

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**CAJON PASS COMMERCIAL PROJECT
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

LSA

November 2021

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LSA Project No. BAJ2101

National Archaeological Database Information:

Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey

Sites Recorded: None

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Cajon, California

Acreage: 1.4 acres

Keywords: Phase I, negative results, no monitoring recommended.



November 2021

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA was retained by Bajwa Group of Companies, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Cajon Pass Commercial Project in the unincorporated community of Devore, San Bernardino County, California. This cultural resources assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. No cultural resources are documented within the project parcel, and none was identified by the survey. Despite the proximity of both prehistoric and historic period resources, the project area is a 20-foot tall graded fill pad in which no native soil or original ground surfaces appear to remain, and sensitivity for insitu undocumented subsurface resources is virtually nil. Therefore, no further investigation or archaeological monitoring is recommended.

In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, further work in the area should be halted until the nature and significance of the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by Bajwa Group of Companies Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Cajon Pass Commercial Project in the unincorporated Devore area of San Bernardino County, California. This assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The research and field surveys were conducted to determine whether the proposed project could adversely affect any resources considered historical resources per CEQA. The project area (Assessor's Parcel Number 0351-171-55) is located between Wagon Train Road and Interstate 15. The project is depicted on the United States Geological survey (USGS) *Cajon, California* topographic quadrangle map in Township 3 North, Range 6 West in Section 35, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1988; Figure 1). The project area is a currently vacant 1.4-acre lot. The proposed project is a gas/service station and associated 4,900-square foot convenience store.

NATURAL SETTING

Climate and Watershed

The project region is characterized by a temperate climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. The project area is on the east bank of Cajon Canyon Wash the Santa Ana River, which drains south.

Biology

At an average elevation of approximately 3,020 feet, the project is within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet in elevation. Not all of the natural vegetation has been removed from the project by weed abatement disking. Species such as buckwheat, foxtail brome, mustard, along with xeric grasses were noted on the property. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of reptiles, birds, and insects.

Geology

The project area is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900-mile-long northwest-southeast trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). The province is approximately 225 miles wide, extending from the Colorado Desert in the east, across the continental shelf to the Southern Channel Islands (Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente) in the west (Sharp 1976). This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with numerous rock outcroppings useful to the Native Americans for resource milling, shelter, and ceremonial art.

Figure 1: Project Regional and Project Location

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (2004). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's (1984) chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Ethnography

The project area is near the intersection of the traditional cultural territories of the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). Tribal territories were somewhat fluid and changed over time. The first written accounts of these Southern California tribes are attributed to the mission fathers, and later documentation was by others as indicated below.

Cahuilla

The territory of the Cahuilla ranged from the San Bernardino Mountains south to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains, from Orocopia Mountain to the east, to the San Jacinto Plain and Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and encompassed diverse environments ranging from inland river valleys and foothills to mountains and desert (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Cahuilla villages, generally located near water sources within canyons or near alluvial fans, comprised groups of related individuals, generally from a single lineage, and the territory around the village was owned by the villagers (Bean 1978). Like other Native American groups in Southern

California, the Cahuilla were semi-nomadic peoples leaving their villages and utilizing temporary campsites to exploit seasonably available plant and animal resources (James 1960).

Cahuilla subsistence was based primarily on acorns, honey mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and cactus fruit, supplemented by a variety of wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens (Kroeber 1925; Heizer and Elsasser 1980). Hunting deer, rabbit, antelope, bighorn sheep, reptiles, small rodents, quail, doves, ducks, and reptiles by means of bows, throwing sticks, traps, and communal drives is documented (James 1960).

The Cahuilla were documented by Barrows (1900), Hooper (1920), and Strong (1929) among others.

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino included portions of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties during ethnohistoric times, and also extended inland into northwestern Riverside County (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). It encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys, foothills and mountains (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Gabrielino caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle, living in permanent communities along inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. Seasonally, as foods became available, native groups moved to temporary camps to collect plant foods such as acorns, buckwheat, chía, berries, and fruits, and to conduct communal rabbit and deer hunts. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

The Gabrielino lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978a). Both clans and villages were apparently exogamous, marrying individuals from outside the clan or village (Heizer 1968). Gabrielino villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief, who inherited his position from his father. Shamans guided religious and medical activities, while group hunting or fishing was supervised by individual male specialists (Bean and Smith 1978a).

The Gabrielino were described by Johnston (1962), Blackburn (1962–1963), Hudson (1971), and others.

Serrano

The Serrano lived in the area generally north of Cahuilla territory (western Riverside County), occupying much of present-day San Bernardino County and northeastern Los Angeles County, but there is some overlap in the ancestral areas. The term Serrano is Spanish for “mountaineer” or “highlander” and is derived from *sierra*, meaning “mountain range” and was given to people who inhabited the areas of the San Bernardino Mountains that had no associated mission (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano culture group actually incorporates two divisions, a mountain division

(referred to as the Mountain Serrano) and a desert division, referred to as the Desert Serrano (Sutton and Earle 2017).

The Serrano were hunter-gatherers who exploited whatever flora was available in the area they happened to be, generally it was acorns, pinion nuts, honey, mesquite, yucca, and cactus fruits, in addition to various seeds, bulbs, and roots. Plants were consumed both raw and cooked. Food processing involved the use of manos, metates, mortars, and pestles. Antelope, deer, mountain sheep, rabbits, and rodents were hunted and captured, and the most common hunting implements were the bow and arrow, throwing stick, traps, snares, and deadfalls. Meat was prepared in earth ovens, by boiling in watertight baskets, or by parching (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano had a patrilineal society composed of clans and families linked by both ancestry and ceremony, and most lived in small communities near reliable sources of water (springs, perennial seeps, streams, and small lakes) (Benedict 1924). The basic settlement unit of the Serrano was a village with a number of small satellite resource-gathering camps.

The nearest historically known Native American community was *Muscupiabit* (also known variously as *Amutskupiat*, *Amutskupivait*, and *Amuscopiabit*) located approximately 0.24 mile south of the project area toward the eastern extent of their traditional territory (Harrington 1913; Johnston 1962; Smith 1962).

The Serrano were described by Benedict (1924), Bright (1975), Strong (1929), and others.

History

With the Spanish intrusion came a drastic change in lifestyle for the natives of Southern California. Incorporation of the indigenous populations into the mission system led to the disruption of native cultures and changes in subsistence and land use practices. Mission San Gabriel, established in 1771, probably had a limited effect until the asistencia was established near Redlands, perhaps as early as 1819 (Harley 1988). Cattle ranch/farm settlements were established on or near Indian villages, primarily in the major drainages conducive to horticulture and animal husbandry. Within a short time, the missions controlled many ranchos where Indians lived and worked.

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). As there were no resources within the project area, the historic context will focus on the County and Cajon Pass.

San Bernardino County

San Bernardino County was created in 1853 from portions of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties due to mineral wealth, and the City of San Bernardino was incorporated as the County Seat the following year. Gold was discovered in Holcomb and Bear Valleys in the San Bernardino Mountains in 1860, and placer mining began in Lytle Creek. Silver was mined at Ivanpah in 1870 and the silver mines of the Calico district were developed in the 1880s. Borax was first discovered in 1862 in the Searles Dry Lake area near Trona (Hoover et al. 1990). Agriculture ultimately replaced mining as the

County's economic base, with thousands of acres under cultivation by the beginning of World War I (McGroarty 1914).

Cajon Pass (from Tibbet 2011)

In 1828, a group of American trappers led by Ewing Young and including Christopher "Kit" Carson, crossed the Cajon Pass from New Mexico. In 1830–1831, the party made the return crossing and in mid-1831 a caravan of mules carrying woolen goods from New Mexico crossed the Pass establishing a yearly trade route over what became known as the Old Spanish Trail. Until the 1840s, the Old Spanish Trail between Santa Fe and Los Angeles was a long, crooked, and arduous pack route that traversed portions of New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and California, transiting the Cajon Pass en route to Los Angeles. Despite its treacherous nature, the trail became a popular route for trade caravans, horse thieves, and settlers.

The Cajon Pass soon saw a dramatic increase in traffic when gold was discovered on the American River in 1848. The Pass was used by miners attracted by the Gold Rush and settlers who established farms and ranches in and around the project APE and the nearby City of San Bernardino. In the 1860s and 1870s, a wagon trail and toll road was established through the Pass, followed by the California Southern Railroad line in the mid-1880s. In 1904, the first automobile traversed the Cajon Pass and in 1913 a single-lane dirt road opened through the Pass eventually leading to the establishment of what would become the National Old Trails Road (NOTR)/Route 66. In the post-World War II period, the area saw an increase in residential development, as well as significant modifications to the freeway system, including the construction of Interstate 15.

METHODS

Records Search

On November 18, 2021, the cultural resources records search was completed for the project area by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within one mile of the project, as well as a review of known cultural resource reports. Appendix A contains the records search bibliography.

Additional Research

In August 2021, Senior Cultural Resources Manager/Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin reviewed the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) along with LSA project files, online historic period maps, and aerial photographs.

Field Survey

On November 11, 2021, Mr. Goodwin surveyed the project area by walking transects spaced approximately 10 meters apart, with particular attention given to exposed areas and rodent dirt apron for cultural residues.

RESULTS

Records Search

Data from the SCCIC indicate there have been 39 cultural resource studies previously conducted within one mile of the proposed project, three of which included the entirety of the project area (McKenna 1995; Self 2010; Betts 2014). Although no cultural resources are documented within the project area, a portion of a linear built environment resource (36-004255, a telephone pole line) was once near the eastern project boundary on the eastern side of Wagon Train Road (USACE 1942). There are 17 additional resources including prehistoric sites (milling complex, rock feature, lithic scatter), historic period archaeological sites (a train wreck, refuse scatters, road alignment, etc.), and built environment resources (utility lines, a railroad, road and water conveyance feature) along with multicomponent sites recorded within one mile (Table A). The nearest prehistoric resource (36-0029772, the Crowder Canyon Archaeological District) is approximately 300 meters/1,000 feet/0.19 mile north of the project. None of the resources is listed in the BERD.

Table A: Cultural Resources Within One Mile

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Description	Status Codes
36-000421	CA-SBR-000421/H	Sayles (Complex) Site/Crowder Canyon multicomponent (both prehistoric and historic elements) site	—
36-000425	CA-SBR-000425/H	Camp Cajon/Cajon Siding Station/Muscupiabit/Inman Ranch multicomponent (both prehistoric and historic elements) site	—
36-002207	CA-SBR-002207	Prehistoric milling complex	—
36-002302	CA-SBR-002302	Prehistoric rock feature (circle)	—
36-002910	CA-SBR-002910/H	National Old Trails Highway/Route 66	—
36-003775	CA-SBR-003775	Prehistoric lithic scatter	—
36-004253	CA-SBR-04253	Historic period road (Brown's Toll Road c. 1860s–1880s)	—
36-004255	CA-SBR-04255	Historic period utility line (Hesperia Pole Line c. 1920s)	—
36-006793	CA-SBR-006793/H	Railroad and associated features (Southern Pacific/Santa Fe c. 1885)	—
36-007694	CA-SBR-007694/H	Historic period utility line (Los Angeles Department of Water and Power/Boulder/Lytle Canyon transmission lines)	—
36-008132	CA-SBR-008132/H	Historic period structure	—
36-008133	CA-SBR-008133/H	Historic period structure (culvert, c. 1932)	—
36-008857	CA-SBR-008857/H	Historic period utility line (South Sierras Power Line/Lytle Canyon transmission lines)	—
36-010285	CA-SBR-010285/H	Train wreck site (Union Pacific Oro Grande derailment c. 1923)	—
36-022663	CA-SBR-014427H	Historic period road alignment, refuse scatters, survey markers, posts	—
36-022664	CA-SBR-014428H	Historic period water conveyance feature (c.1932)	—
36-024574	—	No data	—
36-029772	CA-SBR-029772	Crowder Canyon (prehistoric) Archaeological District	6Z

Additional Research

Online research revealed that there were never any buildings or structures within the project area during the historic period (HistoricAerials.com 2021).

Field Survey

On November 11, 2021, Mr. Goodwin conducted the pedestrian survey of the entire project area utilizing transects spaced approximately 10 meters apart. The entirety of the project area is an approximately 20-foot tall graded fill pad with no native soil. Visibility was excellent, with approximately 10 percent of the ground surface obscured by two shipping containers in the northeastern portion of the project. Soils are imported sandy alluvium. Trace modern refuse was noted throughout the site. No natural surface remains.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. No cultural resources are documented within the project parcel and none was identified by the survey. Despite the proximity of both prehistoric and historic period resources, the project area is a 20-foot tall graded fill pad in which no native soil or original ground surfaces appear to remain, and sensitivity for insitu undocumented subsurface resources is virtually nil. Therefore, no further investigation or archaeological monitoring is recommended.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY