

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NUMBER 20547**

**Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3096-361-05, -06, and -07  
City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

Development Department, Planning Division  
City of Victorville  
14343 Civic Drive/  
P.O. Box 5001  
Victorville, CA 92393-5001

**Prepared for:**

United Engineering Group  
10601 Church Street, Suite 124  
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

**Prepared by:**

CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator  
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

February 21, 2025  
CRM TECH Contract No. 4209

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map Number 20547, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3096-361-05, -06, and -07, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

**Author(s):** Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian  
Frank Raslich, Archaeologist/Report Writer  
Melissa Portilla, Archaeologist/Field Surveyor

**Consulting Firm:** CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324  
(909) 824-6400

**Date:** February 21, 2025

**For Submittal to:** Development Department, Planning Division  
City of Victorville  
14343 Civic Drive/  
P.O. Box 5001  
Victorville, CA 92393-5001  
(760) 955-5135

**Prepared for:** Beau D. Cooper, Entitlement Director/Principal  
United Engineering Group  
10601 Church Street, Suite 124  
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730  
(909) 466-9240

**USGS Quadrangle:** Baldy Mesa, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 28, T5N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 14 acres

**Keywords:** Victor Valley area, southern Mojave Desert; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Isolate 36-033188: hole-in-top can; Isolate 36-033189: pull-tab can; no "historical resources" under CEQA

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between November 2024 and February 2025, at the request of United Engineering Group, CRM TECH performed a cultural resource study on approximately 14 acres of vacant land in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Tentative Tract Map Number 20547, consists of three existing parcels, namely Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3096-361-05, -06, and -07. It is located on the east side of Mesa View Drive and the south side of Olivera Road, extending to the east side of Bella Pine Street/Pena Road. The entire project area lies in the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 5 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

This study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property for residential development. The City of Victorville, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The results of the records search indicate that two isolated metal cans from the historic period, designated 36-033188 and 36-033189 in the California Historical Resources Inventory, were previously recorded in the northwestern portion of the project area, and both artifacts were located during the field survey. Such isolates, or localities with fewer than three artifacts, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, they do not constitute potential "historical resources" and require no further consideration in the CEQA-compliance process.

No other potential "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Victorville a conclusion of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between November 2024 and February 2025, at the request of United Engineering Group, CRM TECH performed a cultural resource study on approximately 14 acres of vacant land in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Tentative Tract Map Number 20547, consists of three existing parcels, namely Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3096-361-05, -06, and -07. It is located on the east side of Mesa View Drive and the south side of Olivera Road, extending to the east side of Bella Pine Street/Pena Road. The entire project area lies in the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 5 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

This study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property for residential development. The City of Victorville, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000 et seq.). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

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

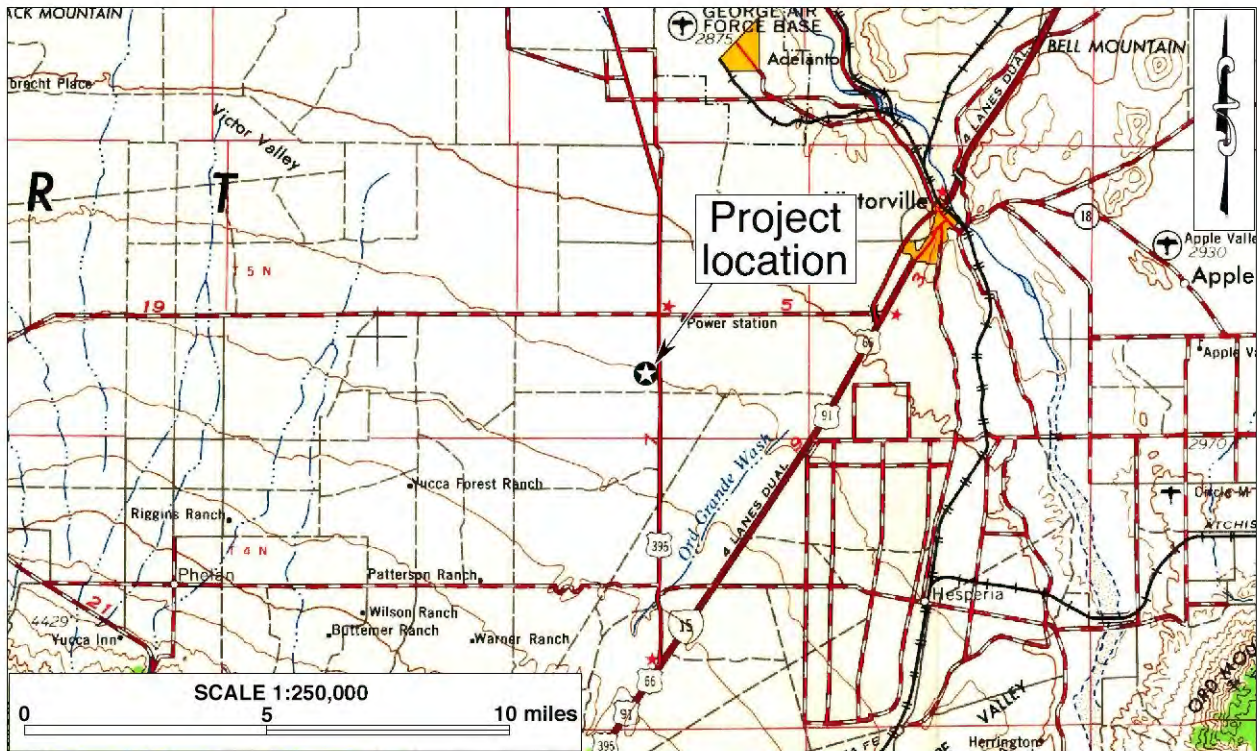


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

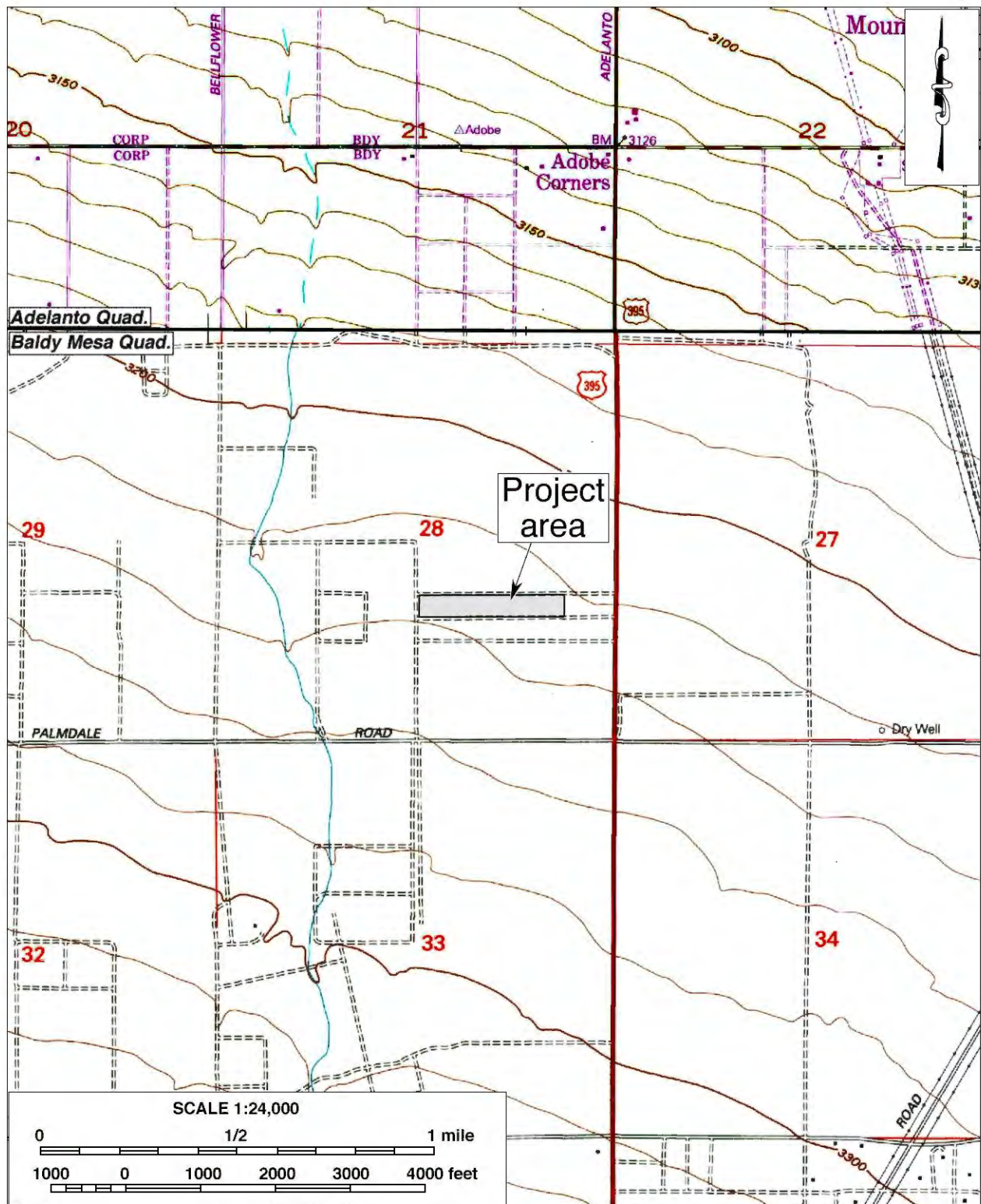


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Adelanto and Baldy Mesa, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1993; 1996])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Victorville is located in the Victor Valley, an arid inland valley on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert and immediately to the north of the San Bernardino-San Gabriel mountain ranges. The climate and environment of the Victor Valley region is typical of the southern California “high desert” country, so called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110° Fahrenheit and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation in the region is less than five inches.

The rectangular-shaped project area lies on the southwestern outskirts of the City of Victorville, in an area characterized by recent residential development on formerly unused desert land (Fig. 3). It abuts existing residential neighborhoods to the south and the west and undeveloped land to the north and the east, with other parcels of similar characters further in the surrounding area. A number of off-road vehicle tracks crisscross the property, while Bella Pine Street/Pena Road, a paved public road, crosses it near the eastern end (Fig. 3). Elevations on the property range approximately from 3,230 feet to 3,245 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is relatively level with a slight incline towards the southwest. In its native state, the project area is a part of the Creosote Scrub Plant Community, and the vegetation observed in the area today including sagebrush, creosote, and ruderal grasses (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on December 31, 2024)

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Context**

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

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

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

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

### **Ethnohistoric Context**

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

Spanish term meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.” The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based mainly on these sources.

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

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

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

## **Historic Context**

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

Garcés traveled through the Victor Valley along an ancient Indian trading route known today as the Mojave Trail (Beck and Haase 1974:15). In the early 1830s, part of this trail was incorporated into

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

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

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

In 1962, the City of Victorville was incorporated with a population of approximately 8,110 and an area of 9.7 square miles (City of Victorville n.d.[a]). Over the 60 years since then, it has become one of the fastest growing cities in California, largely as a "bedroom community" in support of the industrial and commercial centers in the Greater Los Angeles area. At the present, the city has expanded to more than 73 square miles, with an estimated population of more than 125,000 (City of Victorville n.d.[b]).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On December 3, 2024, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the historical/archaeological records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those

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

## **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

On November 15, 2024, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File (see App. 2). The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value. The NAHC's reply is summarized in the sections below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

## **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, historical maps of the Victorville area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1902-1996, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1952-2024, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On December 31, 2024, CRM TECH archaeologist Melissa Portilla conducted the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and closely examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was generally good (85%) due to the light vegetation growth.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

Records of the SCCIC yielded no evidence that the project area had been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, although a number of large-scale overview studies had included the location in their scopes. Two isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts) from the historic period were recorded in the northwestern portion of the project area during a 2019 survey, but the report for that survey is evidently yet to be submitted to and processed by the SCCIC. Designated 36-033188 and 36-033189 in the California Historical Resources Inventory, the two isolates consisted of a steel solder-dot hole-in-top can used for condensed or evaporated milk and a steel-sided, aluminum-top pull-tab beer can, respectively (Terry 2019a; 2019b; see App. 3 for further information).

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records identify a total of 36 previous studies completed between 1973 and 2007 (Fig. 5). These studies resulted in the recordation of 13 additional cultural resources within the one-mile radius, including nine historical/archaeological sites and four isolates, as listed in Table 1. Two of these known cultural resources were of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) origin, consisting of one lithic scatter and one isolated lithic flake. The other 11 resources dated to the historic period and included three early roads, four refuse scatters, a fence line with no posts, an isolated bucket, and two other isolated cans. None of these localities was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area; therefore, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

<b>Primary No.</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Description</b>
36-004179	CA-SBR-04179	Historical	Lane’s Crossing Toll Road
36-004203	CA-SBR-04203	Historical	Tejon Road-Palmdale Cutoff
36-004272	CA-SBR-04272	Historical	Old Spanish Trail
36-007750	CA-SBR-07750	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-007751	CA-SBR-07751	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-010504	CA-SBR-10504	Historical	Barbed wire fence
36-012045	CA-SBR-12045	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter of flakes, shatter, and possible core
36-012046	CA-SBR-12046	Historical	Refuse dump
36-012058	CA-SBR-12058	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-020314	N/A	Historical	Isolate: homemade bucket
36-020315	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder dot can
36-020316	N/A	Historical	Isolate: two solder dot cans
36-033188*	N/A	Historical	Isolate: hole-in-top can
36-033189*	N/A	Historical	Isolate: pull-tab beer can
36-064401	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolate: basalt core-reduction flake

\* Recorded within the project area.

## **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated December 5, 2024, that the Sacred Lands File yielded negative results for Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity but referred further inquiries to local Native American groups (see App. 2). For that purpose, the NAHC provided a referral list of 12 individuals representing six Native American groups in the region who may also have knowledge of such resources. A complete copy of the NAHC’s reply is presented in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Victorville in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

## **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. In the mid- and late 19th century, no human-made features were observed in the immediate project vicinity, and the nearest notable features were the Old Spanish Trail, the Mormon Trail, and their various offshoots and alternatives traversing roughly a half-mile to a mile from the project location (Figs. 6, 7). In the early to mid-20th century, U.S. Highway 395 became the nearest such feature (Figs. 8, 9), while the natural desert landscape in and around the project area itself remained largely unaltered by human activities (NETR Online 1952; 1959).

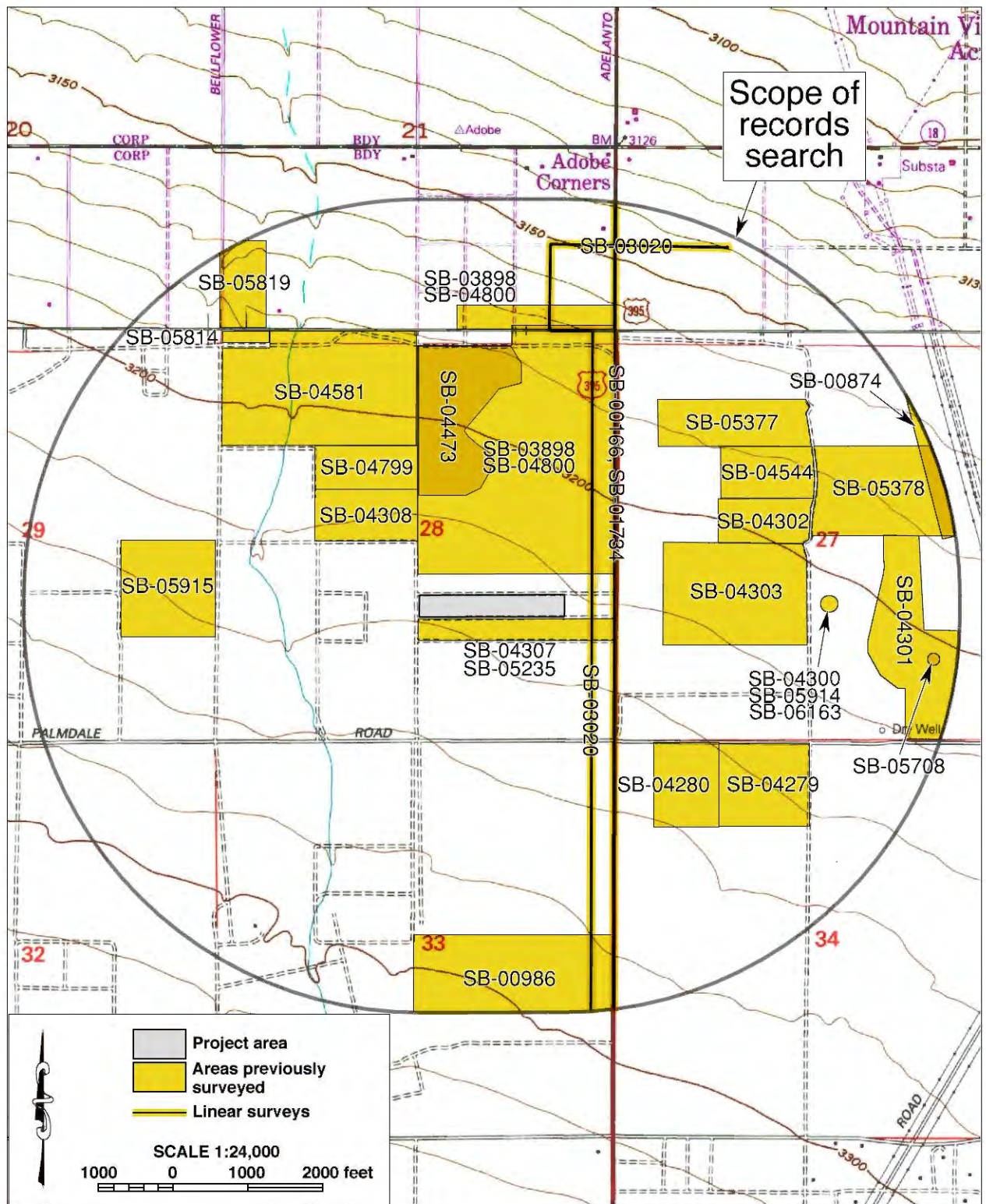


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.



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

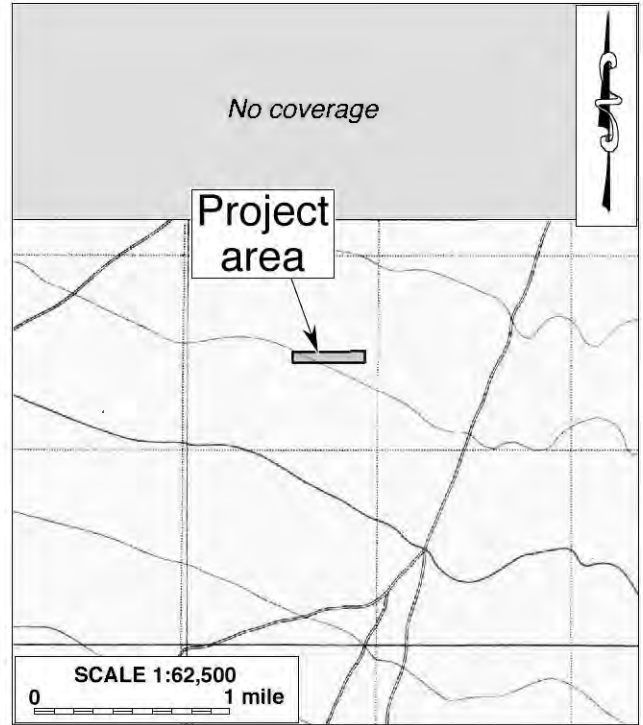


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1898-1899.  
(Source: USGS 1902)



Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1920-1941.  
(Source: USGS 1934; 1942)

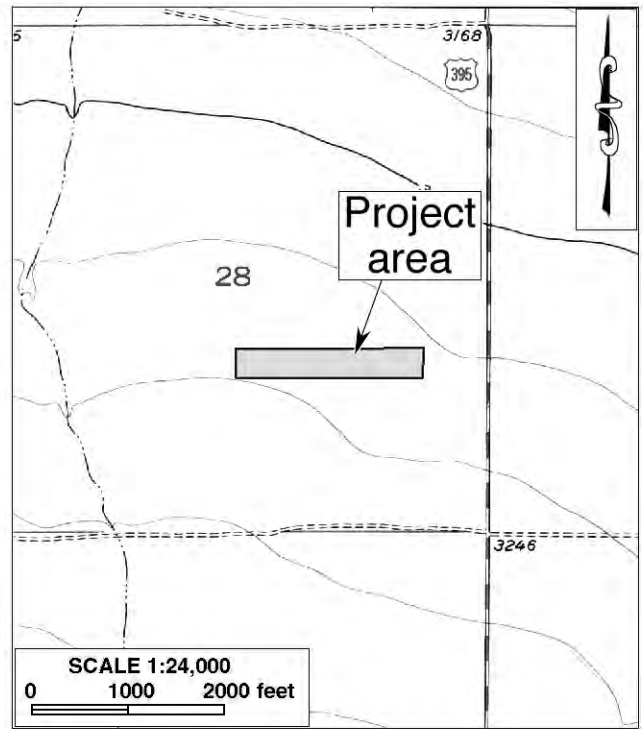


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1956.  
(Source: USGS 1956)

By the 1960s-1980s, a grid of dirt roads was gradually established around the project area, including the forerunners of present-day Mesa View Drive and Olivera Road (NETR Online 1968; 1985). However, the surrounding area continued to be entirely undeveloped until the early years of the current century, when the first residential subdivision was laid out to the north of the project location (NETR Online 1994-2002; Google Earth 1994-2002). Since then, further residential development and associated facilities steadily spread in the surrounding area, but none of these development activities involved the project area (Google Earth 2003-2024; NETR Online 2005-2022). With the exception of the construction of Bella Pine Street/Pena Road across its eastern end in 2005, the project area has retained much of its natural character to the present time (*ibid.*).

## **FIELD SURVEY**

During the field survey, the locations of the two isolates previously recorded within the project boundaries were revisited, and both artifacts were observed at or near the locations reported in 2019. Isolate 36-033188, the hole-in-top can from the 1915-1985 era, was described at the time as having been flattened and measuring roughly four inches long and three inches wide (Terry 2019a). The can is now completely crushed, rendering it much more fragmentary than it was in 2019. Isolate 36-033189, the pull-tab beer can from the 1960s, was described as having been slightly flattened and measuring approximately five inches long and three inches wide (Terry 2019b). This artifact is in a similar condition today as it was when first recorded. No other features or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the project area during the survey. Scattered modern refuse, including construction debris, discarded furniture, and household waste, was found over much of the property, but none of these items is of any historical/archaeological interest.

## **DISCUSSION**

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

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

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

As discussed above, Isolates 36-033188 and 36-033189, each representing a single metal can, are the only potential “historical resources” encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Such isolates, or localities with fewer than three artifacts, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, they do not constitute potential “historical resources” and require no further consideration in the CEQA-compliance process. The Native American Sacred Lands File identified no properties of traditional cultural value in the vicinity, and historical sources indicate no notable features in the project area during the historic period. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” In summary of the research results presented above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, are known to be present within the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Victorville:

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

## **REFERENCES**

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1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.
- City of Victorville  
n.d.[a] Our History. <https://www.victorvilleca.gov/our-city/about-victorville/our-history>  
n.d.[b] Demographics. <https://www.victorvilleca.gov/our-city/demographics>
- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
1856 Plat Map: Township 5 North, Range 5 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1855.

Google Earth

1994-2024 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 1995, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2015-2018, 2020, 2022, 2023 and 2024. Available through the Google Earth software.

Hall, M.C.

2000 Archaeological Survey of 2472 Acres in Adjacent Portions of Lava, Lead Mountain, and Cleghorn Pass Training Areas, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California (Volume I). Report prepared by the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside, for the United States Marine Corps Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online

1952-2022 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1952, 1959, 1968, 1985, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2022. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

NPS (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior)

2001 *National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: Old Spanish Trail, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Richards, Elizabeth W.

1966 *Guideposts to History, Concerning Origins of Place and Street Names in San Bernardino County*. Santa Fe Federal Savings and Loan Association, San Bernardino.

Strong, William Duncan

1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26.

Terry, Teresa

2019a California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Isolate 36-033188. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2019b California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Isolate 36-033189. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1902 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1898-1999.

1934 Map: Barstow, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1920 and 1932.

1942 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1940-1941.

1956 Map: Baldy Mesa, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1956.

1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.

1993 Map: Adelanto, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1989.

1996 Map: Baldy Mesa, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1994.

Warren, Claude N.

1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L.D'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Elizabeth von Till

2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. <http://oldspanishtrail.org/our-history>.

**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

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

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

**Education**

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.  
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.  
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2021 “An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms can make you a Better Archaeologist.” SAA Online Seminar.  
2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.” UCLA Extension Course #888.  
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood.  
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” AEP Symposium.  
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.  
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

**Professional Experience**

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

**Research Interests**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

**Memberships**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Frank J. Raslich, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2016 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2010 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2005 B.A., Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2019 “Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists”; SAA Online Seminar.  
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.

**Professional Experience**

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist, CRM Tech, Colton, California.  
Archaeological Monitor, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2014-2022 Board of Directors, Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.  
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians.
- 2016-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2017-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2009-2017 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2010-2013 Research Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

**Publications**

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2013 Geochemical Analysis of the Dickenson Group of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan: A study of an Accreted Terrane of the Superior Province. *Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs* 45:4(53).

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST  
Melissa A. Portilla, B.A.**

**Education**

2023 A.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, Fullerton College.

2019 B.A., Ancient History: Classics, University of Hawaii, Manoa.

**Professional Experience**

2023- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.

2023-2024 Project Archaeologist, Psomas, Pasadena, California.

2020-2020 Collections Assistant, Museum of Us, San Diego, California.

**APPENDIX 2**

**SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS**



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

December 5, 2024

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

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

CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**Laurena Bolden**  
Serrano

COMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER  
**Bennae Calac**  
Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño Indians

ACTING EXECUTIVE  
SECRETARY  
**Steven Quinn**

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

**Re: Proposed Cultural Resource Assessment Report for the Tentative Tract Map No. 20547 Project, San Bernardino County**

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
12/5/2024**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	(503) 574-3308	dyocum@sfbmi.org	Kitanemuk Vanyume Tataviam	Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Ventura
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co- Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Cultural Resource Assessment Report for the Tentative Tract Map No. 20547 Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2024-006251  
Report Type: List of Tribes  
Counties: San Bernardino  
NAHC Group: All

**APPENDIX 3**

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY**  
**RECORD FORMS**

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

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

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

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or #: 2019\_04\_15\_TJT\_01

**P1. Other Identifier:**

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

- \*a. County San Bernardino and \_\_\_\_\_  
\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Baldy Mesa Date 2018 T 5; R 5; \_ of \_ of Sec 28; S.B.B.M.  
c. Address Olivera Road City Victorville Zip 92392  
d. UTM: Zone 11N, 462647.00 mE/ 3816580.00 mN  
e. Other Locational Data: Parcel # 3096-361-07, on the north side of parcel east of Mesa View Drive.

**\*P3a. Description:**

Resource consists of a single steel, solder dot, lap seamed, condensed or evaporated milk hole-in-top can. The can has been flattened, but approximate size is about 4 inches long by 3 inches wide. The solder dot is on a raised circle in the top of the can, which dates the can to between 1915 and 1985.

The can is located between creosote bushes in an open field about 30 feet from the south side of a dirt road (Olivera Road) and about 425 feet east of Mesa View Drive.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH4

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

**P5b. Description of Photo:** View down, 04/15/2019, Accession #2019\_04\_15\_TJT\_15



**\*P6. Date constructed/  
Age and Source:**

- Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both  
1915 - 1985

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Desert Trails Preparatory  
Academy, 14530 Bellflower  
Street, Adelanto, CA 92301

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Teresa Terry  
Cogstone, 1518 Taft Avenue, Orange,  
California, 92865

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

04/15/2019

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive Pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:** Barton, Emily, et al. 2019. *Cultural and Paleontological Assessment for the Desert Trails Preparatory Academy Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.*

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

State of California Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

# LOCATION MAP

Page 2 of 2

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2019\_04\_15\_TJT\_01

\*Map Name: Adelanto / Baldy Mesa USGS 7.5 Topographic Map

\*Scale: 1:2000 feet

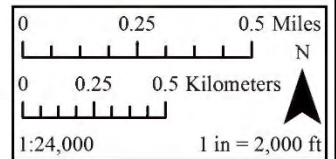
\*Date of map: 5/22/2019



2019\_04\_15\_TJT\_01  
City of Victorville,  
San Bernardino County, CA

- Condensed/Evaporated Milk Can
- USGS Quads

USGS 7.5' Quads:  
ADELANTO  
BALDY MESA



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Resource Name (Assigned by recorder): \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 1

Recorded by Melissa Portilla Date December 31, 2024  Continuation  Update  
Form Prepared by Deirdre Encarnación Date February 20, 2025  
Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton Project No: CRM TECH 4209

Isolate 36-033188 was originally recorded in 2019 as a single hole-in-top can from the 1915-1985 era. During an intensive-level field survey on December 31, 2024, the can was found to remain at the originally recorded location. It is now completely crushed, rendering it much more fragmentary than it was in 2019.



### Report Citation:

Tang, Bai "Tom," Frank Raslich, and Melissa Portilla  
2025 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map  
Number 20547, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3096-361-05, -06, and -07, City of  
Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

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

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

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

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or #: 2019\_04\_15\_TJT\_02

**P1. Other Identifier:**

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

- \*a. County San Bernardino and \_\_\_\_\_  
\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Baldy Mesa Date 2018 T 5; R 5; \_ of \_ of Sec 28; S.B.B.M.  
e. Address Olivera Road City Victorville Zip 92392  
f. UTM: Zone 11N, 462600.00 mE/ 3816579.00 mN  
e. Other Locational Data: Parcel # 3096-361-07, on the north side of parcel east of Mesa View Drive.

**\*P3a. Description:**

Resource consists of a single steel sided, aluminum top pull-tab beer can. The can has been slightly flattened, but approximate size is about 5 inches long by 3 inches wide. The can dates to the 1960s.

The can is located between creosote bushes in an open field about 30 feet from the south side of a dirt road (Olivera Road) and about 275 feet east of Mesa View Drive.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH4

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

**P5b. Description of Photo:** View down, 04/15/2019, Accession #2019\_04\_15\_TJT\_16

**P5a. Photograph or Drawing**



**\*P6. Date constructed/  
Age and Source:**

- Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both  
1960's

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Desert Trails Preparatory  
Academy, 14530 Bellflower  
Street, Adelanto, CA 92301

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Teresa Terry  
Cogstone, 1518 Taft Avenue, Orange,  
California, 92865

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

04/15/2019

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive Pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:** Barton, Emily, et al. 2019. *Cultural and Paleontological Assessment for the Desert Trails Preparatory Academy Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.*

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

State of California Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #

HRI#

# LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

Page 2 of 2

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2019\_04\_15\_TJT\_02

\*Map Name: Adelanto / Baldy Mesa USGS 7.5 Topographic Map

\*Scale: 1:2000 feet

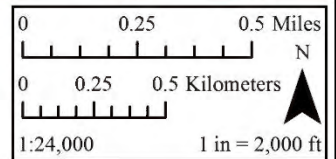
\*Date of map: 5/22/2019



2019\_04\_15\_TJT\_02  
City of Victorville,  
San Bernardino County, CA

- Aluminum Top Beer Can
- USGS Quads

USGS 7.5' Quads:  
ADELANTO  
BALDY MESA



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Resource Name (Assigned by recorder): \_\_\_\_\_  
Page 1 of 1

Recorded by Melissa Portilla Date December 31, 2024  Continuation  Update  
Form Prepared by Deirdre Encarnación Date February 20, 2025  
Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton Project No: CRM TECH 4209

Isolate 36-033188 was originally recorded in 2019 as a slightly flattened pull-tab beer can from the 1960s. During an intensive-level field survey on December 31, 2024, the can was found to remain near the originally recorded location, under a creosote bush. It is in a similar condition as it was when first recorded in 2019.



### Report Citation:

Tang, Bai "Tom," Frank Raslich, and Melissa Portilla  
2025 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map  
Number 20547, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3096-361-05, -06, and -07, City of  
Victorville, San Bernardino County, California