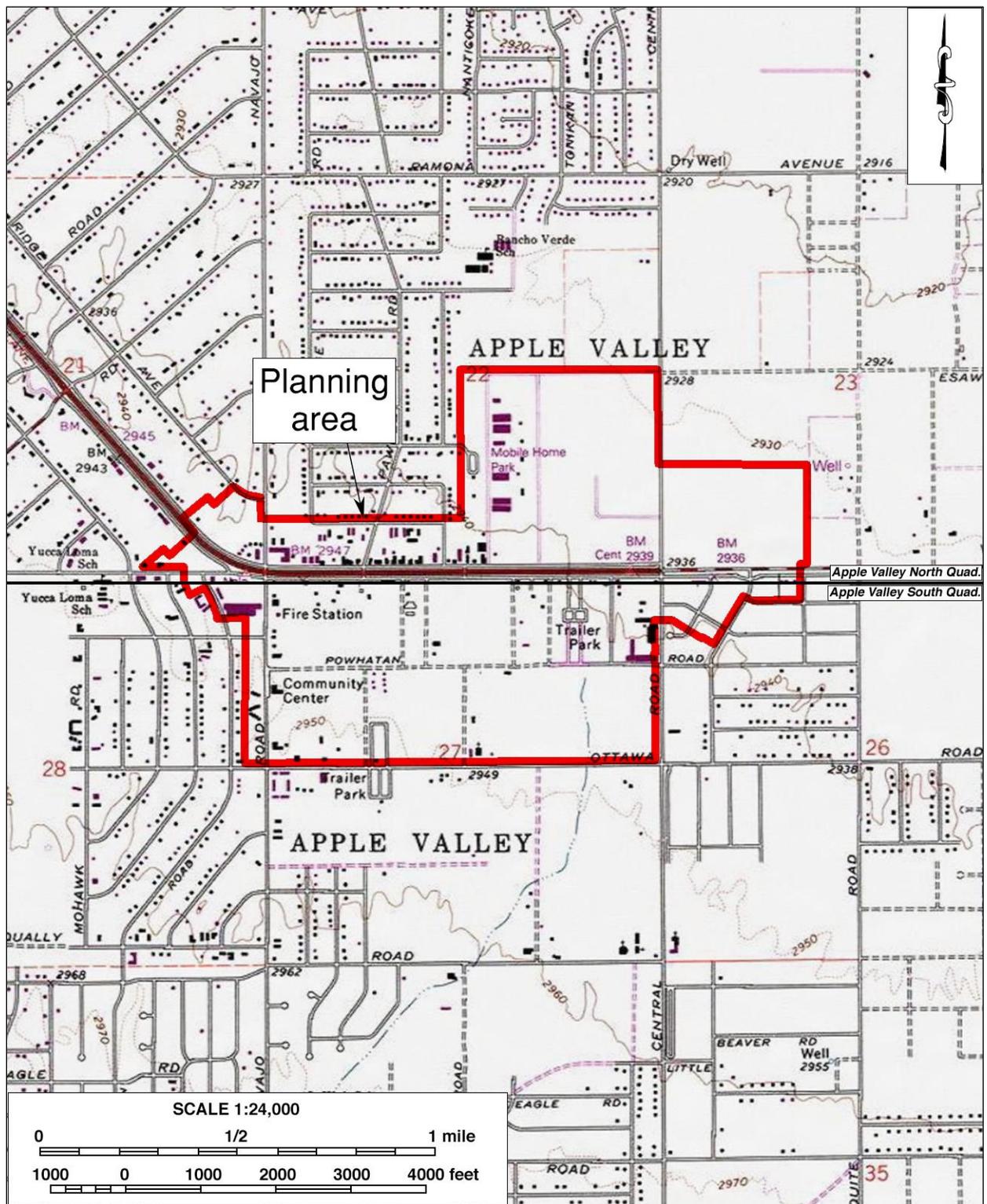


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Apple Valley North and Apple Valley South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1980; 1993])

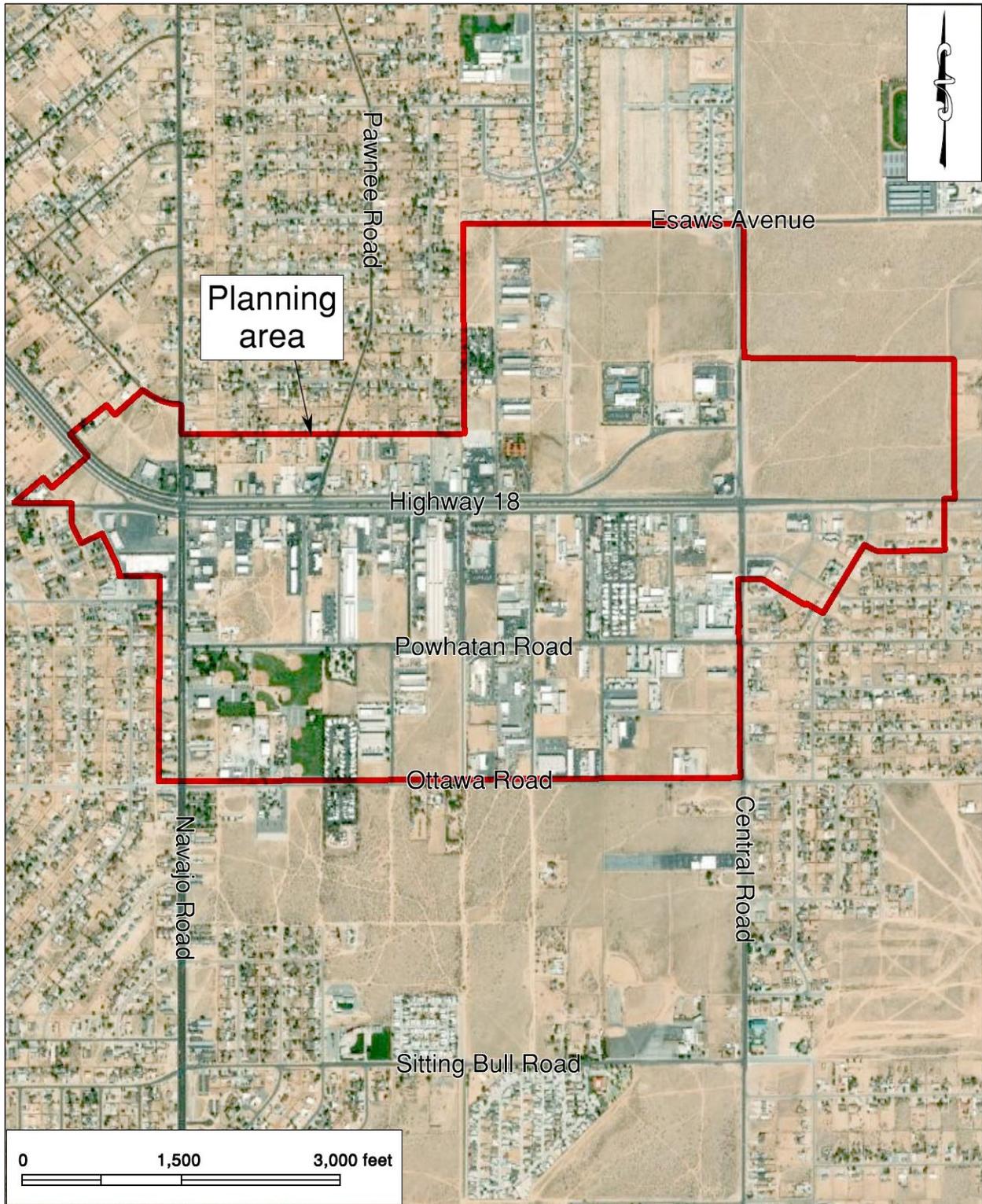


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the planning area.

APPLICABLE STATUTORY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

“CULTURAL RESOURCES”

“Cultural resource” is a term representing the physical evidence or a place associated with past human activities. Cultural resources could be buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, sites, or artifact deposits that can be characterized temporally as being prehistoric or historical in origin. In some cases, they could also be natural features that acquired cultural significance during prehistoric or historical times. However, the two principal categories of cultural resources are built-environment resources and archaeological resources, the latter of which may consist of features and/or artifacts on the surface as well as subsurface deposits that may be exposed during earth-moving operations.

Among these, prehistoric cultural resources, almost always archaeological in nature in California, are the result of activities of the ancestors and predecessors of contemporary Native Americans, especially those that predated European contact, and often retain traditional and spiritual significance to them. Examples of prehistoric cultural resources include the archaeological remains of Native American villages and campsites; human burials and cremations; food processing, lithic resource procurement, or tool-making localities; rock art and geoglyphs; aboriginal trails; and isolated ceramic, flaked-stone, groundstone, or faunal artifacts.

Historical cultural resources are any man-made environmental features that provide a setting for human activities during the historic period, from the beginning of European colonization to generally 50 years before present. They may relate to early Spanish missions, travel and exploration, settlement and homesteading, cattle and sheep herding, mining, agriculture, industrial and commercial development, and urban/suburban expansion, among other themes. In the Apple Valley area, historical cultural resources generally are associated with early settlement and subsequent growth of the community from the mid-1800s to the post-World War II era.

“HISTORICAL RESOURCES” AND “HISTORIC PROPERTIES”

Not all cultural resources require preservation, mitigation, or other types of protection from potential project impacts under current environmental statutes and regulations. For projects under state or local jurisdiction, CEQA provides the official definition of “historical resources” and establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

A local register of historical resources, pursuant to PRC §5020.1(k), “means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.” At the present time, the Town of Apple Valley has designated 18 sites as Historical Points of Interest (Town of Apple Valley n.d.). As such, for CEQA compliance purposes these 18 sites should be presumed to be historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates otherwise (PRC §21084.1).

For projects involving federal funding, permits, or licenses, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates that federal agencies avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on “historic properties” (36 CFR 800.1(a)). As defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, “historic property means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior” (36 CFR 800.16(l)). The eligibility criteria for the National Register, as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4, are very similar to those for the California Register and were indeed what the California Register criteria were modeled after.

CULTURAL SETTING

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

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

More recently, Hall (2000) presented a slightly different chronology for the region, also with five periods: Lake Mojave (ca. 8000-5500 B.C.), Pinto (ca. 5500-2500 B.C.), Newberry (ca. 1500 B.C.-

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

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

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

Depending on the natural environment in which they were located, native groups adopted different types of subsistence economy, although they were all based on gathering, hunting, and/or fishing. As a result, ancient occupation sites in valleys and foothills often contain portable mortars and pestles along with large projectile points, suggesting a reliance on fleshy nut foods and larger game animals. Sites found in the more arid inland areas in southern California, such as the Victor Valley, often contain fragments of flat slab metates and plano-convex scrapers along with projectile points, suggesting a reliance on seed resources, plant pulp, and smaller game animals.

ETHNOHISTORICAL CONTEXT

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

The Serrano’s territory is centered at the San Bernardino Mountains, but also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, most of the San Bernardino Valley, and the southern rim of the Mojave

Desert, reaching as far east as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains. However, it is nearly impossible to assign definitive boundaries for the Serrano territory due to the nature of the tribe's clan-based organization as well as the lack of reliable data. The name of the group, Serrano, was derived from a Spanish term meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander."

Prior to European contact, Serrano subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the gathering of wild and cultivated foods and hunting, exploiting nearly all of the resources available. They settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from the mountains. Loosely organized into exogamous clans led by hereditary heads, the clans were in turn affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, the Wildcat (*Tukutam*) or the Coyote (*Wahiiam*). The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit. The core of the unit was the patrilineage, although women retained their own lineage names after marriage. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans.

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

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

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Early Exploration of the Victor Valley

The first European visitor known to have arrived in the Victor Valley was the famed Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the area in 1776, shortly after the beginning of Spanish colonization Alta California in 1769 (Beck and Haas 1974:15). The earliest Euroamerican settlements appeared in the Victor Valley as early as 1860 (Peirson 1970:128). Despite these "early starts," due to its harsh environment, development in the arid high desert country of southern California was slow and limited for much of the historic period, and the Victor Valley remained only sparsely populated until the second half of the 20th century.

Garcés traveled through the Victor Valley along an ancient Indian trading route known today as the Mojave Trail (Beck and Haase 1974:15). In the early 1830s, parts of this trail were incorporated into the Old Spanish Trail, an important pack-train road that extended between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico (Warren 2004). Some 20 years later, when the historic wagon road known as the Mormon Trail or Salt Lake Trail was established between Utah and southern California, it followed essentially the same route across the Victor Valley (NPS 2001:5). Since then, the Victor Valley has always served as a crucial link on a succession of major transportation arteries, where the heritage of the ancient Mojave Trail was carried on by the Santa Fe Railway since the 1880s, by the legendary U.S. Route 66 during the early and mid-20th century, and finally by today's Interstate Highway 15.

Settlement in Apple Valley

Although cattle ranchers are known to have grazed their herds along the Mojave River as early as the 1850s, the first settler to establish long-term residency in what is now Apple Valley is generally considered to be Silas Cox, a young Mormon cowboy who began using the area as a winter pasture for his family's cattle in 1860 (O'Rourke 2004:9). The next year, a small gold rush in the San Bernardino Mountains brought about an important transportation route across the southernmost portion of Apple Valley when the miners raised funds to build a wagon road, commonly referred to as Van Dusen Road or Coxey Road, from the Holcombe Valley to connect with the Cajon Pass Toll Road, built around the same time by San Bernardino pioneer John Brown, Sr. (Robinson 1989:51-52; Thompson n.d.:4).

Around 1870, Brown and his sons established a cattle ranch, later known as Rancho Verde, on the southwestern edge of present-day Apple Valley (Thompson n.d.:1, 2), which marked the beginning of the first permanent settlement in the area. This was followed shortly afterwards by John J. Atkinson's homestead near the Upper Mojave Narrows and A. Frank McKenney and Jesse W. Taylor's supply station further downstream on the newly blazed Stoddard Wells Road, a shortcut on the original Salt Lake Trail (*ibid.*:2). In 1871-1878, when George M. Wheeler surveyed and mapped a large portion of the western United States, John Brown's ranch and McKenney and Taylor's station, identified then as "Huntington's," were the only settlements noted in the Apple Valley area (Wheeler 1878; Thompson n.d.:2).

With the completion of the Santa Fe Railway in the 1880s, settlement activities began in earnest in the Victor Valley and reached a peak in the 1910s. Thanks to the availability of fertile lands and the abundance of ground water, agriculture played a dominant role in the early development of the Victor Valley area. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, settlers in the valley attempted a number of moneymaking staples, such as alfalfa, deciduous fruits, and poultry, with only limited success. The name of Apple Valley, adopted around the turn of the century, reflects one such endeavor in the vicinity (Gudde 1998:15).

Agrarian Development

In 1895, the Appleton Land and Water Company was organized to develop a valley-wide irrigation system and expansive apple orchards on the east side of the Mojave River (O'Rourke 2004:12). With the eventual success of the apple orchards, early settlers undertook a coordinated effort to enhance the image of the area through the creation of the Apple Valley Improvement Association in

1910 (*ibid.*:13). Ursula Poates, a dedicated promoter for the area who was given the title “Mayoress of Apple Valley” in 1911, is widely credited with coining the name of the town (*ibid.*:12; Lovato 2007:14).

By 1914, there were at least 14 notable ranches in the Apple Valley area, clustered mostly along the Mojave River (O’Rourke 2004:14, 15). Eight years later, however, the total population in Apple Valley remained only 50 (Ryon 1964). In the early 1930s, the aftermath of the Great Depression all but wiped out the apple orchards in Apple Valley, but the economic blow was somewhat softened by the town’s emergence as a relatively close getaway spot for the rich and famous of Hollywood, while the open landscape and climate also provided an attractive setting for film production (O’Rourke 2004:18-19). Many of the properties in Apple Valley were converted into guest ranches, rural retreats, or sanitariums.

After enjoying a heyday that began in the 1940s and lasted roughly a decade, the dude ranch industry went into decline once the city-dwellers’ vacation options broadened in the post-World War II years, most notably through the rapid ascension of Las Vegas as a tourist destination and through increased air travel (Thompson 2001:13). Eventually, one by one the guest ranches, retreats, and sanitariums fell victim to the town’s later growth and, like the apple orchards before them, disappeared almost entirely from the landscape.

Birth and Growth of the Town

The post-World War II era saw the beginning of sustained growth in the Victor Valley region, including Apple Valley. Beginning in 1945, Newton T. Bass and Bernard J. “Bud” Westlund, two partners who had made a fortune in the petroleum industry in Long Beach, acquired approximately 25,000 acres of land in Apple Valley and set about developing an entire new town under the name of Apple Valley Ranchos (Ryon 1964; O’Rourke 2004:37). Through a series of high-profile promotion campaigns, within 20 years Bass and Westlund succeeded in turning this sparsely settled stretch of desert land into a western-themed town of 11,000 residents (O’Rourke 2004:41-43), thus opening the history of the modern community of Apple Valley.

Through the Apple Valley Building and Development Company, Bass and Westlund developed and marketed thousands of residences and commercial properties, the first one sold in 1946 (Ryon 1964; O’Rourke 2004:37-38). In the ensuing decades, the community of Apple Valley continued to grow and acquire civic services such as a police force, fire stations, hospitals, and an airport. True to Bass and Westlund’s original vision for a modern Apple Valley Ranchos, the growth of the town has been largely driven by residential and commercial development. In 1988, the Town of Apple Valley was incorporated with a population of approximately 41,000 and an area of 78 square miles. After further expansion in recent decades, the Town now has a total population of more than 74,000.

Historical Overview of the Planning Area

In contrast to the carefully promoted and marketed Apple Valley Ranchos development immediately to the west, the “Village” area developed more slowly, organically, and generally out of the limelight. Largely uninvolved in the earlier horticultural and dude ranch booms, the area remained a stretch of open desert land in a mostly natural state until the 1940s-1950s, when rural residential properties, mobile home parks, and modest commercial buildings in small shopping strips began to

appear gradually (NETR Online 1952; USGS 1956; Fig. 4). At the western end of the Village, the area near the intersection of Highway 18 and Navajo Road now features the most recent commercial development, such as chain stores and fast food restaurants, while the rest of the planning area has increasingly come to host warehouses and shopping centers in recent decades (NETR Online 1952-1995; see further discussion below).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was conducted mainly by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System on November 17, 2020. Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, the SCCIC staff examined digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a quarter-mile radius of the planning area.

Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks or Points of Historical Interest as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory. In addition to these listings maintained at the SCCIC, CRM TECH also consulted the listing of the Town of Apple Valley Historical Points of Interest (Town of Apple Valley 2005; n.d.) for information pertaining to the planning area.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In order to identify any known sites of Native American cultural value in or near the planning area, on October 13, 2020, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator Bai "Tom" Tang and project historian/architectural historian Terri Jacquemain on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1856, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1902-1993, and aerial photographs taken in 1952-2018. The historic maps are available at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.



Figure 4. Typical landscapes and features in the planning area. *Clockwise from top left*: open field on the northeast corner of Central Road and Highway 18; “The Village” sign at the east end; commercial properties along the south side of Highway 18, view to the southeast; commercial properties along the north side of Highway 18, view to the northeast; typical Ranch-style residence in the planning area; community park on Navajo Road, view to the southwest; intersection of Highway 18 and Navajo Road, view to the west; “The Village” monument at the west end. (Photographs taken on December 12, 2020)

FIELD SURVEY

On December 12, 2020, Terri Jacquemain carried out a field reconnaissance, or “windshield survey,” in the planning area by driving along each of the main roads, including Highway 18, Pohatan Road, Ottawa Road, Navajo Road, Quinault Road, Pioneer Road, and Central Road, as well as most of the peripheral roads. Photographs and written notes were taken during the survey to document the field observations and assist in identifying the locations of potential cultural resources as well as cohesive themes in design and materials that could be incorporated into future planning. In addition, a previously recorded archaeological site in the planning area was visited on foot to inspect its current conditions.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

California Historical Resources Information System

According to SCCIC records, a total of 13 past cultural resources studies have included portions of the planning area, in all covering roughly a third of the total acreage. More than half of these studies were conducted on small areas slated for such projects as power transmission poles or telecommunication towers, while others covered specific buildings or proposed building sites and one linear survey covered the entire length of Highway 18 in the planning area, approximately 1.5 miles in total. All of these studies were completed between 2001 and 2013. As a result of these studies, two sites of historical origin, designated 36-020567 and 36-029693 in the California Historical Resources Inventory, have been recorded within the planning area (Fig. 5).

Site 36-020567 represented the circa 1947 Chief Desert Lodge, which once consisted of six two-unit bungalows and a caretaker’s residence at the northwest corner of Highway 18 and Navajo Road (Jacquemain 2008), all of which have since been demolished (Fig. 6). Site 36-029693 represented a refuse scatter with associated building remains (Fig. 6) found in an open field to the north of the Apple Valley Fire Department Station 331 on Headquarters Drive (Gallardo and Kerridge 2016).



Figure 5. Locations of previously recorded cultural resources in the planning area. *Left*: former location of Site 36-020567 (Chief Desert Lodge) at 21650 Highway 18, view to the northwest; *right*: Site 36-029693, a refuse scatter with building remains located north of Headquarters Drive. (Photographs taken on December 12, 2020)

Both of these sites were determined not to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources at the time of their initial recordation (Jacquemain 2008; Gallardo and Kerridge 2016).

SCCIC records identified no prehistoric (i.e., Native American) cultural resources within the planning area or the quarter-mile scope of the records search. It should be noted, however, that due to facility closure during the COVID-19 pandemic, records that had not been digitized were unavailable to the SCCIC staff. Therefore, the SCCIC cautions that the records search results “may or may not be complete” (Kott 2020).

Town of Apple Valley Historical Points of Interest

As mentioned above, to date the Town of Apple Valley has officially designated 18 sites as Historical Points of Interest (Town of Apple Valley n.d.). Among these, four are located within the planning area boundaries. The descriptions of each site, as presented in the listing, is reproduced verbatim below.

- **The Pink House at (3733 Navajo Road):** Newt Bass and Bud Westlund, two of Apple Valley’s most prominent developers, sold their first lot on Feb. 22, 1946. This parcel was in AV Ranchos Unit 1, which consisted of a tier of 25 lots on the east side of Navajo, and another 100 lots on the west side. Bass took two for himself: the large corner lot on Hwy. 18 and Navajo for commercial purposes, and the lot just north of that for a home site. The structure built on the residential lot by architect Hugh Gibbs of Long Beach came to be known as the “Pink House.” It has many design elements similar to those of the Apple Valley Inn, which Gibbs also designed. These include huge timber beams from the Tonopah and Tidewater railroad trestle, wagon wheel chandeliers, and wood paneling. From March of 1949 until 1952, the property was used as the Ranchos’ administrative office, until a new office was bought across from the Apple Valley Inn. The home has been well maintained and contains many of the original design elements of 1949 (Town of Apple Valley n.d.; Fig. 6).
- **El Pueblo Shops (21810 Outer Highway 18 North):** The El Pueblo Shops in the Village of Apple Valley were constructed in the late 1940s of two strip-type buildings facing each other across a lawn and trees. Frequently visitors enjoyed picnics and rest periods there. The



Figure 6. The Pink House at 13733 Navajo Road, view to the east. (Source: Town of Apple Valley n.d.)



Figure 7. El Pueblo Shops at 21810 Outer Highway 18 North, view to the northeast. (Source: Google 2019)

buildings themselves contained a variety of shops and businesses, among them a restaurant, dress shop, yardage store, beauty parlor, barbershop, massage parlor, dentist and insurance agent. An influx of antique stores has marked a recent revitalization of the complex (Town of Apple Valley 2005:10; Fig. 7).

- **Conrad Publishing House (21825 Outer Highway 18 South):** Warren White constructed the original portion of the building at 21825 Highway 18 in 1951, for Lloyd R. Conrad’s printing and publishing business. Additions were made as business grew. In addition to *Apple Valley News*, the publishing business printed newspapers for the Marine Base in Twenty-nine Palms, Big Bear, Running Springs, Lake Arrowhead, Wrightwood, George Air Force Base in Victorville, and the Marine Corps Base in Barstow. It also printed business stationery, four-color brochures, annual reports and catalogues and other miscellaneous products. The original weekly newspaper in Apple Valley, *Apple Valley News* had as their motto “A Very Independent Newspaper.” Eva Conrad covered local news exhaustively, including high school sports and “society” events. A look through the *Apple Valley News* archives is a first-hand account of the boomtown days of Apple Valley (Town of Apple Valley 2005:11; Fig. 8).
- **James A. Woody Community Center (13467 Navajo Road):** The community center was started in 1950 with the formation of the Community Services District. Newt Bass and Bud Westlund donated land, and members of the community provided much of the material and labor. Fundraisers were held to finance the construction under the direction of the Community Services District board: Herald Bertolotti, president; C.A. Smith, vice president; and, Harriet Junior, George Scott, Ralph Edwards, Zeke Cornia and Bill Partiage. Volunteers worked together to build the facility. Blocks were “borrowed” from the local Tingley Lumber Company, and then sold to community members for \$1.00 each, which entitled them to have their name placed on the block. Construction was completed in 1951, and it became the social gathering place of Apple Valley, hosting dinners, dances and the annual Pow Wow Days. A portion of the building was destroyed by fire in 1954 but rebuilt soon after. The Arts and Crafts room was added later and named for Ms. Esther Brown, a founding member of the Apple Valley Art Guild. The Les Ward room was built in 1971. Today, the Town of Apple Valley Parks and Recreation Department uses the facility for classes and activities. It is also available to rent for wedding receptions, birthday parties, fundraising events, banquets and more (Town of Apple Valley 2005:14; Fig. 9).



Figure 8. Former Conrad Publishing House at 21825 Outer Highway 18 South, view to the southeast. (Source: Google 2019)

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated October 15, 2020, that the Sacred Lands File search indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the planning area. The commission recommended contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe for further information on such resources and also provided a list of additional Native American contacts in the region. The NAHC’s reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the Town of Apple Valley in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups.



Figure 9. James A. Woody Community Center at 13467 Navajo Road, view to the southeast. (Source: Google 2019)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical maps and aerial photographs consulted for this study support the premise that cultural resources in the planning area would most likely date to the late historic period, especially the post-World War II era, when Newton Bass and Bud Westlund's Apple Valley Ranchos development brought significant changes to this area indirectly and, as in the case of the Pink House and the James A. Woody Community Center, directly (Figs. 10-12). Prior to that, only sporadic development, such as El Pueblo Shops, had occurred in the planning area.

In the mid-19th century, when the U.S. government conducted the earliest systematic land surveys in the vicinity, no man-made features were noted in or near the planning area (GLO 1856). During the 1890s and as late as the 1930s, the only man-made feature known to be present in the APE was a road leading to the Big Bear Valley in the San Bernardino Mountains (USGS 1902; 1932). This road has since evolved into State Highway 18, of which several segments elsewhere have been recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory due to its historical roots. In the planning area, the current configuration of the divided highway with frontage road on either side dates to the 1950s-1960s (NETR Online 1952-1968; Figs. 10-12).

By the 1950s, the Village area had experienced some suburban development that was concentrated mostly in the Highway 18 corridor, especially on the north side, and along a few intersecting roadways, such as Navajo Road, Pioneer Road, Valley Drive, and Central Road (NETR Online 1952; Fig. 10). Between 1952 and 1969, development accelerated and spread throughout the planning area, most notably the proliferation of commercial buildings along Highway 18, along with

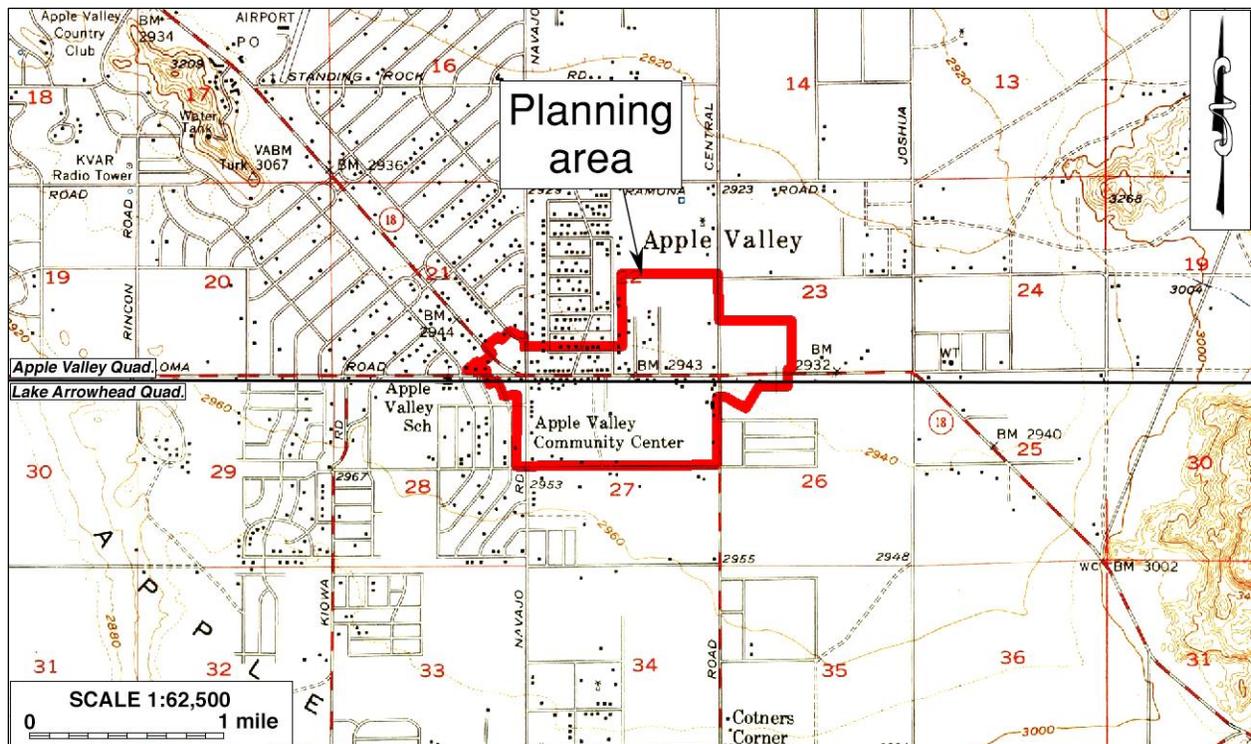


Figure 10. The planning area and vicinity in 1952-1957. (Source: USGS 1956; 1957)

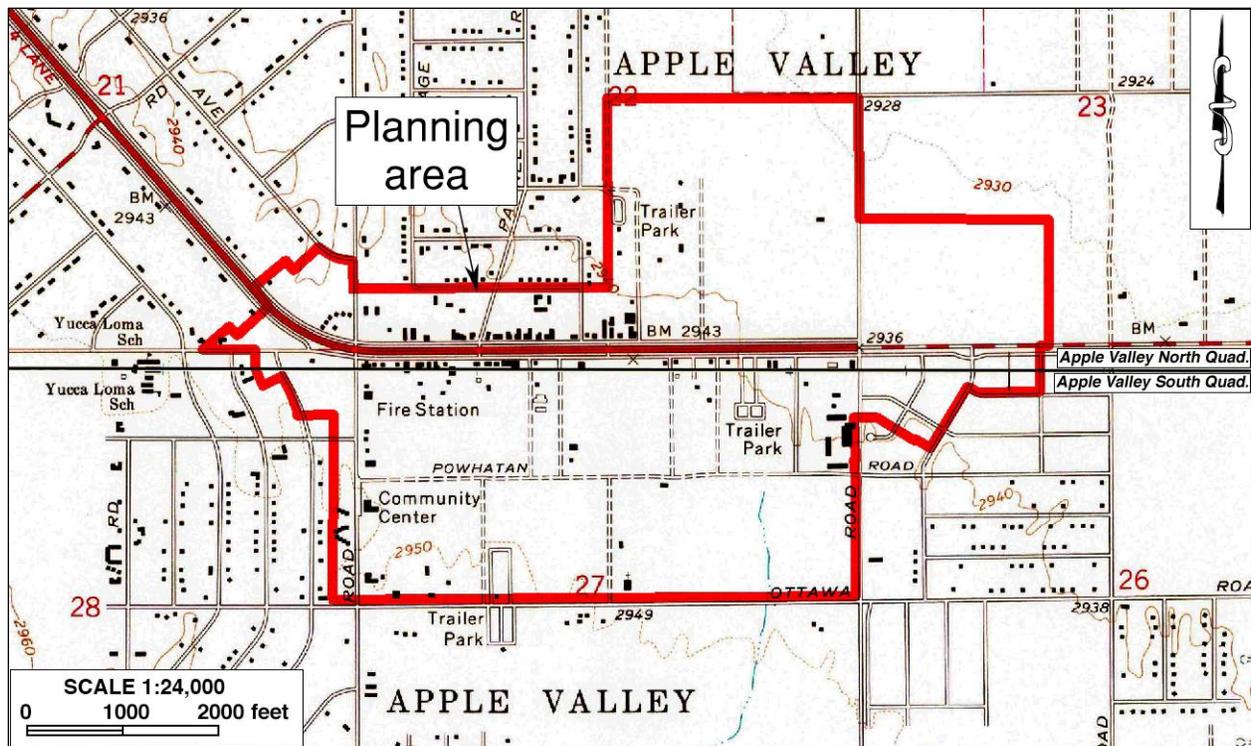


Figure 11. The planning area and vicinity in 1969-1971. (Source: USGS 1970; 1971)

a few mobile home parks and civic amenities such as a fire station (NETR Online 1952-1969; Figs. 11, 12). Figure 12, based on a series of aerial photographs from 1969, offers a useful snapshot of built-environment features in existence within and adjacent to the planning area as of that time (i.e., approximately 50 years before present).

FIELD SURVEY

The field reconnaissance first concentrated on the approximately one-mile stretch of Highway 18 between Navajo Road and Central Road, which contain the bulk of the commercial buildings potentially of historic origin in the planning area (Fig. 13) and therefore would demonstrate a higher level of cultural resources sensitivity. Along the northern frontage, most of the buildings were free-standing, often with Western-themed design elements such as false fronts, pent roofs, and wide verandas supported by square wooden posts with triangular brackets (Fig. 14). Also observed on that side was a Mission-style adobe building at 21960-21966 Outer Highway 18 North, which appears to be present at least by 1952 (NETR Online 1952; Fig. 13).

The area behind the properties along the Highway 18 frontage is mostly populated by post-World War II Ranch-style residential buildings, one-story multi-family residences, a one-story lodge (the Black Horse Motel), and a mobile park on Pioneer Road that was at least partially in place by 1952 (NETR Online 1952). Also located near Pioneer Road is an early industrial-looking open-air farmer's market (Town's End) enclosed by a mix of decorative wrought iron, dog-ear, and corrugated metal fences with a partial stadium-style roof, attached to an older warehouse-type building with frontage facing Highway 18. Rural artifacts such as a tall water tank and a windmill

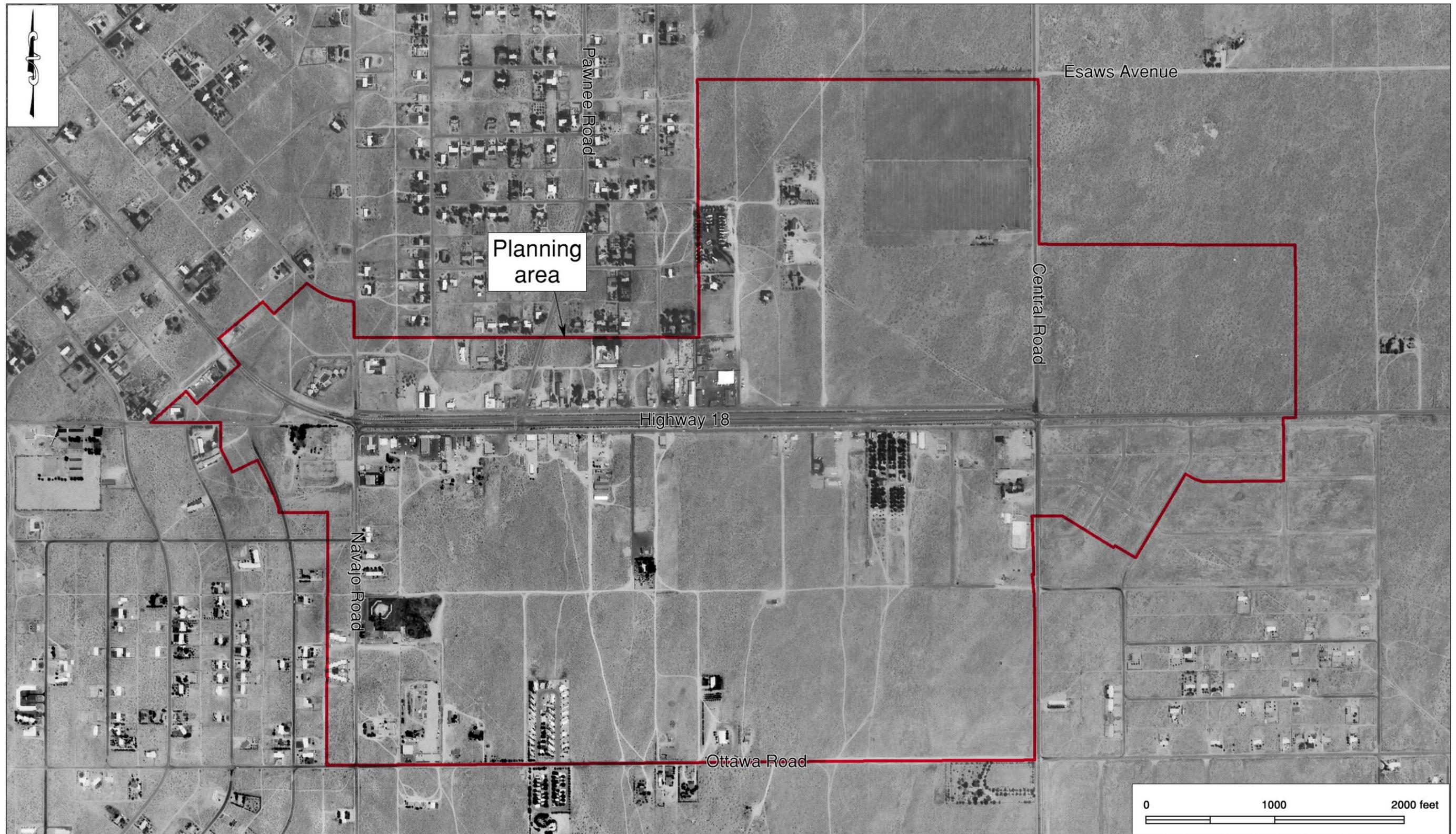


Figure 12. Aerial photograph of the planning area in 1969. (Source: NETR Online 1969)

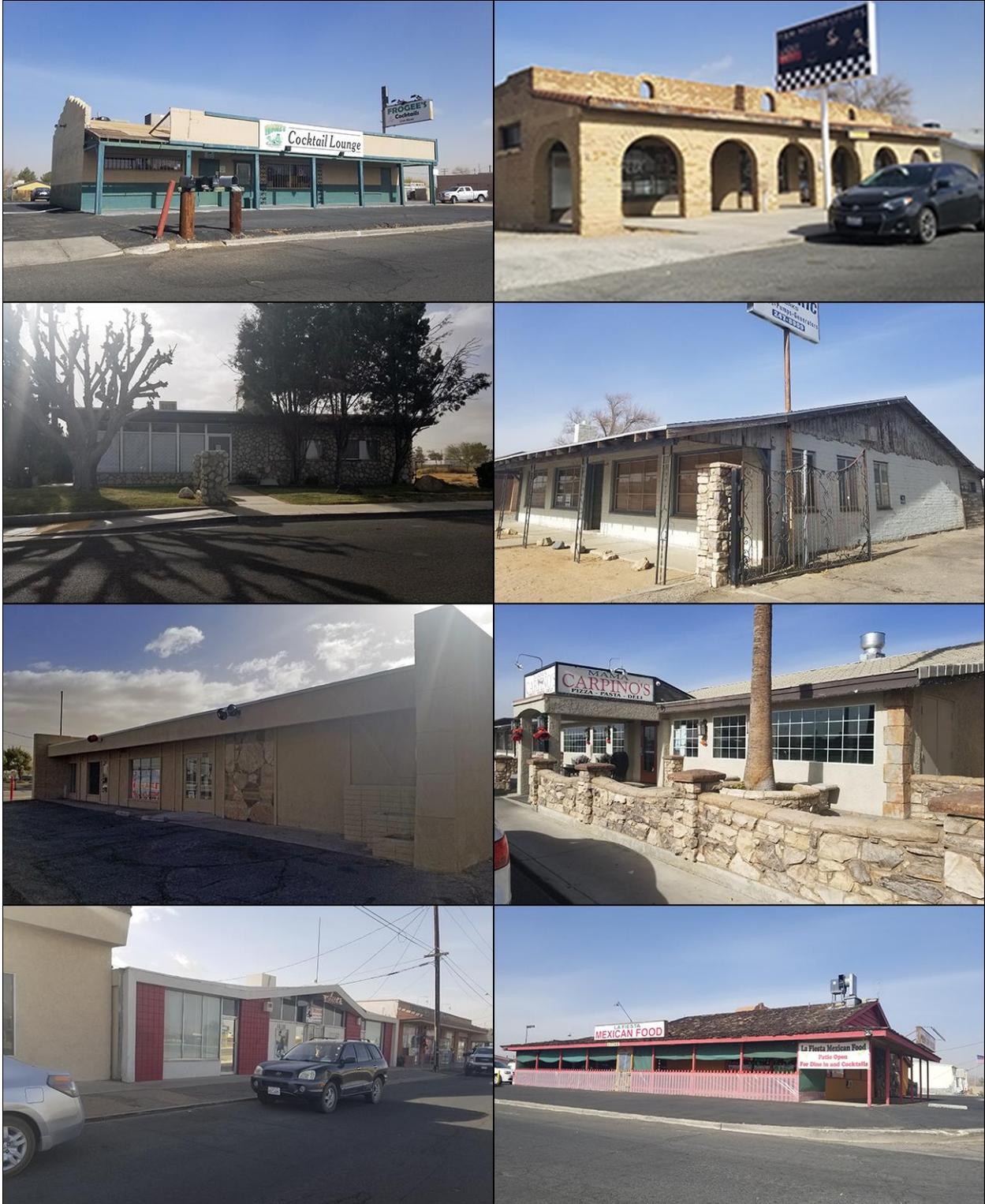


Figure 13. Selected commercial buildings along Highway 18, within the planning area. *Clockwise from top left:* 21820 (Frogees), 21966 (Ram Motor Sports), 22000 (Standard Electric), 22010 (Mama Carpinos), and 22144 (LaFiesta Mexican Restaurant) Outer Highway 18 North; 21955 (Moose Lodge), 22053 (formerly High End Thrift Store), and 22265 (formerly Groomingdales) Outer Highway 18 South. (Photographs taken on December 12, 2020)



Figure 14. Western-themed buildings in the planning area. *Left*: modern example at 13698 Hitt Road, view to the west; *right*: historic-era example at 21878 Outer Highway 18 North, view to the northwest. (Photographs taken on December 12, 2020)

are visible, along with a number of other structures inside. The complex appears to be the subject an adaptive reuse project still in progress.

Generally speaking, the buildings along the southern side of Highway 18 are more eclectic in vintage and design. Near the eastern end is another mobile home park that predates 1952, at which time it stood very much alone on that stretch of the highway (NETR Online 1952). Near the middle portion of the block is a series of attached storefronts differentiated in style by material and veneers of brick, stucco, and flagstone, but all of similarly modest scale. Many of the building were constructed after 1969, according to aerials photographs taken that year (Fig. 12).

Toward Navajo Road are a number of free-standing buildings that generally appear modern, along with several of clearly recent origin. Buildings behind the frontage tend to be tall one-story or two-story, utilitarian-looking warehouse-type commercial buildings, many of them with corrugated metal walls and roofs. A few residential buildings, churches, mobile home parks, a fire station, a community park, as well as vacant land occupy the remainder. Buildings along Navajo Road include a vacant shopping center on the southeast corner of Navajo Road and Highway 18 and a group of recent commercial buildings on the northwest corner, where Site 36-020567, the circa 1947 Chief Desert Lodge, once stood (Fig. 5). At the eastern end, on Central Road, a large, rectangular steel warehouse with a corrugated metal roof of apparent older vintage stands at the northwest corner of the intersection with Powhatan Road.

Several examples of Western-themed buildings currently stand on both sides of Highway 18 (Fig. 14). Flagstone veneer is another recurring theme found on several of the street-facing façades of commercial buildings along the highway (Fig. 15). Flagstone was a common material used on commercial buildings in the Town’s early development. The stone was reportedly often locally sourced by the Rancho Materials Company (Tang et al. 2018:9).

It can be anticipated that some future projects in the planning area will inevitably involve infrastructure features that are more than 50 years of age. Some of these, such as Highway 18 and several major power transmission lines across the Victor Valley, may have been recorded as cultural



Figure 15. Examples of flagstone veneer among buildings in the planning area. *Left*: 22110 Outer Highway 18 North, view to the north; *right*: 22142 Outer Highway 18 North, view to the north. (Photographs taken on December 12, 2020)

resources elsewhere due to their long history or potential association with historical events. These features will need to be addressed under CEQA guidelines. Many other infrastructure features in the planning area, such as the secondary roadways, also date to the historic period. However, as relatively minor features of late historical origin that remain in use, these features typically have undergone significant alteration in more recent times and no longer demonstrate any distinctively historical character. These features are generally not very likely to be found historically significant or to retain sufficient integrity to relate to the potential period of significance.

The field survey results confirm that that the growth of the planning area was clearly influenced by the Apple Valley Ranchos development in the 1940s-1950s but was largely disconnected from the apple orchards and dude ranches of the earlier years. The field observations also corroborate that cultural resources in the planning area—other than Highway 18—date primarily to the post-World War II years and may include buildings constructed as late as 1970, the current age threshold for a property to be recorded and evaluated as a potential “historical resource” under Section 106 and CEQA guidelines. The distribution of such properties in the planning area is illustrated by the shifting land uses discussed above and by historical maps and aerial photographs, especially those from circa 1970 (Figs. 11, 12). Throughout the course of the field survey, no potential indicators of prehistoric human use, such as granitic outcrops or midden mounds, were observed in the planning area.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In summary, the research results outlined above suggest that cultural resources to be expected in the planning area are primarily buildings, structures, objects, and other built-environment features that date to the late historic period, especially the post-World War II era (circa 1945-1970). Existing records of the California Historical Resources Information System identify no archaeological sites and other cultural resources from the prehistoric or early historic period within the planning area or the quarter-mile scope of the records search.

The NAHC reports the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the planning area, but the Sacred Lands File searches are conducted at a very broad scale, and the reported resource(s) may be in fact located many miles away. Further consultation with the local Native American groups, particularly the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, will be necessary to clarify the nature and location of such resource(s).

Geospatial analyses of known prehistoric sites in inland southern California suggest that longer-term residential settlements of the Native population were more likely to occur in sheltered areas near the base of hills and/or on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near permanent or reliable sources of water, while the level, unprotected valley floor was used mainly for resource procurement, travel, and occasional camping during these activities. This is corroborated by the ethnographic literature that identifies foothills as preferred settlement environment for Native Americans of the Inland Empire region (e.g., Bean and Smith 1978).

Based on this settlement pattern, the general location of the planning area, lying on the open valley floor some four miles east of the Mojave River and three miles south of the Holocene-age Apple Valley Dry Lake, would not have provided a favorable setting for permanent or long-term habitation by the aboriginal population during prehistoric times. Coupled with past ground disturbances in its largely developed suburban setting, overall the planning area appears to be relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant archaeological remains of prehistoric origin, either on the surface or in buried deposits.

Field observations suggest that cultural resources in the planning area are mainly modest single-story commercial buildings along with a few single- and multi-family residences, other buildings such as civic establishments and churches, and infrastructure features. Commercial buildings that appear to date to the historic period are concentrated mainly in the Highway 18 corridor, while residential and other buildings from that period may occur sporadically in the same area and along intersecting or peripheral roads such as Navajo Road, Ottawa Road, and Shawnee Road.

Specifically, potential historical resources that will require focused studies and analysis under CEQA or Section 106 guidelines in future environmental compliance processes include:

- Four properties that are locally recognized as Historical Points of Interest by the Town of Apple Valley:
 - The Pink House at 13733 Navajo Road;
 - El Pueblo Shops at 21810 Outer Highway 18 North;
 - Conrad Publishing House at 21825 Outer Highway 18 South;
 - James A. Woody Community Center at 13467 Navajo Road.
- All buildings and other notable built-environment features in the planning area that are 50 years of age and retain at least a recognizable level of historical characteristics.

Development in the planning area is known to have begun in the historic period, albeit the later portion thereof, and the growth pattern has always been imbalanced in favor of properties along Highway 18 and a few secondary streets, such as Navajo Road, Central Road and, to a lesser extent, Pioneer Road, Valley Drive, and Ottawa Road. Therefore, the potential for impacting any “historical

resources,” either directly or indirectly, by future development in the planning area will need to be determined through site-specific surveys for individual projects, commonly known as Phase I studies. Meanwhile, any ground-disturbing activities in the planning area that inadvertently encounter buried cultural material that may be prehistoric or historical in age will need to be halted within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the discovery.

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**APPENDIX 1
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California
Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Writer/co-author of cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106 compliance;
 - Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local historical societies;
 - Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history.
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-1999 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Memberships

California Council for the Promotion of History.

APPENDIX 2

**NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS FILE
SEARCH RESULTS**

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 15, 2020

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Village Specific Plan Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/15/2020**

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

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

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/15/2020**

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