CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 20489

CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 482-031-01, -02, -07, and -08

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July 14, 2022

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Report Date:	July 14, 2022
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study for Tentative Tract Map 20489, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California (APNs 482-031-01, -02, -07, and -08)
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Historic Structure Evaluation
Updated Site:	None
New Site:	Temp-1 (12414 Tamarisk Road)
USGS Quadrangle:	*Hesperia, California* (7.5 minute)
Acreage:	11.6 acres
Key Words:	Survey; historic residence at 12414 Tamarisk Road recorded as Temp-1; monitoring of grading is recommended; historic buildings not significant and preservation not recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for Tentative Tract Map (TTM) 20489. The survey included 11.6 acres located in the city of Victorville in western San Bernardino County, California. The proposed project is located west of and abutting Tamarisk Road between Pahute Avenue and Huerta Street and includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 482-031-01, -02, -07, and -08. The project is situated within the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 5 North, Range 4 West of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute *Hesperia, California* topographic quadrangle map. The project proposes the construction of a 39-lot, single-family residential subdivision with an associated park, landscaping, and infrastructure.

BFSA conducted this assessment to locate and record any cultural resources identified within the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and following City of Victorville environmental guidelines. A records search was requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton). The records search results indicate that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the project boundaries; however, 10 resources are located within a one-mile radius. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within the project. The NAHC SLF was positive for the presence of sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the subject property. The NAHC recommended contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indiana for further information. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

The archaeological survey, which was conducted on June 15, 2022, was completed in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the subject property and if the project represents a potential adverse impact to cultural resources. The survey resulted in the identification of a single-family residence at 12414 Tamarisk Road that was constructed in 1951 and meets the age threshold under the National Register (36 CFR 60.4) and the California Code of Regulations (CCR § 4852) to require an evaluation of potential eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Because this 71-year-old structure would be impacted by development, the evaluation of the structure was needed to address potentially significant impacts to historical resources. The structure was evaluated by BFSA as part of this study.

While the building meets the age threshold of 50 years to be evaluated, it was not designed by an architect of importance, does not possess any architecturally important elements, and the owners were not historically significant to the community. Therefore, the building does not meet the criteria to be eligible for the CRHR. Although the historic building was evaluated as not CEQA-significant, the potential exists that unidentified cultural resources may be present that are related to the historic use of the area since the 1950s. Several prehistoric milling sites are located

in the vicinity of the project, which suggests the subject property was likely part of the prehistoric subsistence activities in the area. Because of this potential to encounter buried cultural deposits, monitoring of grading by a qualified archaeologist is recommended. Should potentially significant cultural deposits be discovered, mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the effects of the grading impacts. If discovered cultural resources are discovered, Native American monitoring would be required for all subsequent earthwork for the project. As a part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. Qualifications of key BFSA staff involved in the preparation of this report can be found within Appendix A.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The 11.6-acre project is located west of and abutting Tamarisk Road between Pahute Avenue and Huerta Street (APNs 482-031-01, -02, -07, and -08) in the city of Victorville in western San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The project is situated within the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 5 North, Range 4 West of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute *Hesperia, California* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes the construction of a 39-lot, single-family residential subdivision with an associated park, landscaping, and infrastructure (Figure 1.1–3).

1.2 Environmental Setting

The subject property is located east of the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest-to-southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The project is situated within the drainage basin of the Mojave River. The current configuration of the Mojave River is the result of gradual development over a span of at least one million years (Wirths 2022). About 60 to 70 thousand years ago, the ancestral Mojave River began incising its modern canyon between Victorville and Barstow (Cox et al. 2003).

The project overlies middle to early Pleistocene very old alluvial fan deposits (Morton and Miller 2006). More accurate mapping by Hernandez et al. (2008) for the *Victorville* Quadrangle indicates the project overlies the Pleistocene and Pliocene-aged "alluvium of the ancestral Mojave River." The specific soil types found within the project are mapped as Kimberlina Loamy Fine Sand and Bryman Loamy Fine Sand (NRCS 2019).

1.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

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

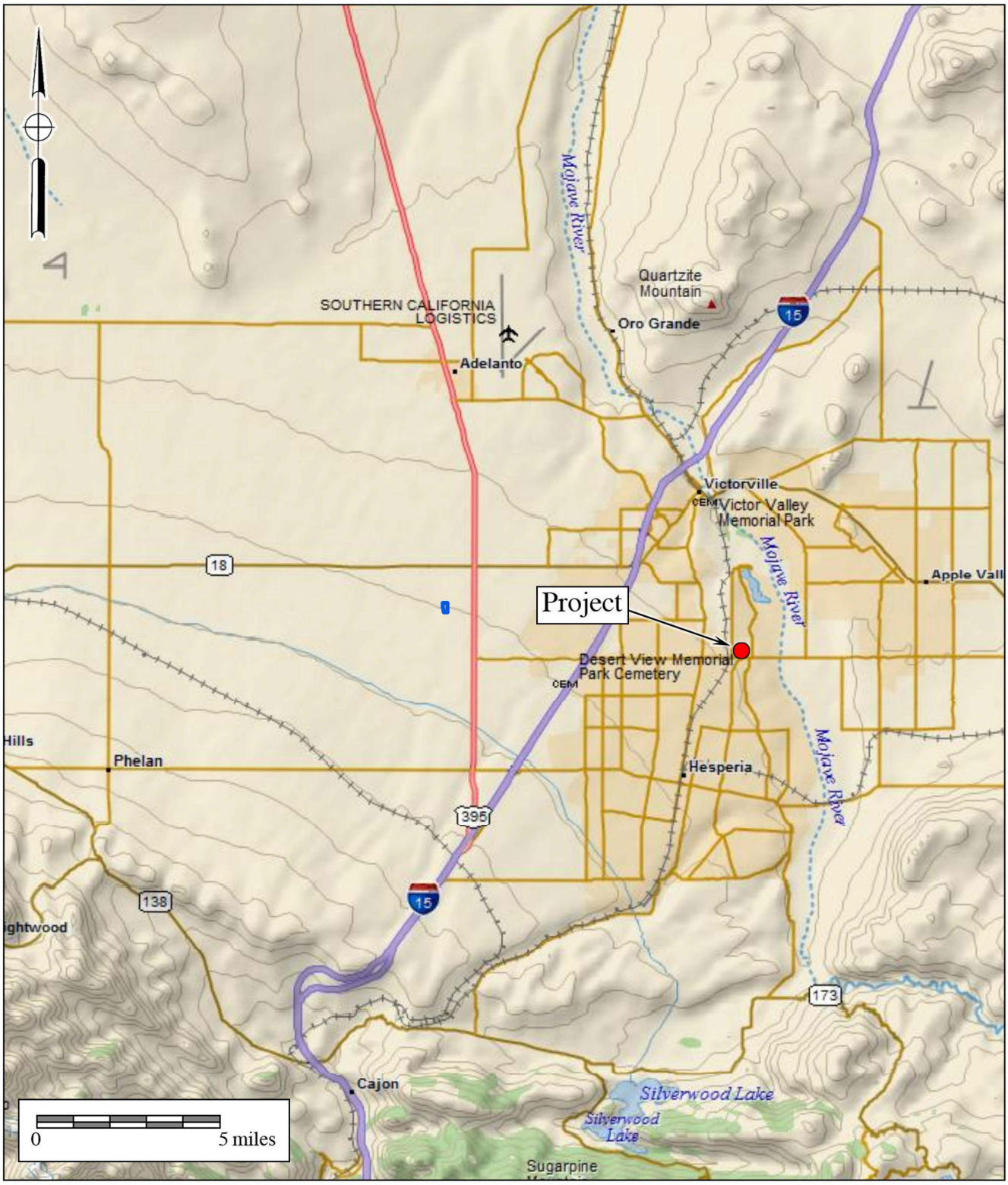


Figure 1.1–1

General Location Map

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project

DeLorme (1:250,000 series)

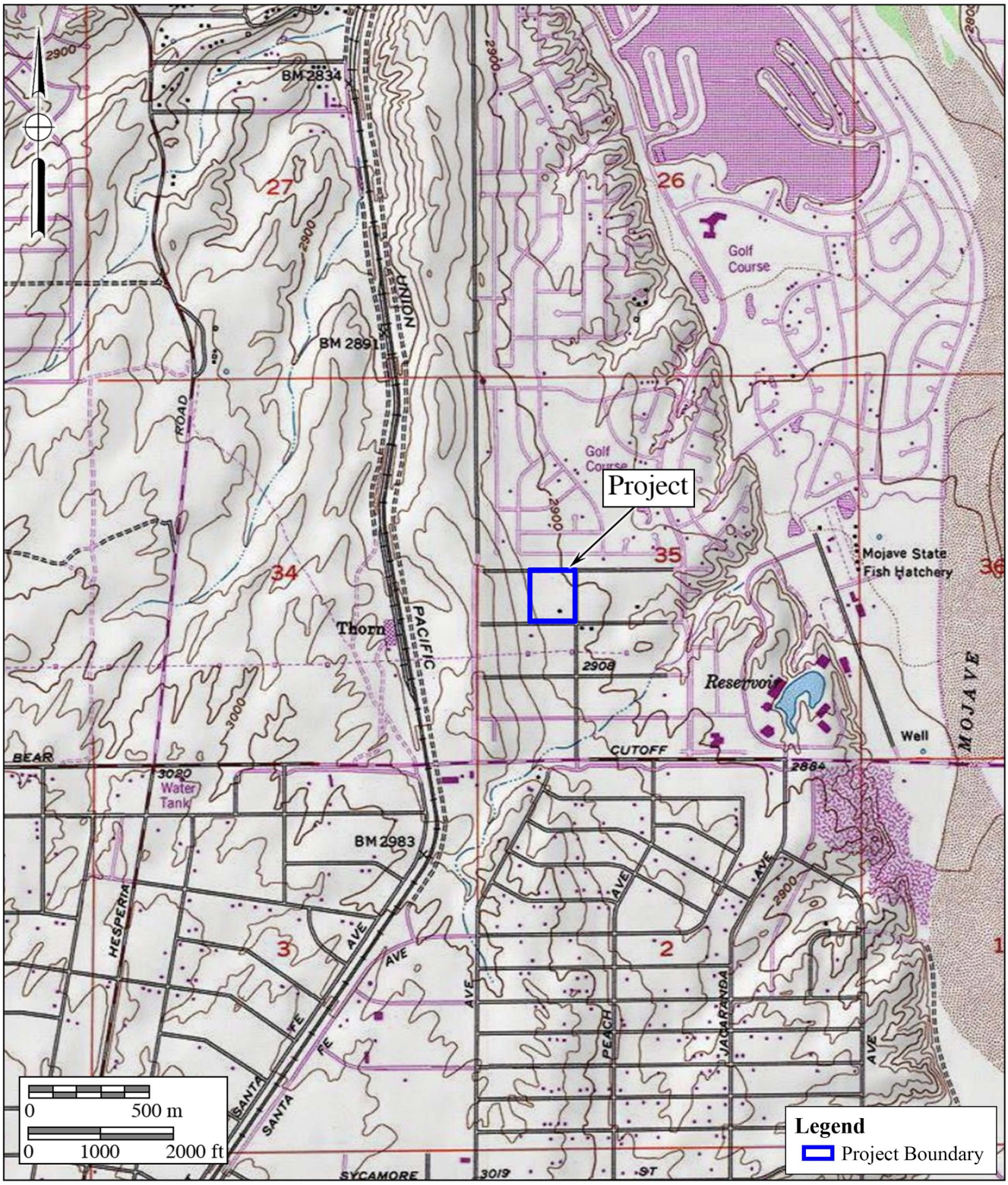


Figure 1.1–2

Project Location Map

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project

USGS *Hesperia* and *Apple Valley South* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

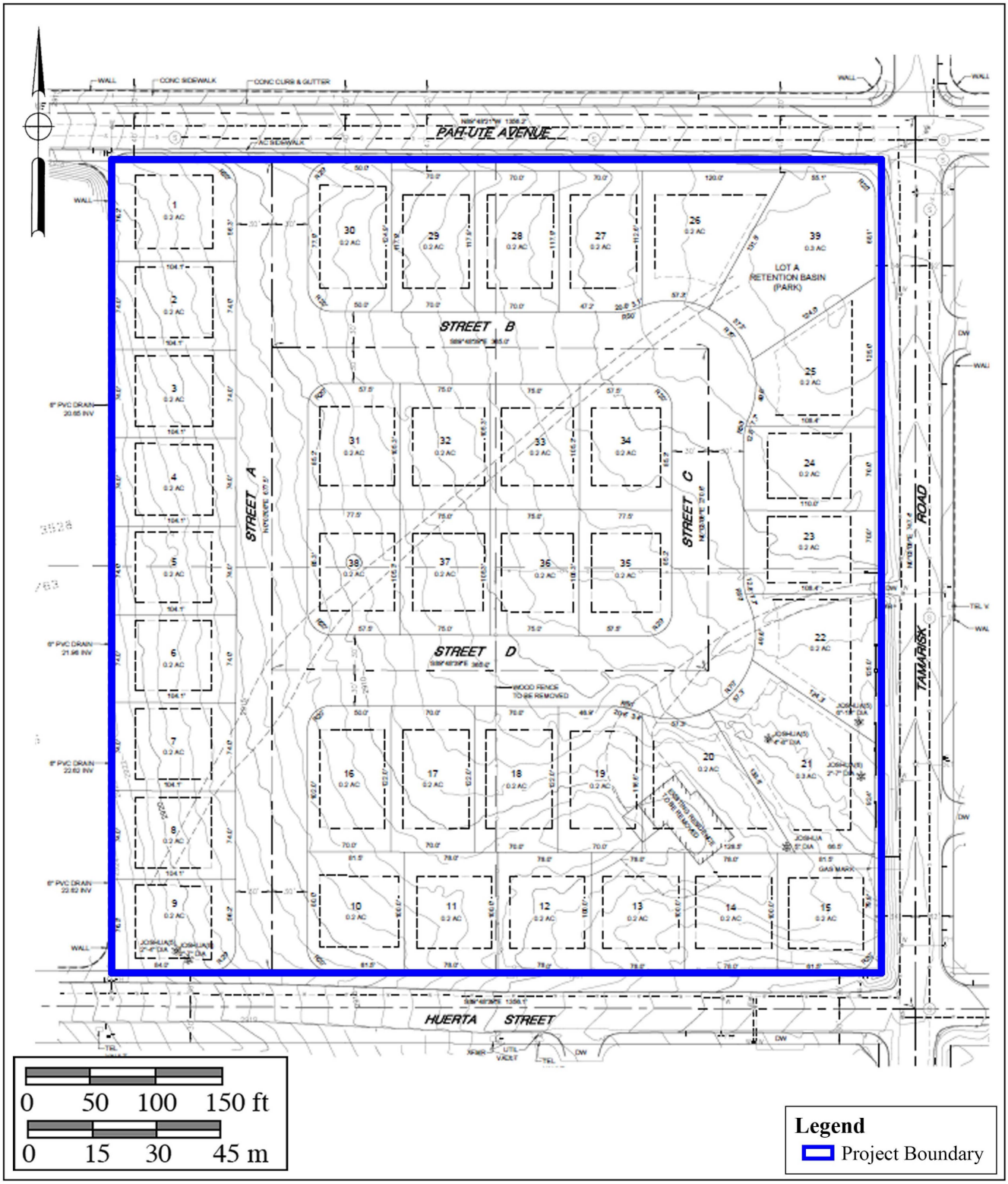


Figure 1.1–3

Project Development Map

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project

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

1.3.1 Paleo Indian Period (12,000 to 7,000 Years Before the Present [YBP])

The earliest documented evidence of human occupation in the Mojave Desert comes from the Paleo Indian Period, a cultural expression referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT). The WPLT occurred in the western Great Basin and covered an area that stretched from the now arid lands of southern California to Oregon. A cultural adaptation to pluvial conditions (*e.g.,* lakes, marshes, and grasslands) flourished for thousands of years after approximately 9000 B.C. but disappeared in response to the warming and drying trends of the Altithermal Climatic Period (Moratto 1984). One of the most well-known expressions of the WPLT is the Lake Mojave Complex, which is thought to have covered a vast area including parts of the southwestern Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, maybe reaching as far south as the San Diego area. Artifacts indicative of the Lake Mojave Complex include foliated points and knives, Lake Mojave points, Silver Lake points, and flaked-stone crescents. Similar artifacts have been subsequently recorded along the shoreline of many other pluvial lakes in the Mojave Desert.

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

The Pinto Period dates to the end of the Pleistocene, when the severe and dramatic environmental change from pluvial to arid conditions began. Pinto Period sites are mostly found near ephemeral lakes and now-dry streams and springs, suggesting a wetter climate than the present. Projectile points associated with the Pinto Period are characterized as larger atlatl dart points, as opposed to arrowhead points, which were introduced later. This period has been described as a highly mobile desert economy, with an emphasis upon hunting that was supplemented by the use of processed seeds (Moratto 1984). Pinto Period artifacts have been interpreted as indications of temporary or seasonal occupations by small groups of people.

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

The presence of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, or Elko Corner-Notched points are believed to be indicative of the Gypsum Period (radiocarbon dated from 4,000 to 1,500 years ago). The Gypsum Period reflects a more intensive desert occupation. Indications of trade with coastal populations are evidenced by shell beads in the archaeological record. An increase in milling stones and manos has been found in association with this period, which indicates an increased use of hard seeds (Moratto 1984). Several scholars associate this period with the division of the Uto-Aztecan language, approximately 3,000 to 2,500 years ago. The major language groups that emerged from this division are Numic, spoken by the Kawaiisu and Piute; Takic, spoken by the Kitanemuk, Serrano, Gabrieliño, and other southern California Shoshonean speakers; Hopic, spoken in the southwest; and Tubatulabalic, spoken by the Tubatulabal in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. A shift in settlement patterns toward a more sedentary lifestyle occurred during this period, characterized by the emergence of large permanent or semi-permanent village sites and associated cemeteries.

1.3.4 Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 YBP)

The Saratoga Springs Period is characterized by a transition from larger dart points to smaller arrow points. This, combined with evidence from rock art motifs, leads scholars to argue for a shift from atlatls to the use of the bow and arrow either during the end of the Gypsum Period or the beginning of the Saratoga Springs Period. This period saw an increase in trade with Arizona and other areas of the Southwest. Evidence in the archaeological record shows that Brown and Buff wares (pottery styles) characteristic of Arizona made their way to the California desert by A.D. 900. It is also believed that about this time, the Anasazi mined turquoise in the eastern California desert.

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

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

The Serrano and Vanyume were primarily hunters and gatherers. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Vegetal staples varied with locality; acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. Bows and arrows were used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats, bags, storage pouches, and nets (Heizer 1978). Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1929; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

1.3.6 Historic Period

Prior to European presence in North America, Native American groups subsisted along the shores of the no longer extant lakes of the Great Basin region that covered the major portion of the present-day Mojave Desert. It was along these shores that Native Americans made their homes, produced their tools, and left an indelible mark upon the landscape. However, by the time the first Spanish explorers ventured into what is now southern California in 1769, the pluvial lakes had long since vanished, leaving the Mojave River to primarily support the Paiute and Mohave tribes.

The earliest documentation of any movement through the region is from the journal of a Spanish Franciscan priest, Francisco Garces (Kyle 1990). Garces was in search of a passable immigration route from what is now southern Arizona to the northern Spanish missions of what is now California. This, he thought, would allow an easier route for trade between the missions located in present-day New Mexico and present-day California. It is believed that in 1776, Garces passed what would later become Barstow, California.

Up until the 1850s, most traffic through the region moved along the "Old Spanish Trail," which forked northward from Mojave Road, located a few miles east of present-day Barstow (Steele 1975). These early travelers were not likely organized groups, and more often than not were raiders, mission escapees, slave traders, fur trappers, soldiers, explorers, stockmen, merchants, guides, gold prospectors, and immigrants.

By the early 1860s, many early pioneers began settling along the Mojave River, deriving their income from the road traffic that was now more common in the region. This in turn led to the development of way stations that held emergency supplies for travelers, with their most

lucrative trade being liquor. It was around this same time that settlers also began agricultural and stock-raising ventures. Despite the early forays into gold mining that began as early as the 1850s, large-scale local developments did not begin until nearly 1881. This was likely a result of the harsh nature of the region, which forced costly freight charges and had crude mineral recovery methods, a scarcity of water, and an overall lack of local subsistence.

It was not until the discovery of silver in Calico and the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Mojave to Daggett in 1882 that the region became a mining center. This gave rise to the now famous 20-mule teams. Ten teams were hitched together with two wagons and a water wagon to haul ore from Daggett to the town of Calico. It would follow that rich silver deposits gave birth to Calico Mines, Waterman Mines, and Daggett Mills (Kyle 1990). These ventures were then bolstered by the non-metallic mining industry, which still represents a significant portion of the desert's commercial industry today.

In 1853, Congress authorized exploration and surveys to determine the most economical route for a rail line from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean (Kyle 1990). Southern Pacific Railroad constructed the desert section of the rail line. The route was completed from Mojave to Needles in 1882 to 1883. Ore was hauled on the Calico Railroad from Calico to the Oro Grande Milling Company, which was across the river from Daggett, circa 1888. It was at this same time that the Santa Fe Railroad arrived in the region. In 1886, the California Southern Railroad (a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company) completed the line from National City in San Diego County through Cajon Pass, joining the transcontinental line.

That same year, a plan for the town of Victor was prepared. Named for California Southern Railroad construction superintendent Jacob Nash Victor, the town was established after the construction of the original railroad station located approximately one mile northwest of the narrows of the Mojave River. The Victor town plan included a grid-patterned original subdivision map of approximately 200 acres that would encompasses properties between A and G streets and First to Eleventh streets. In 1901, the name of the town was changed from Victor to Victorville, due to confusion by the United States Post Office with Victor, Colorado (City of Victorville n.d.).

Due to the presence of rich soils and an abundance of water from the Mojave River, the town of Victor began to develop agriculturally soon after it was established in the 1880s. This focus was short-lived, however, as in the 1890s, limestone and granite were discovered in Victor Valley. This discovery led to the town shifting its attentions toward the cement manufacturing industry, with the Southwestern Portland Cement Company beginning operations in the town in 1916 (City of Victorville n.d.).

Utilizing the existing National Old Trails Highway system, U.S. Route 66 was designated. Although the National Old Trails Highway originally cut through the town of Hesperia, the route was realigned in 1924 to pass through Victorville. The intersection of Seventh and D streets in downtown Victorville became a major transportation corridor after the

designation (City of Victorville n.d.).

As Victorville grew, the United States government became interested in utilizing the lands surrounding the town. The United States Army Corps of Engineers began construction of the Victorville Army Flight Training School in 1941, which was completed in 1942. A total of 10,000 men were stationed at the school when it opened. Following World War II, however, the airfield saw less use until the facility was reactivated in 1950 due to training needs associated with the Korean War. Upon reopening, the facility was renamed George Air Force Base after Brigadier General Harold H. George, who was killed in a ground accident on a United States base in Australia in 1942. The base was closed in 1992 and has been converted for civilian use as the Southern California Logistics Airport (City of Victorville n.d.).

The town of Victorville was incorporated as a general law city in 1962, its city limits encompassing approximately 10 square miles. In 2007, the city comprised approximately 74 square miles (City of Victorville n.d.).

1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

BFSA conducted a records search utilizing information obtained from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton (Appendix C). The records search did not identify any resources within the subject property; however, 10 resources are on file with the SCCIC located within one mile of the project (Table 1.4–1). The resources identified during the records search include six prehistoric isolated artifacts, one prehistoric temporary campsite, one historic trash deposit, one historic road, and one historic irrigation system.

Table 1.4–1
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within a
One-Mile Radius of the TTM 20489 Project

Site Number	Site Description
P-36-012841, P-36-020184, P-36-020290, P-36-060839, P-36-064607, and P-36-064608	Prehistoric isolate
SBR-2627	Prehistoric temporary campsite
SBR-6982H	Historic trash deposit (Sage Hen Ranch)
SBR-7061H	Historic Bear Valley Cutoff road
SBR-12,059H	Historic irrigation features

The records search results also indicate that 33 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project. None of the studies included the subject property.

BFSA also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Built Environment Resources Directory
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) records
- 1953 and 1967 *Hesperia* Quadrangle maps (7.5-minute series)
- Aerial photographs (1938 to 2019)

With the exception of the 1951 residence located on the property, these sources did not identify any additional resources.

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF of the NAHC, which was positive for the presence of sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the subject property. The NAHC recommending contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indiana for further information. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

1.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the city of Victorville in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead

agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

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

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical

resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,

c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5(d)(e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

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

American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

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

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is in the city of Victorville in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the TTM 20489 Project included the survey of a 11.6-acre area and the assessment of one 1951 historic residence. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources:

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

For the historic residence, the research process was focused upon the built environment and those individuals associated with the ownership, design, and construction of the building. Although historic structure evaluations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed historic resources:

- Can the building be associated with any significant individuals or events?
- Is the building representative of a specific type, style, or method of construction?
- Is the building associated with any nearby structures? Does the building, when studied with the nearby structures, qualify as a contributor to a potential historic district?

- Was the building designed or constructed by a significant architect, designer, builder, or contractor?

Data Needs

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

1) To identify cultural and historic resources occurring within the project;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified, and the type, style, and method of construction for any buildings;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective;
4) To identify persons or events associated with any buildings and their construction; and
5) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural and historic resource identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 11.6-acre project, and the detailed recordation of all identified cultural resources. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Victorville environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Archival Research

Records relating to the ownership and developmental history of this project were sought to identify any associated historic persons, historic events, or architectural significance. Records research was conducted at the BFSA research library, the SCCIC, the BLM GLO, and the offices of the San Bernardino Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were searched for at the San Diego Public Library. Appendix E contains maps of the property, including historic USGS maps from 1942 and 1956, and the current Assessor's parcel map. No Sanborn maps are available as the property is outside the Victorville coverage areas.

3.1.2 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently. All cultural resources were recorded as necessary according to the OHP manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources,* using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

3.1.3 Historic Structure Assessment

Methods for evaluating the integrity and significance of the single-family residence at 12414 Tamarisk Road included photographic documentation and a review of available building records and permits. During the survey, photographs were taken of all building elevations. The photographs were used to complete an architectural description of the building. The original core structure and all modifications made to the building since its initial construction were also recorded. The current setting of the building was compared to the historical setting of the property. This information was combined with the archival research in order to evaluate the building's seven aspects of integrity, as well as its potential significance under CEQA guidelines.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on June 15, 2022 by Principal Investigator Brian Smith. The survey included a. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals that included careful inspection of all exposed ground surfaces, rodent burrows, and disturbed areas. The entire property was accessible with approximately 75 to 80 percent ground visibility. High desert plants, primarily consisting of creosote bushes, dominated the vegetation found within the project. Overviews of the project are provided in Plates 3.2–1 and 3.2–2.

As a result of the field survey, one historic single-family residence was identified at 12414 Tamarisk Road within the project (Figure 3.2–1). At the time of the survey, ornamental trees and minor grading were noted around the perimeter of the residence. Further, modern refuse consisting of trash and building materials dumped on the project was identified in the vicinity of the residence. The building was recorded as a single historic resource with the SCCIC (Temp-1) and subsequently evaluated for significance. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey.

3.3 Historic Structure Analysis

Within the boundaries of the subject property, one historic residence was identified (Figure 3.3–1). The 12414 Tamarisk Road building has been assigned the temporary site number Temp-1. A DPR form was submitted to the SCCIC on July 14, 2022, and once processed, the SCCIC will assign the resource a permanent site number. The following section provides the pertinent field results for the significance evaluation for the 12414 Tamarisk Road building, which was conducted in accordance with City of Victorville guidelines and site evaluation protocols. The single-family residence was constructed in 1951 according to the tax assessor's records and is visible on the 1953 aerial photograph (Plate 3.3–1). The Contemporary-style, single-family residence currently exhibits a butterfly and slant roof and was constructed using adobe bricks. A description and significance evaluation of the historic resource are provided below.



Plate 3.2–1

Overview of the Project, Facing West

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.2–2

Overview of the Project, Facing Southeast

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project

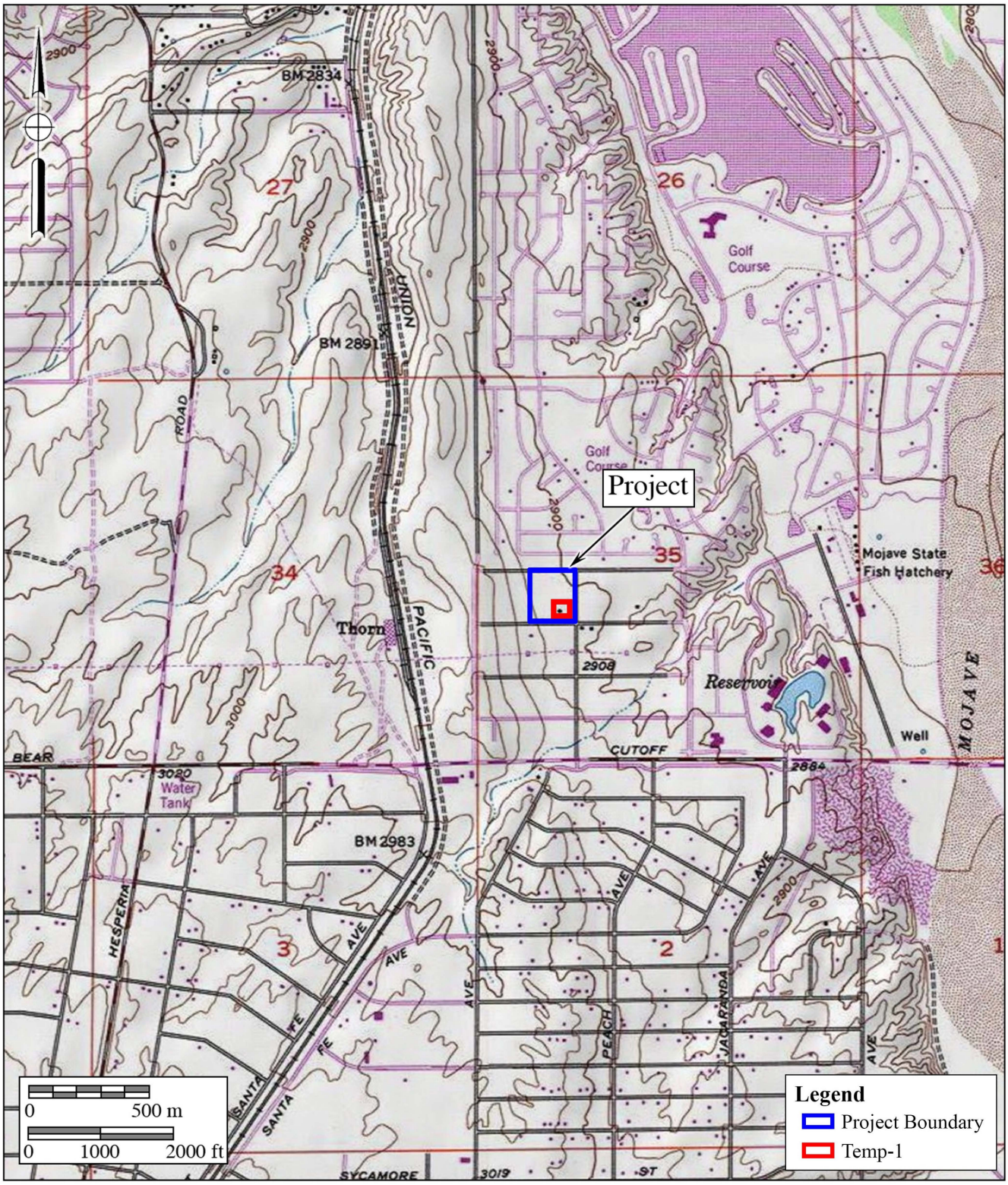


Figure 3.2–1

Historic Resource Location Map

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project

USGS *Hesperia* and *Apple Valley South* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



Figure 3.3–1
Aerial Overview of the Project Showing Site Temp-1
The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project

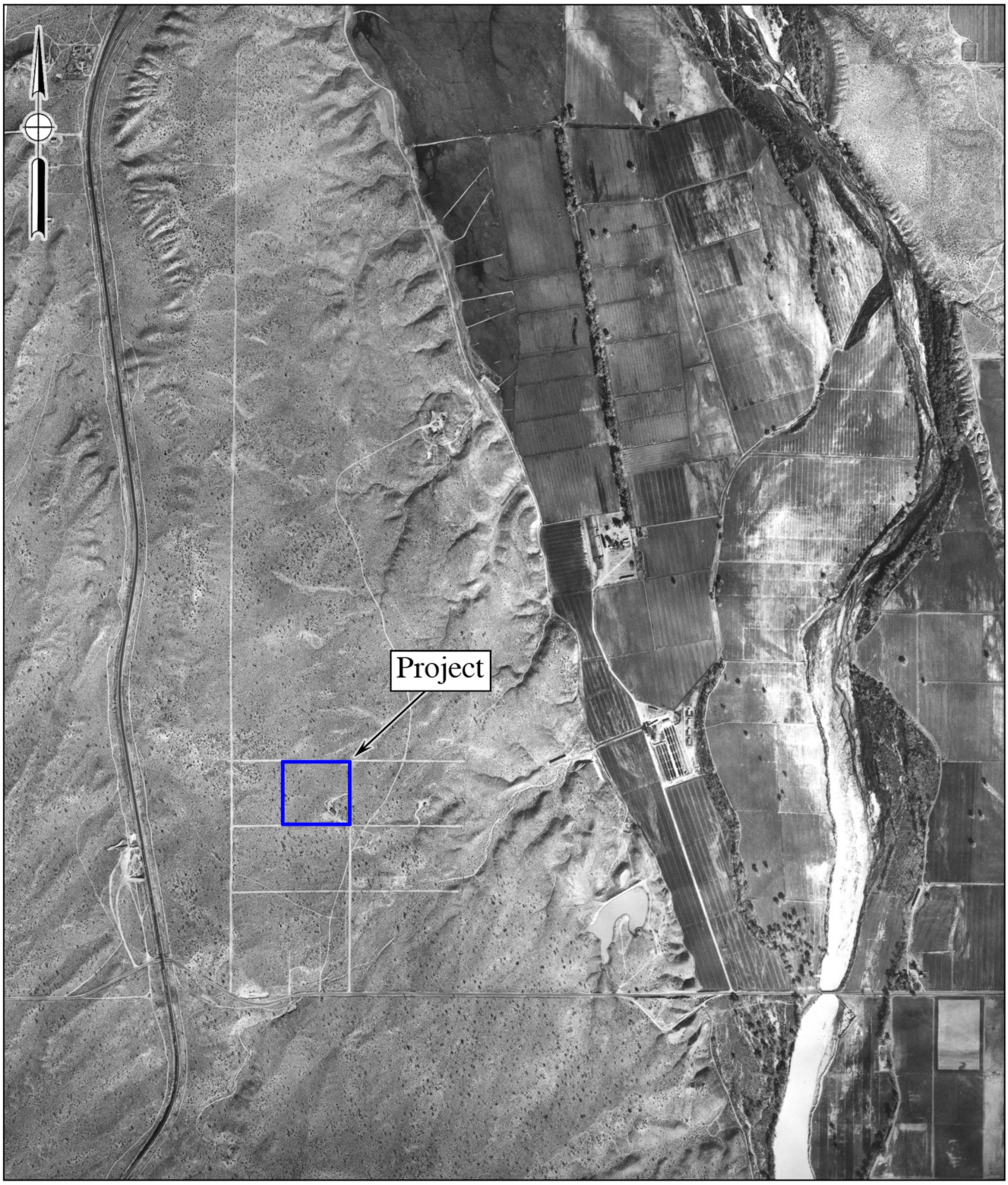


Plate 3.3–1

1953 Aerial Photograph

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project

3.3.1 History of the Property: Ownership and Development

The Tamarisk Tree Subdivision was plotted for the first time in January 1950 (Figure 3.3–2). Assessor's records indicate that the construction of the 12414 Tamarisk Road single-family residence was completed in 1951. The 1953 aerial photograph shows that at the time of its construction, the subdivision area was completely vacant and unused. At that time, Pahute Avenue, Huerta Street, Lindero Street, and Bear Valley Road were already constructed but the 12414 Tamarisk Road residence was the first to be constructed within the Tamarisk Tree Subdivision (see Plate 3.3–1). The area east of the subdivision, bounded by the Mojave Riverbed, included farms.



Plate 3.3–2: Esther E. "Pat" Andrews. ***(Photograph courtesy of Los Angeles Times 2010)***

The chain of title indicates that the 12414 Tamarisk Avenue property was owned by Paul F. Schroeder prior to the construction of the residence in 1951. James B. and Esther E. Andrews purchased the property in 1950. Voter registration records from 1942 and 1950 indicate that James B. "Jim" Andrews and Esther E. "Pat" Andrews were working as a planner and a stenographer, respectively (Ancestry.com 2017). Jim and Pat Andrews both attended University of California at Los Angeles, where they met, and were married for 57 years. Pat Andrews's father taught her to fly in the 1930s, a time when few women were able to become pilots (Plate 3.3–2). In the late 1930s, Pat and Jim Andrews started to visit Kemper Campbell Ranch in Victorville and became regular guests. They continued to reside in the Los Angeles area through the 1950s; however, they also retained ownership of the 12414 Tamarisk Road residence until 1988 (*Los Angeles Times* 2010).

While the subject property was owned by the Andrews, the surrounding area changed substantially. Between 1953 and 1968 (see Plates 3.3–1 and 3.3–3), two more residences were constructed in the subdivision and new subdivisions and residential clusters started to appear in the surrounding area. The number of farms located around the Mojave Riverbed decreased. By 1985, the surrounding area had become residential, the farmlands disappeared, and the man-made Silver Valley Lake was constructed in the riverbed (Plate 3.3–4). The lake, which began construction in 1969 and was completed in 1970, covers an area of 200 surface acres (Spring Valley Lake Association n.d.). By 1985, the Tamarisk Tree Subdivision had not undergone any changes.

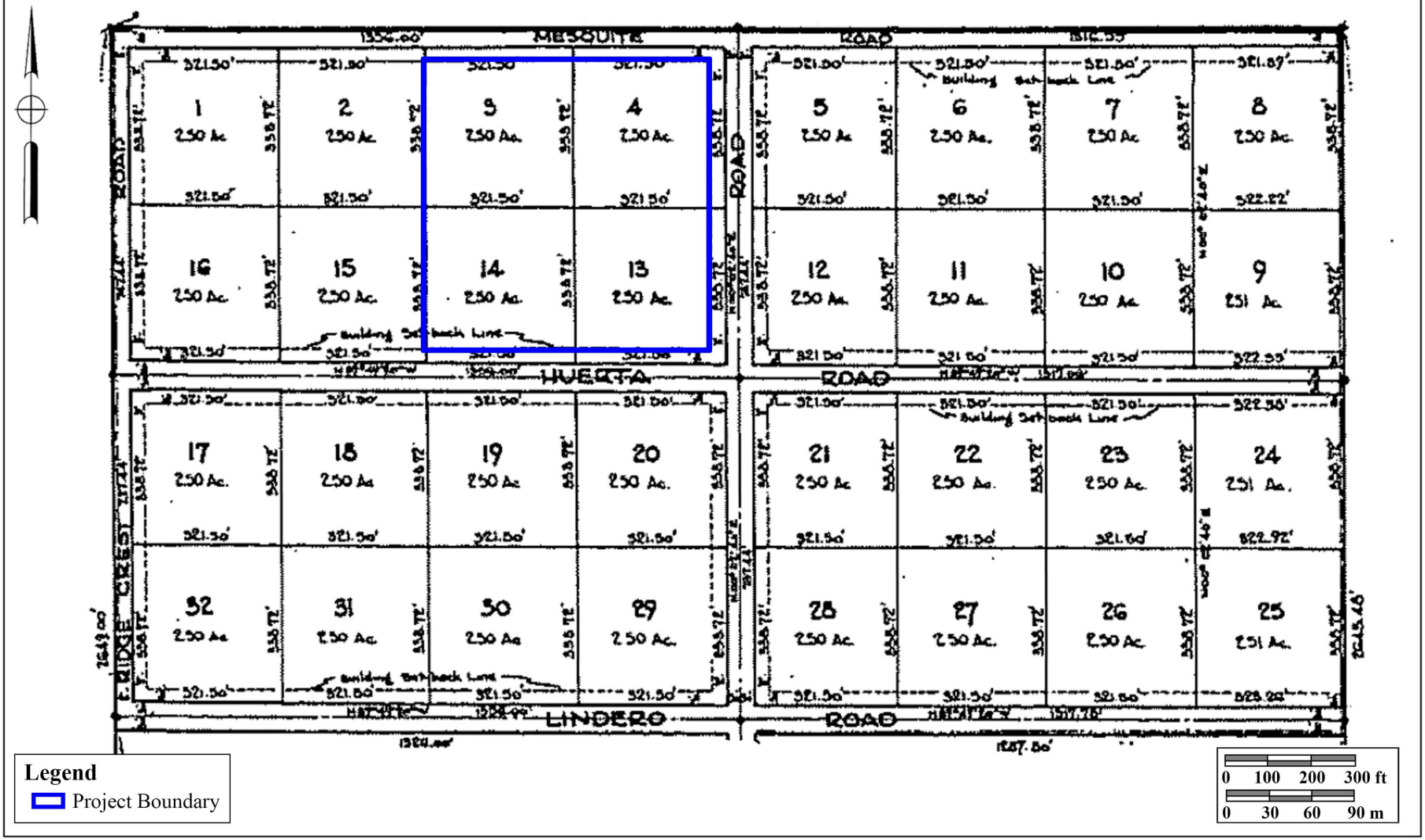


Figure 3.3–2

1950 Tamarisk Tree Subdivision Map

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–3

1968 Aerial Photograph

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–4

1985 Aerial Photograph

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project

In November 1988, the property was acquired by Allen D. Su, Lyndon D. Su, and Esther Joy Su. Dr. Allen Su is an internist based in Arlington, Texas (NPIdb 2011), Dr. Lydon Su is a pathologist based in Los Angeles, California (*U.S. News & World Report* 2022), and Esther Su is based in Gaithersburg, Maryland (Whitepages n.d.). They retained the ownership of the property until 1993. Aerial images from 1985 and 1994 show a stark difference between the two periods. By 1985, the surrounding area featured a scatter of residential structures, but by 1994, a much denser settlement around the subdivision is visible (see Plates 3.3–4 and 3.3–5). Within the subdivision, two more residences had been constructed by 1994 and the lots south of the 12414 Tamarisk Road property started to develop.

JBL Investments, Inc. acquired the property in 1993 and the property remained in their possession until it was sold to Monk Capital Group, LLC in 2021. From the early to mid-aughts, the surrounding area continued to become denser (Plates 3.3–6 to 3.3–8). Within the subdivision, the surrounding lots were also developed. A school building was constructed on the lot west of the 12414 Tamarisk Road property between 1994 and 2005 (see Plates 3.3–5 and 3.3–9), another school campus was constructed on the lot east of the property between 2005 and 2009 (see Plates 3.3–9 and 3.3–10), and a fire station was established between 2012 and 2014 south of the property (Plates 3.3–11 and 3.3–12).

3.3.2 Description of Surveyed Resource

According to Assessor's records, the construction of the single-family residence at 12414 Tamarisk Road was completed in 1951. The residence is the only structure on the building lot and is located at the intersection of Huerta Street and Tamarisk Road. Access to the residence is provided through a driveway branching off Tamarisk Road. This driveway is partially paved and ends in front of the northwest façade of the residence. The driveway becomes wider, creating a level open space that can be used for parking while providing access to the attached garage.

The single-story, two-bedroom residence with an attached garage was constructed with adobe blocks in the Contemporary architectural style. The residence features an irregular roof, which consists of two shed roofs with a vertical wall sitting between their sloping sides. McAlester (2015) calls this roof subtype "butterfly and slant roof," but it is also referred to as a "clerestory roof," "lean-to roof," or "skillon and lean-to roof" (Plate 3.3–13). The residence has an irregular "L"-shaped footprint and the wide roof overhangs create semi-closed spaces on the northeast and southwest sides and exhibit open eaves. The rafters are exposed with their ends covered by a single board, except for the northeast and southwest façades, where the rafter ends are exposed (Plate 3.3–14). The roof is covered with composite shingles. The residence features thick masonry walls of adobe brick and wood board cladding above the windows. McAlester (2015:632) mentions that in the 1950s, this brick and wood application was used to lower the construction cost of Contemporary houses as it allows the builders to avoid "the expense of laying window headers and bases in the masonry." The building is constructed on a concrete foundation. An exterior masonry chimney is located on the east corner of the residence (Plate 3.3–15).



Plate 3.3–5

1994 Aerial Photograph

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–6

2005 Aerial Photograph

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–7

2009 Aerial Photograph

The Tentative Tract 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–8

2014 Aerial Photograph

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–9

2005 Aerial Photograph of the Tamarisk Tree Subdivision

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–10

2009 Aerial Photograph of the Tamarisk Tree Subdivision

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–11

2012 Aerial Photograph of the Tamarisk Tree Subdivision

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–12

2014 Aerial Photograph of the Tamarisk Tree Subdivision

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–13

Northwest Façade of the Building, Facing Southeast

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–14

Northeast Façade of the Building, Facing Southwest

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–15

East Corner of the Building Showing the Chimney, Facing Southwest

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project

Access to the residence is provided on its primary northeast façade, which exhibits a full-width front porch (Plate 3.3–16). The main roof extends and forms the roof of the porch. Support for the porch is provided through timber posts attached to a timber beam running along the roofline. The main entry door is decorated with vertical and horizontal wood boards and features a windowpane. The door is painted a pale blue color. Windows are located on both sides of the entry door. The window unit southeast of the door features three large picture windows and the one northwest of the door features two large picture windows. The windowsills below the window units project slightly from the façade. A corner window is located on the northwest side where a portion of the façade is recessed. An alternative glass and wood entry door is located on the northwest façade formed by the recessed northeast façade. The recessed portion of the northeast façade features floor-to-ceiling windows and a glass sliding door. The area in front of this recessed portion forms a porch sheltered by the main roof (Plate 3.3–17).

The recessed porch, which is under the higher roof portion, forms the northeast side of the northwest façade of the building. The area under the lower roof includes a small portion of the house and a semi-closed, attached garage on its southwest side. The northwest façade of the residence features a picture window with vents above. The adobe brick construction is visible on this façade. The area southwest of this façade includes the semi-closed, attached garage. The northeast part of the garage includes a wood garage door, and the southwest part does not feature any enclosing structure.

The northeast view of the residence shows that the open part of the garage was a later addition, as it features walls and a roof covered with corrugated metal sheets as opposed to the brick and wood used for the construction of the residence (Plate 3.3–18). Aerial photographs indicate that this addition was constructed prior to 2005 (see Plates 3.3–1 to 3.3–6). The area southeast of the addition is also recessed and features two small picture windows below the roofline and a large window that was covered with compressed wood boards between 2017 and 2022 (Plates 3.3–19 and 3.3–20). The southwest façade formed by the height difference between the two parts of the roof features a horizontal band of small windows and vents. Finally, the southeast façade features two sliding windows. The area below the windows is projected. All of the windows and doors have wood frames and feature vent units above (Plate 3.3–21).

3.3.3 Significance Evaluation

CEQA guidelines (Section 15064.5) address archaeological and historic resources, noting that physical changes that would demolish or materially alter in an adverse manner those characteristics that convey the historic significance of the resource and justify its listing on inventories of historic resources are typically considered significant impacts. Because demolition of the 12414 Tamarisk Road building would require approval from the City of Victorville as part of the proposed project, CEQA eligibility criteria were used to evaluate the residence located within the property as a potentially significant historic building. Therefore, criteria for listing on the CRHR were used to measure the significance of the resource.



Plate 3.3–16

Northeast Façade of the Building, Facing Southwest

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–17

View of the Porch on the Northeast Side of the Building, Facing Southeast

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–18

Southwest Façade of the Building, Facing Northeast

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–19

2017 View of the Southwest Façade of the Building, Facing North

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



Plate 3.3–20

Southwest Façade of the Building, Facing Northeast

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project



Plate 3.3–21

Southeast Façade of the Building, Facing Northwest

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project

Integrity Evaluation

When evaluating a historic resource, integrity is the authenticity of the resource's physical identity clearly indicated by the retention of characteristics that existed during its period of construction. It is important to note that integrity is not the same as condition. Integrity directly relates to the presence or absence of historic materials and character-defining features, while condition relates to the relative state of physical deterioration of the resource. In most instances, integrity is more relevant to the significance of a resource than condition; however, if a resource is in such poor condition that original materials and features may no longer be salvageable, then the resource's integrity may be adversely impacted.

As the City of Victorville Municipal Code does not include assessment guidelines, in order to determine whether or not the building is eligible for designation, CRHR eligibility criteria were used. Furthermore, BFSA based the review upon the recommended criteria listed in the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). This review is based upon the evaluation of integrity of the building followed by the assessment of distinctive characteristics:

1. **Integrity of Location** *[refers to] the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of location was assessed by reviewing historical records and aerial photographs in order to determine if the building had always existed at its present location or if it had been moved, rebuilt, or their footprints significantly altered. Historical research revealed that the 12414 Tamarisk Road building was constructed in its current location in 1951. Therefore, the building retains integrity of location.

2. **Integrity of Design** *[refers to] the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of design was assessed by evaluating the spatial arrangement of the building and any architectural features present. The 12414 Tamarisk Road single-family residence was originally constructed in 1951 as a Contemporary-style building featuring adobe brick walls and a clerestory roof. Changes applied to the residence since its initial construction include the addition of the structure southwest of the attached garage prior to 2005 and boarding over the large window on the southwest façade between 2017 and 2022. These changes, however, have not altered the overall form, plan, space, structure, and style of the 12414 Tamarisk Road residence. Therefore, the building retains integrity of design.

3. **Integrity of Setting** *[refers to] the physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of setting

was assessed by inspecting the elements of the property, which include topographic features, open space, views, landscape, vegetation, man-made features, and relationships between buildings and other features. The 12414 Tamarisk Road residence was constructed in 1951. The 1953 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–1) shows that at the time of its construction, the area where the subdivision was constructed was completely vacant and unused. Pahute Avenue, Huerta Street, Lindero Street, and Bear Valley Road were all constructed by 1953, but the 12414 Tamarisk Road residence was the first residence to be constructed within the Tamarisk Tree Subdivision. The area east of the subdivision, bounded by the Mojave Riverbed, included farms. Between 1953 and 1968 (see Plates 3.3–1 and 3.3–2), two more residences were constructed in the subdivision and new subdivisions and residential clusters started to appear in the surrounding area. The number of farms located around the Mojave Riverbed decreased. By 1985 (see Plate 3.3–4), the surrounding area had transformed into a residential area. The farmlands disappeared and the man-made Silver Valley Lake was constructed in the riverbed. The lake, construction of which started in 1969 and was completed in 1970, covers an area of 200 surface acres (Spring Valley Lake Association n.d.). The Tamarisk Tree Subdivision had not undergone any changes during this time.

Aerial images from 1985 and 1994 show a stark difference between the two periods. By 1985, the surrounding area featured a scatter of residential structures, but by 1994, a much denser settlement around the subdivision is visible (see Plates 3.3–4 and 3.3–5). Within the subdivision, two more residences had been constructed by 1994 and the lots south of the 12414 Tamarisk Road property started to develop. From the early to mid-aughts, the surrounding area continued to become denser (see Plates 3.3–6 to 3.3–8). Within the subdivision, the surrounding lots were also developed. A school building was constructed on the lot west of the 12414 Tamarisk Road property between 1994 and 2005 (see Plates 3.3–5 and 3.3–9), another school campus was constructed on the lot east of the property between 2005 and 2009 (see Plates 3.3–9 and 3.3–10), and a fire station was established between 2012 and 2014 south of the property (see Plates 3.3–1 and 3.3–12).

Currently, the subdivision consists of a scatter of early residences and large school buildings and the surrounding area consists of dense residential settlement. Because the area is no longer recognizable as the vacant land and no longer retains the same open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, or general built environment, the 12414 Tamarisk Road building does not retain integrity of setting.

4. **Integrity of Materials** *[refers to] the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of materials was assessed by determining the presence or absence of original building materials, as well as the possible introduction of materials that may have altered the architectural design of the building. The 12414 Tamarisk Road single-family residence was originally constructed in 1951 as a Contemporary-style building featuring adobe brick walls and a clerestory roof. Changes applied to the residence since its initial construction include the addition of the structure southwest of the attached garage prior to 2005 and boarding over the large window on the southwest façade between 2017 and 2022. These changes, however, have not altered the overall form, plan, space, structure, and style of the 12414 Tamarisk Road residence and historical research did not find any indication of significant alterations, modifications, or material replacements applied to the residence. Therefore, the building retains integrity of materials.

5. **Integrity of Workmanship** *[refers to] the physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of workmanship was assessed by evaluating the quality of the architectural features present in the building. The original workmanship demonstrated by the construction of the 12414 Tamarisk Road building was high due to the skill required to lay the adobe bricks. Since its construction, the building has not undergone modifications that impacted the initial workmanship. Therefore, the building retains integrity of workmanship.

6. **Integrity of Feeling** *[refers to] a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of feeling was assessed by evaluating whether or not the resource's features, in combination with its setting, conveyed a historic sense of the property during the period of construction. As noted previously, the integrity of setting for the residence has been lost due to the transformation of the surrounding neighborhood into a residential area. While the 12414 Tamarisk Road building did not undergo modifications affecting its original size, plan, shape, style, or design, the change in the surrounding area caused it to lose its ability to convey a historic sense of the property during its construction. Therefore, the building does not retain integrity of feeling.

7. **Integrity of Association** *[refers to] the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of association was assessed by evaluating the resource's data or information and its ability

to answer any research questions relevant to the history of the Victorville area or the state of California. Historical research indicates that the 12414 Tamarisk Road building is not associated with any significant persons or events. The single-family residence has always been used as such. None of the individuals who owned or lived at the property were found to be significant and no known important events occurred at the property. Therefore, the building has never possessed integrity of association.

The 12414 Tamarisk Road building was determined to meet four categories of the integrity analysis: location, design, materials, and workmanship. The 12414 Tamarisk Road building does not retain integrity of setting, feeling, or association due to the transformation of the surrounding area and a lack of association with any significant persons or events.

CRHR Evaluation

For a historic resource to be eligible for listing on the CRHR, the resource must be found significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**
  It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

  It was discovered through historical research that no significant events could be associated with the 12414 Tamarisk Road building. Because the property could not be associated with any specific historic event, the building is not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 1.

- **CRHR Criterion 2:**
  It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

  Historical research revealed that the 12414 Tamarisk Road building is not associated with any persons important in our past. Because the property could not be associated with the lives of any important persons in our past, the building is not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 2.

- **CRHR Criterion 3:**
  It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.

- ***Contemporary Style:*** The residence located at 12414 Tamarisk Road was constructed in 1951 using adobe bricks in the Contemporary architectural style. Currently, the City of Victorville and County of San Bernardino do not have architectural context statements and the City of Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement does not include an evaluation guideline for the Contemporary style. Therefore, Virginia McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* (2015) was used for the evaluation of the 12414 Tamarisk Road residence under CRHR Criterion 3 with respect to the Contemporary style.

  The architect and the builder of the residence are unknown. McAlester (2015) defines the "period of significance" for this style as 1945 to 1990 but mentions that the style was most popular between 1945 and 1965 and started to lose its popularity in the late 1960s. The Contemporary style rejects the idea that buildings are defined by the types of decorative detail applied to their exteriors and is concerned with the spatial organization of the interior spaces. This is achieved by blurring the boundary between the inside and outside by using semi-enclosed spaces such as courtyards. Buildings of this style usually feature downplayed entrances and the entry façades typically reveals little of the house itself. It is common to see uninterrupted wall surfaces in these façades. The entrances are typically recessed and access to the building is provided from its mid-section to create space-saving floorplans (McAlester 2015).

  Five sub-types based upon the roof forms are defined for this style: front-gabled roof, side-gabled roof, gabled-roof variation, flat roof, and butterfly and slant roofs (McAlester 2015). The 12414 Tamarisk Road building is classified as a butterfly and slant roof variation of the style. According to McAlester (2015), character-defining features of this style are:

  1. *Low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves:* The 124141 Tamarisk Road building features a butterfly and slant roof with widely overhanging eaves. While the pitch of the roof is low on its southwestern portion, the northeast portion features a moderately pitched roof. Therefore, the building does not possess this character-defining feature of Contemporary construction.

  2. *Roof beams commonly exposed:* The 124141 Tamarisk Road building features exposed roof beams with the rafter ends covered with a board. Therefore, the building does possess this character-defining feature of

Contemporary construction.

3. *Windows generally present in gable ends (or just below roofline in non-gabled façades):* The 124141 Tamarisk Road building features windows on all of its facades; however, the windows are not "just" below the roofline on the non-gabled façades. The windows are located below the wood boards that cover the areas between the roof and upper parts of the windows. Therefore, the building does not possess this character-defining feature of Contemporary construction.

4. *Built with natural materials such as wood, stone, brick, and occasionally concrete block:* The 124141 Tamarisk Road building was constructed with adobe bricks, a natural material commonly used in the area. Therefore, the building does possess this character-defining feature of Contemporary construction.

5. *Broad expanse of uninterrupted wall surface typically on front façade:* The 124141 Tamarisk Road building does not feature an uninterrupted wall surface on its front façade, as the primary, front façade is interrupted by several large windows. Therefore, the building does not possess this character-defining feature of Contemporary construction.

6. *Recessed or obscured entry door:* The 124141 Tamarisk Road building does not feature a recessed entry door. Therefore, the building does not possess this character-defining feature of Contemporary construction.

7. *Asymmetrical:* The 124141 Tamarisk Road building features an asymmetrical floorplan, and therefore, does possess this character-defining feature of Contemporary construction.

The 124141 Tamarisk Road residence currently exhibits only three out of seven character-defining features and is a representative example of the Contemporary style. Since the residence does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, it was not designed or built by an important creative individual, and does not possess high artistic values, the 12414 Tamarisk Road building is not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 3, with respect to the Contemporary style.

- ***Adobe Construction:*** Currently, the City of Victorville and County of San

Bernardino do not have architectural context statements and the City of Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement does not include an evaluation guideline for Adobe construction. Therefore, criteria established by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board (HRB) for the Kenyon Residence (City of San Diego 2000) was used for the evaluation of the 12414 Tamarisk Road residence under CRHR Criterion 3 with respect to adobe construction. The City of San Diego HRB (2000) indicates that there are three broad phases of adobe construction in the Southwest: Indigenous, Victorian, and Revival:

> Indigenous Period: From the 1840's through 1881, it represents an amalgamation of Native American, Spanish Colonial, and Mexican influences with very thick adobe walls rising directly from shallow trenches, has small window openings and is framed with local timbers and flat roofs covered with packed earth over a simple system of log beams branches and straw or grass. The flooring is of packed earth or adobe pavers.
>
> Victorian Period: From 1882 to 1914 is heavily influenced by the Anglo building methods, and the industrial revolution of the late 1800's. It retains the adobe wall construction on continuous stone foundation which supports a raised wood framed floor. Windows were large, often casement or double hung, and buildings have wood framed pitched roofs covered with roof shingles. Walls are covered with lime stucco resulting in a more durable structure that required less maintenance.
>
> Revival Period: From 1915 to 1948 uses construction methods that resembled today's. The adobe walls are placed on a raised concrete foundation and the floor is slab on grade. Adobe walls are completely encased in cement plaster. Often large wood or steel framed windows are included, giving the structure a more modern look. Roof configurations are varied and set upon a concrete bond beam on top of the adobe wall. This bond beam gives the building structural stability important in seismic prone areas such as San Diego.

The 12414 Tamarisk Road building was constructed after the Revival Period, in 1951. While the residence was constructed on a raised concrete foundation and exhibits large, wood-framed windows, the walls were not encased in

cement plaster and no concrete bond beam (an important construction element among Revival Adobe structures) was utilized in the construction of the roof. Since the 12414 Tamarisk Road building falls outside the period of significance for adobe construction and the two characteristics of Revival Period adobe construction that the 12414 Tamarisk Road building does possess are not distinctive to adobe buildings constructed during this time, it is not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 3, with respect to adobe construction.

- ***Indigenous Materials or Craftsmanship:*** An indigenous building material is defined as one that is produced within the resource limitations of a country or region for use in construction. One type of building material then may be easily produced in one country, while in another, there may be no capacity for producing the same material (HABITAT 1985). Aside from local availability, climactic conditions also determine the use of indigenous building materials. Even though a material may be plentiful and easy to extract in a region, extreme temperatures or high rainfall may impact the suitability of using the abundant material. Additionally, indigenous building methods, or indigenous craftsmanship, are those which use locally-trained builders and are limited by accessible technologies. This would mean that little to no heavy machinery is employed during construction, as these industrial processes are unavailable for indigenous construction. Due to these limitations, homes built from indigenous materials and craftsmanship are individual representations of a region, climate, and culture (Center for Resourceful Building Technology 1995).

  Adobe refers to any structure that is primarily constructed with soil or mud. In the United States, the term most often refers to sun-dried brick, primarily in the Southwest. Since adobe bricks naturally moderate temperature, they are mostly used in hot and dry climates. The thermal properties of adobe bricks enable the preservation of cooler night temperatures to be retained through to the next day. Properly constructed adobe homes take full advantage of the sun through active and passive solar systems allowing the homes to be extremely energy efficient in areas with a high percentage of sunny days (Austin 1984). The plentiful supply of soil, the primary ingredient of adobe, and the simple, accessible equipment necessary during construction have made adobe one of the most popular building materials in the world (Austin 1984).

  If adobe bricks are constructed with and follow indigenous building traditions, then these adobe bricks are considered an indigenous building material. In the

traditional indigenous adobe brick-making process, adobe soil is first mixed with water. Sand or straw is added as necessary. Ideal adobe soil contains both coarse and fine sand, as well as silt and clay. The adobe materials of the Southwest are obtained from stream-deposited sediments, particularly young river terrace deposits and weathered, older geologic formations (Austin 1984). The mixture is then transferred into wood forms or molds lying on level ground. Adobe bricks can be formed in a number of different shapes and sizes often determined by their intended use or the style dictated by the local building traditions (Center for Resourceful Building Technology 1995). Adobe bricks can either harness solar energy (sun-baked) or be kiln-fired. The indigenous building method dictates that once adobe bricks are finished, they are set onto a wall using about three-fourths of an inch of adobe mud mortar. The mortar is made of the same material that makes up the bricks. The finished wall is usually covered with a smooth coat of adobe and the depth is usually only one brick wide.

A 1982 study on adobe producers identified a number of commercial operations in New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, and California (Smith 1982); however, historical research did not identify the source of the adobe soil used in the manufacturing of the 12414 Tamarisk Avenue residence bricks. Since the source and manufacturing methods of the adobe bricks used in the construction of the 12414 Tamarisk Avenue residence remain unknown, it cannot be concluded whether locally available sources were used or if the adobe brick structure was constructed using any indigenous building traditions. Therefore, the 12414 Tamarisk Road building is not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 3 as it is not representative of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.

- **CRHR Criterion 4:**
  It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

  The research conducted for this study revealed that because the 12414 Tamarisk Road building is not associated with any significant persons or events and was not constructed using unique or innovative methods of construction, it likely cannot yield any additional information about the history of Victorville or the state of California. Therefore, the building is not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 4.

Findings and Conclusions

The 12414 Tamarisk Road building is evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to a lack of association with any significant persons or

events. Additionally, although it retains some level of integrity, it was never a representative or significant example of the Contemporary style or traditional adobe brick construction. Because the building is not eligible for listing on the CRHR, no mitigation measures are required for any future alterations or planned demolition of the building.

3.4 Discussion/Summary

During the field survey, one building was identified at 12414 Tamarisk Road that meets the age threshold to require a historic structure evaluation to determine eligibility for the CRHR. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey. The building is evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to a lack of association with any significant persons or events and not being a representative or significant example of the Contemporary style or traditional adobe brick construction.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

The cultural resources survey of the TTM 20489 Project identified one building at 12414 Tamarisk Road (Site Temp-1) that meets the age threshold to require a historic structure evaluation to determine eligibility to the CRHR. The conclusion of the current assessment is that the building is not CEQA-significant or eligible for listing on the CRHR. The building has been thoroughly recorded and no additional information can be derived from further analysis.

4.2 Impact Identification

The proposed development of the TTM 20489 Project will include the demolition of the building at 12414 Tamarisk Road. However, the removal of this building as part of the development of the property will not constitute an adverse impact because the building has been evaluated as not CEQA-significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The potential does still exist, however, that historic deposits may be present that are related to the use of this location since the 1950s. To mitigate potential impacts to unrecorded historic features or deposits, mitigation monitoring is recommended. The mitigation monitoring program is presented in Section 5.0.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed development will impact the building at 12414 Tamarisk Road recorded as Site Temp-1; however, as this resource is evaluated as lacking any further research potential, impacts have been determined to be not significant. Based upon the evaluation of the building as lacking further research potential, resource-specific mitigation measures will not be required as a condition of approval for the project. Although mitigation measures are not required, archaeological monitoring is recommended because grading may expose historic features or deposits associated with the historic use of the property since the 1950s. This property is also only a short distance east of several recorded prehistoric Native American sites, which suggests the project area was utilized prehistorically for food collection and processing. Based upon this potential, monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of any potentially important cultural deposits that were not observed or detected during the current cultural resources study. The proposed monitoring tasks are detailed below.

During Grading

A. Monitor(s) Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching
    1. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during all soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities that could result in impacts to archaeological resources.
    2. The principal investigator (PI) may submit a detailed letter to the lead agency during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

B. Discovery Notification Process
    1. In the event of an archaeological discovery, either historic or prehistoric, the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating, or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources and immediately notify the Native American monitor and client, as appropriate.
    2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery.

C. Determination of Significance
    1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If human remains are involved, the protocol provided in Section D, below, shall be followed.

a. The PI shall immediately notify the City of Victorville to discuss the significance determination and shall also submit a letter indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) and obtain written approval from the City of Victorville to implement that program. In the event that prehistoric deposits are discovered, the ADRP should also be reviewed by the Native American consultant/monitor. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.
c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to the City of Victorville indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required.

D. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains; and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC (Section 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

1. Notification

a. The archaeological monitor shall notify the PI, if the monitor is not qualified as a PI.
b. The PI shall notify the Coroner's Division of the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department after consultation with the City of Victorville, either in person or via telephone.

2. Isolate discovery site

a. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the sheriff-coroner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.
b. The sheriff-coroner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
c. If a field examination is not warranted, the sheriff-coroner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.

3. If Human Remains **ARE** determined to be Native American

    a. The medical examiner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the medical examiner can make this call.
    b. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
    c. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the sheriff-coroner has completed coordination to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC, and the State Health and Safety Code.
    d. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity of the human remains and associated grave goods.
    e. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:

        i. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD; OR
        ii. The MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR
        iii. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN
        iv. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground-disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree upon the appropriate treatment measures, the human remains and grave goods buried with the Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity.

4. If Human Remains are **NOT** Native American

    a. The PI shall contact the sheriff-coroner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.
    b. The sheriff-coroner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and city staff (PRC 5097.98).
    c. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and

conveyed to the City of Victorville. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with City, the applicant/landowner, and any known descendant group.

Post-Construction

A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report
   1. The PI shall submit to the City of Victorville a draft monitoring report (even if negative) prepared in accordance with the agency guidelines, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program (with appropriate graphics).

      a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the ADRP shall be included in the draft monitoring report.
      b. Recording sites with the State of California DPR shall be the responsibility of the PI, including the recording (on the appropriate forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the archaeological monitoring program.

   2. The PI shall submit a revised draft monitoring report to the City of Victorville for approval, including any changes or clarifications requested by the City.

B. Handling of Artifacts
   1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and cataloged.
   2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
   3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.

C. Curation of Artifacts
   1. To be determined.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)
   1. The PI shall submit the approved final monitoring report to the City of Victorville and any interested parties.

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the TTM 20489 Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Brian Smith. The report text was prepared by Irem Oz and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Irem Oz. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Elena Goralogia. The SCCIC at UCR provided the archaeological records search information. Archival research was conducted at the BFSA research library, the BLM GLO, and the San Bernardino Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were searched for at the San Diego Public Library.

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Irem Oz, Ph.D.

Architectural Historian
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 484-0915 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: irem@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Doctor of Philosophy, Architecture **2022**

The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Master of Arts, Archaeology and Art History **2014**

Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey

Bachelor of Science, City and Regional Planning **2010**

Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

Research Interests

History of Architecture

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility

Cultural Heritage Management

Archival Research

Ethnography

Qualitative Research

Experience

Architectural Historian **March 2022–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Writing, editing, and producing cultural resource reports for both California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act compliance; recording and evaluating historic resources, including historic structure significance eligibility evaluations, Historical Resource Research Reports, Historical Resource Technical Reports, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record preparation.

On-Call Architectural Historian **September 2021–March 2022**
Stell Environmental Enterprises, Inc.

Writing, editing, and producing cultural resource reports; recording and evaluating historic resources, including historic structure significance eligibility evaluations, Historical Resource Research Reports, Historical Resource Technical Reports, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record preparation.

Research and Teaching Assistant/Ph.D. Candidate **August 2015–December 2021**
The Pennsylvania State University

Conducting literature reviews and research on various large-scale urban planning projects; teaching history of architecture and urban planning (ARCH 100) to non-specialist groups of 150+ students per semester; acting as a jury in architectural design studios; developing and conducting comprehensive qualitative research projects with clearly stated scope of work, cultural and scientific significance, and expected outcomes; analyzing and synthesizing spatial and socio-cultural data; producing 3-D models, site plans, section drawings and synthesis plans; preparing interview and focus group protocols, conducting expert, in-depth and walkalong interviews and moderating focus groups; writing grant applications.

Research Assistant **March 2013–November 2014**
UNESCO Mudurnu Cultural Heritage Management Plan Project

Conducting literature reviews and archival research on the history of the town of Mudurnu in Turkey; conducting field surveys and interviews to identify local tangible and intangible cultural heritage; developing a conservation action plan; preparing and digitizing conservation implementation plan proposals

Project Supervisor **January 2000-December 2001**
Taksim Yapi, Istanbul

Conducting literature reviews and archival research on the architectural heritage in Istabul; developing conservation projects for the Molla Çelebi and Hüseyin Ağa Mosques in Istanbul through rigorous archival research and interviews; managing a team of 50 workers and contractors during the implementation of conservation projects; preparing and submitted fiscal reports and memos on project progress.

Scholarly Works

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2020 The Performance of Gender and Ethnic Identity in the Diaspora Mosque in The Architect and the City. *Proceedings of the ARCC 15th International Conference.*

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2019 Fieldwork in-between Architecture and Anthropology: The Case of Marxloh, Duisburg in *Future Praxis: Applied Research as a Bridge between the Theory and Praxis. Proceedings of the ARCC 14th International Conference.*

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2018 The Tale of Two Mosques: Marxloher Merkez Mosque vs. Cologne Central Mosque in Architectural Research for a Global Community. *Proceedings of the EAEE ARCC 13th International Conference.*

Oz, I.
2018 The Tale of Marxloher Merkez Mosque: The Miracle of Duisburg or an Illusion of Miracle?. *Archi-DOCT, 10.*

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2016 Integration of Turkish Migrants in Germany: A Case Study in Polarities in Architectural Research Addressing Societal Challenges*. Proceedings of the EAAE ARCC 11th International Conference.*

Oz, I.

2015 Spatial Representations of Ideology and Politics in Urban Scene: Keçiören Example. *Journal of Ankara Studies,* 2, 131-158.

2015 Yıldırım, A. E., Nalbant, K., Aydın, B., Güzelsarı, S., Onur, F., Oz, I., …, Moralı, Y. (2014). *Mudurnu Cultural Heritage Area Management Plan, Mudurnu, Turkey: Municipality of Mudurnu*

Technical Reports

Oz, Irem

2022 *History of the Poultry Research Facilities at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center.* Prepared for Stelle Environmental Enterprises, Inc to be submitted to the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Engravings. Report under revision.

Oz, Irem and Sarah Steinkraus

2022 *Historic Structure Assessment for 401 Avery Street, Walla Walla County, Washington. Parcel Numbers 350724440024, 360730220010* and *360730220029.* Prepared for Gram Northwest, LLC.

2021 *Historic Structure Assessment for 2121 Keene Road, Benton County, Washington. Parcel Number 122983000001009.* Prepared for Gram Northwest, LLC.

Yıldırım, A. E., Nalbant, K., Aydın, B., Güzelsarı, S., Onur, F., Oz, I, Moralı, Y.

2014 *Mudurnu Cultural Heritage Area Management Plan, Mudurnu, Turkey: Municipality of Mudurnu*

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Historic Documents

Ownership Information

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6-AK

Affix I. R. S. $1.10

Grant Deed

In consideration of $ 10.00, receipt of which is acknowledged
Paul F. Schroeder, a single man

do es hereby grant to JAMES B. ANDREWS and ESTHER E. ANDREWS
husband and wife, as joint tenants

the real property in the County of San Bernardino State of California, described as:



Lot 13, Tract 3528, TAMARISK TREE SUBDIVISION, as per plat recorded in Book 46 of maps, page 63, records of said county and state.

111

Subject to: Conditions restrictions, reservations and rights of way of record.

Subject to: Taxes for the year 1950-1951 not yet due or payable.

Dated June 5, 1950

Paul F. Schroeder

State of California, County of San Bernardino ss.

On June 19 1950 before me the undersigned a Notary Public in and for said County, personally appeared Paul F. Schroeder

SEAL

known to me to be the person..... whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal.

Marcia L. Gossard

Notary Public in and for said County and State

231533

ORDER NO. 231533 RECORDER'S INSTRUMENT NO.

WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO: James B. Andrews
1782 So. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles 35, Calif

INDEXED

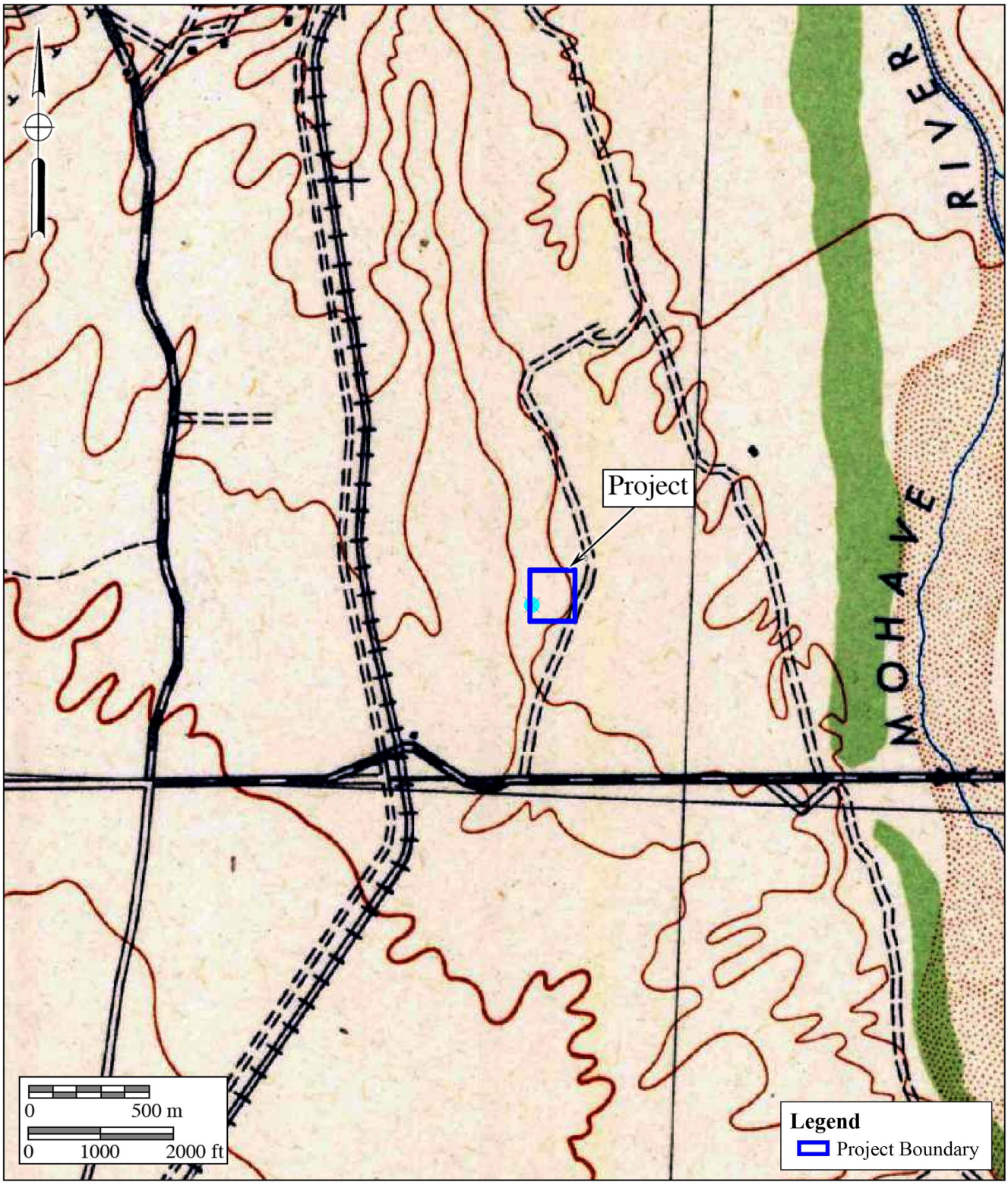
111

RECORDED AT REQUEST OF
Pioneer Title Ins. and Trust Co.
JUN 27 1950 at 8 A.M.
BOOK 2596 PAGE 240
OFFICIAL RECORDS
San Bernardino County, Calif.
TED R. CARPENTER, Recorder
Eva Bemis Dep.

1 60/3

Recorder's Stamp

Maps



1942 USGS Map

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project

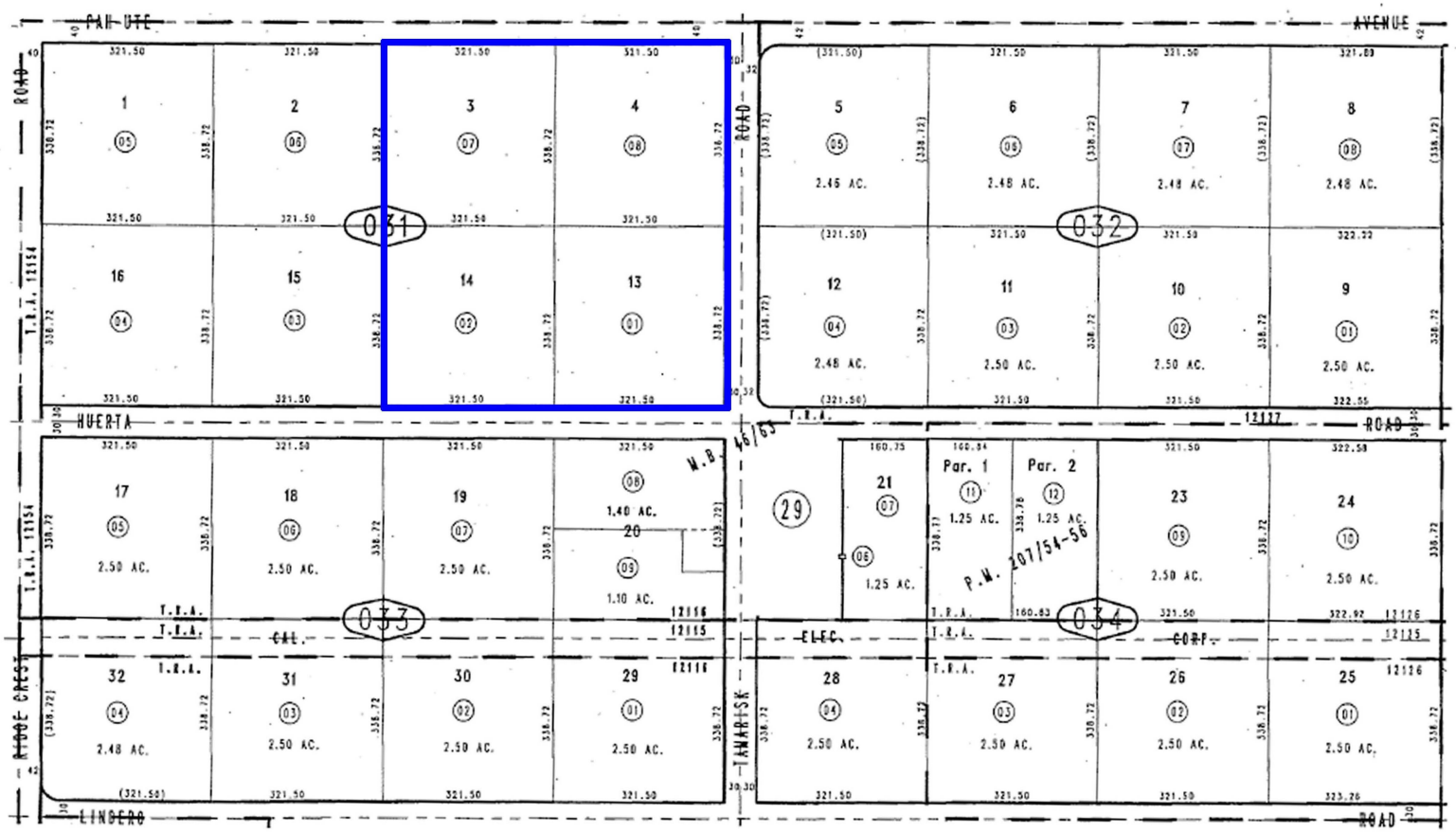
USGS *Hesperia* Quadrangle (15-minute series)



1956 USGS Map

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project

USGS *Hesperia* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



Legend

Project Boundary

0 100 200 300 ft

0 30 60 90 m

Current Assessor's Parcel Map

The Tentative Tract Map 20489 Project