

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 19991 (APN: 0298-261-46) IN THE COMMUNITY OF MENTONE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



Submitted to:

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July 2016

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U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Quadrangles:
Yucaipa, California (1996)

Area Surveyed: 16.88 Acres

Keywords: Redlands, Mentone, Citrus, Farming,
Irrigation, Survey, Ethnohistory, History, Prehistory,
Serrano, Orchard, Historic

Cultural Resources Identified: JS-001

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Urban Environs, on behalf of the land owner, Larry Jacinto Construction, has submitted a Tentative Tract Map application to the County of San Bernardino for one approximately 17-acre parcel (APN 0298-261-46) located in the unincorporated community of Mentone, San Bernardino County, California. The cultural resources investigation included a records search, archival research, field survey, a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, and an evaluation for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for all sites identified during this study. The study was conducted in compliance with the cultural resources requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search results indicate that 19 previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted within a 1-mile (1600-meter) radius of the project area; however, none of these surveys were located within the Project area. The records search results also indicate that 30 previously-recorded cultural resources are located within 1-mile of the Project area. No previously-recorded resources were located within the project area.

The results of the search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources within the vicinity of the project area. In addition to the search of the Sacred Lands File, the NAHC identified 12 Native American groups and individuals with historical and traditional ties to the project area.

An intensive field survey of the project area identified one newly-recorded historic-period site (JS-001). This site contains historic-period agricultural irrigation features and artifacts. No prehistoric sites or isolated finds were identified during this survey. As part of the current project, JS-001 was evaluated for eligibility for the CRHR. As a result, the site is recommended not eligible for the CRHR under any criteria. Because JS-001 is not eligible for the CRHR, it is not considered an Historical Resource under CEQA. Therefore, impacts to the site from future development of the parcel would not result in a significant impact to a Historical Resource under CEQA.

The archaeological sensitivity of the project area is believed to be low. However, in the event that any archaeological materials are encountered during future development activities, all activities must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposits are evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If significant subsurface prehistoric resources are encountered, tribes with historic and cultural ties to the area shall be contacted.

All activities must cease immediately if human remains of any kind are found on the property and a qualified archaeologist and the San Bernardino County Coroner must be notified. If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendants to be consulted regarding treatment and/or repatriation of the remains pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5, PRC 5097.94 and 5097.98, and AB 2641. Clearance from these authorities must be obtained before work may continue.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Urban Environs, on behalf of the land owner, Larry Jacinto Construction, has submitted a Tentative Tract Map application to the County of San Bernardino for one approximately 17-acre parcel (APN 0298-261-46) located in the unincorporated community of Mentone, San Bernardino County, California. In support of this application, ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) conducted a cultural resources investigation of the parcel. This investigation included a cultural resources records search, archival research, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, a field survey, and evaluation of identified sites for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This report presents the methods and results of ECORP's investigations, along with management recommendations.

2.0 LOCATION AND SETTING

The project area consists of a single parcel of land (APN 0298-261-46) located in the unincorporated community of Mentone, at 2214 Sapphire Avenue near the intersection of Sapphire Avenue and Nice Avenue (Figure 1). APN 0298-261-46 measures 16.88 acres in area. As shown on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Redlands, Yucaipa (1996) topographic quadrangle map, the project area is located in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 1 South, Range 2 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (SBBM) (Figure 2). The property currently contains actively harvested orange groves. Historic-era aerial imagery of the property shows groves dating to at least 1938 on the property, indicating that they are historic in age (NETR Online 2015). The area surrounding the parcels consists of a mix of agricultural property and modern housing developments.

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 Prehistory

It is generally believed that human occupation of southern California dates to at least 12,000 years before present (B.P.). Five cultural periods of prehistoric occupation of the region during the Terminal Pleistocene Epoch/Holocene Epoch (12,000 years B.P. to present) are discussed below: the Paleo-Indian Period, the Early Archaic Period, the Archaic or Milling Stone Period, the Intermediate Period, and the Late Prehistoric Period.

Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 B.P.)

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau, Cassidy, and Jones 2007).

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Figure 1. Project Vicinity

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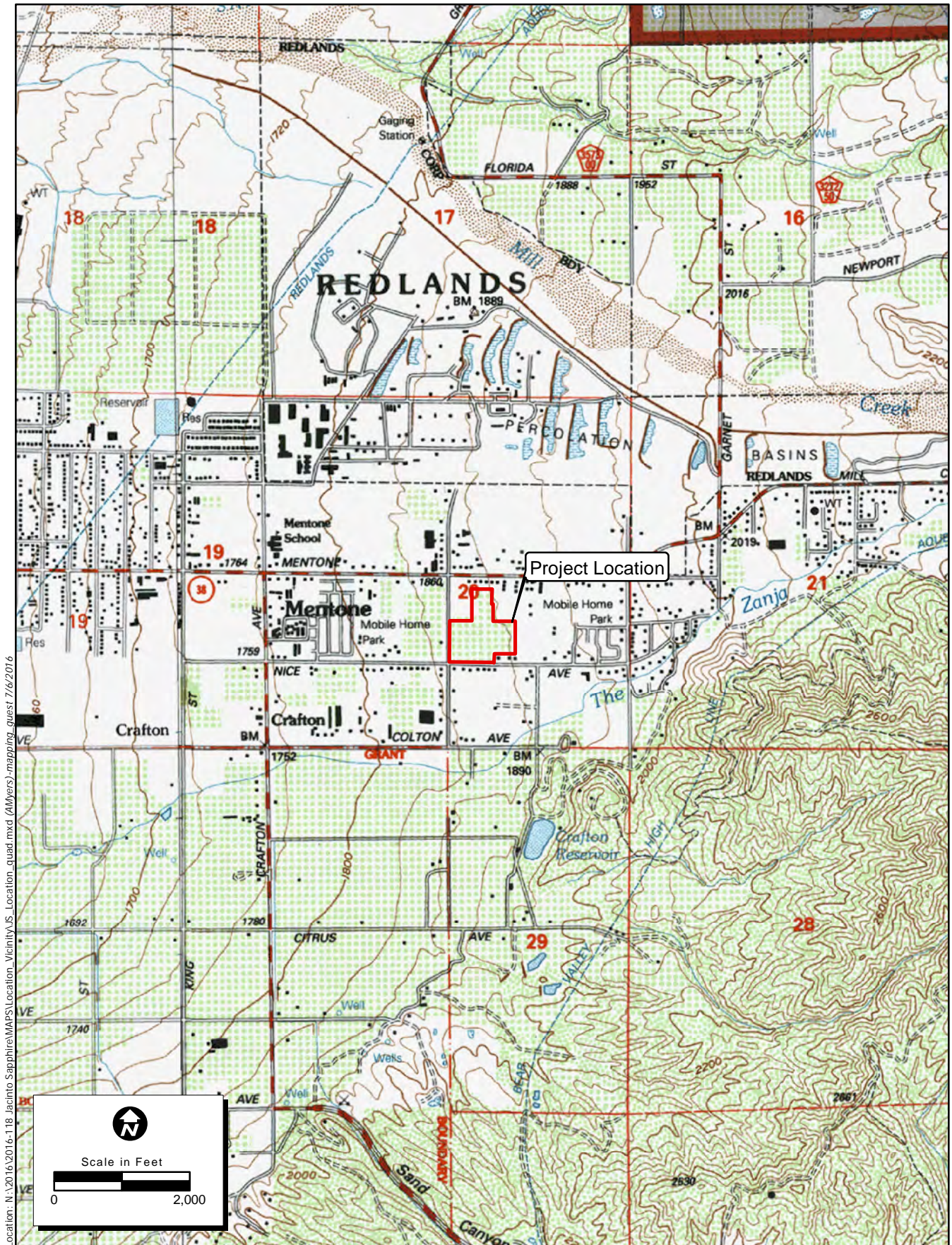


Figure 2. Project Location

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Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 B.P.)

Approximately 10,000 years ago at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito Complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Grenda 1997; Goldberg 2001), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper, Langenwaller, and Schroth 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper, Langenwaller, and Schroth 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 B.P. (Gallegos 1991:Figure 3.9). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper, Langenwaller, and Schroth 1991).

Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 B.P.)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language (possibly proto-Yuman) foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 B.P. and Topanga II runs from 5,000 BP to 3,500 B.P. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 B.P. with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 B.P.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400-4,000 B.P.) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000-3,000 B.P.) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on

the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997:279). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at "oases" and that Lake Elsinore was one of these oases. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment" which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 B.P. Greven Knoll III (3,000-1,000 B.P.) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta (1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

Palomar Tradition (1,250 – 150 B.P.)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 B.P. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 B.P replacing the native proto-Yuman (Hokan) speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 B.P. (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 B.P.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 B. P. and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 B.P., becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. At the same time, Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River becoming

the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume. Although Sutton (2011) believes that Yuman speakers living in these inland areas adopted Takic languages and that Takic speakers did not physically replace the Yuman speakers, this is unlikely because settlement and subsistence systems in inland areas were the same as those characteristic of the Takic peoples of the coast.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 B.P. – 500 B.P.) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 B.P. – 150 B.P.) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 B.P. – 750 B.P.), II (750 B.P. – 300 B.P.), and III (300 B.P. – 150 B.P.) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001:I-43). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

3.2 Ethnohistory

The project area and vicinity are known to have been occupied by the Serrano people. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains between approximately 1,500 and 11,000 feet above mean sea level. Their territory extended west into the Cajon Pass, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north to Victorville, and south to the Yucaipa Valley. The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, piñon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serrano lived in small villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweatshouses (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Serrano were loosely organized along patrilineal lines and associated themselves with either the *Tukum* (wildcat) or the *Wahilyam* (coyote) moiety. Organization of individual bands of Serrano was considered by Kroeber (1925) to be similar to political groups. Tribes, as opposed to bands, were larger in numbers, and were distinguished from each other by having distinct dialects. Unlike bands, tribes often had names that were more than merely a designation for the place where they lived (Kroeber 1925).

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

3.3 History

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterrey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles (Castillo 1978). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading (Robinson 1948). The arrival in the San Bernardino area of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the late 1870s and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway in the mid-1880s increased communications, travel, and shipping between Los Angeles and the inland communities. A land boom in the 1880s, brought about by inexpensive rail fares and aggressive real estate promotions brought future residents to the area in droves. Many new families began to arrive and numerous small towns, including Redlands, were founded. During the 1850s, several wealthy ranchers developed property in what was known as the Mission District, on the western outskirts of present-day Redlands, on former Rancho San Bernardino land. Among the new residents were Dr. Benjamin Barton (for whom Barton Road was later named), Anson Van Leuven, and J. W. Curtis. At about

the same time, Myron H. Crafts bought land several miles to the east, near the mouth of Santa Ana Canyon, which evolved into the community of Crafton. About halfway in between, another agricultural settlement, Lugonia, was established, with citrus, apricots, peaches, and wine grapes as its economic base. Just south of Lugonia, the Redlands Colony was formed in 1881 by Frank E. Brown, a civil engineer from Connecticut, and Edward G. Judson, a businessman from New York. The original settlement comprised 160 acres centered on what is now the intersection of Center Street and Cypress Avenue. By 1888, the business center had been established at its present location, nearer the railroad tracks, and the community had grown to encompass several thousand acres. When the city of Redlands was incorporated on November 26, 1888, the communities of Crafton and Lugonia became two of its districts (Burgess 1981; Hinckley 1956; Kupfer 1979; F. Moore 1987; W. Moore 1983; Richards 1966).

Mentone is a small community that borders the northeast edge of Redlands. Mentone began as a railroad stop at the end of the Santa Fe Railway line from San Bernardino through Redlands which was completed to Mentone in 1888. In 1892 the loop route was completed through Highland and back to San Bernardino (Robertson 1998). Following its founding, Mentone grew and quickly leveraged the abundant supply of rock from the adjacent Santa Ana River washes by exporting it to places like Los Angeles for building material. However, as early as 1900, the town began to decline after the Redlands Light and Power Co. rerouted the community's water source (Yingst 2015). Today Mentone is a small census-designated place in San Bernardino County overshadowed by its neighbor to the southwest, Redlands, California. Currently, the population of Mentone, as reported by the United States Census, is 8,720 (United States Census Bureau 2010).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Records Search Methods

On June 28, 2016 ECORP conducted a cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at the California State University, Fullerton campus. The SCCIC is the official repository of cultural resources reports and site records for several counties in southern California, including San Bernardino County. The records search was conducted in order to identify the locations and extent of previous surveys conducted within one mile of the project area and to determine if there are any known cultural resources (i.e., prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or historic-period features) located within or near the project area. In addition, the records search identified resources listed on or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the CRHR located within or near the project area.

4.2 Sacred Lands File Search Methods

On 23 June 2016 ECORP requested a search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC in Sacramento, California. This search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the project area that could be affected by future development of the property. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the project area. It should be noted that this does not constitute consultation in compliance with SB-18 or AB-52. A copy of all correspondence between ECORP and the NAHC is provided in Appendix A.

4.3 Archival Research Methods

On 7 July 2016, an ECORP archaeologist conducted archival research specific to APN: 0298-261-46. Archival research was conducted in an effort to gather data on the property's history and identify people historically associated with the project area. The ECORP archaeologist reviewed historic Assessor's records held at the County of San Bernardino Office of the Assessor Historic Archives. In addition, online sources were reviewed through the San Bernardino Parcel Management Information System (PIMS). The value of the land, the value of the improvements, the value of the crops maintained on the property, and the history of ownership were noted for each year the parcels were assessed.

Additional research was conducted via phone calls with the Heritage Room at the A.K. Smiley Library in Redlands to further gather historical information pertinent to the property and its significance. Historic-era aerial photography of the project area was also reviewed as part of the current study. Historic-era photography available for the location of the project includes aerial imagery from 1938, 1959, and 1966 (NETR Online 2015).

4.4 Field Visit Methods

Archaeological field work was conducted by ECORP archaeologist Andrew Myers on 12 July, 2016. This survey consisted of an intensive systematic archaeological pedestrian survey. The project area was examined for cultural resources by walking parallel east-to-west transects spaced 15 to 20 meters apart. Notes were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the project area. All archaeological resources encountered were mapped using a handheld GPS device. Photographs were taken of identified archaeological resources and the general project area.

4.5 Site Evaluation Methods

Resources identified within the project area were evaluated using the eligibility criteria of the CRHR described below.

California Register Eligibility Criteria. The CRHR was legislated in 1992 (Public Resources Code [PRC] Sections 5020.1, 5020.4, 5020.7, 5024.1, 5024.5, 5024.6, 21084 and 21084.1). Its implementing regulations are in California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 11.5. The purpose of the CRHR is to act as "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (CCR Title 14 §4850.1). A historical resource as defined by the PRC "includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (PRC §5020.1 q). A substantial adverse change as defined by the PRC constitutes "demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired" (PRC § 5020.1 q).

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) further establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC § 21084.1). Therefore, the resource needs to be evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria to determine whether it is a Historical

Resource. If it is a Historical Resource, then impacts to it may be considered significant on the environment. There are four criteria for determining eligibility for the CRHR (Table 1).

Table 1. Criteria for Inclusion of a Property on the California Register of Historical Resources

Criterion	Association	Characteristic
1	Event	It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2	Person	It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3	Design/ Construction	It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4	Information Potential	It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Sources: California Department of Parks and Recreation 1998a,b; CCR Title 14 §4852

In addition to historical significance, a property must have integrity to be eligible to the CRHR. Integrity is the property's ability to convey its demonstrated historical significance. Seven individual elements comprise integrity (Table 2). It is not required that a historic property display all of these qualities.

Table 2 Qualities of Integrity Related to Eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources

Quality	Description
Location	The place the historic property was constructed or the historic event occurred.
Design	The combination of elements creating the property's form, plan, space, structure, and style.
Setting	The physical environment of the historic property.
Materials	The physical elements combined at a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
Workmanship	The physical evidence of the craft of a particular culture or people during any given period.
Feeling	The property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
Association	The direct link between an important historic event or person and the property.

Sources: California Department of Parks and Recreation 1998a,b; CCR Title 14 § 4852

Some resources are listed on the CRHR automatically (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1998a). These include the following:

- Properties that are listed on the NRHP;
- Properties that have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP whether by the Keeper of the National Register or through a consensus determination; and
- California Historical Landmarks from Number 777 on.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search Results

Results of the records search conducted at the SCCIC indicate that 19 cultural resources investigations have taken place within the 1-mile records search area between 1975 and 2010 (Table 3). Of these 19 investigations, 1 was conducted within ¼-mile of the project area. No surveys or studies have been previously conducted within the project area.

Table 3. Previous Investigations within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Previous Cultural Studies Located Within The Project Area (0)				
There are no previous cultural studies Indicated within the Project Area				
Previous Cultural Studies Located Within ¼ Mile of The Project Area (1)				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Survey Type
NADB-R-1065186 (SB-05186)	Bonner, Wayne H. and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Nextel Communications Facility Candidate CA8807 (Mentone), 1347 Sapphire Avenue, Mentone, San Bernardino County, California	2006	Block
Previous Cultural Studies Located Within ¼ - ½ Mile of The Project Area (6)				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Survey Type
NADB-R-1062052 (SB-00252)	Smothers, C. N.	Six Caltrans Projects, San Bernardino County	1975	Linear
NADB-R-1060444 (SB-00444)	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Proposed Mentone Fire Station Project at Corner of Crafton Avenue and Mentone Avenue	1976	Block

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 19991 (APN: 0298-261-46)
IN THE COMMUNITY OF MENTONE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

NADB-R-1060536 (SB-00536)	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 18 Acre Project Site in the Mentone Area	1977	Block
NADB-R-1065679 (SB-05679)	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE04967A (SCE Mentone Substation), 2167 Colton Avenue, Mentone, San Bernardino County, California	2006	Block
NADB-R-1065816 (SB-05816)	Schmidt, Tiffany A. and Janis K. Offerman	East Branch Extension Phase II Archaeological Survey Report, San Bernardino County, California	2007	Block
NADB-R-1067090 (SB-07090)	Hale, Sarah K. Evelyn N. Chandler and Roger D Mason	Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed Pole Replacement Mentone, San Bernardino County, California	2010	Block

Previous Cultural Studies Located Within ½ - ¾ Mile of The Project Area (6)

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Survey Type
NADB-R-1060323 (SB-00323)	Smith, Gerald A.	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 16 Acres of Land in the Mentone and Area of San Bernardino County	1976	Block

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IN THE COMMUNITY OF MENTONE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

NADB-R-106052 (SB-00542)	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological – Historical Assessment of Approximately 18 Acre Project Site in Mentone Area	1977	Block
NADB-R-1060777 (SB-00777)	Reynolds, Robert E.	Mentone Mobile Home Park, Cultural Resources Assessment	1979	Block
NADB-R-1060776 (SB-00776)	Reynolds, Robert E.	Cultural Resources Assessment of Mobile Home Park and Portions of Lots 7, 8, 13, 14, and 15. Block 1 Crafton Tract as Per Plat Recorded in Book 3 of Maps, Page 14 Records of San Bernardino County	1979	Block
NADB-R-1061869 (SB-01869)	Goodman, John D.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: and Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 14157 Located in Western Crafton Hills of Southwestern San Bernardino County, California	1989	Block

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 19991 (APN: 0298-261-46)
IN THE COMMUNITY OF MENTONE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

NADB-R-1065187 (SB-05187)	Norris Steven, Pollock Katherine and Hull Kathleen	Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project Archaeological Survey of Eight Pole Locations on the Crafton Hills- Mentone-Zanja 115KV Transmission Line, San Bernardino County, California and the Valley- Moreno Vista 115kn Transmission Lines, Riverside County	2005	Block
Previous Cultural Studies Located Within ¾ - 1 Mile of The Project Area (6)				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Survey Type
NADB-R-1061755 (SB-01755)	Arnold, Jeanne E. Anne Q. Duffield, Roberta S. Greenwood, R. Paul Hampson and Thad M. Van Buren	Archaeological Resources of the Seven Oaks Dam Project, Upper Santa Ana Locality	1987	Block
NADB-R-1061783 (SB-01783)	Hornbeck David, and Howard Botts	Seven Oaks Dam Project: Water Systems	1988	Linear
NADB-R-1064111 (SB-04111)	Budinger, Fred	A Section 106 Historic Preservation Review of the Proposed Verizon Wireless Mentone Unmanned Cellular Telecommunicatio ns Site to be Located at 1604 N. Crafton Ave, Mentone, San Bernardino County, CA 38PP	2002	Block

NADB-R-1066628 (SB-06628)	McMorris, Christopher	Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Metal Truss, Movable and Steel Arch Bridges, Vol I.	2004	Block
NADB-R-1066631 (SB-06631)	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Redlands East Valley High School Records Search	2009	Records Search
NADB-R-1066926 (SB-066926)	Mason, Roger D. and Cary Cotterman	Archaeological Survey Report for the Garnet Street Bridge Replacement Project, Vicinity of Mentone, San Bernardino County	2010	Block

The records search results indicate that 30 previously-recorded cultural resources are located within a one-mile radius of the project area. These resources include multiple historic refuse scatters, multiple historic-period road alignments or rights-of-way (ROW), and multiple historic-period water conveyance or irrigation features. The closest resources to the project area include two resources located within ¼-mile of the project area. These include a historic period roadway (P36-024023) and a segment of the Mill Creek Zanja (P36-008092). Neither of these or intersect the project area itself. No previously-recorded resources are located within the project area.

Resources of note within the 1-mile records search radius include the Mill Creek segment of the Zanja (P36-008092), and the Santa Ana Hydroelectric System (P36-006005); both of which have been recommended or nominated eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 4. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Project Area

Site Number (Trinomial)	Primary Number	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Description
Previously Recorded Resources Located Within The Project Area (0)				
No previously Recorded Cultural Resources are Located Within the Project Area				
Previously Recorded Resources Located Within ¼ Mile of The Project Area (2)				

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 19991 (APN: 0298-261-46)
IN THE COMMUNITY OF MENTONE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Site Number (Trinomial)	Primary Number	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Description
CA-SBR-8092-H	P36-008092-H	Redlands Area Historical Society (1976), Arbuckle Jim (1979), Greenwood and Associates (1994), Greenwood and Associates (1995), Archaeological Research Unit UC Riverside (1996), CRM Tech (2006)	Historic	Mill Creek Zanja
CA-SBR-15208-H	P36-024023	Statistical Research Inc. (2011)	Historic	Roadway/ROW (Sapphire Avenue)
Previously Recorded Resources Located Within ¼-½ Mile of The Project Area (4)				
None Assigned	P36-013574	Department of Water Resources (2006)	Historic	Refuse Scatter
None Assigned	P36-013577	Department of Water Resources (2007)	Historic	Refuse Scatter
CA-SBR-15209-H	P36-024024	Statistical Research, Inc. (2011)	Historic	Roadway/ROW (Amethyst Avenue)
None Assigned	P36-014484	Britt W Wilson (2008)	Prehistoric	Potentially Previously Occupied Village-Site
Previously Recorded Resources Located Within ½-¾ Mile of The Project Area (6)				
CA-SBR-12957	P36-012957	Brian F. Smith and Associates (2007)	Historic	Brick Lined Septic System
None Assigned	P36-013575	Department of Water Resources (2007)	Historic	Water Conveyance Feature

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Site Number (Trinomial)	Primary Number	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Description
None Assigned	P36-013576	Department of Water Resources	Historic	Water Conveyance Feature
None Assigned	P36-013989	Archaeological Research Unit UC Riverside	Historic	Irrigation System
CA-SBR-15207-H	P36-024022	Statistical Research, Inc. (2011)	Historic	Roadway/ROW (Crafton Avenue)
CA-SBR-15210	P36-024025	Statistical Research, Inc. (2011)	Historic	Roadway/ROW (Garnet Avenue)
Previously Recorded Resources Located Within ¾-1 Mile of The Project Area (18)				
CA-SBR-5981	P36-005981	Greenwood and Associates (1987), ECORP Consulting, Inc (2010)	Historic	Refuse Scatter
CA-SBR-5982	P36-005982	Greenwood and Associates (1987), ECORP Consulting, Inc (2010)	Historic	Refuse Scatter
CA-SBR-6005-H	P36-006005	ECOS (1986), Archaeological Research Unit UC Riverside (1989)	Historic	Santa Ana River Hydroelectric System
CA-SBR-8099-H	P36-008099	Greenwood and Associates (1994)	Historic	Irrigation Features
CA-SBR-8546-H	P36-008546	Greenwood and Associates (1996), Department of Water Resources (2007), ESA (2009)	Historic	Subterranean Irrigation Canal

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 19991 (APN: 0298-261-46)
IN THE COMMUNITY OF MENTONE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Site Number (Trinomial)	Primary Number	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Description
None Assigned	P36-013549	ECOS (1986), Department of Water Resources (2007), ESA (2009)	Historic	Judson-Brown Ditch
None Assigned	P36-013571	Department of Water Resources (2007)	Historic	Refuse Scatter
None Assigned	P36-013574	Department of Water Resources (2006)	Historic	Refuse Scatter
None Assigned	P36-020251	Hatheway and Associates (1987) ECORP Consulting, Inc (2010)	Historic	The Mill Creek Bridge
None Assigned	P36-021713	ECORP Consulting, Inc (2010)	Historic	Flood Control Feature
None Assigned	P36-021714	ECORP Consulting, Inc (2010)	Historic	Refuse Scatter
CA-SBR-15204-H	P36-024019	Statistical Research, Inc. (2011)	Historic	Roadway/ROW (Beryl Avenue)
CA-SBR-15205-H	P36-024020	Statistical Research, Inc. (2011)	Historic	Roadway/ROW (Olivine Avenue)
CA-SBR-15206-H	P36-024021	Statistical Research, Inc. (2011)	Historic	Roadway/ROW (Agate Avenue)
CA-SBR-15211	P36-024026	Statistical Research, Inc. (2011)	Historic	Roadway/ROW (Orange Lane)

Site Number (Trinomial)	Primary Number	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Description
CA-SBR-15212	P36-024027	Statistical Research, Inc. (2011)	Historic	Roadway/ROW (Ward Way)
None Assigned	P36-060206	Archaeological Research Unit UC Riverside (1989)	Prehistoric	Isolated Groundstone
CA-SBR-15266	P36-024081	Statistical Research, Inc. (2011)	Historic	Roadway/ROW (Malachite Road)

5.2 Sacred Lands File Search Results

The results of the search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources within the vicinity of the project area. In addition to the search of the Sacred Lands File, the NAHC identified 12 Native American groups and individuals with historical and traditional ties to the project area. A copy of the NAHC results letter is provided in Appendix A.

5.3 Archival Research Results

The County of San Bernardino Assessor's Archives maintains records for parcels within the current project area from the years 1918 to 1950. The current configuration of APN 0298-261-46 historically contained multiple properties or lots. To ensure adequate evaluation of the current parcel configuration (the project area), neighboring lots were also researched. The current configuration of the project area is described to be located within lot 8 of block 21 of the Mentone Stretch Map within the "Redlands Outside" school district. Property boundaries located within the current project area prior to 1950 include a portion of lot 7 to the east, and a portion lot 1 to the north. All lots researched were located within block 21 of the Mentone Stretch in the "Redlands Outside" School District Assessor's lot book series. The portions of lot 7 and lot 1 that fell within the current configuration of the parcel or project area were also researched.

Lot 8 of block 21 encompassed the majority of the current project area. In 1945, Joe Jacinto and Julia J Andrews purchased lot 8 of block 21 from David DeRoo and Fred Gowland who owned the parcel only three years. DeRoo and Gowland purchased the property in 1941 from GW & Essie R Royce. David DeRoo was a known figure in Redlands; he participated in city council meetings and various other city activities. Mr. DeRoo was a manager at the local Crafton Mutual citrus packing house before entering into a partnership with Fred Gowland operating an agricultural business. Later in DeRoo's life, he took a position as manager of the Lester-Ryon Brokerage firm's Redlands office. He passed away in June of 1961 (Redlands Daily Facts, 1961). G. W. and Essie R. Royce owned the property for 14 years; they purchased it from Ellen C. Warren in 1927. County Assessor lot books indicate the grove was established while under ownership of G. W. and Essie R. Royce. No historic documentation could be located regarding

the Royces. Ellen C. Warren owned the property from 1918 to 1927. County Assessor's records indicating ownership were not available beyond 1918 (San Bernardino County Historic Assessors Records 1918-1951). Mr. DeRoo was the only owner for which historical-documentation could be located.

The eastern extension of the current parcel configuration falls within the historic boundary of the western portion lot 7 of block 21. As of 1950, the western half of block 7 was divided into two halves, the west half of the west half and the east half of the west half. The east half of the west half of block 7 was owned by Merrit Cheney in 1950. The San Bernardino County Assessor's lot books indicate this property was assessed as no "trees or vines" throughout the time period it was assessed (1918-1950). Mr. Cheney purchased the property in 1941 from Judson W. and Henriette R. Mitchell who previously owned both halves of the western half of block 7. The eastern half of block 7 was sold to Charles Pattison in 1941. Again, no trees or vines were assessed to this half indicating the property was not used for farming or citrus production from 1918-1950. Judson W. and Henrietta R. Mitchel bought the west half of block 7 from Ella J. Patch in 1928 who purchased the property in 1923 from Evelyn Maguet. Ms. Maguet owned the property since 1918, as far back as San Bernardino County Assessor's Records were maintained. No historic documentation could be located regarding the individual owners of the parcel from 1918-1950. Assessor's records also indicate the eastern extension of the current parcel configuration was not used for agricultural purposes prior to 1950. (San Bernardino County Historic Assessors Records 1918-1951)

The northern extension of the current parcel configuration historically falls within the boundary of the southern portion of lot 1 within block 21. In 1950, this property was owned by Andrews, Julia J. and Joe J., presumably Joe Jacinto and Julia Andrews, the same owners as the parcel to the south. In 1950 San Bernardino County Assessor's books indicate a trees and vines value on the parcel to be \$480. The property was sold to Julia and Joe in 1947 by Gail W. and Essie R. Royce. Trees and vines at this time were assessed at \$260. Mr. and Mrs. Royce purchased the property in 1937 from Ava McGill Head and Vienna McGill Maguet. Ava and Vienna purchased the property in from W. P. McIntosh in 1935. There were no trees or vines assessed in 1935. Prior to 1935 the parcel changed ownership numerous times. Owners of the parcel between 1917 and 1935 include R. P. McIntosh, Fred and Edith Nelson, Pearle W. Harding, Gail W. Royce and Irving Lee and Mary J. Chapman. (San Bernardino County Historic Assessors Records 1918-1951).

On 14 July 2016, Ashley Johnson, a project assistant at the City of Redlands Quality of Life Department, was contact in an effort to locate building, grading, or other miscellaneous permits pertaining to the use of the land. Ms. Johnson advised any records or permits issued outside of the City of Redlands boundary would be held by the County of San Bernardino.

On 15 July 2016, the County of San Bernardino's Planning Department was contacted in an effort to located building, grading or other miscellaneous permits pertaining to the use of the land. A planning representative with the County of San Bernardino acknowledged the current tentative tract map for the parcel, and indicated a permit for an "agricultural preserve" was opened in 1990, but is now closed. The resolution of the "agricultural preserve" permit could not be determined.

On 15 July 2016, the Heritage Room at the A. K. Smiley Public Library was contacted in effort to gather historic-period information pertinent to the use of the parcel. After giving the archivist

the address of the nearest property to the parcel, the archivist informed the ECORP archaeologist that the Heritage Room holds historic-permits within the City of Redlands boundary. The archivist further informed the ECORP archaeologist that more information regarding the parcel could be found at the County of San Bernardino Assessor Archives (see above).

5.4 Field Survey Results

As a result of intensive pedestrian archaeological survey, the ECORP archaeologist identified one historic-period archaeological site within the project area (JS-001). No prehistoric artifacts or features were observed during the field survey. Ground visibility was highly variable throughout the survey area ranging from 0 percent to 100 percent ground-visibility. The primary factor limiting ground visibility was vegetative debris from the active groves within the project area.

JS-001 is an historic-period agricultural site associated with the project area's historic use as a citrus farm. The site consists of six historic-period features (Features 1 through 6) and one historic-period artifact. Throughout the site are also many "smudge-pots". Smudge-pots are highly mobile heating devices historically used to heat the air within groves to prevent frost from reducing the citrus yield. An ECORP archaeologist noted 294 smudge-pots within JS-001. The grove currently contains a mix of citrus and avocado trees. The current trees on the property all appear modern in age, indicating the original trees have since been replaced. Excluding smudge-pots, one artifact (A1) was identified during survey, a large cast-iron wood-burning oven, most likely out-of-situ.

Feature 1 (F1) is a segment of a north-south trending historic-period irrigation feature. The feature contains a row of four evenly distributed capped/enclosed low-laying stand-pipes. While the sub-surface extent of the feature could not be identified, the configuration and proximity of the standpipes to one-another indicate they are most likely connected underground. These stand pipes vary in height but average approximately 12 inches in height and 10 inches in diameter.

Feature 2 (F2) is a large singular open ended stand-pipe, presumably once part of a larger, inter-connected irrigation feature. The stand-pipe measures 4 feet in height and approximately 1.5 feet in diameter.

Feature 3 (F3) is a segment of a north-south trending historic-period irrigation feature. The feature contains a row of two evenly capped/enclosed low-laying stand-pipes. While the sub-surface extent of the feature could not be identified, the configuration and proximity of the standpipes to one-another indicate they are most likely connected underground. These stand pipes vary in height but average approximately 12 inches in height and 10 inches in diameter.

Feature 4 (F4) is a segment of a north-south trending historic-period irrigation feature. The feature contains a row of two capped/enclosed low-laying stand-pipes. While the sub-surface extent of the feature could not be identified, the configuration and proximity of the standpipes to one-another indicate they are most likely connected underground. These stand pipes vary in height but average approximately 12 inches in height and 10 inches in diameter.

Feature 5 (F5) is a segment of a north-south trending historic-period irrigation feature. The feature contains a row of two capped/enclosed low-laying stand-pipes. While the sub-surface

extent of the feature could not identified, the configuration and proximity of the standpipes to one-another indicate they are most likely connected underground. These stand pipes vary in height but average approximately 12 inches in height and 10 inches in diameter.

Feature 6 (F6) is a segment of three semi-linear, evenly distributed, north-south trending capped/enclosed stand-pipes. Unlike other features of the site, the center stand-pipe juts slightly to the east. While the sub-surface extent of the feature could not identified, the configuration and proximity of the standpipes to one-another indicate they are most likely connected underground. All standpipes are consistent in measurement at approximately 12 inches in height by 10 inches in diameter.

In addition to the irrigation features, a residential style cast-iron wood-burning stove was identified within the site. The stove has three chambers stacked vertically with a door for each chamber. The middle door has embossed text reading [L.J. MUELLER FURNACE CO. MILLWAUKEE WIS.]. Given the context, the stove appears out-of-place and may have been transported to its current location post-1966. Additional artifacts located on the property include 294 historic-period smudge-pots. While smudge-pots are not definitively historic, their use and production declined in the early 1960s and are most likely historic in age. The smudge-pots on the property appeared to still be in use at the time of the survey.

In addition to the historic-period site, the project area contains modern citrus and avocado farming features, including a pressurized irrigation system, a concrete-lined pond, a stable, an outhouse, and three diesel or propane powered air re-circulators to prevent freezing. The grove itself is still actively harvested and surrounded by chain link fencing on all sides.

6.0 EVALUATION RESULTS

6.1 CRHR Evaluation

The site evaluation was based on CRHR eligibility and integrity criteria described in Section 4.5 and listed in Tables 1 and 2 in *Chapter 4.0 Methods*, above.

JS-001 consists of historic-period agricultural features associated with both historic-age and modern orange groves. While citrus farming did have a significant impact on local history, the constituents of JS-001 were common, utilitarian irrigation features (stand-pipes) in the region.

The stand-pipes on the property are prefabricated pipe segment set vertically in the ground. Water was pumped into the standpipe and gravity provided low pressure for water let out of the bottom of the standpipe to flow across the field to irrigate the citrus orchard. Irrigation standpipes are ubiquitous in all southern California agricultural areas. In terms of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria, the standpipes on the property are not associated with important historical events or persons (CRHR eligibility Criteria 1 and 2). They did not play a role in any important local historical events and are not associated with historically important people. They are of a standard design and have no distinctive engineering design characteristics and are not the work of a master (CRHR eligibility Criteria 3). Finally, because they are of a standard design and are virtually the same everywhere, they have no potential to provide important information. Thus, the concrete pipes on the property are not eligible for the CRHR and are not Historical Resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines (CCR Title 14, §15064.5).

Citrus operations such as JS-001 make up only a small portion of a historically much larger area of citrus producing operations. The orchards and the associated features on these two parcels would have contributed little to this broad pattern of local history. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion 1. Historical documentation regarding the original owner of the land, Ellen C Warren, could not be located. That said, no residences were located on this property and it is unclear what level of involvement any subsequent owners had in the operation of the citrus grove on the parcels. Mr. DeRoo's 1961 obituary in the *Redlands Daily Facts* indicates he was a notable figure to the community through participation in local government affairs and management of a local branch of a brokerage firm (Redlands Daily Facts 1961). However Mr. DeRoo only owned part of the property for three years and he did not live there. Thus, the property has no significant associations with Mr. DeRoo. The subsequent owners of the site are not known to have been significant individuals in either Redlands or Mentone history. Thus, this site is not recommended eligible under Criterion 2. The features do not display unique characteristics, represent the work of a master, or display innovative technologies. As a result, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion 3. Because there is no indication of any residential use of the property, this resource is not likely to contain significant subsurface archaeological deposits. Furthermore, the limited data potential of this resource, which is limited to common and ubiquitous orchard features, has been nearly exhausted by the level of recording and archival research that has already been conducted. The site is highly unlikely to yield any additional information to aid our understanding of the region's history. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4. Because the site does not appear to meet any of the eligibility criteria, the site is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR.

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In support of Larry Jacinto Construction's tentative tract application to the County of San Bernardino, ECORP completed a cultural resources investigation of one approximately 17-acre parcel in the unincorporated community of Mentone. The cultural resources investigation included a records search, archival research, field survey, a letter to the NAHC requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, and evaluation for the CRHR for all sites identified during this study.

As a result of this investigation, ECORP identified one newly-recorded historic-period site (JS-001). This site contains historic-period agricultural irrigation features (stand-pipes), numerous smudge-pots, and a historic-age wood burning stove. No prehistoric sites or isolated finds were identified during this survey. As part of the current project, JS-001 was evaluated for eligibility for the CRHR. As a result, the site is not recommended eligible for the CRHR under any criteria. Because it is not eligible for the CRHR, JS-001 is not considered a Historical Resource under CEQA. Therefore, impacts to the site from future development of the parcel would not result in a significant impact to a Historical Resource under CEQA.

Because there is no evidence of any historic-period residential occupation of the property (as indicated by the lack of any structures on the historic maps and aerial photos and lack of domestic refuse in the project area) the archaeological sensitivity of the project area is believed to be low. However, in the event that any archaeological materials are encountered during future development activities, all activities must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposits evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If evaluated as eligible for the CRHR and if impacts to the resource cannot be avoided, mitigation would be necessary. Also, if significant

subsurface prehistoric resources are encountered that will be subject to impacts from the project, Tribes with historic and cultural ties to the area shall be contacted.

If human remains are encountered, the San Bernardino County Coroner must be notified. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner will notify the California Native American Heritage Commission which will designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The City will consult with the MLD regarding disposition of the remains following the requirements of State Health and Safety Code §7050.5, PRC 5097.94 and 5097.98, and AB 2641.

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Waugh, Georgie

- 1986 Intensification and Land-Use: Archaeological Indications of Transition and Transformation in a Late Prehistoric Complex in Southern California. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis. UMI Dissertation Services, ProQuest, Ann Arbor.

Yingst, Cindy

- 2015 Mentone Enjoys Its Rocky Fame. electronic document, <http://www.mentonechamber.com/files/RockyFame.pdf>, Accessed 8/25/2015.

9.0 REPORT AND FIELD PERSONNEL

9.1 Report Preparers

Andrew Myers, Principle Author

2011 B.A. Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara

Years of Experience: 5

Wendy Blumel, M.A. /RPA, Contributing Author

2004 M.A., Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge

2000 B.A., Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin

Years of experience: 8

Roger D. Mason, RPA, Principal Investigator

1980 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin

1971 B.A., Anthropology, University of Washington

Years of experience: 34

9.2 Field Personnel

Andrew Myers, Associate Archaeologist

2011 B.A. Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara

Years of Experience: 5

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Cultural Resources Investigation for the Tentative Tract Map 19991 (APN: 0298-261-46)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Redlands (1996)

Township: 1S **Range:** 2W **Section(s):** 20

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 North Fifth Street

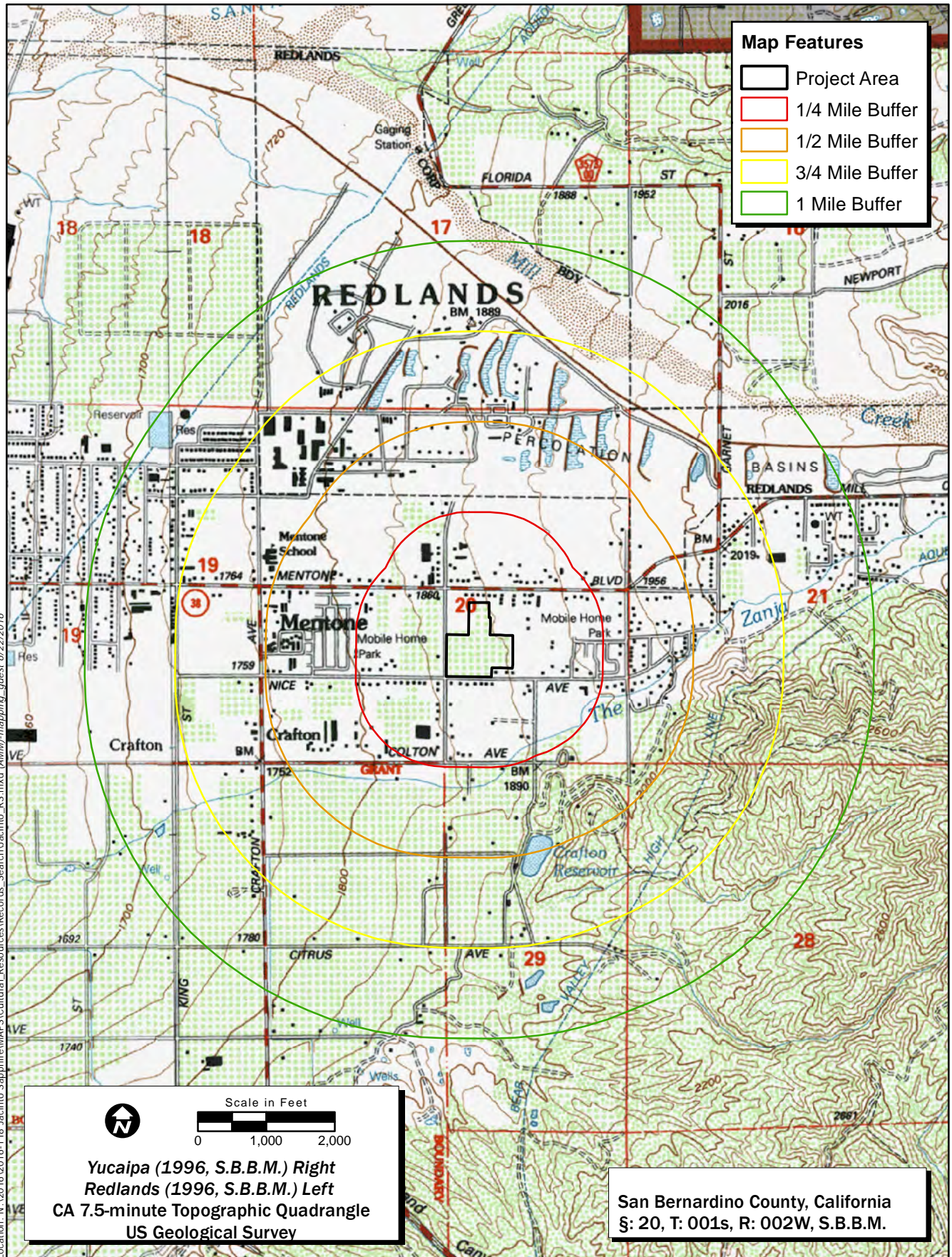
City: Redlands **Zip:** 92374

Phone: (909) 307-0046

Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: Urban Environs, on behalf of the land owner Larry Jacinto, has submitted a Tentative Tract Map (TTM 19991) to the County of San Bernardino. The proposed project area is located at the intersection of Sapphire Avenue and Nice Avenue (2214 Sapphire Avenue), in the unincorporated community of Mentone, in San Bernardino County, California. The property currently contains orange groves.



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



June 27, 2016

Wendy Blumel
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sent by Email: wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com

RE: Proposed Cultural Resources Investigation for the Tentative Tract Map 19991 (APN: 0298-261-46) Project, Community of Mentone; Redlands USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Blumel:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC 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 via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
June 24, 2016**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Daniel Salgado, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105

(951) 763-4325 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman
26569 Community Center Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933

(909) 864-3370 Fax

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581 Cahuilla
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765

(951) 654-4198 Fax

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Tataviam
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tsen2u@hotmail.com Kitanemuk

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Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
(951) 849-8807
(951) 572-6004 Fax
(951) 572-6004 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Dept.
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(909) 862-5152 Fax

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(951) 763-4325 Fax

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs , CA 92264
(760) 699-6800

(760) 699-6919 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton , CA 92369

(909) 528-9027
(909) 528-9032

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person or agency of statutory responsibility as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Cultural Resources Investigation for the Tentative Tract Map 19991 Project; Community of Mentone; Redlands USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California.

**Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
June 24, 2016**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians THPO

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director

5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla

Palm Springs , CA 92264

ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

(760) 699-6907

(760) 567-3761 Cell

(760) 699-6924 Fax

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department

P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno

San Jacinto , CA 92581 Cahuilla

jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

(951) 663-5279

(951) 654-5544, ext 4137

(951) 654-4198 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Cultural Resources Investigation for the Tentative Tract Map 19991 Project; Community of Mentone; Redlands USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California.

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 9

*Resource Name or #: JS-001

P1. Other Identifier: None

***P2. Location:** ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

***a. County:** San Bernardino

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Yucaipa, California **Date:** 1996 **T1S; R2W; S20;** San Bernardino B. M.

c. Address: N/A City: Unincorporated Community of Mentone in San Bernardino County Zip: 92359

d. UTM: NAD 83; Zone 11N: 487386 mE 3768119 mN

e. Other Locational Data: 1,860 feet above mean sea level

Directions: From the intersection of Interstate 10 and the Univeristy Street off-ramp in Redlands, California, travel north on Univeristy Street for approximetley 0.9 mile to the intersection of Univeristy Avenue and Lugonia Ave. From this point turn right and travel east on Lugonia Avenue for approximately 3.1 miles. Lugonia Avenue turns into Mentone Blvd/Highway 38 after traveling north of Wabash Avenue. At the intersection of Lugonia Avenue and Sapphire, turn right and proceed south approximately 0.2 mile. The historic-age site is located to the east of this point. The site it currently surrounded by chain link fencing with limited access.

***P3a. Description:** JS-001 is a historic-period argricultural site that includes 6 separate irrigation features, 1 out-of-situ cast-iron wood-burning stove, and 294 complete smudge-pots. Currenty this site is actively harvested and also contains modern features. The majority of trees on the property appear modern and are contemperanious with the site itself.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH3: Landscaping/Orchard, AH6: Water Conveyance Feature

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview of southern portion of JS-001

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Larry Jacinto Construction, Inc.
9555 Wabash Avenue
Mentone, California 92359

***P8. Recorded by:**

Andrew Myers
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
215 N. 5th Street
Redlands, Ca 92373

***P9. Date Recorded:**

7/12/2016

***P10. Survey Type:** Intesive Pedestrian
Cultural Resouces Survey

***P11. Report Citation:**

Myers, Andrew, Wendy Blumel, and Evelyn Chandler, 2016. *Cultural Resources Investigation for Tentative Tract Map 19991 (APN:0298-261-46) in the Community of Mentone, San Bernardino County, California* Prepared by ECORP Consulting, Inc., Redlands, California

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

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

Primary #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 9

*Resource Name or #: JS-001

***A1. Dimensions:** a. Length N-S: 1,076 feet (328 meters) × b. Width E-W: 644 feet (196 meters)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GPS

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☒ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☒ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain: Historical context, archival research and historic aerals.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☒ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☐ Disturbances ☒ Vegetation ☒ Other (Explain): Ground visibility highly variable from decomposing vegetative ground cover within groves.

A2. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: Not Tested

***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain): Not Tested

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

Feature 1 (F1) is a segment of a north-south trending historic-period irrigation feature. The feature contains a row of four evenly distributed capped/enclosed low-laying standpipes. While the sub-surface extent of the feature could not identified, the configuration and proximity to one-another indicate that the standpipes are most likely connected or were connected at one time underground. These stand pipes vary in height but average approximately 12 inches in height and 10 inches in diameter.

Feature 2 (F2) is a large singular open ended standpipe, presumably once part of a larger irrigation feature that irrigated the grove in the past. The stand-pipe measures 4 feet in height and approximately 1.5 feet in diameter.

Feature 3 (F3) is a segment of two linear, evenly distributed north-south trending standpipes. This feature was most likely connected to a larger interconnected gravity fed irrigation system that once provided water to the groves. The stand-pipes are consistent in size and measure approximately 1 foot in height by 10 inches in diameter.

Feature 4 (F4) is a segment of two linear, evenly distributed north-south trending standpipes. This feature was most likely connected to a larger interconnected gravity fed irrigation system that once provided water to the groves. The stand-pipes are consistent in size and measure approximately 1 foot in height by 10 inches in diameter.

Feature 5 (F5) is a segment of two linear, evenly distributed north-south trending standpipes. Unlike other features of the site, the northern stand-pipe is slightly smaller in size than the southern. The northern standpipe measures approximately 8 inches in diameter while the southern pipe measures 11 inches in diameter. Both standpipes are capped and enclosed with concrete and measure approximately 12 inches in height.

Feature 6 (F6) is a segment of three semi-linear, evenly distributed north-south trending standpipes. Unlike other features of the site, the center stand-pipe juts slightly to the east. All standpipes are consistent in measurement at approximately 12 inches in height by 10 inches in diameter.

In addition to the historic-period site, the project area contains modern citrus and avocado farming features, including a pressurized irrigation system, a concrete lined pond, a stable, an outhouse, and three diesel or propane powered air re-circulators to prevent freezing. The grove itself is still actively harvested and surrounded by chain link fencing on all sides.

While the current orchard appears modern, the area and features included in JS-001 were historically used for citrus.

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

Artifact 1 (A1) is a residential style cast-iron wood burning stove. The stove has three chambers stacked vertically with a door for each chamber. The middle door has embossed text reading [L.J. MUELLER FURNACE CO. MILLWAUKEE WIS.]. Given the context, the stove appears out of situ and may have been transported to its current location post 1966.

In addition, ECORP archaeologists noted 294 complete historic-period portable smudge-pots. While the smudge-pots are most likely historic in age, they are still utilized by the current orchard and routinely moved within the grove to prevent frost.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

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

Primary #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 9

*Resource Name or #: JS-001

*A7. **Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Many original irrigation features associated with the historic grove have been replaced by modern pressurized drip lines. All trees observed appeared modern indicating original citrus crop has since been replaced.

*A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The Mill Creek Zanja (water conveyance system) is located approximately one quarter mile from JS-001.

*A9. **Elevation:** 1,860 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located on grove that is currently maintained and harvested. Vegetation includes orange and avocado trees on a moderately southern sloping grade.

A11. Historical Information: The land was originally owned by Ellen C. Warren. No historical documentation could be located regarding Ms. Warren. Research at The San Bernardino County Assessor Archives indicate the groves were most likely planted in 1939 while the land was owned by GW and Essie Royce.(San Bernardino County Historic Assessors Records 1918-1951) No historic documentation regarding the Royces could be located. The property has continued to be used for citrus trees up to the present (NETRonline 2015).

*A12. **Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☒ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945
☒ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:** San Bernardino County Assessor Archives begin property assessment in 1916, Historic Aerials date to 1938. (NETR Online 2015, San Bernardino County Historic Assessors Records 1916-1938) Information pertaining to the property pre-1916 could not be attained.

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): JS-001 may be a small portion of a larger historic-period grove.

A14. Remarks: JS-001 consists of historic-period agricultural features associated with both historic-age and modern orange groves. While citrus farming did have a significant impact on local history, the constituents of JS-001 were common, utilitarian features in the region. The orchards and the associated features on these two parcels would have contributed little to this broad pattern of local history. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 1. The original owner of the land was not prominent in the area throughout the 20th Century. There is no evidence that any of the owners used this site as a residence or had any strong association with the subject site. This specific orchard, therefore, did not contribute to any of the owners standing. The subsequent owners of the site are not known to have been significant individuals in either Redlands or Mentone history. Thus, this site is not recommended eligible under Criterion 2. The features do not display unique characteristics, represent the work of a master, or display innovative technologies. As a result, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion 3. Because there is no indication of any residential use of the property, this resource is not likely to contain significant subsurface archaeological deposits. Furthermore, the limited data potential of this resource, which is limited to common and ubiquitous orchard features, has been nearly exhausted by the level of recording and archival research that has already been conducted. The site is highly unlikely to yield any additional information to aid our understanding of the region's history. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4. Because the site does not appear to meet any of the eligibility criteria, the site is not evaluated as eligible for the CRHR.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

NETR Online

2015 Historic Aerials of the Redlands area from 1938 to 2012. NETR Online. www.historicaerials.com
Accessed 8/20/2015

San Bernardino County Historic Assessors Records

1918-1923 Assessor's Lot Book 4A. On file at the San Bernardino County Archives.
Accessed on 07/07/2016

1923-1928 Assessor's Lot Book 23. On file at the San Bernardino County Archives.
Accessed on 07/07/2016

1929-1934 Assessor's Lot book 35. On file at the San Bernardino County Archives.
Accessed on 07/07/2016

1935-1940 Assessor's Lot book 83B. On file at the San Bernardino County Archives.
Accessed on 07/07/2016

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):

17 Photos on-file Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 215 N Fifth Street, Redlands, California 92373

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 4 of 9

*Resource Name or #: JS-001

*A17. Form Prepared by: Andrew Myers Date: 07/13/2016

Affiliation and Address: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 215 N Fifth Street, Redlands, California 92373

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

Primary #:

HRI#/Trinomial:

Page 4 of 9

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): JS-001

*Recorded by: Andrew Myers

*Date: 07/13/2016

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



Photo# JS-005, Feature 1: standpipe, view to south, 7/12/2016



Photo# JS-008, Feature 2: Larger standpipe, view to north, 07/12/2016

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 9

Primary #:

HRI#/Trinomial:

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): JC-001

*Recorded by: Andrew Myers

*Date: 1/20/2015

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



Photo# JS-009, Feature 3: standpipe – note ground visibility, view to south, 7/12/2016



Photo# JS-012, Feature 4: standpipe, view to south, 7/12/2016

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 6 of 9

Primary #:

HRI#/Trinomial:

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): JC-001

*Recorded by: Andrew Myers

*Date: 1/20/2015

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



Photo# JS-013, Feature 5: standpipe, view to southwest, 7/12/2016



Photo# JS-014, Feature 6: standpipe, view to south southwest, 7/12/2016

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 7 of 9

Primary #:

HRI#/Trinomial:

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): JC-001

*Recorded by: Andrew Myers

*Date: 1/20/2015

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



Photo# JS-006, Artifact 1: out of situ wood-burning stove, view to north, 7/12/2016



Photo# JS-003, smudgepot, view to southwest, 7/12/2016

SKETCH MAP

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial




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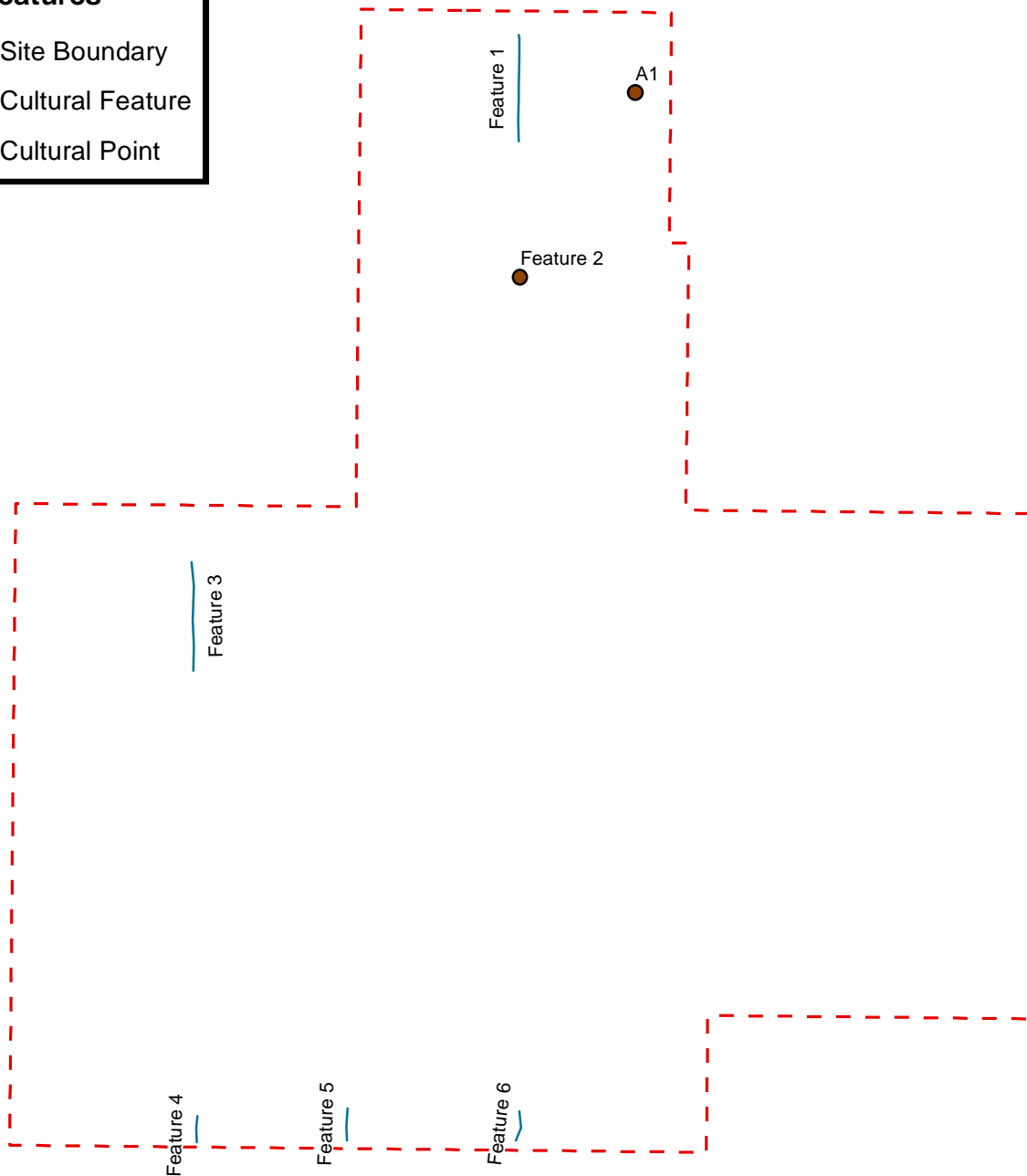
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*Drawn By: Andrew Myers

*Date: 07/12/2016

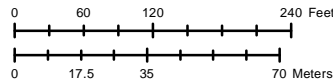
Map Features

-  Site Boundary
-  Cultural Feature
-  Cultural Point



*Required Information

DPR 523K (1/95)



LOCATION MAP

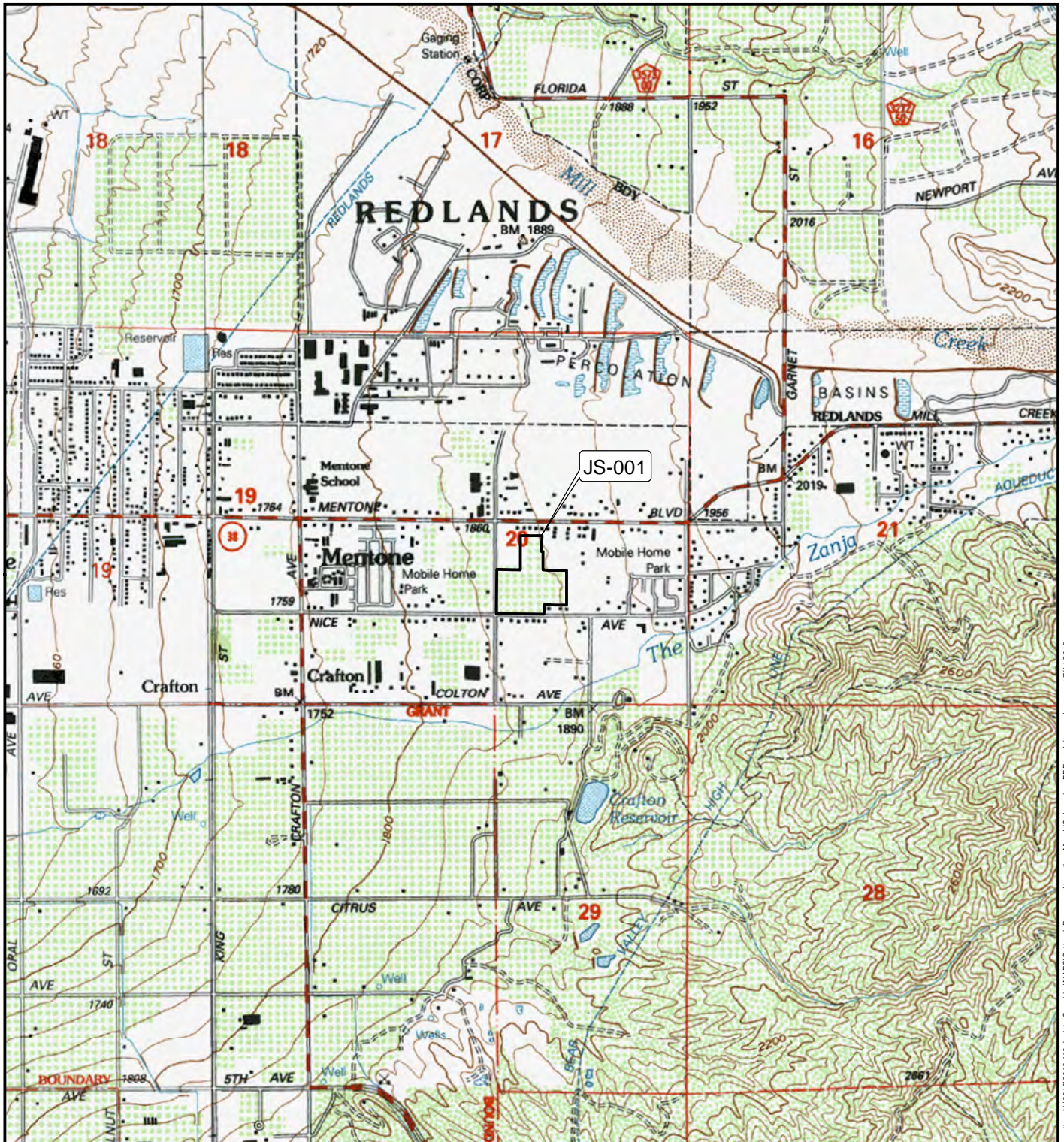
Page 9 of 9

*Resource Name or #: JS-001

*Map Name: Yucaipa, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1996



*Required Information

DPR 523J (1/95)

