

APPENDIX C
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

A
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
BELLFLOWER AND DOS PALMAS ROADS,
CITY OF VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA

Submitted to:

Rodeo Credit Enterprises, LLC
9595 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 708
Beverly Hills, California 90212

Keywords:

Baldy Mesa 7.5' Quadrangle,
City of Victorville, California Environmental Quality Act

Submitted by:

Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates
1405 Sutter Lane
Bakersfield, California 93309

Author:

Scott M. Hudlow

January 2022; amended September 2025

Management Summary

At the request of Rodeo Credit Enterprises, a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey was conducted at a forty-acre site for a proposed single-family residential development, along the north side of Dos Palmas Road, split evenly into two halves by Bellflower Road, in the City of Victorville, California. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the forty-acre site and a cultural resource record search.

No cultural resources were identified; no further work is required. If archaeological resources are encountered during the course of construction, a buffer zone of at least 60 feet in diameter should be established surrounding any cultural resources that are encountered during the course of construction and a qualified archaeologist should be consulted for further evaluation, before ground disturbance activities continue in the area surrounding the inadvertent discovery.

If significant pre-contact cultural resources, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), are discovered and avoidance cannot be ensured, the archaeologist will develop a Monitoring and Treatment Plan, the drafts of which shall be provided to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN) for review and comment, as detailed within TCR-1. The archaeologist shall monitor the remainder of the project and implement the Plan accordingly.

The YSMN shall be contacted, as stated above, of any pre-contact cultural resources discovered during project implementation, and be provided information regarding the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment. Should the find be deemed significant, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan shall be created by the archaeologist, in coordination with YSMN, and all subsequent finds shall be subject to this Plan. This Plan shall allow for a monitor to be present that represents YSMN for the remainder of the project, should YSMN elect to place a monitor on-site.

Any and all archaeological/cultural documents created as a part of the project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be supplied to the applicant and Lead Agency for dissemination to YSMN. The Lead Agency and/or applicant shall, in good faith, consult with YSMN throughout the life of the project.

If human remains, potential human remains, or funerary objects are observed during construction, work in the vicinity of the remains will cease, within a 100-foot buffer of the find, and the remains or funerary objects, will be treated in accordance with the provisions of State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 for the duration of the project. The protection of human remains follows California Public Resources Codes, Sections 5097.94, 5097.98, and 5097.99.

Table of Contents

Management Summary	2
Table of Contents	3
List of Figures	3
1.0 Introduction.....	4
2.0 Survey Location	4
3.0 Records Search	4
4.0 Environmental Background.....	4
5.0 Prehistoric Archaeological Context	4
6.0 Ethnographic Background.....	10
7.0 Field Procedures and Methods.....	11
8.0 Report of Findings.....	12
9.0 Management Recommendations	12
10.0 References	12
Appendix I	17
Appendix II	21

List of Figures

1	Survey Area Location Map.....	5
2	Survey Area, View to the East	7
3	Survey Area, View to the Southwest	7

1.0 Introduction

At the request of Rodeo Credit Enterprises, *Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates* conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey at a forty-acre site for a proposed single-family residential development, along the north side of Dos Palmas Road, split evenly into two halves by Bellflower Road, in the City of Victorville, California. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the site and a cultural resource record search.

2.0 Survey Location

The survey area is in the City of Victorville. It is the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28 and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29, T.5N., R.5W., San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as displayed on the United States Geological Survey Baldy Mesa 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 1). The proposed residential development lies along the north side of Dos Palmas Road. It is split evenly into two halves by Bellflower Road in a rural area of the City of Victorville, California.

3.0 Records Search

A record search of the survey area and the environs within half-mile was conducted at the South Central Coast Archaeological Information Center. Archaeological Information Center staff conducted the record search on January 25, 2022 (Appendix II). The record search revealed that four cultural resources have been recorded within one-half mile of the project area. Three of these cultural resources are historic resources; each of these historic resources are trash scatters. Nine cultural resources surveys have been conducted within one half mile, four of these surveys are associated with suburban developments, four more surveys are monitoring projects, and one is a record search. No cultural resources have previously identified within the current project boundaries, and no cultural resources surveys have been conducted within the current project boundaries as well.

4.0 Environmental Background

The survey area is located at elevation of 3200 and 3220 feet above mean sea level west of Cajon Pass and Ora Grande Wash and north of Baldy Mesa. The survey area lies within a creosote scrub landscape, which is covered in modern, dumped trash (Figures 2 and 3).

5.0 Prehistoric Archaeological Context

A generally accepted prehistoric cultural chronology for the western Mojave region has yet to be developed, partially due to sparse local

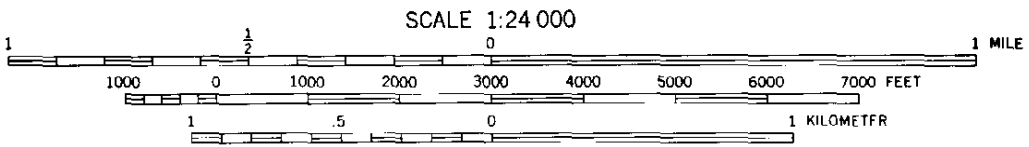
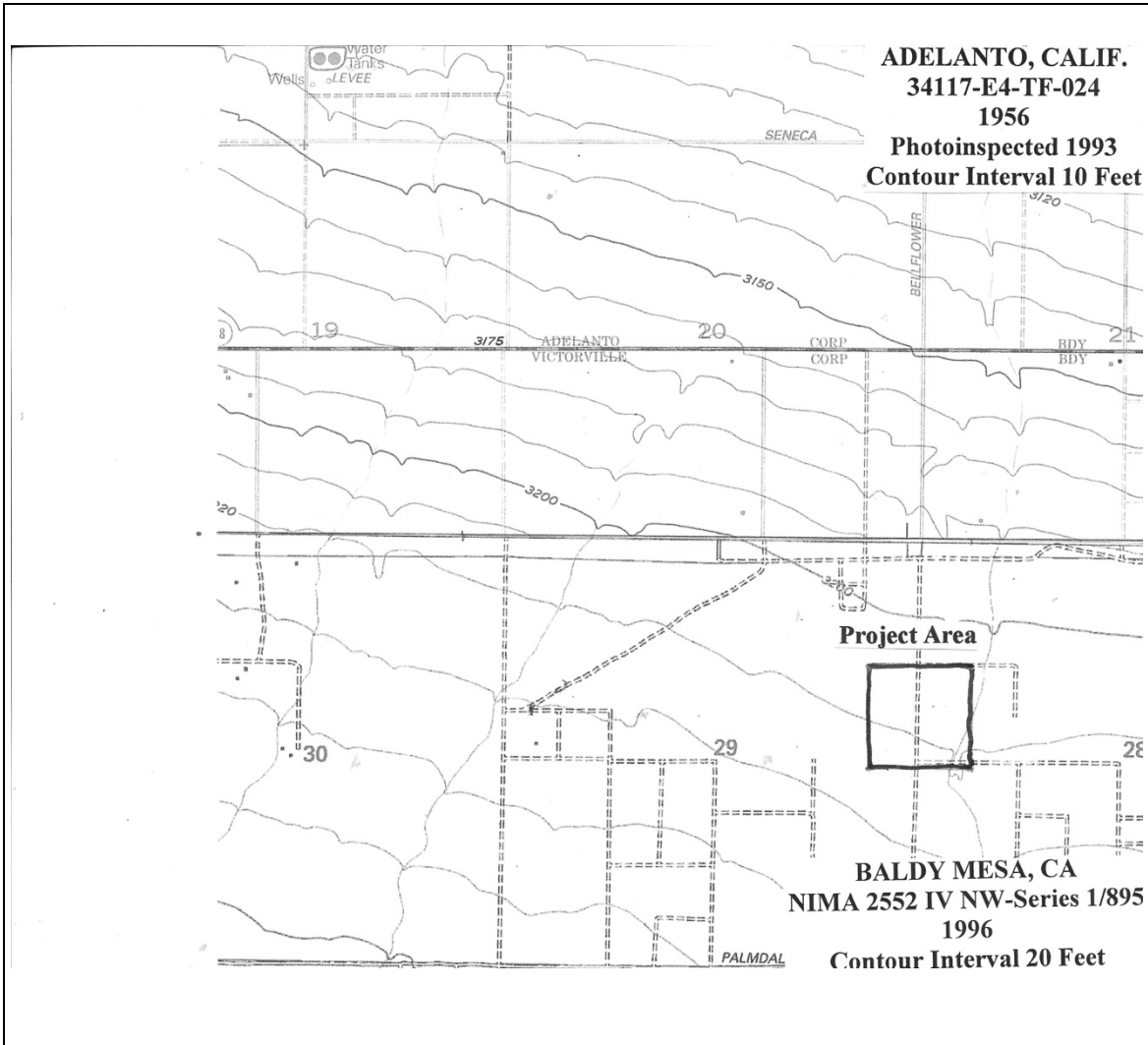


Figure 1
Survey Area Location Map

chronometric data is unavailable to use as a foundation. Consequently, most proposed local culture histories have been borrowed from other regions, with minor modifications based on sparse local data. The most common pattern is the tripartite Early/Middle/Late sequence familiar in Californian culture history, often with the addition of a Post-Contact (Norwood 1987) or Protohistoric Period (Sutton 1988). The differences between the sequences are mainly in the inclusion of various horizons, technologies, or stages. The following chronology is based on Claude Warren's Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric Periods, which is partially based on time-sensitive projectile points and shell bead sequences (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Most Lake Mojave Period sites within the northern Mojave Desert and southwestern Great Basin are early Holocene lakeshore occupations. Sutton stated that the subsistence strategy during this period was presumably one of hunting and utilization of lacustrine resources (Sutton 1988:30). The best examples of sites from this period are associated with the shoreline of Pleistocene Lake Mojave (Campbell *et al.* 1937). Artifacts include percussion-flaked foliate points and knives, Lake Mojave and Silver Lake projectile points, and an unspecialized tool kit of scrapers, gravers, and perforating tools.

Some scholars have interpreted the association of Pinto Basin sites and a now extinct riverbed as indicative of occupation during a time of abundant moisture (Campbell and Campbell 1935). Settlement patterns appear to be associated with ephemeral lakes and now dry streams and springs (Warren 1984). Though the Pinto Period is roughly concurrent with the Altithermal climatic event --a time when human populations were supposedly reduced in size and more widely dispersed due to the desiccation of wetter habitats (Moratto 1984:546) --the occurrence of a milder, wetter, Little Pluvial period within the Altithermal has been noted by several archaeologists. The extent to which the Little Pluvial climatic period may coincide with Pinto Period sites is unknown.

Lithic materials utilized during the Pinto Period range from fine-grained basalts and obsidians to progressively poorer quality cherts, rhyolites, basalts, and quartz materials. The obsidian has been sourced to the Coso volcanic fields and is considered exotic, while most of the other materials are locally available. Norwood stated that "...basalts, rhyolites, and relatively tough materials" are typically favored, as demonstrated by the flaked lithic debitage (Norwood 1987:104). Norwood further noted that flake assemblages from Pinto Period sites appear to have a relatively high ratio of flakes to flaked-stone tools (Norwood 1987). Large scrapers and large cone-shaped cores occur frequently.

During the Gypsum Period evidence of a millingstone culture becomes much more common. During this period, the mortar and pestle is believed to have been introduced (Wallace 1955:222-223; Warren 1984:4163). Wallace (1977:121) noted evidence of expanded subsistence activities where late period peoples around Mesquite Flat were believed to have extended their food-collecting activities into the surrounding mountains.



Figure 2
Survey Area, View to the East



Figure 3
Survey Area, View to the Southwest

Uto-Aztecan speakers, such as the Kawaiisu, appear to have entered the Mojave Desert from the east during the Gypsum Period. The Uto-Aztecan expansion in California coincides with the Gypsum Period, which is marked by millingstones, Humboldt, Elko, and Gypsum projectile points, and other traits introduced from the Southwest (Moratto 1984:559). Settlement patterns, during the Gypsum Period, were quite similar to those of the earlier Pinto Period. Certain sites indicate a possible relationship between milling technology and mesquite thickets. This suggests evidence of the exploitation of a new resource not present in the archaeological record prior to the Gypsum Period. Wallace and Warren postulated annual reoccupation of seasonal camps at both Mesquite Flat and Corn Creek Dunes on the basis of the large size of the sites and a wide variety of artifactual evidence (Wallace 1977:121; Warren 1984:419).

A gradual transition from the use of large dart points to smaller projectile points associated with use of the bow and arrow occurred toward the end of the Gypsum Period. At roughly A.D. 500, the bow and arrow essentially replaced the atlatl (a device used for throwing spears or darts that consists of a rod with a hook at the rear end to hold the projectile in place until release) (Warren 1984:415). Shutler postulated that Anasazi ceramics were initially introduced into the eastern Mojave at about the same time (Shutler *et al* 1961). Diagnostic projectile points associated with the Gypsum Period include the Humboldt, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched types (Warren 1984:414-415). Other temporal designations, which may be correlated with Warren's Gypsum Period, include the Early and Middle Rose Spring Periods (Lanning 1963; Clewlow *et al.* 1970) and the Newberry Period (Bettinger and Taylor 1974).

The scant published literature reports relatively little local evidence of Gypsum material (Robinson 1977:45; Sutton 1988:38). Norwood, (1987:101-104) however, notes several isolated local examples of projectile points from this period. If isolated points are eliminated from the sample, the remaining 17 points from the Gypsum Period come from 16 sites. Radiocarbon data identifies another five Antelope Valley sites (LAN-82, LAN-192, KER-303, KER-526, and KER-533) with materials that fall within the Gypsum Period. Hydration readings suggest the possibility that a number of additional Gypsum Period sites are present. Therefore, a Gypsum presence in the area is well represented.

The Saratoga Springs Period is marked by what appears to be the establishment of large villages, or village complexes. This reflects a transition from the previous seasonal transhumance pattern into one of semi-, or fully-sedentary occupation within the Antelope Valley (Sutton 1988). This period also marks the beginning of the Shoshonean period, named for the Shoshonean peoples who occupied the Western Mojave Desert during this period (Robinson 1977). The Numic and Takic Shoshonean groups were expanding during this period. Both groups made use of a millingstone technology. Other aspects of their material culture include marine shell, bone, and perishable artifacts. Takic sociopolitical organizations differ from those of Northern Numic groups. The Kitanemuk (a Takic group) are reported as having well developed social ranking and prestige systems (Blackburn and Bean 1978). Grover Krantz postulated that

the Takic expansion to the south was stimulated by Northern groups who "...overran their neighbors for a considerable distance to the south" (Krantz 1978:64) in order to obtain acorn resources. This migration occurred at about 2000 B.P. (Sutton 1988:40).

A diffusion of Southwestern cultural traits into the southern Mojave Desert occurred late during the Saratoga Springs Period and is termed the Hakataya intrusion. It replaced the earlier Anasazi influences in the eastern Mojave Desert and eventually reached the eastern fringes of the Antelope Valley along the Mojave River (Warren 1984:420). However, Warren and Crabtree remarked that in comparison with the rest of the southern Mojave Desert, the Antelope Valley seems to have had less influence from the Southwest and more from the California coast, with cultural continuity visible from about 0 A.D (Warren and Crabtree 1986:192).

Time-sensitive projectile points from this period include the Rose Spring, Cottonwood, and Desert Side-Notched series. It has been argued that assemblages with Cottonwood points and no Desert Side-Notched points represent an earlier occupation than sites with both Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points, and that the earlier occupation is associated with the Hakataya influence from the Southwest (Warren 1984:423-424; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). In the western Mojave Desert, diagnostic materials from this period include various types or examples of poorly understood brownware pottery and desert side notch series projectile points (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). The use of pottery in the Antelope Valley is poorly understood currently.

Warren (1984) used the term "Protohistoric" to describe the period, which reflects a transition from the prehistoric to historic eras. However, Arkush (1990:29), noting this term has distinct cultural implications, argued this time is more properly designated the "Late Archaic," while many archaeologists colloquially call this period the "Late Prehistoric." This period is also termed the "Shoshonean" Period (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986), potentially clouding the culture history sequence by adding a name, which has cultural and linguistic meanings when describing modern groups. Whatever its name, the period markers are considered to be Desert Side-notched arrow points "...and various poorly defined types of brownware pottery including Owens Valley Brownware" (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191).

This period reflects a continuation of cultural developments established during the previous period, but with adaptive modifications. Trade along the Mojave River likely affected the people of the Eastern Antelope Valley, allowing active groups to acquire considerable amounts of wealth. Socioeconomic and sociopolitical organizations continued to increase in complexity. However, most Antelope Valley groups appear to have developed stronger ties with coastal groups rather than those of the eastern desert and Great Basin (Warren 1984:426). By approximately A.D. 1300, the Hakataya expansion reached its western extreme. Warren (1984) interprets the paucity of ceramic ware in

Antelope Valley village sites as evidence that Hakatayan influence upon local groups was minimal.

Protohistoric populations utilized a greater variety of subsistence resources, including exploitation of large and small mammals and, in some areas, fish. The continuation of milling technologies reflects the continued importance of seed collecting. The frequency of special purpose sites increases proportionally with a growing awareness of resource availability and potential (McIntyre 1990).

The "contact" period is difficult to define in theory and to detect in practice. The earliest contact between the native populations of the New and Old Worlds traditionally dates to Columbus' landfall; however, on the West Coast from the voyage of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542-43. From that time, Native Americans in a variety of ways felt Europeans' impact (and later, the Euro-Americans); direct, face-to-face contact was not necessary for their lives to be changed irrevocably. For example, trade items like guns, horses, metal, and cloth spread quickly, and were rapidly incorporated into the indigenous cultures, in some cases trade with Europeans altered an entire culture or dramatically shifting power balances between groups. Diseases to which Native Americans had little or no resistance preceded the Euro-Americans to the furthest corners of the continent, decimating entire populations within months (Cook 1955; Salisbury 1982). Such population shifts rippled across the continent, exacerbated by the expansion of European and Euro-American settlements.

Even word-of-mouth spread the news of alien people, goods, and events. In the archaeological record, clear evidence of contact takes three forms: a mix of aboriginal and Euro-American artifacts, aboriginal-style artifacts made from Euro-American materials (e.g., glass projectile points or thimble tinklers), or European forms, designs, and motifs utilized in aboriginal crafts (i.e. basketry or pottery). In rare cases, specific types of osteological damage or mass burials can indicate the onset of Euro-American diseases. However, such evidence has been elusive. Thus, "contact" in North America is usually perceived by anthropologists not as a single point in time, but rather, as a period of centuries, the beginning and ending points of which are frustratingly vague and vary from region to region.

6.0 Ethnographic Background

Ethnographically, the Cajon Pass region was occupied by the Desert Serrano in the literature (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978; Sutton and Earle 2017). Kroeber stated they were found as far west as Barstow. Whether they spoke a dialect of Serrano or a separate Takic language cannot be determined from the brief word list available (Bright 1975; Kroeber 1907:139-140). The number of Desert Serrano, never large, dwindled rapidly between 1820 and 1834 as the Spanish collected southern California Indians in various *asistencias* and missions (Beattie and Beattie 1939); well before 1900 the group was extinct.

Bean and Smith did not fully depict the Desert Serrano territory in their map. Harrington's notes revealed his Kitanemuk informants grouped the languages in the southern Antelope Valley and east to Cajon Pass under the name "Haminat." Dialect differences were noted, and conform to the Kitanemuk, Mountain Serrano, and Desert Serrano "language" divisions of earlier research (Earle 1990:98-99). This would indicate that an emphasis on determining (or despairing over) the ethnographic boundaries between these groups is wasted effort. A more productive approach, Earle argued (1990:101), is an examination of the chiefs, clans and/or moieties, and *naciónes*, or intermediate sociopolitical groups, which seem to have been hierarchical and reflected in inter-village organization.

The Desert Serrano were hunter-gathers and fishers, depending on the environment in which they lived. In the mountain areas, such as Cajon Pass, the staple was pinion and acorns. Games animals, such as deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, were consumed. These animals were procured using a bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and deadfall traps.

Settlement location and size was limited by the availability of water. Two primary dwellings were built, family dwellings and ramadas. Family dwellings are typical southern California circular, domed brush dwellings, built of willow. Ramadas or arbors are wall-less structures that are constructed to provide shade. Four or more poles are placed vertically into the ground supporting a lattice roof of willow boughs. Communal structures were also built to provide shelter for partilineal leaders, known as *kika?*. Other village structures include granaries, for storing acorns or pinion nuts, and sweat lodges.

Serrano material culture is quite similar to their neighbors to the southwest, the Cahuilla. Most artifacts were made from plant fibers. Baskets, usually fashioned by coiling and often having black geometric designs woven on the sides, had the most varied cluster of forms. Among the more common styles were globular baskets used as utensils or containers for small objects, and round forms for food or seed storage. Shell, wood, bone, and stone were also used for various items, particularly for hunting, food processing, ritual needs, and architectural functions.

7.0 Field Procedures and Methods

On November 16 and 17, 2021, Scott M. Hudlow (for qualifications see Appendix I) conducted a pedestrian survey of the entire survey area. Hudlow surveyed in east/west transects at 10-meter (33 feet) intervals across the entire parcel. All archaeological material more than fifty years of age or earlier encountered during the inventory was recorded.

8.0 Report of Findings

No cultural resources were identified. The property is covered with modern trash, landscaping materials, and construction mounds.

9.0 Management Recommendations

At the request of Rodeo Credit Enterprises, a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey was conducted at a forty-acre site for a proposed single-family residential development, along the north side of Dos Palmas Road, split evenly into two halves by Bellflower Road, in the City of Victorville, California. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the forty-acre site and a cultural resource record search.

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foot buffer of the find, and the remains or funerary objects, will be treated in accordance with the provisions of State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 for the duration of the project. The protection of human remains follows California Public Resources Codes, Sections 5097.94, 5097.98, and 5097.99.

10.0 References

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Appendix I

Scott M. Hudlow
1405 Sutter Lane
Bakersfield, California 93309
(661) 834-9183 (w)

Education

The George Washington University
M.A. American Studies, 1993
Specialization in Architectural History,
American Material Culture, and Folklife

University of California, Berkeley
B.A. History, 1987
B.A. Anthropology, 1987
Specialization in Colonial History
and Historical Archaeology

Public Service

3/94- *Historic Preservation Commission*. City of Bakersfield, Bakersfield, California 93305.

7/97- *Newsletter Editor*. *California History Action*, newsletter for the California Council for the Promotion of History.

Relevant Work Experience

8/96- *Adjutant Faculty*. Bakersfield College, 1801 Panorama Drive, Bakersfield, California, 93305. Teach History 17A, Introduction to American History and Anthropology 5, Introduction to North American Indians.

11/95- *Owner, Sole Proprietorship*. Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates. 1405 Sutter Lane, Bakersfield California 93309. Operate small cultural resource management business. Manage contracts, respond to RFP's, bill clients, manage temporary employees. Conduct Phase I architectural and archaeological surveys for private and public clients; including the survey, documentary photography, measured drawings, mapping of structures, filing of survey forms, historic research, assessing impact and writing reports. Evaluated properties in lieu of their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places in association with Section 106 and 110 requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act).

Full resume available upon request.

Appendix II

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

1/25/2022

Records Search File No.: 23120.9306

Scott M. Hudlow
Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates
1405 Sutter Lane
Bakersfield, CA 93309

Re: Record Search Results for Royal 21-08

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Adelanto and Baldy Mesa, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle(s). Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of archaeological resources are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shape files hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ½-mile radius: 4	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within ½-mile radius: 9	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019: available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338

Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012: enclosed not requested nothing listed

Historical Maps: not available at SCCIC; please go to <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02>

Ethnographic Information: not available at SCCIC

Historical Literature: not available at SCCIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: not available at SCCIC

Caltrans Bridge Survey: not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Shipwreck Inventory: not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

Soil Survey Maps: (see below) not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.


Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Isabela Kott

Isabela Kott
Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist

 Digitally signed by Isabela Kott
Date: 2022.01.25 17:32:41 -08'00'

Enclosures:

- (X) Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches – 2 pages
- (X) Custom Maps – 1 page
- (X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 1 page
- (X) Report Database Printout (list) – 1 page
- (X) Resource Record Copies – (all archaeological) 12 pages