

Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Laurel Avenue (Tentative Tract No. 18983) Project, City of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California

Roberta Thomas, MA, RPA, and Josh Smallwood, MA, RPA

Prepared By



Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201
Pasadena, CA 91107

Prepared For
Fayres E. Hall, Project Coordinator
Albert A. Webb Associates
3788 McCray Street
Riverside, CA 92506

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National Archaeological Database (NADB)

Type of Study: Literature Search, Intensive Pedestrian Survey, and Significance Evaluation

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Fontana, CA

Acreage: 15 acres

Level of Investigation: CEQA Phase I

Key Words: Laurel Avenue; Tract 18983; Bloomington; San Bernardino County; CEQA; 15 acres surveyed; 1 built-environment resource; historical farmhouse (Æ-3344-1H)

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Albert A. Webb Associates proposes a General Plan Amendment and a Tentative Tract Map for the Laurel Avenue (Tentative Tract No. 18983) Project (Project) in the city of Bloomington in San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves changing the official Land Use Zoning District from Single Residential (1 acre minimum lot size) to Single Residential (20,000 square feet minimum lot size) and subdividing 15 acres into 22 single-family residential lots with a minimum lot size of 20,000 square feet and an almost 53,000-square-foot retention basin. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) was retained to conduct a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Project area in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation of the proposed Project area. This assessment included archaeological and historical background research, communication with Native American tribal representatives, an intensive pedestrian (Phase I) survey, and an evaluation of significance of an identified cultural resource within the Project area. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the proposed Project to impact historical resources under CEQA.

The cultural literature and records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Fullerton, indicated that 15 cultural resources have been documented within a 1-mile radius of the Project area. None of these resources is located within the Project area.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, Æ also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the Native American Heritage Commission. Results of the SLF search indicate that there are no known Native American cultural resources within the immediate Project area. Native American individuals and organizations were contacted to elicit information on Native American resources within the proposed Project area. Of the seven groups and/or individuals contacted, three responses have been received to date. The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians both indicated that the area is sensitive for Native American cultural resources and recommend that a Native American monitor be present during ground-disturbing activity. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians indicated that the Project area is outside the boundaries of the tribe.

An intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area (approximately 15 acres) was performed by Æ archaeologist / architectural historian Josh Smallwood, MA, RPA, on January 4, 2016, accompanied by a representative of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. The survey resulted in the discovery of one newly identified cultural resource (Æ-3344-1H), a historical single-family residence built circa 1937, within the Project area. A significance evaluation indicates that the cultural resource is not recommended as eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources. However, due to the suggested sensitivity of the area and the proximity to recorded prehistoric archaeological resources, cultural resource monitoring is recommended for the Project area during any Project-related ground-disturbing activity.

Field notes documenting the current investigation are on file at Æ's Hemet office. A copy of the final report will be placed on file at the SCCIC.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Albert A. Webb Associates proposes a General Plan Amendment and a Tentative Tract Map subdivision on Laurel Avenue in the city of Bloomington. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) was retained by Albert A. Webb Associates to conduct a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Laurel Avenue (Tentative Tract No. 18983) Project (hereafter “Project”) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). San Bernardino County is the Lead Agency for the purposes of CEQA. Vanessa Mirro, MA, RPA, served as Æ’s Principal Investigator; Tiffany Clark, PhD, RPA, served as Senior Archaeologist; Roberta Thomas, MA, RPA, served as Project Manager / Archaeologist and author; and Josh Smallwood, MA, RPA, served as Field Archaeologist and contributing author.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project area consists of approximately 15 acres of land located in the city of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1-1). The Project area is located within Section 28, Township 1 South/Range 5 West; San Bernardino Baseline & Meridian, as depicted on the Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps (Figure 1-2). Specifically the Project area is situated at 11048 and 11079 Laurel Avenue, Bloomington, CA 92316. Elevations of the Project area range from approximately 1,030 to 1,058 feet above mean sea level.

The Project will involve changing the official Land Use Zoning District from Single Residential (1 acre minimum lot size) to Single Residential (20,000 square feet minimum lot size) and subdividing 15 acres into 22 single-family residential lots with a minimum lot size of 20,000 square feet and an almost 53,000-square-foot retention basin. The lots will range in net size from 20,012 square feet to 28,888 square feet.

1.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

1.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Therefore, cultural resource management work conducted as part of the Project shall comply with the CEQA Statutes and Guidelines (California 2013), which directs lead agencies to determine first whether cultural resources are “historically significant” resources. 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 (California Code of Regulations [CCR], § 15064.5[b]). Generally, a cultural resource shall be considered “historically significant” if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the requirements for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any one of the following criteria (Title 14 CCR, § 15064.5):

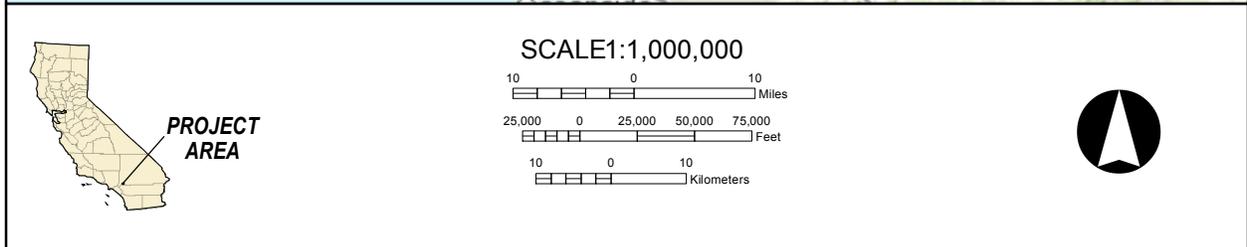


Figure 1-1 Project vicinity map.

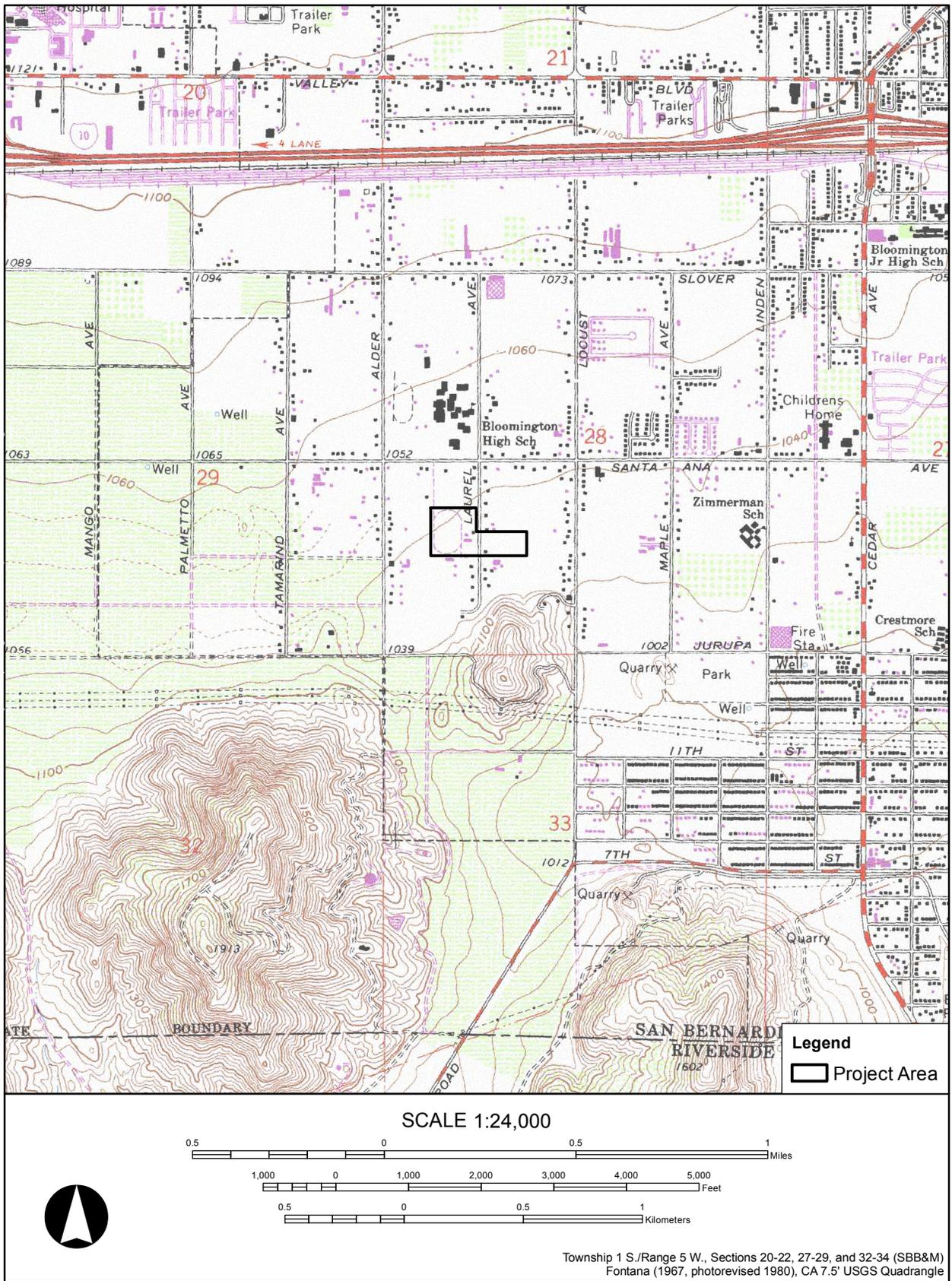


Figure 1-2 Project location map.

- 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; or,
- 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The cited statutes and guidelines specify how cultural resources are to be managed in the context of projects, such as the Laurel Avenue (Tentative Tract No. 18983) Project. Briefly, archival and field surveys must be conducted, and identified cultural resources must be inventoried and evaluated in prescribed ways. Prehistoric and historical archaeological resources, as well as built-environment resources such as standing structures, buildings, and objects, deemed "historically significant" must be considered in project planning and development.

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Project area for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the scope of the work and stated the regulatory context. Chapter 2 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Chapter 3 presents the results of the cultural resource literature and records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS), housed at the California State University, Fullerton. Chapter 4 summarizes the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American communications. The field methods employed during this investigation and findings are outlined in Chapter 5. Significance evaluations are included in Chapter 6, with an assessment of effects and management recommendation provided in Chapter 7. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

2 SETTING

This chapter describes the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical cultural setting of the Project area to provide a context for understanding the nature and significance of cultural properties identified within the region. Prehistorically, ethnographically, and historically, the nature and distribution of human activities in the region have been affected by such factors as topography and the availability of water and natural resources. Therefore, prior to a discussion of the cultural setting, the environmental setting of the area is summarized below. The environmental setting has been adapted from McDougall and Onken (2003).

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is situated just south of the San Bernardino Mountains, which comprise the easternmost portion of the Transverse Ranges, on the North American Plate in the eastern portion of the San Bernardino Valley (see Figure 1-1). The San Andreas Fault separates the San Bernardino Mountains from the San Gabriel Mountains, which were uplifted during the middle Pleistocene. The San Bernardino Valley is associated with erosion in the nearby mountains that occurred prior to their uplift. During the early Pliocene, sedimentary deposits formed in large freshwater lakes in the mountains. Late Pliocene rejuvenation of the mountains caused these lakes to fill in. As a result, streams coming down out of the mountains created a floodplain. During the late Pliocene and early Pleistocene, the sedimentary rocks folded, establishing the San Bernardino Valley by the late middle Pleistocene.

The Santa Ana River, which originates on the northern and eastern slopes of Mt. San Gorgonio, is the largest hydrological feature near the Project area, approximately 3.3 miles away. Mill Creek, which begins south of Mt. San Gorgonio, joins the Santa Ana River where it debouches from the mountains. Other major tributaries emerging from the southern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains include Plunge Creek, City Creek, Waterman Creek, Devil Canyon Creek, and Warm Creek channel.

The hydrological characteristics of the Santa Ana River are determined by many factors, including seasonality of precipitation as well as its amount, duration, and intensity. Prehistorically and historically, the Santa Ana River was probably at the surface most of the year. Ahlborn (1982:40) notes that Portola, who named the Santa Ana River in 1769, described it as a perennial (i.e., year-round) stream. In the early 1900s, the flow was sufficiently continuous to support a hydroelectric plant between the cities of Riverside and Colton. Today, the water table is much lower due to groundwater pumping and decreased infiltration; the surface of the streambed is frequently dry during the summer and fall months.

As the climate of the region is largely determined by topographic features, climate, in turn, largely dictates the character of the biotic environment exploited by native populations. The climate of the Project area is characterized as Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cool,

moist winters. It has a semi-arid precipitation regime; significant changes in temperature and moisture occur based on elevation and exposure, particularly in the nearby mountains.

Within the general Project area (i.e., San Bernardino Valley), grassland vegetation communities exist. Indigenous species present prior to historical use and disturbance may have included rye grass (*Leymus condensatus*), blue grass (*Poa secunda*), bent grass (*Agrostis* spp.), needlegrass (*Stipa* spp.), three-awn (*Aristida divaricata*), and members of the sunflower family (Asteraceae). At present, the grassland communities are dominated by exotic species such as filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), tansy mustard (*Descurainia pinnata*), tumble mustard (*Sisymbrium altissimus*), foxtail fescue (*Vulpia myuros*), barleys (*Hordeum* spp.), wild oats (*Avena* spp.), rye grass (*Lolium* spp.), cheat or brome grass (*Bromus* spp.), vinegar weed (*Trichostema lanceolatum*), and dove weed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*).

Belts of vegetation occur within the San Bernardino Mountain areas to the north. Chamise chaparral occurs on the south and west aspects below about 6,000 feet in elevation, desert scrub from about 3,000 to 9,000 feet, and coniferous forests above 6,000 feet.

2.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

The prehistoric cultural setting of the overall Project area provides a context for understanding the types, nature, and significance of the prehistoric cultural resources identified within the general Project area. Native American occupation of the inland valleys of Southern California can be divided into seven cultural periods: Paleoindian (circa [ca.] 12,000–9,500 years before present [B.P.]); Early Archaic (ca. 9,500–7,000 B.P.); Middle Archaic (ca. 7,000–4,000 B.P.); Late Archaic (ca. 4,000–1,500 B.P.); Saratoga Springs (ca. 1,500–750 B.P.); Late Prehistoric (ca. 750–410 B.P.); and Protohistoric (ca. 410–180 B.P.), which ended in the ethnographic period. Due to the nature of prehistoric archaeological sites identified within a 1-mile radius of the Project area (see Chapter 4), the prehistoric cultural setting discussed below begins at the Late Archaic period.

The data presented herein regarding the sequence of prehistoric use, adaptation, and occupation of the interior valleys and mountain localities of Southern California are summarized from a synthesis of more than 10 years of archaeological research conducted at Diamond Valley Lake as part of the Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP), located approximately 32 miles southeast of the Project area (Goldberg et al. 2001; McDougall et al. 2003). For the most part, the prehistory of the inland valleys of Southern California that characterizes the Project area has been less thoroughly understood than that of the nearby desert and coastal regions. Prior to the ESRP cultural resources studies, no comprehensive synthesis had been developed specifically for the interior valley and mountain localities of cismontane Southern California that characterizes the region. The following has been adapted from Horne and McDougall (2003).

2.2.1 Late Archaic (ca. 4,000 to 1,500 B.P.)

The Late Archaic period was a time of cultural intensification in Southern California. The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region. Effective moisture continued to increase in the desert interior by approximately 3,600 B.P. and lasted throughout most of the Lake Archaic. This ameliorated climate allowed for more

extensive occupation of the region. By approximately 2,100 B.P., however, drying and warming increased, perhaps providing motivation for resource intensification. Archaeological site types that typify this time period include residential bases with large, diverse artifact assemblages, abundant faunal remains, and cultural features as well as temporary bases, temporary camps, and task-specific activity areas. In general, sites showing evidence of the most intensive use tend to be on range-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources, such as perennial springs or larger streams, while less intensively used locales occur either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans (Goldberg 2001).

Data from Late Archaic component archaeological sites also suggest increased sedentism during this period, with a change to a semi-sedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, and especially refuse deposits in Late Archaic components, suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the preceding Middle Archaic period, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of Southern California after ca. 3,100 B.P. (Horne 2001; Spaulding 2001). Drying and warming after ca. 2,100 B.P. likely extracted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift towards greater sedentism (Goldberg 2001).

The subsistence base broadened during the Late Archaic period. The technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may indicate the use of acorns, an important storable subsistence resource. Hunting also presumably gained in importance. An abundance of broad, leaf-shaped blades and heavy, often stemmed or notched projectile points have been found in association with large numbers of terrestrial and aquatic mammal bones. Other characteristic features of this period include the appearance of bone and antler implements and the occasional use of asphaltum and steatite. Most chronological sequences for Southern California recognize the introduction of the bow and arrow by 1,500 B.P., marked by the appearance of small arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period was similar to that of the preceding Middle Archaic; new tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Diagnostic projectile points of this period are still fairly large (dart point size), but also include more refined notched (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) forms (Warren 1984). Late in the period, Rose Spring arrow points appeared in the archaeological record in the deserts, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and the Colorado River region. This projectile point type was not found at the ESRP study area, and there is no evidence suggesting that the bow and arrow had come into use at this time in the inland regions of Southern California.

2.2.2 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1,500 to 750 B.P.)

Because paleoenvironmental conditions were little changed from the preceding period, cultural trends in the early portion of the Saratoga Springs period were, in large part, a continuation of the developments begun during the end of the Late Archaic period. However, the Medieval Warm, a period of even more persistent drought, began by 1,060 B.P. Significantly warmer and drier conditions ensued. These climatic changes were experienced throughout the western United States (Jones et al. 1999; Kennett and Kennett 2000), although the inland areas of cismontane

Southern California may have been less affected than the desert interior. The Medieval Warm continued through the first 200 years of the Late Prehistoric period until approximately 550 B.P. (Spaulding 2001).

Although it has been anticipated that intensive use of the inland areas of cismontane Southern California during the Medieval Warm may have been curtailed altogether, owing to inhospitable climate and concomitant decline in water and food sources, this does not appear to be the case. While land-use and procurement strategies experienced profound changes during this time, the response to deteriorating conditions was not abandonment of the inland areas, but rather intensification. Climatic conditions of warming and drying that began ca. 2,100 B.P., toward the end of the Late Archaic period, had already triggered an intensification process that established productive strategies for dealing with resource stress. With the onset of the Medieval Warm, those strategies were further refined and intensified (Goldberg 2001). The focal shift of prehistoric activity from alluvial fan margins to mountain-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources, which was initiated during the Late Archaic period, continues to be seen in the Saratoga Springs component archaeological sites (Goldberg 2001).

The frequency of refuse deposits and artifact and toolstone caches during the Medieval Warm is slightly higher than during the preceding Late Archaic period and much higher than during the latter portion of the subsequent Late Prehistoric period. The frequency of artifact and toolstone caches more than doubled during the Saratoga Springs period from the preceding period, while the frequency of human remains reached the highest point of any time in the archaeological record. The intentional caching of toolstone and ground stone tools suggests that people anticipated returning to the same locations. The midden-altered sediments, which appear for the first time during the Saratoga Springs period, support the continued re-use of desired locations (Horne 2001).

During the Medieval Warm, archaeological assemblages demonstrate the importance of plant foods as a primary food source than in any other prehistoric period; plant processing intensified and acorns apparently became an important staple (Klink 2001a). Faunal assemblages also show that resource stress was accommodated with similar strategies by intensifying the use of lagomorphs and by further expanding diet breadth, adding animals (i.e., medium-sized carnivores) to the diet that were rarely consumed during other periods of prehistory (McKim 2001). The most abundant evidence of trade also occurs during the Medieval Warm, suggesting that exchange was another mechanism for dealing with resource stress (Goldberg 2001).

2.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750 to 410 B.P.)

The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric period, ending about 550 B.P. The cultural trends and patterns of land use that characterized the Medieval Warm Interval, including the portion that extends into the earlier part of the Late Prehistoric period, were discussed above. At the end of the Medieval Warm, however, and lasting throughout the ensuing Protohistoric period, a period of cooler temperatures and greater precipitation ushered in the Little Ice Age, during which time ecosystem productivity greatly increased along with the availability and predictability of water resources (Spaulding 2001).

During this time, Lake Cahuilla in the Coachella Valley began to recede (Waters 1983). As a result, the large Patayan populations occupying its shores began moving eastward to the Colorado River basin or westward into areas such as Anza Borrego, Coyote Canyon, the Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Plain (Wilke 1976:172–183). The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately 370 B.P. (A.D. 1580), resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges and inland valleys to the west, such as the Project area, as well as to the Colorado River regions to the east.

With the return of more mesic conditions post-550 B.P., which resulted in less resource stress, studies at five residential sites comprising 16 separate components at ESRP indicate that people returned to a less intensive, semi-sedentary land-use strategy similar to that identified during the Late Archaic period (Goldberg 2001). The number and frequency of artifact and toolstone caches were reduced; hearth features become slightly more common. Rock art also first appeared in association with Late Prehistoric components that post-date the Medieval Warm Interval. The decrease in the number of artifact and toolstone caches and the first appearance of rock art during this time suggest that residential sites are now occupied on a year-round basis (Horne 2001).

A reduction in emphasis on plant foods – especially acorns, which require intensive preparation, is also visible in the archaeological record, and likely accounts for the reduction in refuse deposits, fire-altered rock weights, and midden development visible toward the end of the Late Prehistoric period. The reduction in mortars, pestles, and other grinding tools after the Medieval Warm Interval suggests that the intensive procurement and processing of acorns and other plant foods was no longer as critical as previously; this pattern is further supported by a decline in the effort expended in shaping grinding tools (Klink 2001a). It is possible that the portable milling toolkit was supplemented substantially by bedrock milling features; however, bedrock features cannot be dated, and, therefore, cannot be assigned to any particular time period(s).

Percentages of projectile points also increased somewhat after the Medieval Warm Interval. Cottonwood Triangular points began to appear in inland assemblages at this time, and Obsidian Butte obsidian (located in the southeastern Salton Sea Basin and exposed by the desiccation of Lake Cahuilla) becomes much more common, suggesting an increased focus on large mammals. However, the lower ratio of late-stage bifaces indicates that hunting methods returned to random-encounter strategies, rather than the logistical forays of the preceding period (Klink 2001b). Of particular note, faunal assemblages produced an anomalously high lagomorph index after the Medieval Warm, suggesting a very wet climatic regime with dense undergrowth well suited to cottontails (McKim 2001). Finally, the percentage of nonutilitarian artifacts declined considerably, suggesting that trade was no longer critical for assuring food supplies (Klink 2001c).

2.2.4 Protohistoric Period (ca. 410 to 180 B.P.)

The ameliorated, productive conditions of the Little Ice Age continued throughout the Protohistoric period. Generally speaking, sedentism intensified during the Protohistoric period, with small, but apparently fully sedentary villages forming. Increased hunting efficiency (through use of the bow and arrow) and widespread exploitation of acorns and other hard nuts

and berries (indicated by the renewed abundance of mortars and pestles) provided reliable and storable food resources. This, in turn, promoted greater sedentism. Related to this increase in resource utilization and sedentism are sites with deeper middens, suggesting central-based wandering or permanent habitation. These would have been the villages, or rancherías, noted by the early nonnative explorers (True 1966, 1970).

The most striking change in material culture during this time is the local manufacture of ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes. Although pottery was known in the Colorado Desert as long ago as 800 B.P., ceramic technology in the Project region appears to date to approximately 350 B.P. As well, abundant amounts of Obsidian Butte obsidian were imported into the region. Cottonwood Triangular points were supplemented by Desert Side-notched points. Late in this period, some European trade goods (i.e., glass trade beads) were added to the previous cultural assemblages (Meighan 1954).

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Archival and published reports suggest the Project area is situated where the traditional use territories of the Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino meet, just southwest of the present-day city of San Bernardino. All of these cultural groups belonged to cultural nationalities speaking languages belonging to the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock (Bean 1978:576; Geiger and Meighan 1976:19). In the following sections, specific aspects of Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino ethnography and ethnohistory are explored. This information has been summarized from Bean and Vane (2001) and McCawley (1996); portions have been adapted from Horne and McDougall (2003).

2.3.1 Social Structure

Prior to the Mission period (i.e., prior to 1769), the Cahuilla and Serrano had nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. The words for these moieties mean “Coyote” and “Wildcat.” These cultural groups had political-ritual-corporate units (clans) composed of three to 10 lineages, distinctly different, named, claiming a common genitor, with one lineage recognized as the founding lineage (Bean 1978:580; Bean and Vane n.d.:13). Clans owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in large communal subsistence activities (e.g., animal drives and hunts, controlled burning) and in performing rituals. Founding lineages often owned the office of ceremonial leader, the ceremonial house, and a ceremonial bundle (Bean and Vane 2001:V.A-2-5).

The Gabrielino had a more sophisticated political social structure. They, too, had a system of patrilineal lineages. Each lineage belonged to one of two “Coyote” or “Wildcat” moieties (Harrington 1942:32). Gabrielino lineages were capable of being split and reorganized into segmentary lineages, which served as mechanism for territorial expansion. Hunting and gathering territories were owned by the lineage; lineage membership gave individual families use rights. Unlike their Cahuilla and Serrano neighbors, the Gabrielino had a hierarchically ordered social class of elite, middle class, and commoners. Class membership played a major role in determining individual lifestyles, as it depended upon both ancestry and wealth (Bean and Smith 1978:543).

2.3.2 Subsistence and Domestic Resources

The Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, and harvesting peoples. For the Serrano and Cahuilla, clans were apt to own land in valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Individual lineages or families owned specific resource areas within the clan territory. As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants were also used. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were available. Mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), deer, and antelope were some of the large mammals hunted. Now extinct in this part of California, antelope were once numerous in the area (Harrington n.d.). As well, mountain lion, black bear, grizzly bear, deer, and wild boar were hunted. Similarly, the Gabrielino lineage ownership of land in valley, foothill, mountain, coastal, and estuary areas also offered a diverse array of food and other natural resources.

To gather food resources and to prepare them for eating, the Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino had an extensive inventory of equipment. The throwing stick and bow and arrow were the most important hunting tools for killing game, but snares, traps, slings, decoys, disguises, and hunting blinds were also part of the hunting technology. For fishing, nets, traps, spears, hooks and lines, and fish poisons were used. Many inland villages had access to creeks and rivers and to ancient Lake Cahuilla until its last desiccation about 400 to 450 years ago and during subsequent brief stands during the mid-1800s. Gathering required few tools: poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, chia hooks, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights for digging sticks, and pry bars. Material culture items associated with transportation were mainly used to move food and included burden baskets, carrying nets, game bags, and saddle pads.

Food was usually stored in large storage baskets. Pottery ollas and baskets treated with asphaltum were also used to store and carry water and seeds. Wood, clay, and steatite were used to make jars, bowls, and trays. Skin and woven grass were used to make bags. Food processing required hammers and anvils for cracking nuts; mortars and pestles for grinding acorns and other hard nuts and berries; manos and metates for grinding seeds and berries; winnowing shells and baskets; strainers; leaching baskets and bowls; knives made of stone, bone, wood, and carrizo cane; bone saws; and drying racks made of wooden poles to dry fish. Basket mortars, with asphaltum used to attach an open-bottomed basket to a mortar, were important for food processing. Food was served in wooden and gourd dishes and cups and in basket bowls that were sometimes tarred. Wood, shell, and horn were used for spoons.

In addition to gathering and hunting, the mainland Gabrielino were involved in an extensive trade network that extended as far east as the Colorado River and as far west as San Nicolas Island (Davis 1961). With the Serrano, the Gabrielino traded shell beads, fish, sea otter skins, and soapstone vessels for deerskin and seeds (Heizer 1968; Strong 1929:95-96); the Cahuilla received beads, soapstone, and asphaltum from the Gabrielino in exchange for food, furs, hides, obsidian, and salt (Bean and Saubel 1972:133). In addition to forging alliances with neighboring groups, trade and exchange was also a means of offsetting food shortages during winter months and in times of resource stress (e.g., drought).

2.3.3 Shelter and Community Structures

In prehistoric times, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino shelters are believed to have been dome-shaped; during post-contact times they tended to be rectangular (Harrington 1942:10). The entryway into the shelter was usually covered with hides or woven mats, and a smoke hole with a removable cover was present at the apex of the dome for smoke to escape. Serrano and Cahuilla shelters were made of brush, although some were wattled and plastered with adobe mud; Gabrielino were made of reed. Most of the Serrano and Cahuilla domestic activities were performed outside the shelters within the shade of large, expansive ramadas; windbreaks, made of vertical poles covered with rush mats, provided open-air food preparation and cooking areas at Gabrielino settlements.

Within Serrano and Cahuilla villages, the chief's house was the largest and was usually next to the ceremonial house. Each village also had a men's sweathouse and several granaries (Bean 1978:578; Bean and Vane 2001, n.d.:7–13). At a typical Gabrielino settlement, a *yovaar*, an unroofed religious structure, was built in the center and surrounded first by the houses of the chief and elite members of society and then by the smaller houses of other community members; poor members occupied simple lean-to style structures along the outskirts of the settlement (Boscana 1933). Sweat huts and granaries were also present in Gabrielino settlements.

2.3.4 Religion, World View, and the Sacred

The Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino, like other California Indians, understand the universe in terms of power, and power, believed to be sentient and to have will, was assumed to be the principal causative agent for all phenomena. Unusual natural phenomena are viewed as especially sacred, being the repositories of concentrations of power. Mountaintops, and especially particular mountaintops, are held sacred, as are unusual rock formations, springs, and streams. Rock art sites are sacred, having been the sites of ceremonies. Burial and cremation sites are also sacred, as are many other places of residual power. In addition, various birds, but especially eagles, condors, hawks, and other birds of prey and their symbolic representations, are revered as sacred beings of great power and were sometimes ritually killed and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for human elites. For this reason, bird cremation sites are sacred.

Because of these strong beliefs, rituals were a constant factor in the life of every Native American individual. Some rituals were scheduled and routine (e.g., birth, puberty, death, mourning, and the eagle ritual and first fruits rites), whereas others were sporadic and situationally performed (e.g., deer ceremony, bird dance, enemy songs, and the rain ritual) (Bean and Vane 2001:VII.A-3-10).

2.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

This historic context is largely excerpted from *Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Interstate 10 Corridor Project* (Chasteen 2015). This chapter describes the cultural setting beginning with the Euro-American settlement of San Bernardino County for the general Project region to provide a context for understanding the types, nature, and significance of the cultural

resources identified within the Project study area, and provides information related to the establishment of Bloomington, a census-designated place.

2.4.1 San Bernardino County

What is now known as San Bernardino County was initially settled by three Native American groups (see previous section). Euro-American settlement began in the area in the early 1800s as persons seeking land and fortunes made their way west from the mid-west and east coast of the United States or north from what is now known as Mexico. The Catholic missionaries were a catalyst in the expansion of Euro-American influences in this region. A group of missionaries, Native Americans, and soldiers from the San Gabriel Mission named San Bernardino in honor of the feast day of San Bernardino of Sienna when they entered the valley on May 10, 1810. The Mission San Gabriel initially attempted to expand its influence in the San Bernardino Valley when Father Dumetz was sent to the valley in 1810 to establish the mission station known as Politana. An earthquake in 1812 followed by raids from neighboring Native American tribes caused a lull of interest in the Politana by the Mission San Gabriel. Beginning in the 1830s, the Mission San Gabriel established a branch at the Asistencia (California Historical Landmark No. 42). The Asistencia is currently located in the Mission District in eastern Loma Linda. During the years 1822 through 1827, the Mission Fathers traveled the San Bernardino-Sonora Road, also known as the Emigrant or Mormon Trail, (California Point of Historical Interest No. 96), which traversed Redlands, Old San Bernardino, Colton, and Agua Mansa, from the Mission San Gabriel to the San Bernardino Asistencia. After Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government seized ownership of church properties through the Secularization Act of 1833, and lands were redistributed as ranchos through a tribute system. This land redistribution by the Mexican government fostered the development of ranchos in what is now known as California.

As a result of the Mexican government seizing control of church properties, the Asistencia was largely abandoned by the late 1830s. The Lugo family, under leadership of Jose del Carmen Lugo, moved into the former Asistencia buildings in order to establish a colony. Slover Mountain, also known as El Cerrito Solo, was the natural landmark used for establishing the boundaries of the Lugos' land grant within the San Bernardino Rancho. What became known as San Bernardino County originally consisted of the following ranchos: Canon de Santa Ana, Jurupa and El Rincon, Cucamonga, Santa Ana del Chino, San Bernardino, and Muscupiabe. The ranchos largely subsisted on cattle ranching and raising crops that were irrigated from the Mill Creek *Zanja* and other irrigation ditches.

In an effort to gain territory, the U.S. seized the territory of Texas from the Mexican government, which resulted in the Mexican-American War. The State of California was annexed by the U.S. in 1848 through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War (California Point of Historical Interest No. 151). The end of the war further paved the way for Euro-American settlement from the east.

Euro-American settlement in San Bernardino began in the early 1800s through the establishment of Politana and the Asistencia, but was largely fostered by the establishment of a Mormon colony under the leadership of Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich. Brothers Lyman and Rich bought the San Bernardino Rancho from Jose and Maria Armenta Lugo in 1851. San Bernardino County

was established on April 26, 1853, and ceded a portion of its territory to the formation of Riverside County in 1892. Two Mormon colonies were established on either side of the Santa Ana River. The Mormons who settled in the San Bernardino area raised livestock, planted crops, and established civic services such as a school and a post office. The Mormon settlers were recalled to Salt Lake City, Utah in 1858 by Brigham Young in an effort to create a Mormon stronghold. The majority of the Mormon settlers in San Bernardino returned to Salt Lake City; however, some remained. Agriculture and livestock continued to be the chief industries in San Bernardino County.

General agriculture and livestock raising pursuits were quickly overshadowed by the citrus industry in Southern California beginning in the 1870s. The first orange trees in San Bernardino were planted by Anson Van Leuven in 1857. Citrus quickly became the largest industry in Southern California; including growing, packing, and shipping. Other industries included cattle ranching, growing sugar beets, and viticulture and enology. The burgeoning citrus industry led to a population boom, and spurred the development of transcontinental railroads.

Several companies were formed beginning in the mid- to late-1800s in an effort to develop San Bernardino County and Southern California in general. Beginning in 1887 in San Bernardino County, Major George H. Bonebrake and F.C. Howes formed the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, purchased 28,000 acres and the water rights to Lytle Creek, and laid out the townsites of Rosena (now known as Fontana), Rialto, Bloomington, and San Sevaire. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, though ultimately unsuccessful in its attempts, initiated much of the early residential and commercial development in San Bernardino County. After the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company failed, largely due to a nationwide economic depression, several other development companies, such as the Fontana Farms Company, were formed to purchase the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company holdings and also to further development of towns and industries throughout the county. The establishment of interstate and intercontinental rail lines brought an influx of people and money to Southern California, which led to a real estate boom.

2.4.2 Development of the Rail Lines

As industry began to boom in Southern California, transportation needs to ship the products to consumer markets also grew. In conjunction with a few backers, Theodore Judah formed the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1860 in an effort to establish a shorter railroad from Sacramento to the mines in Nevada through the Sierra Nevada. Collis P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker, and Leland Stanford, known as the “Big Four,” joined forces with Judah in 1861 to finance and establish the company. The Big Four eventually ousted Judah from the Board of Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad and successfully completed the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. The Union Pacific Railroad (UP RR) was constructing tracks from the east at that time, with the intent to join the Central Pacific Railroad in the Great Basin. On May 10, 1869, Stanford drove the “golden spike” in the railroad, which successfully completed the first transcontinental railroad. Other companies were formed and other routes were sought in an effort to break up the monopoly established by the Big Four.

Through acquisition and mergers of several small local railroads, the Central Pacific Railroad allowed for comprehensive travel within the state. The Big Four acquired the rights to the Southern Pacific Railroad (SP RR) in 1868, thus securing a southern transcontinental railroad

and eliminating a competing route. In 1885, the Big Four established the Southern Pacific Company to manage the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads as well as other subsidiary railroads. The acquisitions and mergers achieved by the Big Four allowed for greater expansion of rail in Southern California.

The first railroad constructed in San Bernardino County was built by the SP RR. Construction of the SP RR began in Los Angeles, headed east, and eventually met with a line coming from the eastern seaboard, creating the first transcontinental railroad through San Bernardino County. The first station in San Bernardino County was built on land donated by the Slover Mountain Colony. The station was named for David D. Colton, a SP RR official. The name of the station lent itself to the town that grew as a result of the depot. The Colton rail yards, associated with the depot, were the chief source of economic development as the largest employer in Colton. The Colton rail yards, constructed in 1875, are still the main rail yards for the SP RR, which later merged with and is known as the UP RR. The rail yards continue to be a viable source of income for the City of Colton, which is located less than 5 miles east of the Project area.

2.4.3 San Bernardino County Irrigation System

Irrigation of the San Bernardino valley is first noted in 1819 with the construction of the Mill Creek *Zanja*. The first sawmills were constructed in Mill Creek Canyon in the early 1850s by the Mormon settlers and were powered by man-made water conveyance systems. The early Mormon settlers built a canal bringing water to their settlement from Warm Creek to power a gristmill. The Tenney, Lord and Hale, and Perdue ditches were other early irrigation systems that laid the foundation for the San Bernardino Valley-wide irrigation system. Additional canals were built in the 1850s to divert water from the Santa Ana River for irrigation purposes. Later, flood control channels were constructed to minimize flooding in the basin in an effort to minimize damage to agricultural lands, residential and commercial properties, and also to minimize loss of life.

2.4.4 Bloomington

Once transportation infrastructure, water rights, and the means of conveyance were established in the area, communities were platted and towns were established. Towns began to take shape as a result of development pressures and real estate speculation. Bloomington, which remains unincorporated San Bernardino County, was established as a 20-acre block site and developed slowly as settlers came first to farm the surrounding land, later to work in a cement plant, and lastly, to work in steel mills. In the 1890s, the Curtis Ranch Company purchased lands with the intent to establish the town. Initial residential development occurred near Cedar Avenue, Orange Street, and Park Street. The early economy was based in agriculture with the planting of fruit and olive trees. In the late 1890s, the Curtis Ranch Company built the Curtis Olive Mill on Orchard Street.

Residential and commercial development mirrored the Southern California boom years of the 1920s and 1930s associated with post-World War I residential and industrial activities. During the mid- to late-1950s, Interstate 10 (I-10) was constructed through the heart of Bloomington, effectively bisecting the community and hampering incorporation efforts. Today, Bloomington is developed with residences on large parcels, which reflects the community's rural roots, and is a hub for semi-truck shipping and storage.

3

CULTURAL RESOURCE LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

Prior to the systematic cultural resource survey of the Project area, a literature review and records search was conducted at the SCCIC, housed at the California State University, Fullerton on November 18, 2015. This search included the entire Project area with an additional 1-mile radius buffer. The objective of this records search was to determine whether any prehistoric or historical cultural resources have been recorded previously within the Project area, or within a 1-mile radius of it, prior to the intensive pedestrian survey. Additional sources consulted during the archaeological literature and records search include the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility and the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File.

3.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

Results of the records search indicate that no less than 25 investigations have been conducted previously within a 1-mile radius of the Project area; none of the previous investigations encompassed the Project area (Table 3-1).

**Table 3-1
Previous Cultural Studies within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

SCCIC Document #	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-00015	1942	Smith, Gerald A.	Traces of Ancient Man at Bloomington, California
SB-00439	1976	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Bloomington Park and Recreation District - Two Locations
SB-01443	1984	Del Chario, Kathleen C. And Marie G. Cottrell	Archaeological Resources Assessment Conducted for the Southern Pacific Business Park, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
SB-01499	1985	Foster, John M. And Roberta S. Greenwood	Cultural Resources Overview: California Portion, Proposed Pacific Texas Pipeline Project
SB-01510	1985	De Munck, Victor	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 130 Acres of Land Located in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
SB-01731	1987	Padon, Beth	A Cultural Resource Assessment, Fontana Estates Project, San Bernardino County
SB-02287	1989	Raab, L. Mark, Lisa Meyer-Drude, And Bruce Love	Testing And Evaluation of Archeological Resources within the Southern Pacific Business Park, Fontana, California
SB-02391	1991	Van Horn, David M.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Study of the 4.6-Acre Kaiser Parking Facility in Fontana, San Bernardino County
SB-02435	1991	Alexandrowicz, J. Stephen	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Access Road and a Five Million Gallon Reservoir, Tentative Tract Map No. 13332, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
SB-03603	1998	Love, Bruce	Installation Of Water Pipes Along I-10 Between Colton and Fontana. 10Pp
SB-03999	2001	Budinger, Fred	Verizon Site Larch, Bloomington, Ca. 9Pp

Table 3-1 (continued)
Previous Cultural Studies within 1 Mile of the Project Area

SCCIC			
Document #	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-04375	2004	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Facility 950-003-035, Located at 10974 Cedar Ave, City of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, Ca. 23Pp
SB-05065	2006	Wetherbee, Matthew And Siren, Sarah	A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory and a Paleontological Assessment for the 34-Acre Bloomington Estates Project
SB-05066	2006	Wetherbee, Matthew And Siren, Sarah	A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory and a Paleontological Assessment for the 30-Acre Bloomington Estates VI Project
SB-05972	2008	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Slover Avenue Improvements from West of Laurel Avenue to Maple Avenue in the Community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-06137	2009	Hogan, Michael	Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities, Storm Drain and Street Improvements, Chicken Springs Wash, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-06516	1999	Ashkar, Shahira	Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc., Proposed Fiber Optic System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.
SB-06532	2009	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Supplemental and Comprehensive Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Slover Avenue Improvements Project Between Tamarind Avenue and Cedar Avenue in Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-07055	2002	Ghabhlain, Sinead	Sierra and Slover Cultural Resources Survey
SB-07123	2010	Panich, Lee and John Holson	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, 66kV Transmission Lines Access Roads, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segments 7 and 8, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California.
SB-07183	2012	Billat, Lorna	New Tower Submission Packet Zambrano, MLAX04214A
SB-07393	2013	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment: West Valley Logistics Center Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-07513	2013	Puckett, Heather R.	Byrne, 10720 Locust Avenue, Bloomington, CA 92316.
SB-07810	2014	Wills, Carrie D., Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04876D (IE876 Bloomington Congregational Church UCC), 18450 Santa Ana Avenue, Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-07811	2014	Crawford, Kathleen A.	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04876D (IE876 Bloomington Congregation UCC) 18450 Santa Ana Avenue, Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California.

3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

The archaeological records search also indicated that 15 cultural resources have been identified previously within a 1-mile radius of the Project area (Table 3-2). None of these previously identified cultural resources is reported to be located within the Project area. A description of each of the known cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the Project area is described in the table below.

**Table 3-2
Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

Primary	Trinomial/Temp	Description
36-000714	CA-SBR-000714	Locust Street Metates; prehistoric metate slicks (6) on two large, flat boulders
36-000715	CA-SBR-000715	Locust Street Metates; prehistoric granite boulder with metate slicks
36-001573	CA-SBR-001573	Crestmore Ranch Site; prehistoric campsite with flaked and ground stone
36-001574	CA-SBR-001574	Clark Mountain Site; prehistoric campsite with bedrock milling features and flaked and ground stone
36-001582	CA-SBR-001582	Laurel Hill Petroglyph Site; prehistoric petroglyph
36-005443	CA-SBR-005443	Prehistoric campsite with flaked and ground stone
36-005444	CA-SBR-005444	Prehistoric lithic scatter, flaked and ground stone
36-010330	CA-SBR-010330H	Union Pacific Railroad
36-011567	CA-SBR-011567H	Historic-period structure foundations, walnut orchard and eucalyptus trees
36-020317		Historical Jarrell House, 18575 Slover Ave, Bloomington
36-020318		Historical Johnson House, 18583 Slover Ave, Bloomington
36-020324		Historical Tilson House; 18560 & 18560 1/2 Slover Avenue
36-027338	CA-SBR-017152H	Historic-period water conveyance system; weir box and ceramic pipe
36-027723		Historical one-story Modern style religious building
36-060213		Historical Sayles Home; prehistoric projectile point

4

NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

As part of the cultural resource assessment, Æ contacted the NAHC on November 3, 2015, for a review of the SLF. The purpose of the SLF search request was to determine if any known Native American cultural properties (e.g., traditional use or gathering areas, places of religious or sacred activity, etc.) are present within or adjacent to the Project area. The NAHC responded on January 27, 2016, stating that the records search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the immediate Project area; the NAHC requested that four Native American individuals and/or organizations be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project (Appendix A). All of the requested individuals and/or organizations were contacted by email on February 3, 2016. In addition, Æ contacted three additional groups due to their potential tribal affiliation/association with the Project area.

Individuals/organizations contacted include:

- Andrew Salas, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
- Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
- Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Manager of the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
- Daniel McCarthy, Director CRM Department of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

An example of the SLF search request letter, the list of contacts, and the responses received are included in Appendix A.

Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, responded via email to indicate that the immediate vicinity of the Project area is a culturally sensitive area to the Gabrieleno. Mr. Salas indicated that the Project area is in the immediate vicinity of a prehistoric village site called Hurungna. He stated that there are other village sites in the area as well but Hurungna is the most prominent. He also stated that the Tribe provided monitoring services for a nearby Project and they uncovered several ground stone artifacts. He believes this Project will also encounter buried cultural resources. As such, Mr. Salas requested that a Native American monitor be present during ground-disturbing activities related to the Project.

Æ conducted follow-up telephone calls with the Native American groups and individuals on February 18 and 19, 2016, as Mr. Salas' was the only response received as a result of the email

outreach. During this effort, Mr. Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, indicated that the area is sensitive for Native American cultural resources and requested that a Native American monitor be present during ground-disturbing activities. Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, stated that he had no additional comments. Mr. Ontiveros previously sent a letter to Albert A. Webb Associates requesting that a monitor from the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians be present during the pedestrian survey due to the cultural sensitivity of the Project area. Ms. Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, indicated that the Project area is outside the tribe's boundaries and, as such, they have no comments or concerns.

A table of responses summarizing coordination with Native American groups and/or individuals contacted is presented in Appendix A.

5 PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

5.1 SURVEY METHODS

An intensive-level cultural resource pedestrian survey of the Project area was performed by Æ archaeologist / architectural historian Josh Smallwood, MA, RPA on January 4, 2016. Mr. Smallwood was accompanied by a Native American monitor, a representative of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. The Project area encompasses two parcels on either side of Laurel Avenue (APN 0256-091-07, 11048 Laurel Avenue and APN 0256-101-34, 11079 Laurel Avenue), totaling 14.3 acres. The pedestrian survey was completed by walking parallel transects across the vacant, undeveloped land within the fenced property boundaries and around the buildings. The survey transects were spaced approximately 15 meters (49 feet) apart to inspect the entire Project area adequately. Vacant residences are located on both parcels within the Project area (Figures 5-1 and 5-2).

Ground surface visibility ranged from good to excellent (70 to 100 percent) throughout the Project area due to sparse vegetation and the presence of areas of bare soil with no vegetation. Soils consist of alluvium containing light brown sand, silt, gravel, and cobbles. The ground surface is relatively flat and highly disturbed by various agricultural and construction activities (Figure 5-3). Modern refuse is found scattered across both parcels.



Figure 5-1. Farmhouse at 11048 Laurel Avenue, view to the west.



Figure 5-2. Modern residences at 11079 Laurel Avenue, view to the southeast.



Figure 5-3. Overview of 11079 Laurel Avenue, view to the east.

When encountered, any newly identified cultural resources were recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Forms (DPR 523 [1995]). Systematic efforts were made to characterize and define the boundaries of the resource as well as discrete cultural features. Resource locations were plotted on the appropriate 1:24,000 scale USGS 7.5' quadrangle using a Trimble GeoXH hand-held global positioning system unit using real-time satellite based augmentation system corrections achieving sub-meter accuracy. Sketch maps of each cultural resource were drawn to scale, indicating the location of features, and temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts. Digital site overview photographs were also taken; in addition, digital overview photographs were taken of each cultural feature and temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts. All cultural features were documented fully, inventoried, and mapped by UTM coordinates. No artifacts were collected during survey.

5.2 SURVEY RESULTS

No prehistoric or historic-period archaeological resources were encountered within the Project area during the field survey. However, a farmhouse at 11048 Laurel Avenue was identified as a built-environment resource constructed more than 45 years ago (Figure 5-4). As such, the farmhouse was documented and evaluated for historical significance during this study. This resource, Æ-3344-1H, is described below; DPR recording forms are included in Appendix B.

5.2.1 Æ-3344-1H

The historic-period farmhouse is a National Folk-style building with a wood-frame that is rectangular in plan and rests on a concrete perimeter footing. The building is surmounted by a side-gable roof covered with brown composition sheets. It is painted reddish brown with white trim (Figure 5-1). The primary façade, facing east, features three aluminum-frame sliding windows and a wood door sheltered beneath a shed roof overhang. The exterior walls are clad with wood panels. Two room additions have been added to the west side (rear) of the building. The building is modest in size, approximately 1,530 square feet, and use of materials, being a vernacular style of architecture often applied to inexpensive farmhouses constructed during the 1930s and 1940s.

Two concrete slabs and two perimeter footings from ancillary buildings were also documented on the property. One of the slabs is modern in origin as it is etched with a date of 1987. The remaining slab and footings are also possibly modern based on historical map data (see below).

5.3 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

In order to obtain additional information on Æ-3344-1H, archival research of the historical farmhouse was conducted by Æ archaeologist Josh Smallwood.

Data on landownership was acquired from the San Bernardino County Assessor's Office. In addition, historical maps, including the Fontana, CA (1943, 1953, 1967) 7.5' USGS Quadrangle maps, the San Bernardino, CA (1901) 15' USGS Quadrangle map, and the Bloomington Townsite map (1888) were examined to identify historical roads and structures in the vicinity of the identified resource. Finally, aerial photographs dating from 1938 to the present were consulted to identify historical land use of the area (HistoricAerials.com 2011).

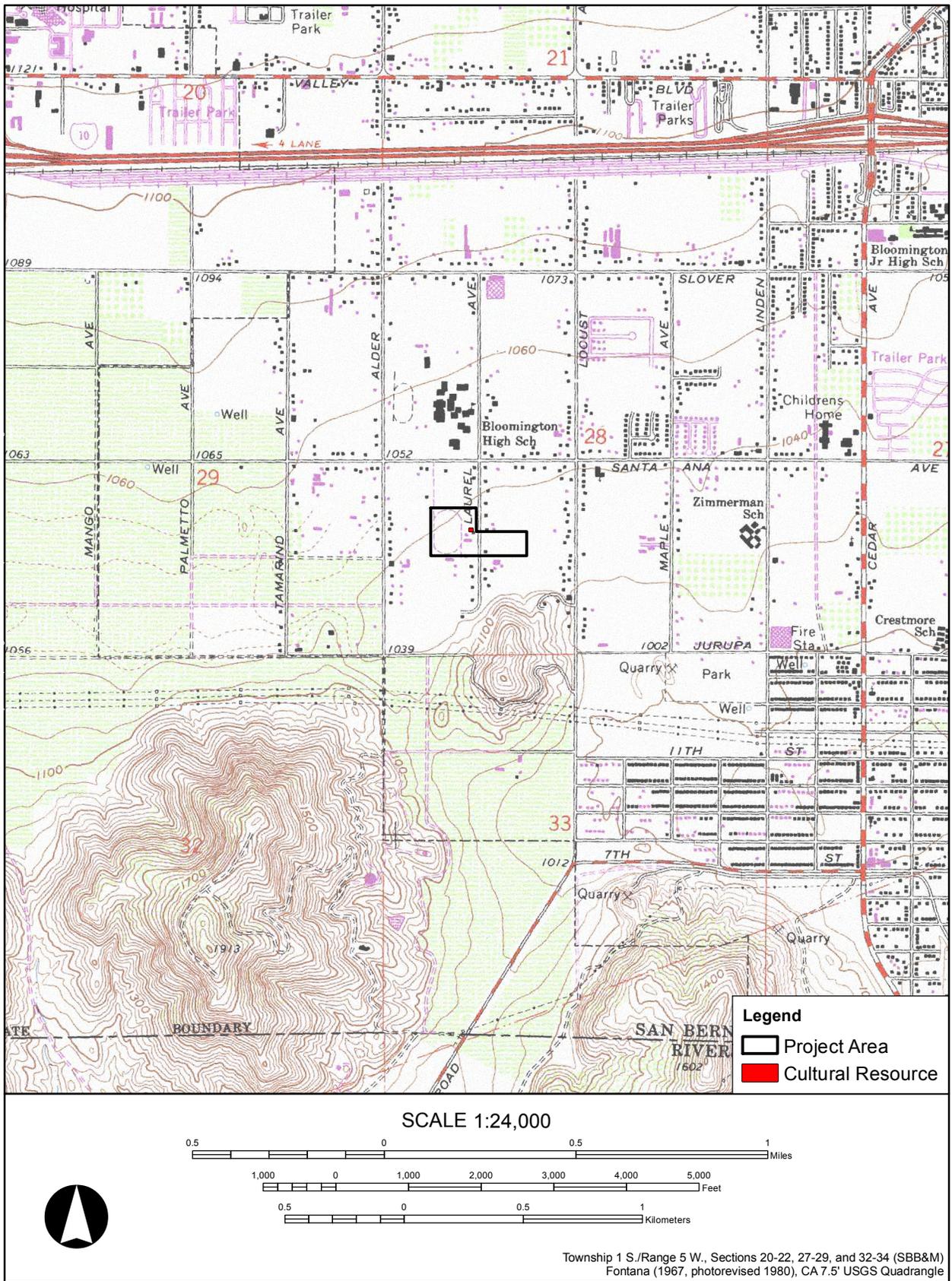


Figure 5-4 Cultural resource within the Project area.

Despite extensive research, very little information could be obtained on the property. The San Bernardino County Assessor's records indicate that Lillian D. Claiborne and Margaret Flynn held title to the property, with no improvements assessed other than trees and vines, through the 1920s (San Bernardino County Assessor 1923–1928; 1929–1934). The first improvement assessments occurred in 1937 under the ownership of John and Angelena Radulovich (San Bernardino County Assessor 1935–1940); it is assumed that this assessment coincides with the construction of the farmhouse building. Spikes in assessment value continued throughout the 1940s (San Bernardino County Assessor 1941–1945; 1946–1951).

Historical aerial photographs reveal that numerous ancillary buildings have existed on the property at different times, being associated with various agricultural activities that occurred at this location (HistoricAerials.com 2011).

6 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with the CEQA, as amended. Therefore, cultural resource management work conducted as part of the proposed Project shall comply with the CEQA Statutes and Guidelines (Title 14 CCR, § 15064.5), which directs lead agencies to first determine whether cultural resources are historically significant resources. Generally, a cultural resource shall be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, meets the requirements for listing on the CRHR under any one of the criteria defined in 14 CCR § 15064.5 (see Section 1.2.1), and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The intensive pedestrian survey by *Æ* resulted in the identification and documentation of one historical cultural resource, *Æ*-3344-1H, within the Project area. To evaluate the significance of this cultural resource, data obtained during the fieldwork effort were supplemented with archival information on the property.

6.1 *Æ*-3344-1H

These data indicate that the historical farmhouse building located at 11048 Laurel Avenue was originally constructed around 1937. The building is modest in size and use of materials, being a vernacular style of architecture often applied to inexpensive farmhouses constructed during the 1930s and 1940s.

The building does not appear to meet any of the four criteria to be eligible for the CRHR. It is not known to be associated with any specific events of local, state, or national significance, and the farmstead as a whole does not appear to have made a significant contribution to the development of the town of Bloomington (CRHR Criterion 1). No evidence has been found that indicates that the building at this address is associated with any persons of recognized historical significance (CRHR Criterion 2). This National Folk-style house is relatively plain and modest in its appearance and is of standard design and construction. The residence does not stand apart among others in the Bloomington area as an important example of its type, period, region, or method of construction (CRHR Criterion 3). Furthermore, it does not represent the work of a prominent architect, designer, or builder (CRHR Criterion 3). Under CRHR Criterion 4, this building has not yielded, nor does it have the potential to yield information important to the study of local, state, or national history.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The intensive pedestrian survey by Æ resulted in the identification and documentation of one historical cultural resource within the Project area. As noted in the previous section, the identified built-environment resource, Æ-3344-1H, is not recommended as eligible for listing on the CRHR. No further management is recommended for this resource, as it does not meet criteria for listing on the CRHR.

Although the intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area failed to identify any archaeological resources, there are a number of previously recorded prehistoric and historical archaeological sites located within close proximity. In addition, results of Native American coordination efforts indicate a high sensitivity for Native American cultural resources in the general Project vicinity. Given these findings, it is recommended that a qualified archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor be present during Project-related ground-disturbing activities.

In the event that potentially significant buried archaeological materials are encountered during construction activities, all work must be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. As well, Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, *State CEQA Guidelines* 15064.5(e), and PRC § 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Specifically, in accordance with PRC § 5097.98, the San Bernardino County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of the discovery of potentially human remains. The Coroner must then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she must contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with PRC § 5097.98. The NAHC then designates a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains within 48 hours of notification. The MLD will then have the opportunity to recommend to the Project proponent means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods within 24 hours of notification.

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APPENDIX A

Native American Coordination

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



January 25, 2016

Roberta Thomas
Applied Earth Works
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201
Pasadena, CA 91107

Email to: rthomas@appliedearthworks.com

Re: Avenue 50 Bridge Project (AE #3208); 31 National Trails Timber Bridges Project (AE #3264); Laurel Avenue Project (AE #3344)

Dear Ms. Thomas,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joshua Standing Horse".

Joshua Standing Horse
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Date: November 3, 2015

Project: Laurel Avenue Project (AE #3344)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Fontana

Township Range Section(s) T 1 S, R 5 W, Section 28

Company/Firm/Agency: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Contact Person: Roberta Thomas

Street Address: 133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201

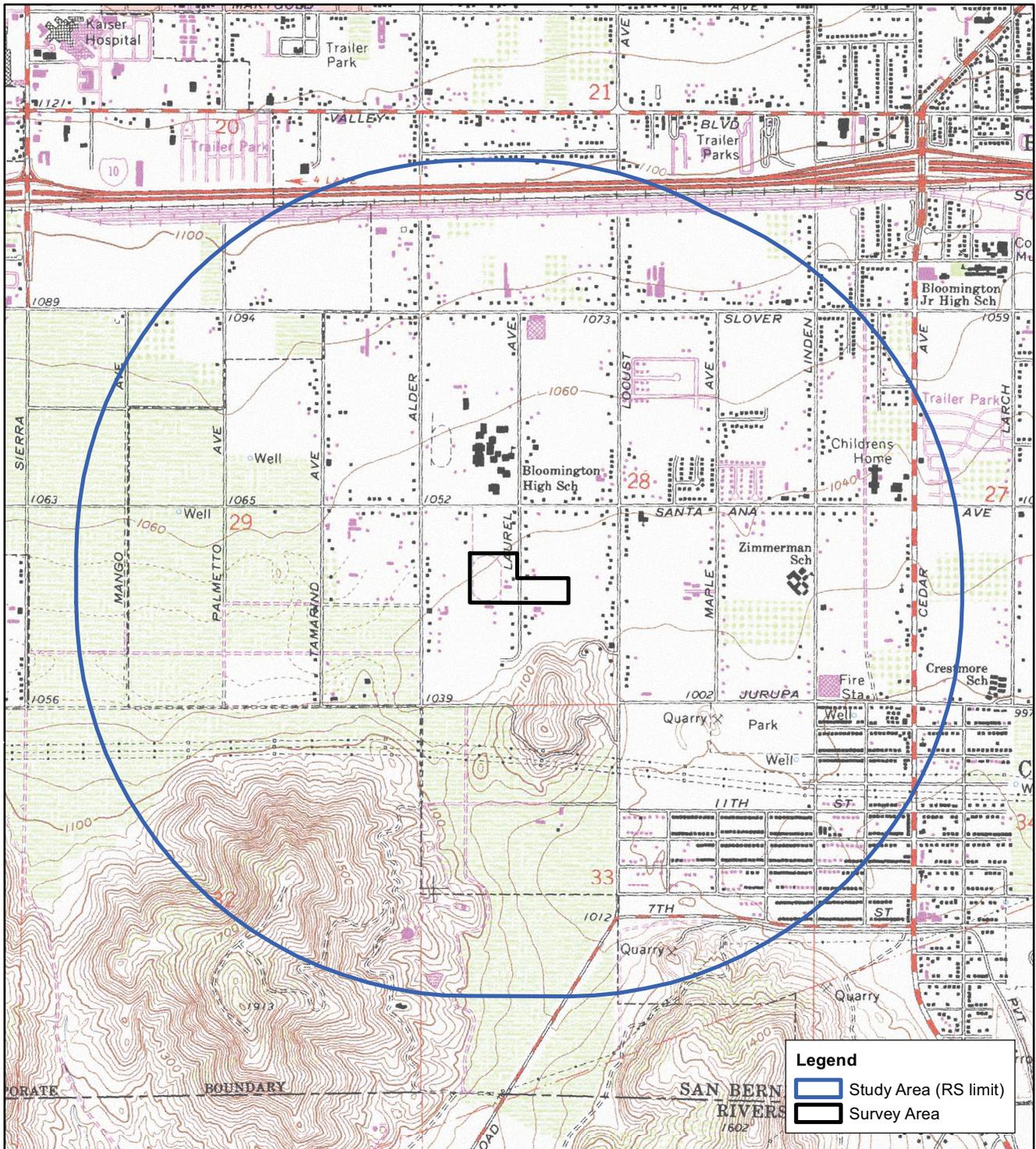
City: Pasadena Zip: 91107

Phone: (626) 578-0119

Fax: (626) 204-5590

Email: rthomas@appliedearthworks.com

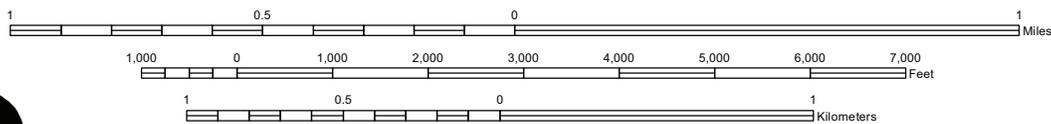
Project Description: The proposed project includes a General Plan Amendment to change the official Land Use Zoning District from Single Residential (one acre minimum lot size) to Single Residential (20,000 square feet minimum lot size), and a Tentative Tract Map to subdivide 15 acres into 25 single family residential lots with a minimum lot size of 20,000 square feet.



Legend

- Study Area (RS limit)
- Survey Area

SCALE 1:24,000



Township 1 S./Range 5 W., Sections 20-22, 27-29, and 32-34 (SBB&M)
 Fontana (1967, photorevised 1980), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

Records Search location map for the *Laurel Avenue Project - AE3344*.



Roberta Thomas <rthomas@appliedearthworks.com>

Re: Laurel Avenue (Bloomington Tract 18938) Project, AE #3344

1 message

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com> Mon, Feb 8, 2016 at 9:49 PM
Reply-To: Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>
To: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@appliedearthworks.com>
Cc: Kyle Garcia <k.garcia@pcrmet.com>, Big Joe <jcurran3@calstatela.edu>, James Flaherty <jf.banjo@verizon.net>

Dear Mrs. Thomas,

The intent of this response is to answer your questions regarding the cultural sensitivity of your project site and to also clarify the territorial boundaries between ourselves and the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians.

Your project site is located just off the north side of Jurupa Hill. This area encompassing not only the hills themselves but the flat lands immediately surrounding them were once the Gabrieleno/Kizh village of Hurungna. There were other villages in the vicinity as well, but Hurungna was the most prominent. In fact, the long range of Jurupa Hills was called sokava. Just a little further north is the railroad tracks which were built upon the prehistoric trading route of our ancestors. Thus, your project site is anticipated to uncover cultural resources. Currently, on the south side of Jurupa Hill we are providing Native American monitoring services to PCR Services, Inc during earth disturbance of their project. During initial consultation, we provided information as to the cultural sensitivity of the site, especially given the natural springs in the area. They agreed to have us provide monitors and we have found grinding stones, monos and broken metates. The hillside provided the most agreeable rock for building monos. Interestingly enough, limewater from these natural springs was used to nixtamalize acorn mush to make it more nutritious.

We did see through your report that a volunteer from Soboba did a surface survey with you and determined that the site had no obvious cultural resources. We respectfully disagree with this conclusion for two main reasons. First, a surface survey does not attest to cultural resources under the ground. All of the artifacts we have found at the PCR site have been buried. Secondly, Soboba does not have the knowledge that we do regarding the cultural sensitivity of this site because it is not part of their traditional tribal territory. It has been well documented through historians, ethnographers, archaeologists and anthropologists that the area of Jurupa was Gabrieleno/Kizh territory, not Luiseno. It is highly likely that the Luiseno migrated and traded through this territory, but that does not mean it was their territory. We have seen a map that they produce to lead agencies that extends their territory all the way to the coast. Current ethnographers and even the Native American Heritage Commission disagree. Thus, it would be expected that the Tribe whose territory the project lies upon would have the most information regarding its potential cultural significance. Again, that is us.

I would greatly appreciate your time to speak with you directly regarding our Tribe's consultation for this project. We absolutely need to have a Gabrieleno/Kizh monitor on site during all ground disturbance.

Sincerely,

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
cell: (626)926-4131
email: gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

On Wednesday, February 3, 2016 6:04 PM, Roberta Thomas <rthomas@appliedearthworks.com> wrote:

Good evening,

Attached please find a scoping letter and map for the Laurel Avenue Project in Bloomington, San Bernardino County.

Thank you,
Robbie

Roberta Thomas | Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Associate Archaeologist



133 North San Gabriel Blvd., Ste 201
Pasadena, CA 91107
[626.578.0119](tel:626.578.0119) ext. 116

office

www.appliedearthworks.com

2 attachments



Salas Letter.pdf
121K



Larurel Ave RS.pdf
3008K

LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS AND RECORD OF RESPONSES

Name	Initial Letter Contact	Date & Time of Calls	Responses
Andrew Salas Chairperson Gabieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	Email sent on February 3, 2016		Mr. Salas responded to the email on February 8, 2016. Mr. Salas indicated that the area is sensitive for Native American resources. He stated that the area is in the immediate vicinity of a prehistoric village site, Hurungna. In addition, Mr. Salas informed AE that the Tribe has provided monitoring services for a nearby project that has uncovered several ground stone artifacts. He believes the Project will uncover cultural resources and, as such, has requested Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activity. Mr. Salas also indicated he would like to speak with someone directly regarding the Tribe’s consultation for the Project and requested the Native American monitor be a representative of the Gabieleno/Kizh Nation.
Anthony Morales Chairperson Gabieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Email sent on February 3, 2016	February 18, 2016 4:36pm	Mr. Morales indicated that the area is sensitive for Native American resources and should be monitored by an archaeologist and a Native American monitor during ground-disturbing activities. Mr. Morales stated he would like his group to be contracted to provide the Native American monitoring services for the Project should monitoring be required.
Sam Dunlap Cultural Resources Director Gabieleno/Tongva Nation	Email sent on February 3, 2016	February 18, 2016 4:52pm	Left a message on the number listed. No response received.
Paul Macarro Cultural Resources Manager Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	Email sent on February 3, 2016	February 18, 2016 4:36pm	Left a message on the number listed. No response received.
Denisa Torres Cultural Resources Manager Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Email sent on February 3, 2016	February 18, 2016 4:36pm	Ms. Torres stated that the Project area is outside of the traditional use area of the Tribe. As such, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians has no concerns.
Daniel McCarthy Director CRM Department San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Email sent on February 3, 2016	February 18, 2016 4:36pm	Left a message on the number listed. No response received.

Name	Initial Letter Contact	Date & Time of Calls	Responses
Joseph Ontiveros Cultural Resources Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Email sent on February 3, 2016	February 18, 2016 4:54pm	Mr. Ontiveros had no additional comments. He sent a letter to Albert A. Webb Associates previously indicating the area was sensitive for Native American cultural resources and requesting that a Soboba monitor be present during the pedestrian survey conducted for the Project.

APPENDIX B

Confidential DPR Forms

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6

Resource Name or # Æ-3344-1H (11048 Laurel Avenue)

- P1. Other Identifier:** 11048 Laurel Avenue, Bloomington
- P2. Location:** a. **County** San Bernardino **Not for Publication** **Unrestricted**
b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Fontana, Calif. **Date** 1967, photorevised 1980
Within a portion of the SW 1/4 of Sec 28, T1S, R5W; S.B.B.M.
Elevation: Approximately 1,047 feet above mean sea level
c. **Address** 11048 Laurel Avenue **City** Bloomington **Zip** 92316
d. **UTM: Zone** 11; 461,777 **mE**/ 3,768,133 **mN**
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS; Google Earth NAD 1983
e. **Other Locational Data:** The residence is located on the west side of Laurel Avenue within Assessor's Parcel No. 0256-091-07, comprising the east half of Lot 479 of the Lands of the Semi Tropic Land & Water Company Subdivision.
- P3a. Description:** This record documents a single-family residence associated with an early twentieth century farmstead that once encompassed this parcel. The National Folk-style residential building with a wood frame that is rectangular in plan and rests on a concrete perimeter footing. The building is surmounted by a side-gable roof covered with brown composition sheets. It is painted reddish brown with white trim. The primary façade, facing east, features three aluminum-frame sliding windows and a wood door sheltered beneath a shed roof overhang. The exterior walls are clad with wood panels. Two room additions have been added to the west side (rear) of the building. The building is modest in size, approximately 1,530 square feet, and use of materials, being a vernacular style of architecture often applied to inexpensive farmhouses constructed during the 1930s and 1940s. Two concrete slabs and two perimeter footings from ancillary buildings are also present on the property. One of the slabs is modern in origin as it is etched with a date of 1987. The remaining slab and footings are possibly modern in origin, as they match the locations of structures that appeared on the property sometime between 1967 and 1980.
- P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP 2: Single family property; HP 4: Ancillary building
- P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other
- P5a. Photograph or Drawing:** See Continuation Sheets for photographs
- P5b. Description of Photo:** See Continuation Sheets for photographs
- P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:** Prehistoric Historic Both Circa 1937
- P7. Owner and Address:** Unknown
- P8. Recorded by:** Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3550 E. Florida Avenue, Suite H, Hemet, CA 92544
- P9. Date Recorded:** January 4, 2016
- P10. Survey Type:** Intensive-level for CEQA compliance
- P11. Report Citation:** Roberta Thomas and Josh Smallwood (2015) *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Laurel Avenue (Tentative Tract No. 18983) Project in Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California*. Applied Earthworks, Inc., Pasadena, CA.
- Attachments:** None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other:

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 6

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Resource Name or # Æ-3344-1H (11048 Laurel Avenue)

- B1. Historic Name:** None
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Residence and farmstead
B4. Present Use: Vacant

B5. Architectural Style: vernacular farmhouse

B6. Construction History: According to assessment records at the San Bernardino County (County) Assessor Archives, this building was constructed around 1937. The County Assessor's records indicate that Lillian D. Claiborne and Margaret Flynn held title to the property, with no improvements assessed other than trees and vines, through the 1920s (San Bernardino County Assessor 1923–1928; 1929–1934). The first improvement assessments occurred in 1937 under the ownership of John and Angelena Radulovich (San Bernardino County Assessor 1935–1940); it is assumed that this assessment coincides with the construction of the farmhouse building. Spikes in assessment value continued throughout the 1940s (San Bernardino County Assessor 1941–1945; 1946–1951). Historical aerial photographs dating from 1938 to the present reveal that numerous ancillary buildings have existed on the property at different times, being associated with various agricultural activities that occurred at this location (HistoricAerials.com 2011). None of these ancillary structures remain.

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Unknown **b. Builder:** Unknown

B10. Significance: Theme Early twentieth century rural residential development
Area Bloomington **Period of Significance** None
Property Type Residential farmstead **Applicable Criteria** None

The residence was originally constructed around 1937. The building is modest in size and use of materials, being a vernacular style of architecture often applied to inexpensive farmhouses constructed during the 1930s and 1940s. The building does not appear to meet any of the four criteria to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). It is not known to be associated with any specific events of local, state, or national significance, and the farmstead as a whole does not appear to have made a significant contribution to the development of the town of Bloomington (CRHR Criterion 1). No evidence has been found that indicates that the building at this address is associated with any persons of recognized historical significance (CRHR Criterion 2). This National Folk-style house is relatively plain and modest in its appearance and is of standard design and construction. The residence does not stand apart among others in the Bloomington area as an important example of its type, period, region, or method of construction (CRHR Criterion 3). Furthermore, it does not represent the work of a prominent architect, designer, or builder (CRHR Criterion 3). Under CRHR Criterion 4, this building has not yielded, nor does it have the potential to yield information important to the study of local, state, or national history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

B12. References:

HistoricAerials.com

2011 Aerial photographs dated 1938, 1948, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1980, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009. Found at:
www.historicaerials.com.

San Bernardino County Assessor

1923–1928 Book 22B, page 33.
1929–1934 Book 38A, page 11.
1935–1940 Book 73, page 10.
1941–1945 Book 105, page 10.
1946–1951 Book 151B, page 10.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 6

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Resource Name or # Æ-3344-1H (11048 Laurel Avenue)

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Josh Smallwood, M.A., RPA
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
3550 E. Florida Avenue, Suite I,
Hemet, CA 92544

Date of Evaluation: January 5, 2016

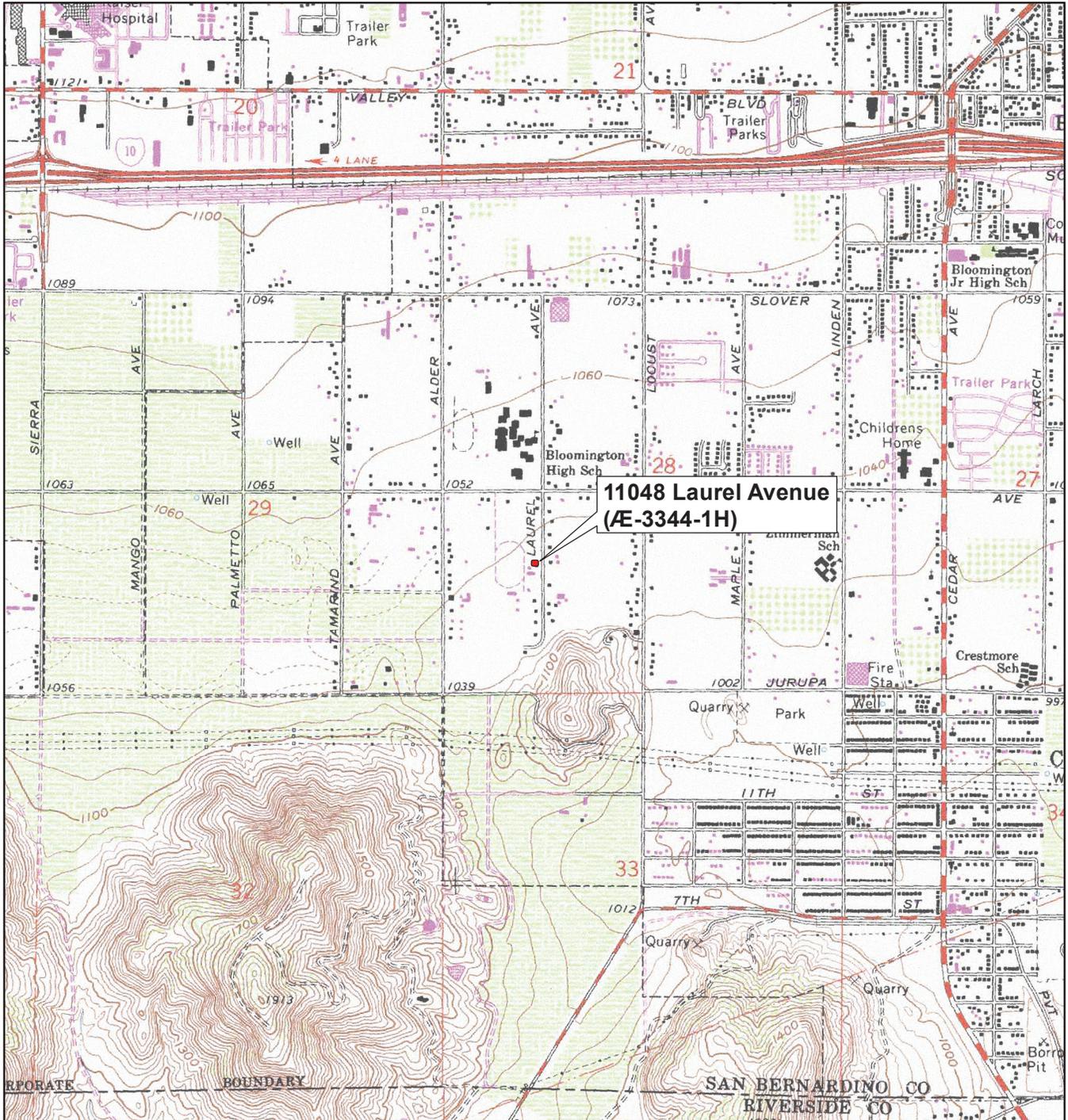
Recorded by: Josh Smallwood Date January 4, 2016

Continuation Update

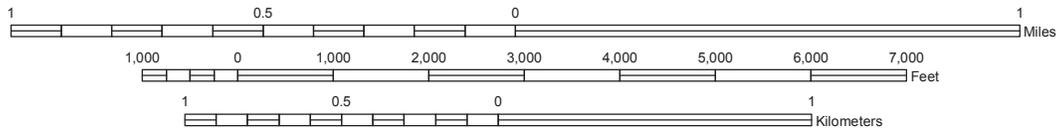


A vernacular farmhouse at 11048 Laurel Avenue, built circa 1937.





SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH