Archaeological and Historic Built Environment Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Adelanto Seneca Project

San Bernardino County, California

Prepared For:

Diversified Pacific Communities
10621 Civic Center Drive
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Prepared By:

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
215 North Fifth Street
Redlands, California 92374

February 2024

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Diversified Pacific retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2023 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Proposed Project in San Bernardino County, California. The Proposed Project involves the construction of a self-storage facility with an office/retail component. The self-storage component will feature traditional drive-up and walk-up storage with uncovered/covered RV Parking.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that two previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area. As a result of those studies, no sites or isolates were previously recorded within the Project Area.

As a result of the field survey, ECORP recorded one cultural resource inside the Project Area: AS-1, Seneca Road. This resource has been evaluated using the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria. ECORP recommends AS-1 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under any criteria. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Description
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NETR	National Environmental Title Research
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Adelanto Seneca Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SBBM	San Bernardino Base and Meridian
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCRs	Tribal Cultural Resources
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Diversified Pacific retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2023 to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the Proposed Project Area located in the City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

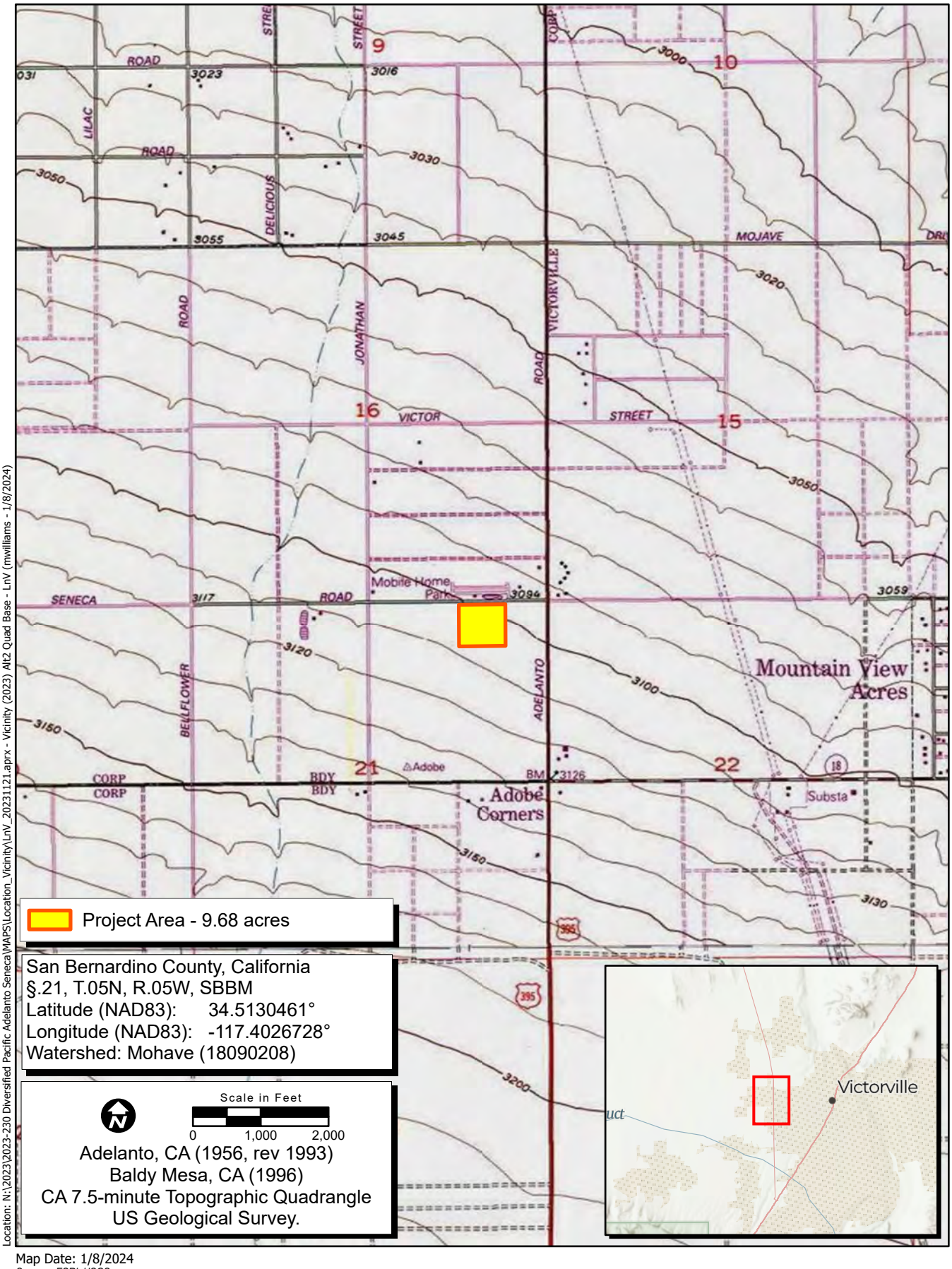
The Project Area consists of 9.68 acres of property located in the northeastern quarter of Section 21 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (SBBM) as shown on the 1956 Adelanto, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). It is also known as Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 3103-511-08-0000. The Project is located southeast of the intersection of Seneca Road and Pearmain Street and west of Highway 395 in Adelanto, San Bernardino County. The Proposed Project involves the construction of a self-storage facility with an office/retail component. The self-storage component will feature traditional drive-up and walk-up storage with uncovered/covered RV Parking. The Project may also involve improvements to Seneca Road.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated on Figure 1 and represents the survey coverage area.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. This study assumes the subsurface vertical APE could extend as deep as 10 feet below the current surface (accounting for utilities and foundation excavation), and therefore a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.



Location: N:\2023\2023-230 Diversified Pacific Adelanto Seneca\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\LnV_20231121.aprx - Vicinity (2023) Alt2 Quad Base - LnV (mwilliams - 1/8/2024)

Map Date: 1/8/2024
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2023-230 Adelanto Seneca Property

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is assumed to be no greater than 40 feet, accounting for the wash bays and covered parking.

1.3 Regulatory Context

The CEQA lead agency for this Project is the City of Adelanto. A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was conducted in the manner documented herein.

1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [see 40 CFR 1502.16(f))] must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may "significantly affect the quality of the human environment," a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

> "A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval."

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 60.4, are as follows:

> "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
>
> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory."

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

> "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association."

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR, 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), or 3), and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

(1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

(2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

(3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

(4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration

of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area, and Appendix D contains cultural resource site locations and site records.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

Elevations range from 3,104 to 3,121 feet above mean sea level within the Project Area. The Project Area is located in the Mojave Desert, a large expanse of relatively flat land north of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is bounded to the west by residential communities, to the east by vacant land and Highway 395, and to the north and south by vacant land. The Project Area is also located 7 miles west of the Mojave Narrows.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey maps the Project Area with one soil type, Cajon Sand. This soil type has 0 to 2 percent slopes, is somewhat excessively drained, has a parent material derived from granite, and is found on alluvial fan landforms at elevations between 1,800 to 3,200 feet (NRCS 2023).

Dibblee and Minch (2008) describe the geology of the Project Area as recent Holocene Quaternary alluvium (Qa) derived from adjacent higher ground and Pleistocene older alluvium (Qof).

There exists the moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area due to the presence of Holocene alluvium across the Project Area, as pre-contact cultural resources are more likely to appear within Holocene deposits than within older sediments.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community observed within the Project Area includes saltbush (*Atriplex* sp.) and burrow weed (*Ambrosia dumosa*) (ECORP 2023).

Wildlife species that may occur in the Project Area include desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), common raven, rock pigeon, and mourning dove, all of which were observed during a recent biological survey of the Project Area (ECORP 2023).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

The Mojave Desert chronology is based on studies by Earle et al. 1998, Price et al. 2009, and Warren 1984. The temporal units used by Sutton et al. (2007) for the Mojave Desert were termed complexes because it was thought each complex represented a specific cultural adaptation or even a cultural group. However, cultural characteristics may vary within a temporal unit, both temporally and spatially. In the greater Mojave Desert region, the juxtaposition of different foothill- and desert-based adaptive systems and, apparently of different cultural groups, makes the identification of a single complex as being characteristic of a temporal unit problematic. The temporal units used here are periods based on shifts in projectile point types. Such projectile point changes are used to mark temporal units, as this class of artifacts is the only one that can definitely be said to be characteristic of each temporal unit (period) from the Pleistocene to Spanish contact (Sutton 2017). Dates for the periods are from Sutton (2016). Although there is archaeological evidence for human occupation before 12,000 B.C. elsewhere in the Americas, no cultural material dating to the time before the Clovis Period has been found in the Mojave Desert.

3.1.1 Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene

3.1.1.1 Clovis Period (Fluted Point Complex) (13,950 to 11,450 Before Present [BP])

The Clovis Period was an era of environmental transition between the late Pleistocene and early Holocene. The Clovis Period within the Mojave Desert is represented by fluted projectile points that were used by big game hunters. Fluted projectile points, including both Clovis points and Great Basin Corner-Notched points, were hafted to the end of a throwing spear. Fluted points have been discovered along the shores of former pluvial lakes at China Lake Naval Weapons Station and Edwards Air Force Base. There are two sites at China Lake with Clovis points, as well as Lake Mojave points. Thus, it is not known if other artifacts at these sites are associated with Clovis Period or Lake Mojave Period, or both. All other Clovis points in

the Mojave Desert occur as isolated surface finds (Sutton 2018). It is thought that the Clovis groups consisted of small bands of hunters who followed big game herds.

3.1.2 Early and Middle Holocene

The people who occupied the Mojave Desert during the Early and Middle Holocene are thought to be descended from the Clovis megafauna hunters, who adapted to warming and drying conditions after the ice age ended. During the Early Holocene, the focus was on hunting artiodactyls around the remnant lakes. During the warm arid conditions of the Middle Holocene, these groups became more generalized foragers, who hunted and trapped large, medium, and small mammals and added plant foods to the diet.

3.1.2.1 Lake Mojave Period (11,40 to 8,950 BP)

During the Early Holocene the climate became warmer and drier, resulting in a changing distribution of floral and faunal communities. However, there were still remnant pluvial lakes at this time. Lake Mojave Period sites are typically (but not exclusively) found around the margins of ancient lakes. The Lake Mojave tool assemblages include Great Basin Stemmed series projectile points, including Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points. The shift from fluted points to stemmed points may indicate a shift from hunting megafauna to hunting artiodactyls (deer and mountain sheep). Sutton (2018) indicates that the fluted points were used on thrusting spears in an intercept hunting strategy, while the stemmed points of the Lake Mojave period were likely used on smaller spears launched with a spear-thrower (atlatl). Other flaked-stone tools include crescents (eccentrics), leaf-shaped bifaces (cutting and piercing tools), formed unifaces including large-domed scrapers and small beaked engravers, and cores from which flakes could be removed as needed. The cores were also used as tools (Sutton 2018). Groundstone implements occur in small numbers during this time (Warren 2002) and indicate the addition of hard seeds in the diet. It appears that Lake Mojave groups gradually adapted to a desiccating environment, resulting in shifts in technology and subsistence, with exploitation of additional ecozones.

3.1.2.2 Pinto Period (10,200 to 4,450 BP)

Pinto points first appear about 10,200 BP. The Pinto Period overlaps in time with the Lake Mojave Period because both Great Basin Stemmed points and Pinto points occur during the overlapping period of time (10,200 to 8,950 BP). The Pinto Period was a time of increasing aridity culminating in the Mid-Holocene Warm Period, circa 7,450 to 4,450 BP. The disappearance of lakes was followed by a great reduction in streams and springs. By the end of the period, water could be obtained only at a small number of springs. The desert vegetation community similar to that of today developed during this period. Sites associated with this era are usually found in open settings, in relatively well-watered locales representing isolated oases of high productivity, such as fossil stream channels and springs. Increasing amounts of ground stone tools suggest increasing use of small seeds. Artiodactyl hunting continued, but increasing aridity reduced the number of deer available. Small animals such as rabbit, rodent, reptile, and fresh water mussel resources are present in significant quantities. The artifact assemblage is similar to the Lake Mojave assemblage. Pinto projectile points replaced Lake Mojave points and Silver Lake points, and crescents and engravers were no longer used. Drills were added to the assemblage and the number of ground stone tools increased (Warren 2002) sees the shift in projectile point types and the increasing use

of plant foods during the Pinto Complex as resulting from decreasing numbers of artiodactyls (deer and mountain sheep) during this warm, dry period. Pinto points may have been more efficient in taking artiodactyls because the shouldered Pinto points stayed inside the animal after it was shot (Warren 2010).

3.1.3 Late Holocene

Annual rainfall increased and resource productivity improved significantly at the beginning of the Late Holocene after about 4,500 BP. During the Late Holocene there is an increase in population, along with increasing sedentism and intensification of resource use in and around the Mojave Desert. Three periods were defined within the Late Holocene in the Mojave Desert: the Gypsum Period (ca. 4,450 to 1,725 BP), the Rose Spring Period (roughly equivalent to Warren's Saratoga Springs Period, ca. 1,725 to 850 BP), and the Late Precontact Period (ca. 850 to 181 BP) (Sutton 2016; Sutton et al. 2007; Warren 1984). Each period has characteristic projectile point types. The settlement system seen in the Mission Period with permanent villages, especially along the valley margins, and temporary camps for collecting resources within the village's territory likely began to develop during the Gypsum Period.

3.1.3.1 Gypsum Period (ca. 4,450 to 1,725 BP)

During the Gypsum Period, the artifact assemblage included Elko and Gypsum dart points and bifaces. Ground stone milling tools become relatively commonplace. The subsistence pattern, based on material found in temporary camps in the desert, included generalized hunting activities (large, medium, and small mammals and desert tortoise), and seed processing, indicated by more numerous milling stones than in previous periods. Mesquite, located in high water table areas, may have been an important resource during Gypsum times. Quartz crystals, paint, and rock art indicate ritual activities (Sutton 2017).

3.1.3.2 Rose Spring Period (ca. 1,725 to 850 BP)

The Rose Spring Period is also known as the Saratoga Spring Period. The bow and arrow were introduced in the Mojave Desert at the beginning of the Rose Spring Period circa 1,725 BP. Rose Spring and Eastgate arrow points were used, along with Cottonwood Triangular points beginning around 1,050 BP. Other artifacts include stone knives and drills, bone awls, and groundstone tools.

3.1.3.3 Late Precontact Period (ca. 850 to 181 BP/AD 1769)

Desert Side-Notched and Cottonwood Triangular arrow points were used during the Late Precontact Period. The rest of the Rose Spring artifact assemblage continued into the Late Precontact period with the addition of pottery. Bedrock mortars, indicating intensive acorn use, may have been used earlier in the late Holocene, but were numerous in the residential bases and villages in the desert margin. Some desert floor sites also featured bedrock mortars or portable mortars and pestles.

3.1.3.4 Mission Period (AD 1769 to AD 1835)

The Mission Period begins with the Portola Expedition in AD 1769, which established the first permanent Spanish presence in California. Franciscan friars established missions at San Gabriel (AD 1771) and San Fernando (AD 1797) (Castillo 1978). The first written historical information about Native Americans in the

Mojave Desert region dates from the 1770s, during the Mission Period. Ethnohistorical documentation from this period includes mission records and the accounts of Spanish friars and soldiers.

3.1.3.5 Other Temporal Units

Sutton (2018) recently proposed new temporal units consisting of patterns and phases with dating based on BP, rather than BC, for the Late Pleistocene through the Middle Holocene. In Sutton's new scheme, the Clovis Period is now the Lakebed Pattern, which is divided into Lakebed I (11,600 to 11,000 BP) Phase and Lakebed II (11,000 to 10,200 BP) Phase. The Lake Mojave Period is the Lake Mojave Pattern with Lake Mojave I (10,200 to 9,300 BP) and Lake Mojave II (9,300 to 8,500 BP) Phases. The Pinto Period is the Pinto Pattern with Pinto I (8,500 to 7,500 BP), Pinto II (7,500 to 5,000 BP), and Pinto III (5,000 to 4,000 BP) Phases. Note that in this new chronology, the Lake Mojave Pattern does not overlap in time with the Pinto Pattern. Sutton's new chronology is not used in this research design as it has not yet been evaluated by other archaeologists who specialize in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene of the Mojave Desert.

3.2 Ethnohistory

The Project Area is located within the territory known to have been occupied by the Serrano group of Native Americans at the time of contact with Europeans, around 1769 C.E. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains and northward into the Mojave Desert. Their territory also extended west along the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north into the Victorville and Lucerne Valley areas, and south to the Yucaipa Valley and San Jacinto Valley (Cultural Systems Research 2005). The Serrano speakers in the Mojave Desert who lived along the Mojave River were known as Vanyume. Serrano is a language within the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock. The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, pinyon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, juniper berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978). A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978). Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serrano lived in villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978).

Serrano social and political units were clans, patrilineal exogamous territorial groups. Each clan was led by a chief who had both political and ceremonial roles. The chief lived in a principal village within the clan's territory. The clans were part of a moiety system such that each clan was either a wildcat or coyote clan and marriages could only occur between members of opposite moieties (Earle 2004). On the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains, clan villages were located along the desert-mountain interface on Deep Creek, on the upper Mojave River, in Summit Valley, and in Cajon Pass. The principal plant food available

near these villages was juniper berries. These villages also had access to mountain resources, such as acorns and pinyon nuts.

Partly due to their mountainous and desert inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an *asistencia* (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. As of the mid-20th century, most Serrano lived either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

3.3 Regional History

Colonization of California by European-Americans began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterrey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño (Castillo 1978:100). Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978a). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975).

The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios*, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a *pueblo*, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portolá expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). The rancho owners lived in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War, was signed between Mexico and the U.S. in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the U.S. as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of

1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941:137-138).

3.4 Adelanto History

In 1915, E.H. Richardson, the inventor of the Hotpoint Electric Iron, sold his patent and bought land for $75,000 in the area of what is now the City of Adelanto. Richardson had planned to develop one of the first master-planned communities in Southern California. He subdivided the land into 1-acre plots to be sold to veterans with respiratory ailments suffered during World War I. Along with this plan he hoped to build a respiratory hospital. Although Richardson's dreams were never fully realized, his planning laid the foundation for the establishment of the City of Adelanto (City of Adelanto 2006).

Much like its neighboring cities, Adelanto grew acres of deciduous fruit trees. These orchards, famous for their fresh fruits and cider, thrived until the Depression. Later, they were replaced by poultry farms. In the early 1940s, an airfield was constructed in the area of Adelanto in anticipation of the country's involvement in World War II. The facility was used for training and later became George Air Force Base. It was decommissioned in December 1992 (California Military Museum 2018). The former base now serves as the Southern California Logistics Airport and an industrial park (City of Victorville 2018).

In the mid-20th century, Adelanto began to rapidly develop with the construction of housing tracts. Schools, hospitals, churches, hotels, and shopping centers soon followed. The interstate freeways, also built in the 1950s and 1960s, contributed to the area's growth and allowed workers to commute to jobs in the San Bernardino Valley or Riverside (City of Adelanto 2006). Following its mid-century boom, the city incorporated as San Bernardino County's smallest city in 1970. More recently, Adelanto and the surrounding desert communities of Victorville and Hesperia have experienced unprecedented growth in the 21st century because of the opportunities offered by more affordable housing. This has led to an increase of commuter traffic from Victor Valley south to the Los Angeles basin (City of Adelanto n.d.).

3.4.1 Historic Context of Roads

As the U.S. made western territorial gains during the first half of the 19th century, Congress directed Army engineers to establish a network of wagon roads linking western military installations; federal railroad surveyors carried on with the work during the 1850s and 1860s. For a generation of overland emigrants and freighters, western wagon roads established by federal surveyors pointed the way to California (Jackson 1998). Many western wagon roads, particularly those that traversed mountain passes, had Native American origins. Nonnative incursions in California such as the de Anza (1774), Portola (1769), and Fremont (1844) expeditions relied on directions given by Native American guides. The roads established

by Spanish and American newcomers linking missions, presidios, pueblos, ranchos, and forts in California often superseded Native American footpaths used for generations (Davis 1961).

Overshadowed by railroads, pioneer wagon roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded during the late 19th century. "By 1900," observes a planning historian, "the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads" (Johnson 1990). Interest in road building revived after 1890 as farmers and ranchers, many disillusioned with railroads, began asking county officials for better wagon roads. They were joined by millions of bicyclists who called for smoother roads in town and in the countryside. Joining forces, farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists began organizing local, state, and national "good roads" campaigns. In response, the federal government established the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road building techniques (Jackson 1998).

Dusty during summer and fall months, muddy through the winter and spring, unimproved wagon roads in California played havoc with horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles. Overcoming mud and dust became the main objective of good roads proponents. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California in the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, beginning in 1890, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called *asphalt* became the standard modern road surface. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt roads withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and facilitated better drainage (Kostof 1992).

The task of grading and paving rural wagon roads initially fell to county boards of supervisors. The most heavily trafficked rural roads such as those leading to towns, cities, and schools, or those leading to major sites of production such as large ranches, mines, quarries, and mills, received priority attention. Thousands of other rural roads derived from the Public Land Survey System, the checkerboard of square-mile sections and 36-square-mile townships laid out by federal surveyors to facilitate the sale of western public lands. Because they marked property boundaries, section and quarter-section lines became mutually beneficial roadways for neighboring property owners (Johnson 1990). To create roads, property owners forfeited equal strips of land along section lines—typically about 30 feet apiece, making 60-foot roadways—to counties in exchange for grading and other improvements (U.S. Department of Transportation 1976). In California, the same principal applied to Mexican land grants not surveyed under the Public Land Survey System. Instead of tracing section lines, "grant line roads" in California traced older grant line boundaries.

Americans built new towns and cities along rivers, canals, wagon roads, railroads, and highways during the 19th century. Most new towns and cities began with a plat for a rectilinear street grid filed at a county recorder's office. Once filed, streets and lots became legal entities on the land, and landowners began selling lots to buyers who built residential and commercial properties on rectangular lots. By creating right-angled streets, alleys, and lots, street grids simplified the work of staking out property boundaries and describing lots in written deeds. For growing towns and cities, street grids also simplified growth, as landowners on the edge of town platted new additions simply by extending straight streets into surrounding rural areas (Reps 1965).

As they matured and grew during the 19th and 20th centuries, many American cities and towns became incorporated under state charters. Incorporation transferred responsibility for street maintenance from county boards of supervisors to city governments. Incorporation also allowed city leaders to issue bonds and take on debt. Municipal bonds financed modern street improvements such as paving, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, streetcar rails, and sanitation features such as sewers, storm drains, and water mains, which engineers typically buried beneath city streets (Monkkonen 1988).

The proliferation of automobiles in the U.S. after 1910 greatly increased the public's appetite for improved rural roads, kicking the Good Roads Movement into high gear. By 1915, 38 states (including California in 1895) maintained state highway departments to handle the planning, building, and maintenance of modern two-lane highways. Under the Federal Road Aid Act of 1916, the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads stepped in to expedite state highway projects by providing matching funds. Many state highways paralleled preexisting railroads or superseded rural county roads (Jackson 1998).

After 1910, as automobile usage surged, and as suburbanization occurred on the edges of town and cities in California and elsewhere, city planners began articulating a *hierarchy of streets* to distinguish residential roads, collector roads, arterial roads, and highways, each handling progressively higher volumes of traffic. Through the remainder of the 20th century, as commercial and residential growth supplanted farms and ranches on the edges of California towns and cities, many rural county roads became adapted to suit the new suburban landscape. In many places, older two-lane rural roads became two- and four-lane suburban arterial streets lined with shopping centers and parking lots; others became two-lane collector streets lined with new residential subdivisions.

As automobiles surpassed railroads as the primary mode of transportation in the U.S. during the 1930s, it became apparent that ever-increasing speeds and progressively heavier vehicles required a higher class of roads. In response, highway engineers formulated plans for *freeways*, four- and six-lane superhighways that eliminated sharp curves and at-grade intersections to allow for continuous flows of high-speed traffic. Many freeways supplanted older two-lane state highways. Where no preexisting highway existed, highway engineers carved out new freeway alignments, oftentimes through older sections of cities (Jackson 1998). The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 carried the plan forward. Beginning in the late 1950s, state highway departments, armed with enormous amounts of federal funding, embarked on a decades-long project to build out the nation's 41,000-mile Interstate Highway System. State highway officials in California also brought thousands of miles of noninterstate highways up to freeway standards.

3.4.1.1 History of Seneca Road

The oldest automobile roads in Adelanto date back to approximately the early 1940s when they had been constructed in conjunction with the development of George Air Force Base. These early roads consisted of north-south oriented Adelanto Road and Bellflower Street and a cluster of residential streets just to the west of the base. By the 1950s, Highway 395 cut through the community and road development continued to expand to the south of the base (National Environmental Title Research [NETR] 2023).

Seneca Road, constructed c. 1955, did not appear in a 1952 aerial image but did appear on a 1959 aerial as a one-lane dirt road to provide access to remote desert properties south of Adelanto. Seneca remained

a dirt road until at least 1994 but appears in its current state as a two-lane paved road by 2005. The road connects with Highway 395, located 600 feet to the east, and is located 5 miles south of central Adelanto where the City's original street grid developed (NETR 2023).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, supervised this cultural resource investigation. Staff Archaeologists Julian E. Acuña, RPA and Robert Cunningham conducted the fieldwork. Julian E. Acuña, Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA and Steve Wintergerst prepared the technical report. Historical evaluation of Seneca Road was performed by Staff Architectural Historian Andrew Bursan. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes is a Senior Archaeologist and the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager at ECORP and has more than 16 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds a M.S. in Archaeology of the North and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for archaeology. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Julian E. Acuña is a Staff Archaeologist with over six years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds a M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology from California State University-San Bernardino. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, formal excavations and data recovery, construction monitoring, the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, conducted evaluations of cultural resources for NRHP and CRHR eligibility, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites. He has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports.

Robert Cunningham has 17 years of experience in cultural resources management, with an emphasis on the recording, analysis, and evaluation of historic-period resources. He has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, and construction monitoring. He has served as Field Director for archaeological inventories and site evaluation projects and has worked on San Diego County projects under ECORP's blanket purchase order since 2010. He has recorded and mapped numerous prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites and has identified and documented hundreds of prehistoric and historic artifacts. Mr. Cunningham has prepared numerous archaeological site records and has authored and contributed to a variety of cultural resources technical reports.

Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist with over five years of experience working in cultural resource management across California. She holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. in Anthropology with a focused curriculum in archaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, data recovery, artifact analysis, construction monitoring, both as an archaeological monitor and field lead, and the recording and recovery of pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites. She has contributed to and authored multiple cultural resources reports.

Steve Wintergerst is an Associate Archaeologist with 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology. Mr. Wintergerst has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and laboratory process, with extensive experience throughout California and western Arizona. His experience has involved working as an archaeological crew chief, archaeological technician, archaeological monitor, paleontological monitor, and paleontological preparator. He is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. He has contributed to multiple cultural resource reports.

Andrew Bursan is an Architectural Historian with 16 years of experience in historic preservation and land planning. He holds a B.A. in history and a Master of City and Regional Planning. He has worked on a variety of projects with organizations like Caltrans, Los Angeles County Metro, and several city governments, including Pasadena, Santa Monica, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Andrew's expertise covers project management, architectural surveys, historical assessments, and extensive historical research. He has contributed to historic context statements, technical reports, and impact analyses for cultural resources.

Lisa Westwood has 28 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP conducted a records search for the property at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University-Fullerton on December 7, 2023 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in San Bernardino County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD; OHP 2020); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); OHP California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (OHP 1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1856 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 5 North Range 5 West, SBBM;
- 1932 USGS Barstow, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale); and
- 1956 USGS Victorville, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photos taken in 1952, 1959, 1968, 1985, 1994, 2005, and 2010 for any indications of property usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry. The search did not locate any such registries for the City of Adelanto.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 13, 2023 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search will determine whether or not the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP emailed a letter to the Mohave Historical Society on December 13, 2023 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey on December 14, 2023 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 10- to 15-meter transects (Figure 2). ECORP expended one person-day in the field. At the time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California

OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

Thirty previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted in or within a 1-mile radius of the property, covering approximately 35 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the records search radius (Table 1). Of the 30 studies, two were conducted within the Project Area and the other 28 were within the 1-mile radius. Appendix A lists the reports located within 1 mile of the Project Area. These studies revealed the presence of pre-contact and historic period sites. The previous studies were conducted between 1973 and 2007 and vary in size from 0.25 to 8,000 acres.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Area

Report Number SB-	Author(s)	Report Title	Year
02128	Parr, Osborne, Sutton	Archaeological Inventory, Testing and Evaluation for the Southern California Edison Kramer-Victor 220 KV Transmission Line Project	1990
05237	Bholat, Chandler	Cultural Resources Investigation of an 18.5 Acre Property West of U.S. highway 395, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California	2006

The results of the records search indicate that all of the property has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; however, these studies were conducted in smaller segments, at different times, by different consultants, as many as 33 years ago under obsolete standards. Therefore, ECORP conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE for the Project under current protocols.

The records search also determined that 25 previously recorded pre-contact and historic-era cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). Of these, two are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, and 23 are historic-era sites associated with early European-American structures and activities. There are no previously recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in or within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
004019H	004019	Hampson 1989; Kenneth Becker 1993; S. Jow 2010	Historic	Refuse scatter	No
006353H	006353	T.T. Taylor 1989; Kenneth Becker, Joan Brown, Blanche Schmitz, Kenneth Victorino, Barbara Giacomini, and Ronald Bissell 1993	Historic	Refuse scatter	No
006533H	006533	Becker, Brown, and Schmitz 1990	Historic	Dump site	No
007746H	007746	Hampson 1989; K. Becker 1993; S. Jow 2010	Historic	Refuse deposit and cistern	No
007750H	007750	Becker et al. 1993	Historic	Refuse deposit	No
007994H	007994	Alexandrowicz 1994; K. Moslak 2014	Historic	Roadside stand	No
010316H	010316	J. Underwood 2000; Allen Estes 2004; B. Sheets and M. Linder 2005; Daniel Ballester 2007; Christeen Taniguichi 2007; Gina Austerman 2008; Koji Tsunoda 2008; Ahmet K. 2008; Katherine Anderson 2009; S. Jow 2010; S. Kremkau 2011; Linda Honey 2013; C Higgins 2013; Wendy L. Tinsley Becker 2013; Fatima Clark 2013; Eric Martin 2018	Historic	Tower line (5 segments)	No
010317H	010317	S. Cunkleman 1993; Carrie D. Wills 1997; Sara Bholat 2007; Tsunoda Koji 2007; S. Jow 2010; C. Higgins 2011; D. Martinez 2013; Courtney Higgins 2015; A. Myers 2016	Precontact, Historic	Transmission right-of-way	No
012045	012045	Burris et al. 2004	Precontact	Lithic scatter	No
012046H	012046	D. Burris, C. Malan, R. Cerreto, K. Ward, A. Williams, and C. Williams 2004	Historic	Refuse dump	No
012058H	012058	Boggs 2005	Historic	Refuse deposit	No

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in or within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
012181H	012189	Brunzell 2005; M. O'Neill 2012; Andrea Bean and Aaron Elzinga 2013; Carrie Chasteen 2015; Patrick B. Stanton 2015; S. Andrews 2017	Historic	State Route 18	No
012257H	012465	Braco 2006; K. Moslak 2014	Historic	Building foundations (3)	No
013131H	014985	V. Austerman 2007	Historic	Refuse scatter	No
016613H	026161	Farrell et al. 2013	Historic	Refuse scatter	No
016614H	026162	Farrell et al. 2013	Historic	Refuse scatter	No
--	026208	Kitchel et al. 2013	Historic	Solder dot can	No
016924H	026824	K. Moslak 2015	Historic	Refuse scatter	No
--	029050	Dan Leonard 2014	Precontact	Projectile point	No
029461H	029461	Dicken Everson 2016	Historic	Refuse scatter	No
--	034133	--	Historic	SCE Bishop Creek to San Bernardino tower line	No
--	034159	--	Historic	SCE Kramer-Roadway-Victor transmission line	No
--	061250	R.P. Hampson 1989; S. Jow 2010	Historic	Well site	No
--	061251	R.P. Hampson 1989	Historic	Refuse scatter	No
--	061252	Hampson et al. 1989; S. Jow 2010	Historic	Hole-in-cap can	No

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's BERD for San Bernardino County (dated January 21, 2020) includes one resource within 1 mile of the Project Area: Highway 395 from Post Mile 29.2 to 30.5 (OHP 2020).

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHL (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2022) on December 4, 2023. There are no resources in or within 1 mile of the Project Area.

A review of *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002) mentions the Roy Rogers-Dale Evans Museum at 15650 Seneca Road in Victorville, approximately 4.6 miles east of the Project Area.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2023) revealed that the northern half of Section 21 was patented to the Southern Pacific Railroad on January 31, 1918. The federal government granted public land to the railroads, which the railroad could then sell to finance railroad construction. The Project Area land was part of almost 85,890 acres in California granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 3103-511-08-0000 revealed the property consists of 9.68 acres of vacant land. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2022, 2020) did not list any historic bridges in or within 1 mile of the Project Area.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean and Smith 1978) lists the nearest Native American settlement as San Manuel Reservation located at the southern foothills of San Bernardino Mountains, approximately 25 miles southeast of the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows the property was initially unused. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1856 BLM GLO map for Township 5 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian depicts the Project Area in an unmarked quarter of section 21.
- The 1932 USGS California, Barstow Sheet (1:125,000 scale) map depicts the Project Area and the vicinity as vacant land. There is a road labeled San Bernardino Road, east of the Project Area, which is present-day Highway 395. No other roads are present.
- Historic aerial photographs from 1952 show the Project Area as still undeveloped land.
- The 1956 USGS California, Victorville Sheet (1:62,500 scale) map depicts the Project Area as unchanged. An unmarked road is depicted in the alignment of present-day Seneca Road.
- Historic aerial photographs from 1959 show the Project Area as vacant land. What is now Seneca Road is visible within the Project Area as an unpaved road.
- Historic aerial photographs from 1968 to present-day show the Project Area as unchanged from its 1959 condition as vacant land.

In sum, the property has been undeveloped and vacant, located on the outskirts of the City of Adelanto.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

ECORP has not received any responses to the letters sent to the Mohave Historical Society as of the date of preparation of this document.

5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on December 14, 2023. Ground surface visibility ranged from 60 percent in areas with modern refuse, to 100 percent in open areas. Creosote bush scrub dominates the Project Area. Disturbances include modern refuse which is found throughout the entire Project Area and a dirt road that bisects the area (Figures 2, 3, and 4).

Figure 2. APE overview (view southwest; December 14, 2023).

Figure 3. APE modern refuse (view south; December 14, 2023).

Figure 4. Road bisecting APE (view north/northwest; December 14, 2023).

5.4.1 Cultural Resources

No resources have been previously identified within the Project Area as a result of investigations by other firms. The 2023 survey by ECORP identified one previously unrecorded cultural resource within the Project Area: Seneca Road (AS-1). Site descriptions follow, and DPR site records and an overview map are provided in Appendix D.

5.4.1.1 Seneca Road

AS-1 is a historic-period segment of Seneca Road. This road is visible on historic aerial photographs since 1959 as an unnamed dirt road. The current roadway is paved in asphalt with modern reflective speed bumps and modern reflective paint, including white side-stripes, left-turn arrows, and double-yellow center divider (Figure 5). Seneca road is approximately 34 feet wide. The portion reviewed during this project measures 688.64 feet long (Figure 6).

Figure 5. AS-1 overview (view east; December 14, 2023).

5.5 EVALUATION

This section provides an evaluation of the significance of the historic-period archaeological find located within the Project Area relative to eligibility criteria set forth in the NRHP and CRHR, as described in Section 1.3 (Regulatory Context).

5.5.1 Seneca Road (AS-1)

Seneca Road (AS-1) in Adelanto provided residents of the Victor Valley with access to other nearby desert communities in San Bernardino County. It did not, however, function as a major road for Adelanto residents as it was a one-lane dirt road until the 1990s. The original construction of Seneca Road in the 1950s also did not mark a milestone in road development in San Bernardino County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that Seneca Road is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Bernardino County history. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

San Bernardino County crews built and maintained Seneca Road (AS-1). However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that Seneca Road is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

As a conventional two-lane suburban section of road, indistinguishable from multiple similar roads in San Bernardino County, Seneca Road (AS-1) does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

The information potential of Seneca Road (AS-1) is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

While Seneca Road (AS-1) possesses integrity of location, the road has gone from a circa 1955 one-lane dirt road to a paved two-lane road by the 1990s. In addition, the setting has changed from undeveloped desert land to being increasingly developed with single-family suburban tract homes since the 1970s. Therefore, the change in road design and surroundings have resulted in a lack of integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance, Seneca Road does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The records search and the 2023 field survey yielded one historic built environment resource within the Project Area: AS-1. ECORP evaluated AS-1 using NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria and recommends that it be determined not eligible under any criteria for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, and therefore not considered a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106 of the NRHP (if applicable). Until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no Project activity should occur.

In cases where ground visibility is hindered by impervious or impenetrable surfaces, such as pavement, buildings, or structures, and where such circumstances prevent archaeological survey or testing by traditional field methods, other sources of information must be utilized in assessing the potential for archaeological deposits. These sources may include, as appropriate and available, records search and literature review information, archival records, historic maps and aerial photographs, topographic maps, or geoarchaeological sensitivity modeling. As a last resort, archaeological monitoring during the removal of such impervious surfaces during project construction may be necessary.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

The Project Area contains Holocene alluvial deposits contemporaneous with human occupation of the region. Although ECORP archaeologists did not identify pre-contact resources during the field survey, due to the presence of Holocene alluvial deposits within the Project Area, pre-contact resources within 1 mile of the Project Area, and the lack of known previous ground disturbance in the Project Area, a moderate potential exists for buried pre-contact archaeological sites within the Project Area.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 Contractor Awareness Training

The lead agency shall ensure that a Contractor Awareness Training Program is delivered to train equipment operators about cultural resources. The program shall be designed to inform construction personnel about: federal and state regulations pertaining to cultural resources and TCRs; the subsurface indicators of resources that shall require a work stoppage; procedures for notifying the lead agency of any occurrences; Project-specific requirements and mitigation measures; and enforcement of penalties and repercussions for noncompliance with the program.

The training shall be prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist and may be provided either through a brochure, video, or in-person tailgate meeting, as determined appropriate by the archaeologist. The training shall be provided to all construction supervisors, forepersons, and operators of ground-disturbing equipment. All personnel shall be required to sign a training roster. The Construction Manager is responsible for ensuring that all required personnel receive the training. The Construction Manager shall provide a copy of the signed training roster to the lead agency as proof of compliance.

6.3.2 Archaeological Monitoring

Prior to the start of construction, the Project proponent shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist to monitor all ground-disturbing activities associated with Project construction. Monitoring is not required for placement of equipment or fill inside excavations that were previously monitored, above-ground construction activities, or redistribution of soils that were previously monitored (such as the return of stockpiles to use in backfilling).

The Monitoring Archaeologist shall meet or work under the direct supervision of someone meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. The Monitoring Archaeologist shall have the authority to temporarily halt ground-disturbing or construction-related work within 100 feet of any discovery of potential historical or archaeological resources to address unanticipated discoveries.

6.3.3 Post-Review Discoveries

The potential always remains for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during construction of the Project. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the lead agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for pre-contact and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and

shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a Historic Property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the San Bernardino County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

7.0 REFERENCES CITED

Bean, L. J. and C. R. Smith. 1978. Serrano. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8: California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 570-574. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2023. Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, Records Automation website. http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/. Accessed 5 December 2023.

California Military Museum. 2018. Historic California Posts, Camps, Stations and Airfields George Air Force Base (Victorville Army Air Field, Victorville Air Force Base). http://www.militarymuseum.org/GeorgeAFB.html. Accessed December 4, 2023

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2022. Structure and Maintenance & Investigations, Historical Significance–State Agency Bridges Database March 2019. https://gis-calema.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/ca-state-bridges/explore?location=34.451815%2C-117.370405%2C10.12. Accessed December 5 2023.

_____. 2020. Structure and Maintenance & Investigations, Historical Significance–Local Agency Bridges Database September 2018. https://gisdata-caltrans.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/989216729fdd41b3beb73029e000deda_0/explore?location=34.482485%2C-117.410899%2C12.68, Accessed 9 December 5, 2023.

Castillo, Edward D. 1978. The Impact of Euro-American Exploration and Settlement. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 99-127. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

City of Adelanto. 2006. About Us. https://ci.adelanto.ca.us/. Accessed December 4, 2023.

City of Hesperia. 2002. City of Hesperia History. https://www.cityofhesperia.us/397/City-History#:~:text=Hesperia%27s%20past%20is%20rich%20with,Fe%20railroad%20tracks%20were%20completed. Accessed December 4, 2023.

City of Ontario. 2002. Hotpoint Clubhouse Concept. https://www.ontarioca.gov/sites/default/files/OntarioFiles/Planning/Historic_Preservation/hotpoint_general_electric.pdf. Accessed December 4, 2023.

City of Victorville. 2018. About Victorville. https://www.victorvilleca.gov/our-city/about-victorville. Accessed December 4, 2023.

Cleland, Robert G. 1941. The Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-1870. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Cultural Systems Research. 2005. *Inland Feeder Project: Final Report, Native American Ethnography and Ethnohistory*. Prepared for Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles. Report #RI-5088 on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. Menlo Park, California.

Davis, Thomas T. 1961. "Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey, No. 54, Trade Routes and Economic Exchange Among the Indians of California." The University of California Archaeological Survey, Berkeley, CA.

Diblee, T.W. and J.A. Minch. 2008. Geologic Map of the Shadow Mountains and Victorville 15 minute Quadrangles, San Bernardino & Los Angeles Counties, California. Dibblee Geological Foundation, Dibblee Foundation Map DF-387, 1:62500. https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_84197.htm, Accessed December 5, 2023.

Earle, D. D. 2004. Native Population and Settlement in the Western Mojave Desert in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. In *Proceedings of the Millennium Conference: the Human Journey and Ancient Life in California's Deserts*, *May 9-12, 2001*. Maturango Museum Press, Ridgecrest, California.

Earle, D. D., Lark K. A., Parker C. J., Ronning M. R., Underwood J. 1998. *Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan for Edwards Air Force Base, California*. Volume 1: Overview of Precontact Cultural Resources. Edwards Air Force Base, California: Environmental Management Office.

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2023. Biological Technical Report for the Adelanto Seneca Project.

Gunther, J.D. 1984. Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories. Rubidoux Printing Co, Riverside, California.

Haenszel, Arda M. and Jennifer Reynolds. 1975. The Historic San Bernardino Mission District. San Bernardino County Museum Association, Redlands, California.

Jackson, W. Turrentine. 1998. "Roads and Highways" in Howard R. Lamar, ed., The New Encyclopedia of the American West. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT.

Johnson, Hildegard Binder. 1990. "Towards a National Landscape" in Michael P. Conzen, ed., The Making of the American Landscape. Routledge, New York.

Kostof, Spiro. 1992. The City Assembled: The Elements of Urban Form Through History. Bulfinch Press, Boston.

Kroeber, A. L. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington.

Kyle, Douglas. 2002. *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford University Press. Stanford, California.

Monkkonen, Eric H. 1988. America Becomes Urban: The Development of U.S. Cities & Towns, 1780-1980. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.

National Park Service (NPS). 2020. National Register of Historic Places, Digital Archive on NPSGallery https://www.nps.gov/maps/full.html?mapId=7ad17cc9-b808-4ff8-a2f9-a99909164466. Accessed December 5, 2023.

_____. 1983. Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. 48 FR (Federal Register) 44716-68.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2019. Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey. http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm. Accessed December 4, 2023.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerial Photographs of Ontario, CA dating from 1938, 1948, 1949, 1959, 1966, 1980, 1985, 1994, 1999, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer. Accessed December 13, 2023.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). 2022. *Office of Historic Preservation California Historical Landmarks Website*. http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21387. Accessed December 5, 2023.

_____. 2020. Office of Historic Preservation's Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), dated January 21, 2020 for San Bernardino County. https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1068/files/San%20Bernardino.csv, Accessed December 5, 2023.

_____. 1999. Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory.

_____. 1996. California Historical Landmarks. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

_____. 1992. California Points of Historical Interest. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

Pourade, Richard. 1961. The History of San Diego: Time of the Bells. San Diego Historical Society. https://sandiegohistory.org/archives/books/bells/. Accessed January 15, 2024.

Price, B. A., A. G. Gold, B. S. Tejada, D. D. Earle, S. Griset, J. B. Lloyd, M. Baloian, N. Valente, V. S. Popper, L. Anderson. 2009. The Archaeology of CA-LAN-192: Lovejoy Springs and Western Mojave Desert Prehistory. Prepared by Applied Earthworks, Inc. and submitted to County of Los Angeles, California.

Reps, John. W. 1965. The Making of Urban America: A History of City Planning in the United States. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ.

Robinson, W. W. 1948. *Land in California: The Story of Mission Lands, Ranchos, Squatters, Mining Claims, Railroad Grants, Land Scrip, Homesteads.* University of California Press, Berkeley.

Sutton, M. Q. 2018. From the Late Pleistocene to the Middle Archaic in the Mojave Desert: A Past Evolving. In: *The Archaic Southwest: Foragers in an Arid Land*. Vierra Bradley J., editor. p. 31-51. Published by University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah.

_____. 2017. Chasing Ghosts? Rethinking the Prehistory of the Late Holocene Mojave Desert. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*. 53(1):2-78.

_____. 2016. Evolving Patterns of Villages in the Southwestern Mojave Desert, California. In: *Late Holocene Research on Foragers and Farmers in the Desert West*. Barbara J. Roth, McBrinn Maxine E., editors. p. 265-284. Published by University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sutton, M. Q., Basgall M. E., Gardner J. K., Allen M. W. 2007. Advances in Understanding Mojave Desert Prehistory. In: *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. Klar Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. p. 229-245. Published by Altamira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highways Administration. 1976. America's Highways, 1776-1976: A History of the Federal-Aid Program. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Warren, C. N. 2010. Subsistence Strategies, Focusing, and Women in Prehistory. *SAA Archaeological Record*. 10(2):20-22,30.

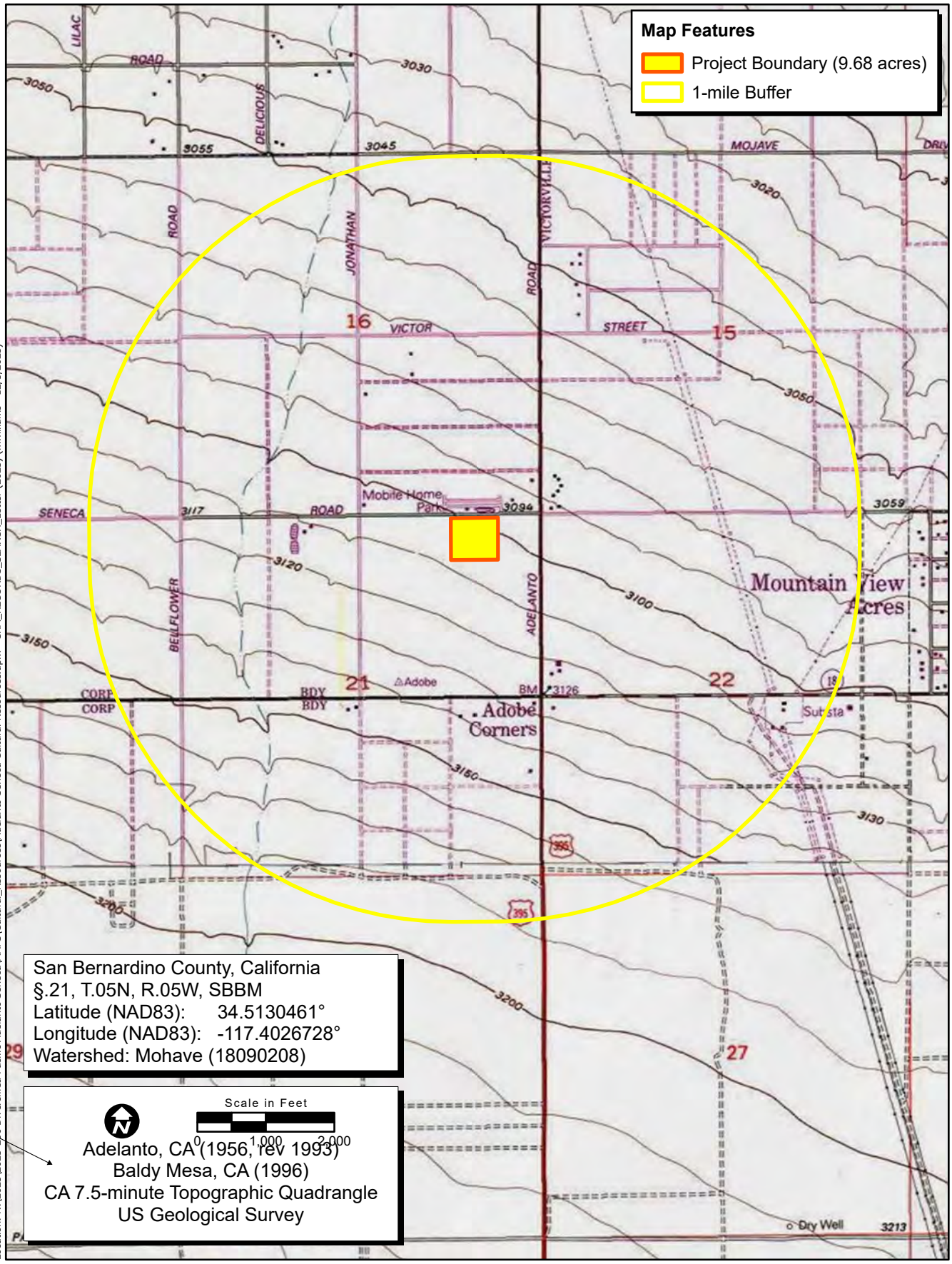
_____. 2002. Time, Form and Variability: Lake Mojave and Pinto Periods in Mojave Desert Prehistory. In: *Essays in California Archaeology: A Memorial to Franklin Fenenga*. Wallace William J., Riddell Rancis A., editors. p. 129-141. Published by Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, No. 60, Berkeley, California.

_____. 1984. The Desert Region. In: *California Archaeology*. Moratto Michael J., editor. p. 339-430. Published by Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination



Location: N:\2023\2023-230 Diversified Pacific Adelanto Seneca\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Adelanto Seneca Cultural Resources.aprx - CRM_RECORDS_SEARCH_Letter (2023) (mwilliams - 12/5/2023)

Map Date: 12/5/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Adelanto Seneca 2023-230

Report List

2023-230 Adelanto Seneca

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00166	NADB-R - 1060166; Voided - 73-7.1	1973	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MOJAVE RIVER AQUEDUCT AND RECHARGE AREAS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-000186, 36-000187, 36-000188, 36-000717, 36-000718, 36-000719, 36-000720, 36-000721, 36-000998, 36-000999, 36-002074, 36-002076
SB-00252	NADB-R - 1060252; Voided - 75-4.2	1975	SMOTHERS, C. N.	SIX CALTRANS PROJECTS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	CALTRANS	
SB-00874	NADB-R - 1060874; Voided - 79-12.1A-C	1979	BARKER, JAMES P., CAROL H. RECTOR, and PHILIP J. WILKE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF THE PROPOSED ALLEN-WARNER VALLEY ENERGY SYSTEM, WESTERN TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, MOJAVE DESERT, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-000128, 36-000434, 36-002129, 36-002131, 36-002339, 36-002591, 36-002986, 36-003721, 36-003722, 36-003723, 36-003724, 36-003725, 36-003726, 36-003727, 36-003729, 36-003730, 36-003731, 36-003732, 36-003733, 36-003734, 36-003735, 36-003736, 36-003737, 36-003738, 36-003739, 36-003740, 36-003741, 36-003743, 36-003744, 36-003745, 36-003746, 36-003747, 36-003748, 36-003749, 36-003750, 36-003751, 36-003752, 36-003753, 36-003755, 36-003756, 36-003757, 36-003758, 36-003759, 36-003760, 36-003763, 36-003764, 36-003766, 36-003767, 36-003768, 36-061199, 36-063226
SB-01158	NADB-R - 1061158; Voided - 81-7.3	1981	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S. and MICHAEL J. MCINTYRE	CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY: ADELANTO-RINALDI 500 KV T/L CORRIDORS 1, 2, AND 3, LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	36-004674, 36-004675, 36-004676
SB-01219	NADB-R - 1061219; Voided - 81-12.7	1981	HALL, MATTHEW C., PHILIP J. WILKE, DORAN L. CART, and JAMES D. SWENSON	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON IVANPAH GENERATING STATION, PLANT SITE, AND RELATED RAIL, COAL SLURRY, WATER AND TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-001065, 36-001066, 36-001933, 36-002131, 36-002402, 36-002690, 36-002978, 36-003728, 36-003729, 36-004590, 36-004693, 36-004694, 36-004695, 36-004696, 36-004697, 36-004698, 36-004699, 36-004700, 36-004701, 36-004702, 36-004703, 36-004704, 36-004705, 36-004706, 36-004707, 36-004708, 36-004709, 36-004710, 36-004711, 36-004712, 36-004713, 36-004714, 36-004715, 36-004716, 36-004717, 36-004718, 36-004719, 36-004720, 36-004721, 36-004722, 36-004723, 36-004724, 36-004725, 36-004726, 36-004888

Report List

2023-230 Adelanto Seneca

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01220	NADB-R - 1061220; Voided - 81-12.7A	1981	BEAN, LOWELL JOHN, SYLVIA BRAKKE VANE, and JACKSON YOUNG	THE IVANPAH GENERATING STATION PROJECT: ETHNOGRAPHIC (NATIVE AMERICAN) RESOURCES	CULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH, INC.	36-000058, 36-000060, 36-000063, 36-000064, 36-000065, 36-000072, 36-000176, 36-000182, 36-000204, 36-000206, 36-000207, 36-000458, 36-000786, 36-000821, 36-000938, 36-000983, 36-001888, 36-001961, 36-002110, 36-002129, 36-002142, 36-002240, 36-002554, 36-002643, 36-002646, 36-002704, 36-002707, 36-003489, 36-004703, 36-004726
SB-01734	NADB-R - 1061734; Voided - 87-10.5A-B	1987	SHACKLEY, M. STEVEN, REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, JAN WOOLEY, and ROBERT E. REYNOLDS	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: US SPRINT FIBER OPTIC CABLE PROJECT, RIALTO, CALIFORNIA TO LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	DAMES & MOORE	36-000541, 36-001068, 36-001910, 36-001968, 36-002340, 36-003033, 36-003171, 36-003694, 36-004085, 36-004094, 36-004179, 36-004180, 36-004181, 36-004182, 36-004252, 36-004253, 36-004255, 36-004268, 36-004271, 36-004272, 36-004411, 36-004525, 36-004720, 36-004846, 36-006015, 36-006017, 36-006018, 36-006019, 36-006020, 36-006021, 36-006022, 36-006023, 36-006030, 36-062503, 36-062504, 36-062505, 36-062848, 36-062885
SB-01907	NADB-R - 1061907	1989	TAYLOR, THOMAS T.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: INYOKERN-KRAMER 220KV TRANSMISSION LINE CONDUCTORING PROJECT: TOWER SITES, PULLING AREAS, SLEEVE AREAS AND WIRE SETUPS, KERN AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	
SB-01909	NADB-R - 1061909; Voided - 89-8.2	1989	HAMPSON, R. PAUL	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: KRAMER-VICTOR 115KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-002257, 36-004018, 36-004019, 36-004020, 36-004021, 36-004022, 36-004024
SB-02053	NADB-R - 1062053; Voided - 89-12.11	1989	TAYLOR, THOMAS T.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: VICTOR SUBSTATION EXPANSION PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		36-006353
SB-02128	NADB-R - 1062128; Voided - 90-8.2	1990	PARR, ROBERT E., RICHARD OSBORNE, and MARK Q. SUTTON	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY, TESTING AND EVALUATION FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON KRAMER-VICTOR 220 KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	CSUB, CULTURAL RESOURCE FACILITY	36-002257, 36-004022, 36-004024, 36-006532, 36-006533

Report List

2023-230 Adelanto Seneca

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02951	NADB-R - 1062951	1994	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEPHEN, SUSAN R. ALEXANDROWICZ, ARTHUR KUHNER, and EDWARD KNELL	HISTORIC AND PALEONTOLOGIC RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE CARROLL AM/PM PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA	ACS	36-007994
SB-03020	NADB-R - 1063020	1993	STURM, BRAD, D. MCLEAN, K. BECKER, and J. ROSENTHAL	(DRAFT) ADELANTO-LUGO TRANSMISSION PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT	WOODWARD-CLYDE	36-002910, 36-004019, 36-004251, 36-004255, 36-004266, 36-004267, 36-004268, 36-004269, 36-004272, 36-004274, 36-004275, 36-004276, 36-004411, 36-006353, 36-006532, 36-006533, 36-007739, 36-007740, 36-007741, 36-007742, 36-007743, 36-007744, 36-007745, 36-007746, 36-007747, 36-007748, 36-007749, 36-007750, 36-007751, 36-007752, 36-007753, 36-007754, 36-007755, 36-007756, 36-007757, 36-007758, 36-007759, 36-007760, 36-007761, 36-007762, 36-007763
SB-03799	NADB-R - 1063799	1999	SELF, WILLIAM	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF HIGH DESERT POWER PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	WM SELF ASSOCIATES	36-000067, 36-004272, 36-004411, 36-006784, 36-007043, 36-008389, 36-008391, 36-008392, 36-008393, 36-008859, 36-008860, 36-008861, 36-008862, 36-008863, 36-010315, 36-010317
SB-03898	NADB-R - 1063898	2001	DICE, MICHAEL	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH OF THE VV800 RESIDENTIAL PROJECT, TRACTS 16107 & 16138, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, CA. 33PP	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL	36-064401
SB-04473	NADB-R - 1064473	2004	HOGAN, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOTICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES: THE VICTORVILLE 800 PROJECT; TRACT NO. 16138-4, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 4PP	CRM TECH	
SB-04581	NADB-R - 1064581	2005	Doolittle, Christopher	Cultural Resources Survey of an 80 Acre Parcel in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.		

Report List

2023-230 Adelanto Seneca

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04800	NADB-R - 1064800	2004	IRISH, LESLIE NAY, HOOVER, ANNA M., and KRISTIE BLEVINS	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MITIGATION-MONITORING REPORT FOR VICTORVILLE 800, TRACT 16107 AND TRACT 16138 PHASES 1 THROUGH 3, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-05114	NADB-R - 1065114	2006	Delu, Antonina, Rachael Braco, and Brooks Scott	Cultural Resource Assessment: Highway 395 and Palmdale Road Walmart, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05237	NADB-R - 1065237	2006	Bholat, Sara and Evelyn Chandler	Cultural Resources Investigation of an 18.5-Acre Property West of U.S. Highway 395, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California.	Ecorp	
SB-05819						
SB-06062	NADB-R - 1066062	2007	AUSTERMAN, VIRGINIA	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: ADELANTO TARGET GATEWAY PROJECT, CITY OF ADELANTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-06066						

Report List

2023-230 Adelanto Seneca

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07381	NADB-R - 1067381	2011	Wilson, Stacie, M.K. Meiser, and Theodore G. Cooley	Cultural Resources Class III Survey Report for the Proposed Mojave Solar Project and Lockhart Substation Connection and Communication Facilities, San Bernardino County, California.		36-001025, 36-002257, 36-002291, 36-002910, 36-004018, 36-004019, 36-004020, 36-004021, 36-004022, 36-006148, 36-006348, 36-006552, 36-006553, 36-006555, 36-006556, 36-006557, 36-006572, 36-006693, 36-006793, 36-006877, 36-006880, 36-006881, 36-006882, 36-007429, 36-007430, 36-007431, 36-007432, 36-007544, 36-007545, 36-007746, 36-007747, 36-009509, 36-010316, 36-010317, 36-010318, 36-012469, 36-012470, 36-012471, 36-012472, 36-012690, 36-012693, 36-013897, 36-013952, 36-013954, 36-013959, 36-020985, 36-020986, 36-020987, 36-020988, 36-020989, 36-020990, 36-020991, 36-020992, 36-020993, 36-020994, 36-020995, 36-020996, 36-020997, 36-020998, 36-020999, 36-021000, 36-021001, 36-021002, 36-021003, 36-021004, 36-021005, 36-021006, 36-021007, 36-021008, 36-021009, 36-021010, 36-021011, 36-021012, 36-021013, 36-021014, 36-021096, 36-021099, 36-022194, 36-022195, 36-022196, 36-022197, 36-022198, 36-022199, 36-022200, 36-022201, 36-022202, 36-022203, 36-022204, 36-022205, 36-022206, 36-022207, 36-022208, 36-022209, 36-022210, 36-022211, 36-022212, 36-022213, 36-022214, 36-022215, 36-022216, 36-022217, 36-022218, 36-022219, 36-022220, 36-022221, 36-022222, 36-022223, 36-022224, 36-022225, 36-022226, 36-022227, 36-022228, 36-022229, 36-022230, 36-022231, 36-023224, 36-023225, 36-023226, 36-023227, 36-023228, 36-023229, 36-023230, 36-023231, 36-023232, 36-023233, 36-023234, 36-023235, 36-023236, 36-023237, 36-023238, 36-023239, 36-023240, 36-023241, 36-023242, 36-023243, 36-023244, 36-023245, 36-023246,

Report List

2023-230 Adelanto Seneca

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						36-023247, 36-023248, 36-023249, 36-023250, 36-023251, 36-023252, 36-023253, 36-023254, 36-023255, 36-023256, 36-023257, 36-023258, 36-023259, 36-023260, 36-023261, 36-023262, 36-023263, 36-023264, 36-023265, 36-023266, 36-023267, 36-023268, 36-023269, 36-023270, 36-023271, 36-023272, 36-023273, 36-023274, 36-023275, 36-023276, 36-023277, 36-023278, 36-023279, 36-023280, 36-023281, 36-023282, 36-023283, 36-023284, 36-023285, 36-023286, 36-023287, 36-023288, 36-023289, 36-023290, 36-023291, 36-023292, 36-023293, 36-023294, 36-023295, 36-023296, 36-023297, 36-023298, 36-023299, 36-023300, 36-023301, 36-023302, 36-023303, 36-023304, 36-023305, 36-023306, 36-023307, 36-023308, 36-023309, 36-023310, 36-023311, 36-023312, 36-023313, 36-023314, 36-023315, 36-023316, 36-023317, 36-023318, 36-023319, 36-023320, 36-023321, 36-023322, 36-023323, 36-023324, 36-023325, 36-023326, 36-023327, 36-023328, 36-023329, 36-023330, 36-023331, 36-023332, 36-023333, 36-023334, 36-023335, 36-023336, 36-023337, 36-023338, 36-023339, 36-023340, 36-061220, 36-061222, 36-061225, 36-061226, 36-061227, 36-061248, 36-061250, 36-061252, 36-061253, 36-061254, 36-061255, 36-061256, 36-061257, 36-061258, 36-061259, 36-061260, 36-061261, 36-061262, 36-061263, 36-061264, 36-061651, 36-061699, 36-061709, 36-061711, 36-061712, 36-061713, 36-061716, 36-061717, 36-061718, 36-061719, 36-061720, 36-061721, 36-061722, 36-061723, 36-061724, 36-061728, 36-061729, 36-062021, 36-062022, 36-062023, 36-062024, 36-062025, 36-062026, 36-062027,

Report List

2023-230 Adelanto Seneca

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						36-062028, 36-062029, 36-062030, 36-062031, 36-062032, 36-062033, 36-062034, 36-062035, 36-062036, 36-062037, 36-062038, 36-062040, 36-062046, 36-062061, 36-062062, 36-062063, 36-062192
SB-07494	NADB-R - 1067494	2013	Clark, Fatima V. and Dave Hanna	G.O. 131-D Victor-Aqueduct-Phelan 115kV Replacement Project	Southern California Edison	36-010316
SB-07703	NADB-R - 1067703	2013	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04612A (SB456 SCE Caldwell), 13450 Palmdale Road, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07899	Paleo -	2013	Strudwick, Ivan	Cultural Resource and Paleontology Monitoring Report - SCE Sandlot (Water Valley) Project	LSA Associates, Inc.	36-026217, 36-026218
SB-07915		2015	Delu, Antonina	Archaeological Survey Report for the State Route 18 Widen Shoulders and Install Centerline and Shoulder Rumble Strips Between State Route 395 and L.A. County Line within and Near the Cities of Adelanto and Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
SB-08036	Paleo -	2014	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment Seneca Solar Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	BCR Consulting LLC	36-029050, 36-061252
SB-08052	Caltrans -	2016	Everson, Dicken	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE STATE ROUTE 18 WIDENING, RAISED CURB MEDIAN, AND DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	CalTrans	36-029461, 36-029462

Resource List

2023-230 Adelanto Seneca

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-004019	CA-SBR-004019H	Resource Name - ED-6	Site	Historic	AH04	1989 (HAMPSON, Greenwood & Assoc); 1993 (Kenneth Becker, RMW); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	SB-01909, SB-03020, SB-07381
P-36-006353	CA-SBR-006353H	Resource Name - VS-1	Site	Historic	AH04	1989 (T T Taylor, SCE); 1993 (Kenneth Becker, Joan Brown, Blanche Schmitz, Kenneth Victorino, Barbara Giacomini, Ronald Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates)	SB-02053, SB-03020
P-36-006533	CA-SBR-006533H	Resource Name - Hist-2	Site	Historic	AH04	(Becker, Brown, Schmitz, RMW Paleo); 1990 (Parr et al.)	SB-02128, SB-03020
P-36-007746	CA-SBR-007746H	Resource Name - Site 0650; Resource Name - ED-3	Site	Historic	AH04; AH05; AH16	1989 (Hampson, Greenwood & Assoc); 1993 (BECKER, K., RMW); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	SB-03020, SB-07381
P-36-007750	CA-SBR-007750H	Resource Name - 43+79	Site	Historic	AH04; AH16	1993 (BECKER ET AL, RMW Paleo Associates)	SB-03020
P-36-007994	CA-SBR-007994H	Resource Name - ACS-9+4-10-1	Site	Historic	AH02; AH03; AH04; AH16	1994 (Alexandrowicz, ACS); 2014 (K. Moslak, Applied Earthworks)	SB-02951

Resource List

2023-230 Adelanto Seneca

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-010316	CA-SBR-010316H	Other - Arrowhead-Mojave Siphon-Devil Canyon-Shandin 115kv; Resource Name - Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line; Other - AE-Shapiro-2H; Other - Southern Sierras Tower Line; Other - PSBR-39 H; Other - SRI-3459; Other - Bishop Creek Control - San Bernardino Transmission Line	Structure	Historic	HP11; HP37; HP39	2000 (J Underwood, S Rose, KEA Environmental); 2004 (Allen Estes, WSA); 2005 (B Sheets, M Linder, Applied Earthworks); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Christeen Taniguichi, Galvin Preservation Assoc); 2008 (Gina Austerman, Caprice Harper, SWCA); 2008 (Koji Tsunoda, Unknown); 2008 (Ahmet, K., SCE); 2009 (Katherine Anderson, ESA); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM); 2011 (S Kremkau, Statistical Research); 2013 (Linda Honey, Great Basin Sage, Inc); 2013 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Pacific Legacy); 2013 (Fatima Clark, SCE); 2018 (Eric Martin, Far Western); 2020	SB-03725, SB-04272, SB-05225, SB-05319, SB-05698, SB-06224, SB-06291, SB-06536, SB-07079, SB-07156, SB-07381, SB-07494, SB-07495, SB-07570, SB-07944, SB-07953, SB-07971, SB-08031, SB-08403
P-36-010317	CA-SBR-010317H	Resource Name - Barstow to Victorville 33kV Transmission Line; Other - PSBR-62H; Other - Victorville-Kramer 33kV Transmission Line	Structure, Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP02; HP11	1993 (S Cunkleman, Barstow BLM); 1997 (Carrie D. Wills, WSA); 2007 (Bholat, Sara, ECORP Consulting); 2007 (Tsunoda, Koji, Jones & Stokes); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM); 2011 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (D. Martinez, Far Western); 2015 (Courtney Higgins, Far Western); 2016 (A. Myers, ECORP)	SB-03725, SB-03799, SB-04427, SB-05644, SB-07381, SB-07416, SB-07960, SB-08031, SB-08043, SB-08166, SB-08267, SB-08268
P-36-012045	CA-SBR-012045	Resource Name - TS-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	2004 (Burris et al.)	
P-36-012046	CA-SBR-012046H	Resource Name - TS-2	Site	Historic	AH04	2004 (D Burris, C Malan, R Cerreto, K Ward, A Williams and C Williams, Analytic Archaeology)	
P-36-012058	CA-SBR-012058H	Resource Name - SRI-101	Site	Historic	AH04	2005 (BOGGS, SRI)	SB-05915

Resource List

2023-230 Adelanto Seneca

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-012189	CA-SBR-012181H	Resource Name - California State Route 18; Other - SRI-3052	Structure, Site, Other	Historic	AH04; AH07; AH16; HP37	2005 (BRUNZELL, LSA); 2012 (M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy); 2013 (Andrea Bean and Aaron Elzinga, SWCA); 2015 (Carrie Chasteen, Applied Earthworkds); 2015 (Patrick B. Stanton, SRI); 2017 (S. Andrews, ASM)	SB-07984, SB-08089, SB-08095, SB-08166
P-36-012465	CA-SBR-012257H	Resource Name - LSA-HLF531-1	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH05	2006 (Braco, LSA); 2014 (K. Moslak, Applied Earthworks)	
P-36-014985	CA-SBR-013131H	Resource Name - LSA-LEW0704-H1;	Site	Historic	AH04	2007 (V. Austerman, LSA)	
P-36-026161	CA-SBR-016613H	Resource Name - ASP-JF-08	Site	Historic	AH04	2013 (Farrell et al.)	
P-36-026162	CA-SBR-016614H	Resource Name - ASP-JF-09	Site	Historic	AH04	2013 (Farrell et al.)	
P-36-026208		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-43	Other	Historic	AH16	2013 (Kitchel et al., Tetra Tech)	
P-36-026824	CA-SBR-016924H	Resource Name - Dobie Ranch	Site	Historic	AH04; HP33	2015 (K. Moslak, Applied Earthworks)	
P-36-029050		Resource Name - BOR1301-I-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP02; AP16	2014 (Dan Leonard, BCR Consulting)	SB-08036
P-36-029461	CA-SBR-029461H	Resource Name - Refuse Scatter No. 1; Resource Name - "Martell Diffuse Can Scatter"	Site	Historic	AH04	2016 (Dicken Everson, CalTrans District 8)	SB-08052
P-36-034133		Resource Name - Access Road to SCE Bishop Creek to San Bernardino "Tower Line"	Structure	Historic	AH07; HP37	2020 (none, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC)	
P-36-034159		Resource Name - 459_SCE Kramer-Roadway-Victor 115kV Transmission Line	Structure	Historic	HP11; HP39	2020 (none, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC)	
P-36-061250		Resource Name - ED-4; Other - IA1583-16-H	Other	Historic	AH02; AH05; AH06	1989 (R.P. Hampson, Greenwood & Assoc); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	SB-07381
P-36-061251		Resource Name - ED-5; Other - IA1538-17-H	Other	Historic	AH04; AH16	1989 (R.P. Hampson, Greenwood & Assoc)	
P-36-061252		Resource Name - ED-7	Other	Historic	AH04; AH16	1989 (Hampson et al., GREENWOOD&ASSOC); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	SB-07381, SB-08036

"Like" us on Facebook!

Click the Facebook "f" link below:

Social

Contact Us by email right here:

Thank you for your inquiry! We will get back to you within 48 hours. Please make sure to include a phone number in the body of the email.

Mohahve Historical Society

We are a non-profit organization formed in 1964 whose members research, record, teach, and publish the history of the people and communities of the Mojave Desert area.

You can contact us by using the above form for E-mail
or by snail mail at:
Mohahve Historical Society
P.O. Box 21
Victorville, CA 92393

2023 Schedule of Speakers
2021 Field Trips/Meetings

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

December 13, 2023

Mohahve Historical Society
P.O. Box 21
Victorville, Ca 92398
Sent via website submission form

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Adelanto Seneca Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mohave Historical Society:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The proposed project area consists of approximately 10 acres located in the Town of Adelanto. This area is located southeast of the intersection of Seneca Road and Pearmain Street, on vacant land, as shown in the highlighted area on the enclosed map. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (909) 307-0046 or ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com.

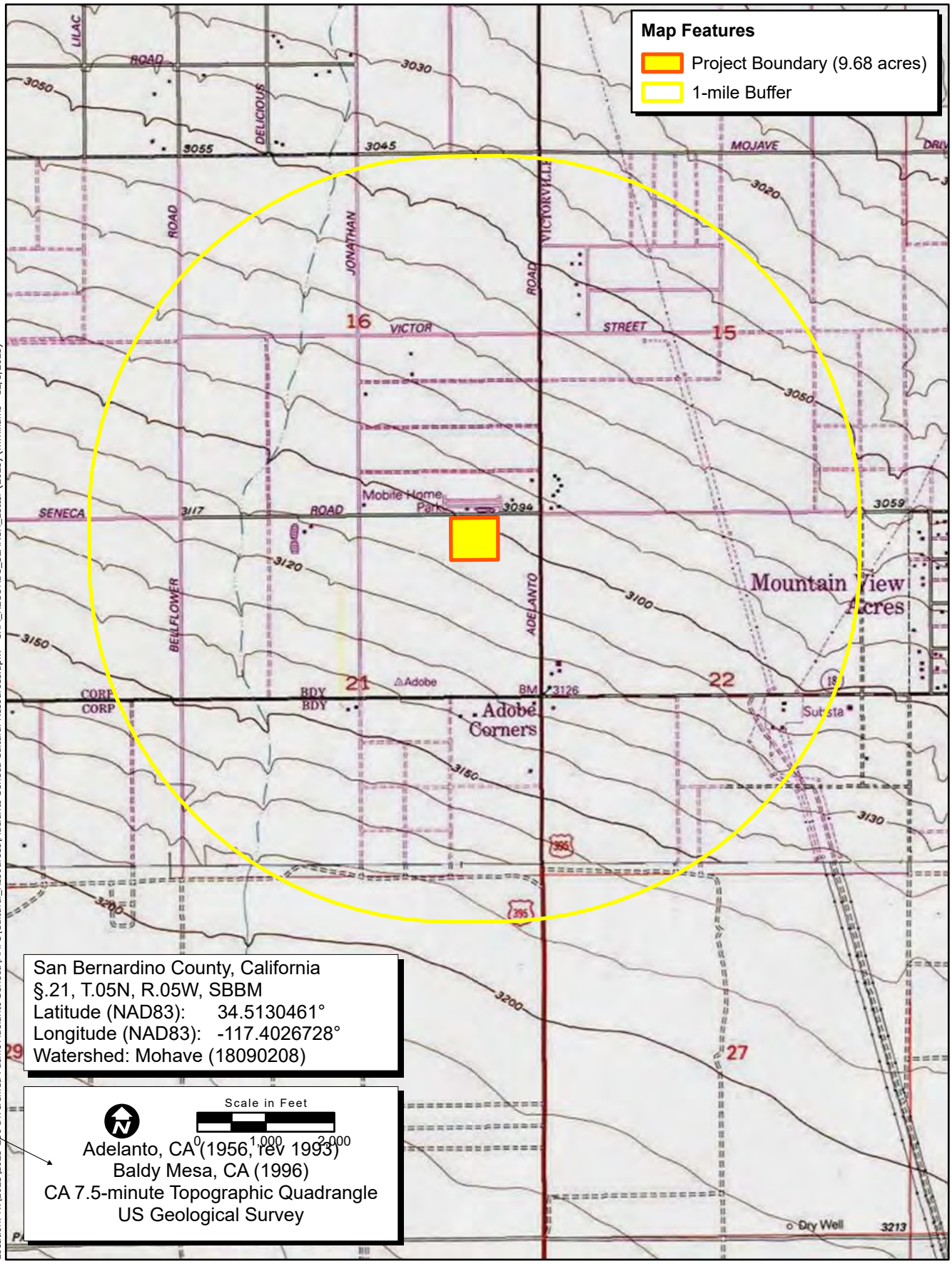
Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Sonia Sifuentes

Southern California
Group Manager/
Senior Archaeologist

Attachment:
Project Location and Vicinity Map



Location: N:\2023\2023-230 Diversified Pacific Adelanto Seneca\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Adelanto Seneca Cultural Resources.aprx - CRM_RECORDS_SEARCH_Letter (2023) (mwilliams - 12/5/2023)

Map Date: 12/5/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Adelanto Seneca 2023-230

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 2023-230 Adelanto Seneca

County: San Bernardino County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Adelanto, CA (1956); Baldy Mesa, CA (1996)

Township: 05N **Range:** 5W **Section(s):** 21

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 North Fifth Street

City: Redlands **Zip:** 92374

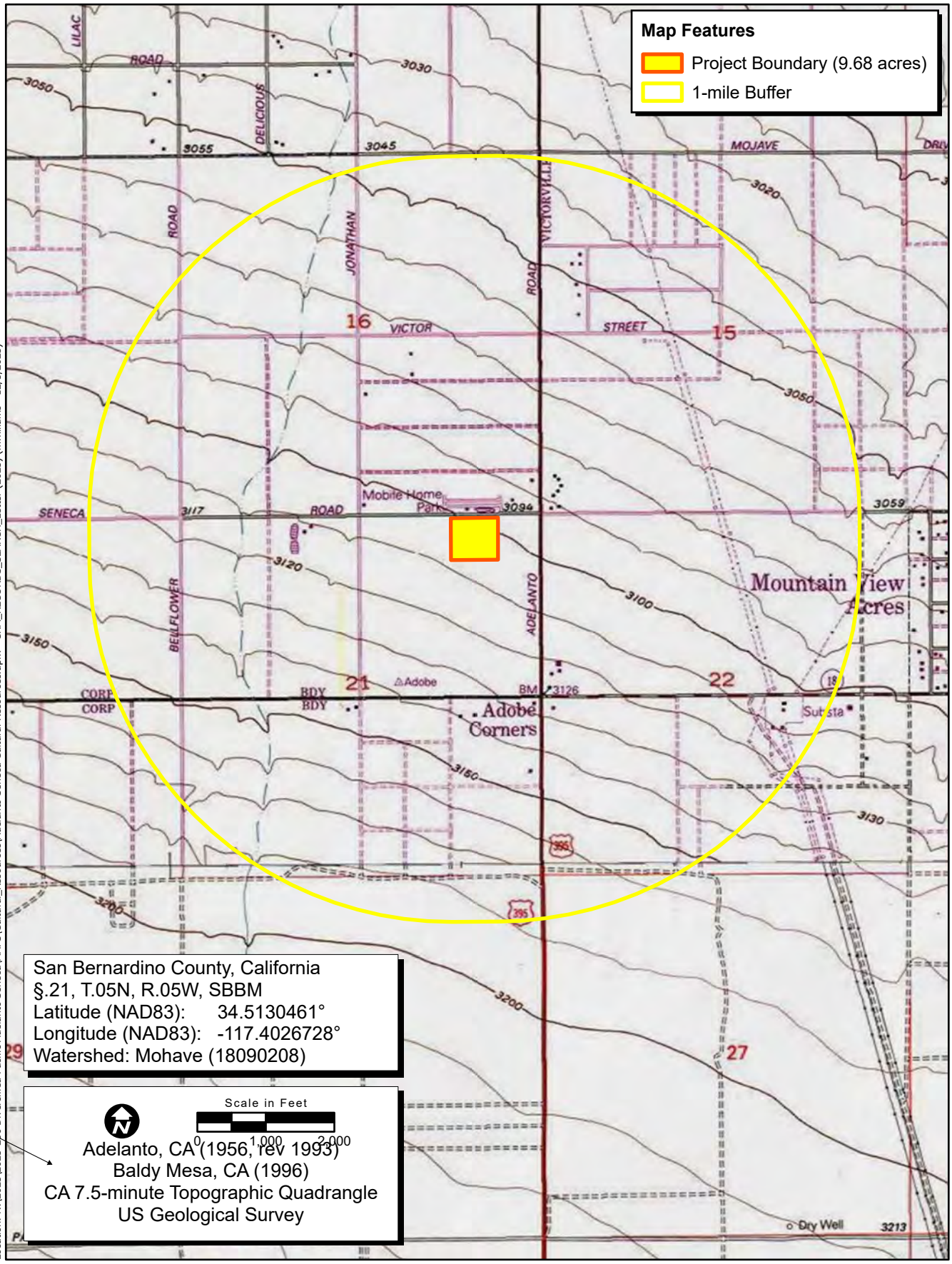
Phone: (909) 307-0046

Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the Adelanto Seneca Project in the City of Adelanto. I have attached a copy of the Sacred Lands File contact form above along with a map showing the project area. The results of this search can be sent to me at rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com. They can also be faxed to my attention at **(909) 307-0056**. Please reference the project number 2023-230 on all correspondence.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information.



Location: N:\2023\2023-230 Diversified Pacific Adelanto Seneca\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Adelanto Seneca Cultural Resources.aprx - CRM_RECORDS_SEARCH_Letter (2023) (mwilliams - 12/5/2023)

Map Date: 12/5/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Adelanto Seneca 2023-230

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

January 4, 2024

Julian Acuna
ECORP

Via Email to: jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: 2023-230 Adelanto Seneca Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Acuna:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person
San Bernardino	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson
	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson
	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator
	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson
	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director
	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson
	Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Julie Turner, Secretary

Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Brandy Kendricks,
Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Robert Robinson, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americ

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
1/4/2024

Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6919	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net
P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org
P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org
P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu
P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com
P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com
23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com
P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	Phone: (661) 340-0032		

30741 Foxridge Court Tehachapi, CA, 93561	(661) 821-1733		krazykendricks@hotmail.com
P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	(760) 378-2915		bbutterbredt@gmail.com
12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com
P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com
P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	(503) 574-3308	dyocum@sfbmi.org
26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com
P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com

46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov
46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov
46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resour

:ans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2023-230 Adelanto Seneca Project, San Bernardino Cou

Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/20/2023
Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	12/4/2023
Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	3/28/2023
Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	5/30/2023
Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	5/30/2023
Kawaiisu Tubatulabal Koso	Inyo,Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Tulare	

Kawaiisu Tubatulabal Koso	Inyo,Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Tulare	8/23/2019
Kawaiisu Tubatulabal Koso	Inyo,Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Tulare	
Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Kitanemuk Vanyume Tataviam	Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Ventura	5/8/2023
Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	3/27/2023
Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023

Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino	11/15/2023
Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino	11/15/2023
Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino	11/15/2023

·ce Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

unty.

Record: PROJ-2024-000083
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs


SPEED
LIMIT
45


IMG_2007.JPG


IMG_2008.JPG


IMG_2009.JPG


IMG_2010.JPG


IMG_2011.JPG


IMG_2012.JPG


IMG_2013.JPG


IMG_2014.JPG


IMG_2015.JPG


IMG_2016.JPG


IMG_2017.JPG


IMG_2018.JPG


IMG_2019.JPG


IMG_2020.JPG


IMG_2021.JPG


IMG_2022.JPG


IMG_2023.JPG


IMG_2024.JPG


IMG_2025.JPG


IMG_2026.JPG


IMG_2027.JPG


IMG_2028.JPG


IMG_2029.JPG


IMG_2030.JPG

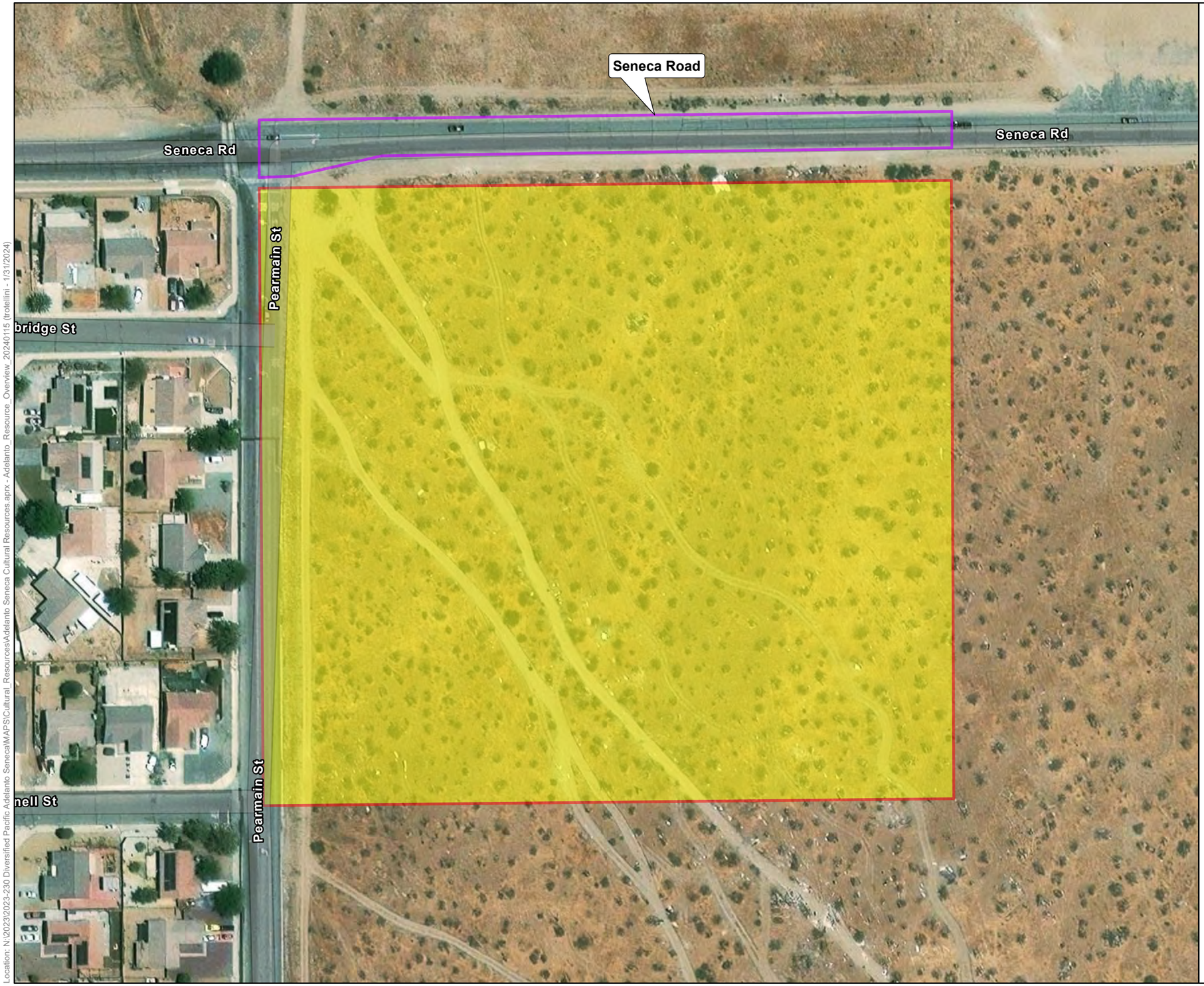
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Page 1 **of** 1 **Project Name or #: Adelanto Seneca** **Year** 2023
Camera Format: Digital Lens Size: 35mm
Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
12	14		2007	Project overview from northwest corner	South	
12	14		2008	Project overview from northwest corner	Southeast	
12	14		2009	Project overview from northwest corner	East	
12	14		2010	Seneca Road and Pearmain Street intersection	West	
12	14		2011	Seneca Road and Pearmain Street intersection	Northwest	
12	14		2012	Seneca Road and Pearmain Street intersection	North	
12	14		2013	Seneca Road	East	
12	14		2014	Seneca Road south road shoulder	East	
12	14		2015	Seneca Road south road shoulder	West	
12	14		2016	Dumping on site	South	
12	14		2017	Dumping on site	West	
12	14		2018	Dumping on site	West	
12	14		2019	Dumping on site	South	
12	14		2020	Dirt road through project area	South/Southeast	
12	14		2021	Dirt road through project area	North/Northwest	
12	14		2022	Project overview from northeast corner	West	
12	14		2023	Project overview from northeast corner	Southwest	
12	14		2024	Project overview from northeast corner	South	
12	14		2025	Project overview from southeast corner	West	
12	14		2026	Project overview from southeast corner	Northwest	
12	14		2027	Project overview from southeast corner	North	
12	14		2028	Project overview from southwest corner	North	
12	14		2029	Project overview from southwest corner	Northeast	
12	14		2030	Project overview from southwest corner	East	

APPENDIX D

Historic Resource Site Locations and Site Records



Map Contents

- Project Boundary (9.68 acres)
- Recorded Segment Boundary (688.64 Ln. Ft.)

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2022)
Other Related Info if Needed

Location: N:\2023\2023-230 Diversified Pacific Adelanto SenecaMAPS\Cultural_Resources\Adelanto Seneca Cultural Resources.aprx - Adelanto_Resource_Overview_20240115 (trotellini - 1/31/2024)

Map Date: 1/18/2024

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Scale in Feet
0 100

Resource Overview

2023-230 Diversified Pacific Adelanto Seneca

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 *__Resource Name or #:__ AS-1

P1. Other Identifier: Seneca Road

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Bernardino **Date:** 1966 **T**5N; **R**5W; Section 21 S.B.**B.M.**

c. Address: N/A City: Adelanto Zip: 92882

d. UTM: 11 S 463072 mE 3819168 mN

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

***P3a. Description:**

AS-1 is a historic-period segment of Seneca Road. This road is visible on historic aerial photographs since 1959 as an unnamed dirt road. The current roadway is paved in asphalt with modern reflective speed bumps and modern reflective paint, including white side-stripes, left-turn arrows, and double-yellow center divider. Seneca road is approximately 34 feet wide. The portion reviewed during this project measures 688.64 feet long.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP37. Highway/trail

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing

P5b. Description of Photo:
Overview of Seneca Road
View east, December 14, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1955 (Topographic Map)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
San Bernardino County
385 N. Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92415

***P8. Recorded by:**
Andrew Bursan
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2861 Pullman Street
Santa Ana, CA 92705

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 5, 2023

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2023. Archaeological Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Adelanto Seneca Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Diversified Pacific Communities

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** AS-1

B1. Historic Name: Seneca Road
B2. Common Name: Seneca Road
B3. Original Use: Road
B4. Present Use: Road

***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A

***B6. Construction History:**
The road first appears on a 1959 aerial map

***B7. Moved?** ☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A

***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A
b. Builder: N/A

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Road **Area:** Adelanto
Period of Significance: 1955 **Property Type:** Road **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The following Significance Statement provides historic contexts to support an evaluation of Seneca Road (AS-1) using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria. (See continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:**

(See continuation sheet)

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:**
Andrew Bursan
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2861 Pullman Street
Santa Ana, CA 92705

***Date of Evaluation:** January 7, 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)

B10. Significance (continued):

Historic Context

Adelanto History

In 1915, E.H. Richardson, the inventor of the Hotpoint Electric Iron, sold his patent and bought land for $75,000 in the area of what is now the City of Adelanto. Richardson had planned to develop one of the first master-planned communities in Southern California. He subdivided the land into 1-acre plots to be sold to veterans with respiratory ailments suffered during World War I. Along with this plan he hoped to build a respiratory hospital. Although Richardson's dreams were never fully realized, his planning laid the foundation for the establishment of the City of Adelanto (City of Adelanto 2006).

Much like its neighboring cities, Adelanto grew acres of deciduous fruit trees. These orchards, famous for their fresh fruits and cider, thrived until the Depression. Later, they were replaced by poultry farms. In the early 1940s, an airfield was constructed in the area of Adelanto in anticipation of the country's involvement in World War II. The facility was used for training and later became George Air Force Base. It was decommissioned in December 1992 (California Military Museum 2018). The former base now serves as the Southern California Logistics Airport and an industrial park (City of Victorville 2018).

In the mid-20th century, Adelanto began to rapidly develop with the construction of housing tracts. Schools, hospitals, churches, hotels, and shopping centers soon followed. The interstate freeways, also built in the 1950s and 1960s, contributed to the area's growth and allowed workers to commute to jobs in the San Bernardino Valley or Riverside (City of Adelanto 2006). Following its mid-century boom, the city incorporated as San Bernardino County's smallest city in 1970. More recently, Adelanto and the surrounding desert communities of Victorville and Hesperia have experienced unprecedented growth in the 21st century because of the opportunities offered by more affordable housing. This has led to an increase of commuter traffic from Victor Valley south to the Los Angeles basin (City of Adelanto n.d.).

Historic Context of Roads

As the U.S. made western territorial gains during the first half of the 19th century, Congress directed Army engineers to establish a network of wagon roads linking western military installations; federal railroad surveyors carried on with the work during the 1850s and 1860s. For a generation of overland emigrants and freighters, western wagon roads established by federal surveyors pointed the way to California (Jackson 1998). Many western wagon roads, particularly those that traversed mountain passes, had Native American origins. Nonnative incursions in California such as the de Anza (1774), Portola (1769), and Fremont (1844) expeditions relied on directions given by Native American guides. The roads established by Spanish and American newcomers linking missions, presidios, pueblos, ranchos, and forts in California often superseded Native American footpaths used for generations (Davis 1961).

Overshadowed by railroads, pioneer wagon roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded during the late 19th century. "By 1900," observes a planning historian, "the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads" (Johnson 1990). Interest in road building revived after 1890 as farmers and ranchers, many disillusioned with railroads, began asking county officials for better wagon roads. They were joined by millions of bicyclists who called for smoother roads in town and in the countryside. Joining forces, farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists began organizing local, state, and national "good roads" campaigns. In response, the federal government established the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road building techniques (Jackson 1998).

Dusty during summer and fall months, muddy through the winter and spring, unimproved wagon roads in California played havoc with horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles. Overcoming mud and dust became the main objective of good roads proponents. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California in the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, beginning in 1890, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called *asphalt* became the standard modern road surface. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt roads withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and facilitated better drainage (Kostof 1992).

The task of grading and paving rural wagon roads initially fell to county boards of supervisors. The most heavily trafficked rural roads such as those leading to towns, cities, and schools, or those leading to major sites of production such as large ranches, mines, quarries, and mills, received priority attention. Thousands of other rural roads derived from the Public Land Survey System, the checkerboard of square-mile sections and 36-square-mile townships laid out by federal surveyors to facilitate the sale of western public lands. Because they marked property boundaries, section and quarter-section lines became mutually beneficial roadways for neighboring property owners (Johnson 1990). To create roads, property owners forfeited equal strips of land along section lines—typically about 30 feet apiece, making 60-foot roadways—to counties in exchange for grading and other improvements (U.S. Department of Transportation 1976). In California, the same principal applied to Mexican land grants not surveyed under the Public Land Survey System. Instead of tracing section lines, “grant line roads” in California traced older grant line boundaries.

Americans built new towns and cities along rivers, canals, wagon roads, railroads, and highways during the 19th century. Most new towns and cities began with a plat for a rectilinear street grid filed at a county recorder’s office. Once filed, streets and lots became legal entities on the land, and landowners began selling lots to buyers who built residential and commercial properties on rectangular lots. By creating right-angled streets, alleys, and lots, street grids simplified the work of staking out property boundaries and describing lots in written deeds. For growing towns and cities, street grids also simplified growth, as landowners on the edge of town platted new additions simply by extending straight streets into surrounding rural areas (Reps 1965).

As they matured and grew during the 19th and 20th centuries, many American cities and towns became incorporated under state charters. Incorporation transferred responsibility for street maintenance from county boards of supervisors to city governments. Incorporation also allowed city leaders to issue bonds and take on debt. Municipal bonds financed modern street improvements such as paving, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, streetcar rails, and sanitation features such as sewers, storm drains, and water mains, which engineers typically buried beneath city streets (Monkkonen 1988).

The proliferation of automobiles in the U.S. after 1910 greatly increased the public’s appetite for improved rural roads, kicking the Good Roads Movement into high gear. By 1915, 38 states (including California in 1895) maintained state highway departments to handle the planning, building, and maintenance of modern two-lane highways. Under the Federal Road Aid Act of 1916, the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads stepped in to expedite state highway projects by providing matching funds. Many state highways paralleled preexisting railroads or superseded rural county roads (Jackson 1998).

After 1910, as automobile usage surged, and as suburbanization occurred on the edges of town and cities in California and elsewhere, city planners began articulating a *hierarchy of streets* to distinguish residential roads, collector roads, arterial roads, and highways, each handling progressively higher volumes of traffic. Through the remainder of the 20th century, as commercial and residential growth supplanted farms and ranches on the edges of California towns and cities, many rural county roads became adapted to suit the new suburban landscape. In many places, older two-lane rural roads became two- and four-lane suburban arterial streets lined with shopping centers and parking lots; others became two-lane collector streets lined with new residential subdivisions.

As automobiles surpassed railroads as the primary mode of transportation in the U.S. during the 1930s, it became apparent that ever-increasing speeds and progressively heavier vehicles required a higher class of roads. In response, highway engineers formulated plans for *freeways*, four- and six-lane superhighways that eliminated sharp curves and at-grade intersections to allow for continuous flows of high-speed traffic. Many freeways supplanted older two-lane state highways. Where no preexisting highway existed, highway engineers carved out new freeway alignments, oftentimes through older sections of cities (Jackson 1998). The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 carried the plan forward. Beginning in the late 1950s, state highway departments, armed with enormous amounts of federal funding, embarked on a decades-long project to build out the nation’s 41,000-mile Interstate Highway System. State highway officials in California also brought thousands of miles of noninterstate highways up to freeway standards.

History of Seneca Road

The oldest automobile roads in Adelanto date back to approximately the early 1940s when they had been constructed in conjunction with the development of George Air Force Base. These early roads consisted of north-south oriented Adelanto Road and Bellflower Street and a cluster of residential streets just to the west of the base. By the 1950s, Highway 395 cut through the community and road development continued to expand to the south of the base (National Environmental Title Research [NETR] 2023).

Seneca Road, constructed c. 1955, did not appear in a 1952 aerial image but did appear on a 1959 aerial as a one-lane dirt road to provide access to remote desert properties south of Adelanto. Seneca remained a dirt road until at least 1994 but appears in its current state as a two-lane paved road by 2005. The road connects with Highway 395, located 600 feet to the east, and is located 5 miles south of central Adelanto where the City's original street grid developed (NETR 2023).

Evaluation

This section provides an evaluation of the significance of the historic-period archaeological find located within the Project Area relative to eligibility criteria set forth in the NRHP and CRHR.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1

Seneca Road (AS-1) in Adelanto provided residents of the Victor Valley with access to other nearby desert communities in San Bernardino County. It did not, however, function as a major road for Adelanto residents as it was a one-lane dirt road until the 1990s. The original construction of Seneca Road in the 1950s also did not mark a milestone in road development in San Bernardino County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that Seneca Road is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Bernardino County history. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2

San Bernardino County crews built and maintained Seneca Road (AS-1). However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that Seneca Road is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3

As a conventional two-lane suburban section of road, indistinguishable from multiple similar roads in San Bernardino County, Seneca Road (AS-1) does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4

The information potential of Seneca Road (AS-1) is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

Integrity

While Seneca Road (AS-1) possesses integrity of location, the road has gone from a circa 1955 one-lane dirt road to a paved two-lane road by the 1990s. In addition, the setting has changed from undeveloped desert land to being increasingly developed with single-family suburban tract homes since the 1970s. Therefore, the change in road design and surroundings have resulted in a lack of integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance, Seneca Road does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

B12. References (continued):

City of Adelanto. 2006. About Us. https://ci.adelanto.ca.us/. Accessed December 4, 2023.

City of Victorville. 2018. About Victorville. https://www.victorvilleca.gov/our-city/about-victorville. Accessed December 4, 2023.

Davis, Thomas T. 1961. "Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey, No. 54, Trade Routes and Economic Exchange Among the Indians of California." The University of California Archaeological Survey, Berkeley, CA.

Jackson, W. Turrentine. 1998. "Roads and Highways" in Howard R. Lamar, ed., The New Encyclopedia of the American West. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT.

Johnson, Hildegard Binder. 1990. "Towards a National Landscape" in Michael P. Conzen, ed., The Making of the American Landscape. Routledge, New York.

Kostof, Spiro. 1992. The City Assembled: The Elements of Urban Form Through History. Bulfinch Press, Boston.

Monkkonen, Eric H. 1988. America Becomes Urban: The Development of U.S. Cities & Towns, 1780-1980. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerial Photographs of Ontario, CA dating from 1938, 1948, 1949, 1959, 1966, 1980, 1985, 1994, 1999, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer. Accessed December 13, 2023.

Reps, John. W. 1965. The Making of Urban America: A History of City Planning in the United States. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highways Administration. 1976. America's Highways, 1776-1976: A History of the Federal-Aid Program. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

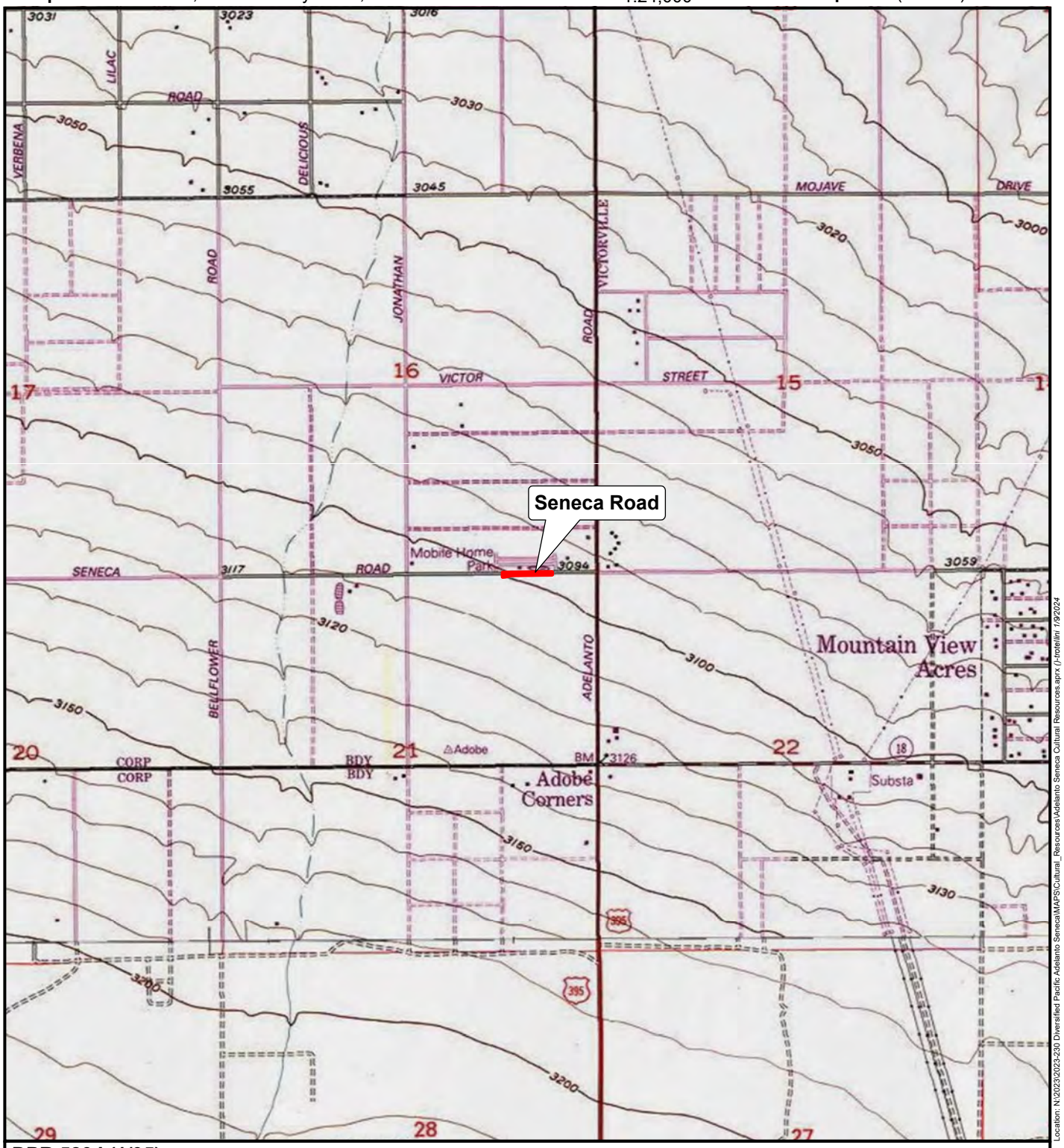
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** Seneca Road

***Map Name:** Adelanto, CA and Baldy Mesa, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1956(R.1993) and 1996



Location: N:\2023\2023-230 Diversified Pacific Adelanto Seneca\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Adelanto Seneca Cultural Resources.aprx *(-)-trotellini 1/9/2024*

DPR 523J (1/95)

***Required Information**

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet
0 250 500 1,000 Meters