

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF A 26+ACRE PROPOSED
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE LOCATED IMMEDIATELY SOUTHWEST
OF THE INTERSECTION OF YUCAIPA BOULEVARD AND 18TH STREET,
CITY OF YUCAIPA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY**

by

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APNs: 0300-191-01, -02, -17, -18, -28, -29, -30, -31 & 0300-192-07 & -08

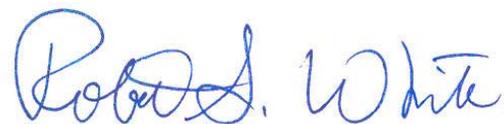
Unsectioned portion of Township 2 South, Range 2 West, SBBM
Yucaipa 7.5' Quadrangle, 1996

Revised

April 17, 2019

KEYWORDS: Phase I Survey, City of Yucaipa, Yucaipa Blvd., San Bernardino County.

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



.....
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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date: February 1, 2019

Report Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of a 26+ Acre Proposed Development Site Located Immediately Southwest of the Intersection of Yucaipa Boulevard and 18th Street, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County

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USGS Quadrangle: Yucaipa 7.5', California, 1996

Study Area: 26+ acres total: (APNs: 0300-191-01, -02, -17, -18, -28, -29, -30, -31 & 0300-192-07 & -08) located in an unsectioned portion of Township 2 South, Range 2 West, SBBM.

Keywords: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, City of Yucaipa, Yucaipa Boulevard, San Bernardino County, CA
Positive Results

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Salem Engineering Group, Inc., Archaeological Associates has undertaken a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of 26± acres of partially developed land. The property is identified as APNs: 0300-191-01, -02, -17, -18, -28, -29, -30, -31 & 0300-192-07 & -08 located southwest of the intersection of Yucaipa Boulevard and 18th Street in the City of Yucaipa. Avenue E transects the southwest end of the property from northwest to southeast. Presently, mixed use commercial-retail is planned for the project area.

The purpose of this study was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. All field notes, background research and photographs are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The records search and field survey failed to indicate the presence of any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the boundaries of the study area. The property has been heavily disturbed by past grading/filling activities. Given the negative results of the current assessment, no additional work in conjunction with prehistoric or historic archaeological resources is recommended for the project. Monitoring of future earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property is not warranted or recommended as the chance of encountering buried archaeological deposits is considered low.

Records indicate that the three historic period residences located at 31479, 31514 and 31548 Avenue E have not been previously evaluated for historical and architectural significance. However, only the residence located at 31479 Avenue E will be demolished in conjunction with the proposed undertaking. The remaining residences will remain occupied. Therefore, it is recommend that only the residence at 31479 Avenue E be evaluated for significance under criteria based on the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the San Bernardino County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined

to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report was written for the Salem Engineering Group, Inc. by Archaeological Associates. It describes the results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of 26± acres of partially developed land identified as APNs: 0300-191-01, -02, -17, -18, -28, -29, -30, -31 & 0300-192-07 & -08. The study area is located in the City of Yucaipa adjacent to the south side of Yucaipa Boulevard and the west side of 18th Street. Avenue E transects the southwest end of the property from northwest to southeast. Presently, mixed use commercial-retail is planned for the project area.

The purpose of this undertaking was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the study area. This information is needed since adoption of a future development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. Our assessment consisted of: (1) records searches conducted to determine whether any previously recorded historic or prehistoric material is present within the project footprint, (2) archival research, and (3) a field reconnaissance intended to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources,

The archaeological records search was performed by Robert S. White. The intensive survey of the property was conducted by Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), and Susan Klein (surveyor). The study was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This report was prepared according to the *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* contained within the States Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a) (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1989).

II. SETTING

A. Study Area Location

Regionally, the study area is situated on the northwesterly edge of the San Gorgonio Pass in the Yucaipa Valley, San Bernardino County. The core of Yucaipa lies a short distance to the northeast, as do the Crafton Hills to the north and Calimesa to the southeast (fig.1). More specifically, the study area adjoins Yucaipa Blvd. on the north, 18th Street on the east, and Avenue E on the south and west. A portion of the southern boundary also abuts rural residential development. Avenue E transects the southwestern tip of the project from northwest to southeast. Legally, the subject property lies in an unsectioned portion of Township 2 South, Range 2 West,

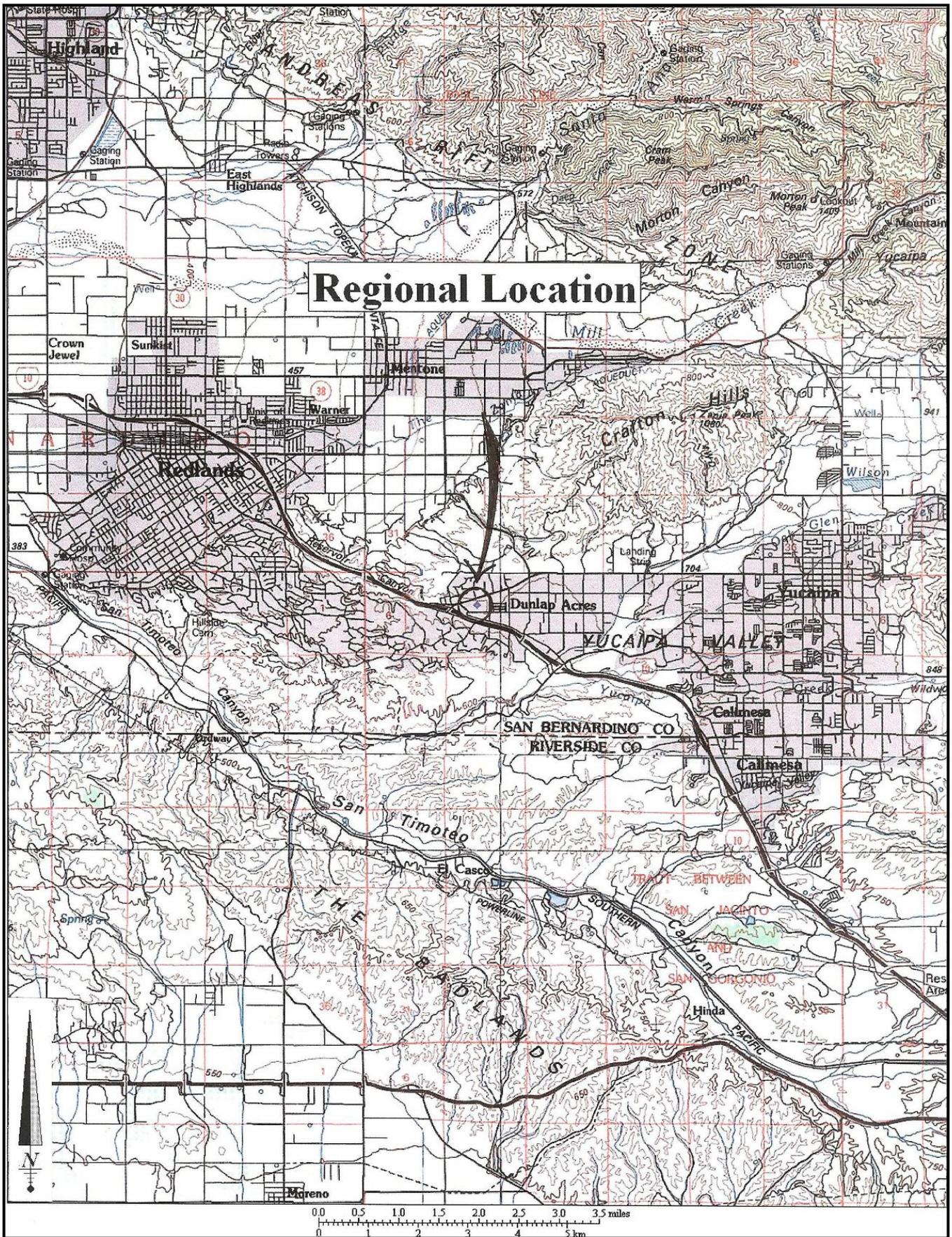


Figure 1. Regional location of the project area as indicated on a portion of the USGS San Bernardino 1:100,000 scale Topographic Map (1982).

San Bernardino Base Meridian as shown on a portion of the USGS *Yucaipa* 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2).

B. Natural Setting

The San Gorgonio Pass comprises the readily identifiable geographical territory that separates the Coachella Valley from the San Jacinto and Moreno Valleys. Located at the geologic junction of the Transverse Ranges (San Bernardino Mountains) on the north and the Peninsular Ranges (San Jacinto Mountains) on the south, it is one of the regions most distinctive areas. For the most part, the pass comprises an east-west oriented lowland covered by both recent and older alluvial fan deposits mainly derived from the San Bernardino Mountains. Two, prominent high peaks, Mount San Gorgonio at 11,485-feet and Mount San Jacinto at 10,831-feet tower above the area. Water originating from the San Bernardino Mountains is drained to points west of the pass via the south fork of the Santa Ana River. To points east of the pass, water is conveyed by the San Gorgonio River into the Whitewater River.

The project area is situated in a region of the County where the climate comprises warm summers and cool winters. Topographically, study area comprises a portion of a broad swale that has been significantly built-up on the north. A large portion of the north half of the study area has been filled and terraced. Elevations range from a maximum of 2,120 feet above mean sea level in the far northeast property corner to a minimum of approximately 2,080 feet in the swale bottom and the extreme southwest corner. Drainage is generally to the west.

On-site vegetation is sparse due to weed abatement and on-going construction staging activities. Some of the more readily identifiable plants included buckwheat and foxtail accompanied by other exotic weeds and forbes. Fauna encountered were limited to ravens, doves and a solitary Red-tailed hawk.

Soils comprise sandy loam, clayey loam and sand. No bedrock exposures or sources of natural surface water were encountered anywhere within study area (including the swale bottom). Disturbance within the parcels is fairly widespread. Disturbed areas comprise: 1) the aforementioned past filling and terracing in the northern half of the property, 2) use of the northeast property corner as a construction staging area, and 3) storage of a great deal of fill soil and concrete/asphalt rubble adjacent to Yucaipa Blvd. There are also three occupied residences that adjoin Avenue E in the western portion of the project site (fig. 3).

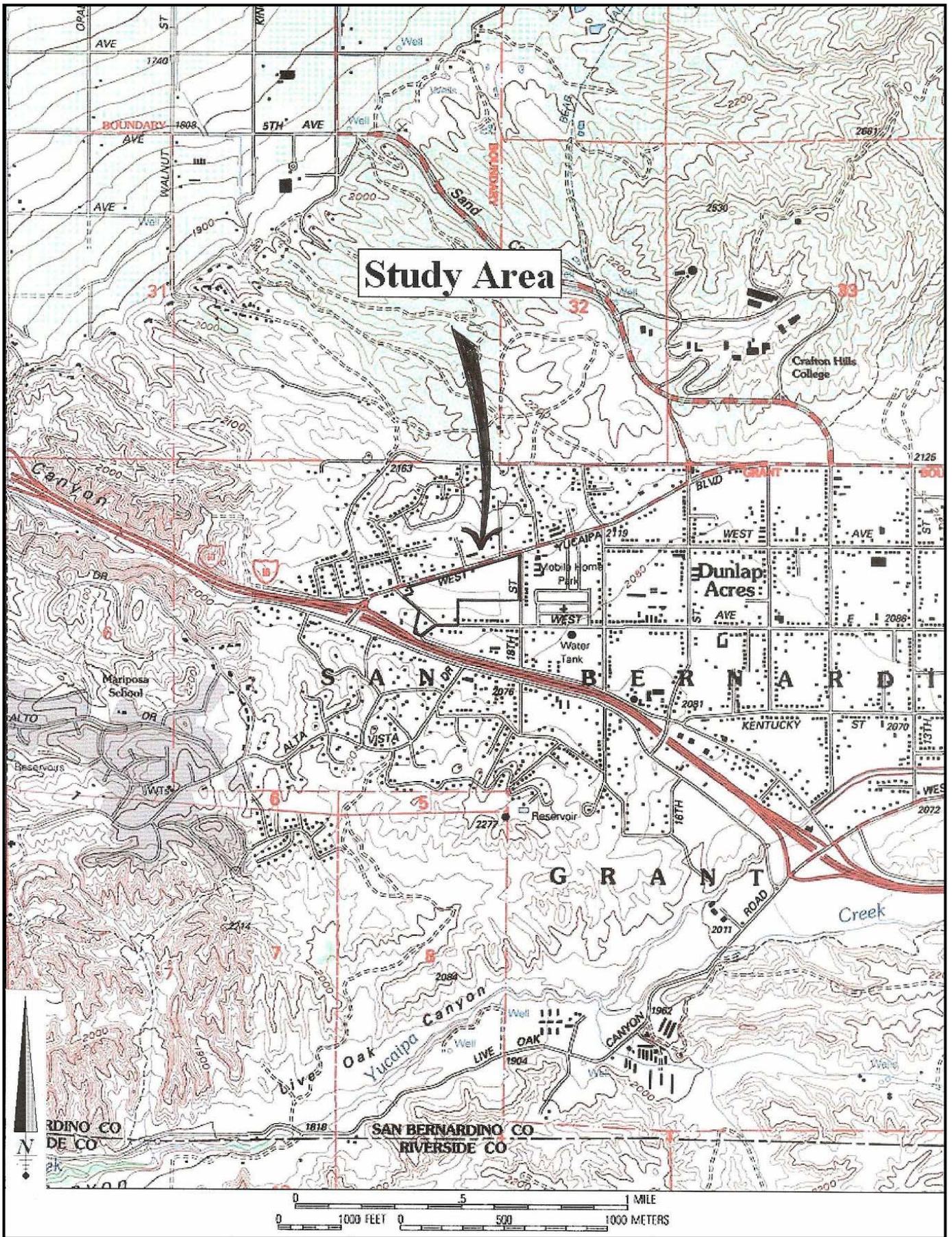


Figure 2. Study area plotted on a portion of the *Yucaipa* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1996).

C. Prehistoric Occupation of the San Gorgonio Pass

While prehistoric man may have been present in California from the earliest days of the Holocene epoch (circa 10,000 years ago), there is no indication that he frequented the area of the San Gorgonio pass prior to Late Prehistoric times (beginning circa 1,000 A.D.). The Serrano or "Mountaineers" occupied the San Bernardino Mountains, portions of the high desert, and San Timoteo Canyon to the west of the San Gorgonio Pass during this period while the Pass Cahuilla are said to have inhabited at least the eastern half of the Pass. Serrano boundaries extended north from the Yucaipa Valley, eastward from the Cajon Pass to Twentynine Palms, and south of the Victorville area encompassing the transitional mountain and desert floor. The reader may find ethnographic accounts of the Serrano in a number of works including Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Johnston (1965) and Bean and Smith (1978). Strong, who was probably as reliable an authority on the subject, regarded the territorial affiliation of the Pass as an insoluble problem:

That the Pass division of the Cahuilla occupied the San Gorgonio Pass has been generally accepted, but in a recent work Kroeber changed his opinion giving the region in question to the Serrano...This was done in accord with the findings of Benedict [1924] who worked on the Morongo Reservation near Banning in 1922...This general region, due to the breaking down of the culture, the assembling of all dialectic groups on one reservation, and the lack of any tribal unity, is the most complex in southern California. (Strong 1929:10).

It has been suggested that the Highland Springs settlement was the Serrano village of "*Akvat* or *Akavat*" (Anonymous 1972:3-2). This suggestion appears to find its roots in a map published by Kroeber (1925:Plate 57) which shows the village of "*Aka-va-t*" at the eastern end of San Timoteo Canyon northwest of Banning. Tom Hughes (1938) seems also to have regarded Highland Springs as a Serrano site as does Johnston who sums up the situation admirably:

Indians: Riv-90 [Highland Springs Resort]. There is a set of bedrock mortars here bearing a plaque erected by Guy C. Bogart, late Beaumont sponsor, promoter, and historian. Two lineages are given for this spot by three different anthropologists. Bean [1960] lists the Aekit Wanakik [Cahuilla]. Benedict [1924] and Kroeber [1925] both give Pavukuyam Serrano. The two latter name the place Akvat and Akavat respectively. This probably represents another case of



Figure 3. Study area as shown on aerial photograph

Serrano and Cahuilla Indians living side by side; other like situations are Banning Water Canyon and Mission Creek. (Johnston 1957).

Like all of the prehistoric southern Californians, the Serrano were hunters and gatherers:

The primary vegetable staples varied with hamlet locality: acorns and pinon nuts for groups living in the foothills [such as Highland Springs]; honey mesquite, cacti fruits, for those living in or near the desert. These principal foods were supplemented by various other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds, particularly chia (*Salvia columbariae*)... (Bean and Smith 1978:571).

Game animals included deer, rabbits, mountain sheep, and various birds and small rodents. These were hunted with bow and arrow, rabbit stick, traps, nets, etc. Because of the critical importance of water availability, most villages were located near springs or watercourses--a fact explaining the probable presence of a Serrano camp at Highland Springs.

Serrano villages were small, probably rarely exceeding fifty individuals. Structures were shared by members of individual families and usually comprised circular domed willow frames covered with tule thatching (ibid.). Houses each had a central fire-pit but were probably used principally for sleeping and storage. Day-to-day activities were carried out outside or under ramadas. Besides the houses, a typical Serrano village would have included a ceremonial house, sweathouses, and granaries for acorn storage.

The Serrano never existed as a "tribe" in the political sense, inter-village bonds depending upon ceremonial and social connections:

All bonds between the [Serrano] groups were of a purely ceremonial nature, and there appears to have been no sort of tribal or political union between them...It is therefore erroneous to speak of such a mythical thing as a Serrano "tribe", for none such existed within historic times, and there is no reason to believe that it ever did. (Strong 1929:14).

It is not known when the Serrano first encountered the Spanish though Pedro Fages visited Serrano territory as early as 1772. This visit would have had negligible effect upon Serrano culture. Bean and Smith postulate that the establishment of an *asistencia* at Redlands around 1819 may have

comprised the first influential contact (Bean and Smith 1978:573; *asistencias* were small satellite outposts set up by the central missions to serve outlying areas).

The Serrano living at *Akvat* may have had their first contact with the whites when a Father Gorgonio visited the area prior to 1812 or later when Pauline Weaver and Daniel Sexton first began lumbering operations. Further discussion of these subjects follows below.

D. Historical Overview

1. Early History of San Gorgonio Pass

The earliest Spanish explorers may not have even known of the existence of the San Gorgonio Pass, Anza's interior route between northern Mexico and Alta California having passed to the south. However, the Yuma massacre of 1781 rendered Anza's route dangerous and by the early 1820's the new Mexican government was investigating the possibility of using the San Gorgonio Pass as an alternative (Bancroft 1886:ii, 508). According to Quimby (1975:6) the San Gabriel Mission had set up a station at Banning Water Canyon as early as 1821 and cattle were being raised there in 1823 when the Romero Expedition came through the Pass to explore it as an alternative to Anza's inland route to Alta California.

It is possible that one Spaniard, a Father Gorgonio, was living in the Pass prior to 1812. The papers of a Ms. Ada G. Elder, who gathered stories about the early history of the Pass, stated that:

... Doctor Wellwood Murray, an early settler of the Pass and Palm Springs, told Miss Elder that a priest from San Juan Capistrano traveled up the Santa Ana River, through San Timoteo Canyon, and up Singleton Canyon into the Pass where he administered to the Indians. This priest was named Father Gorgonio and the Pass seems to have taken its name from him. He was killed in 1812 so the early date of his influence can be seen. Her paper also reports adobe walls standing on what is now Highland Springs, with no specific facts known as to their origin. (Johnston 1977:95).

On the other hand, Gudde (1965:271) states that in 1824 San Gorgonio was a cattle ranch for the Mission San Gabriel, and that it was named for "Gorgonius, a third-century martyr, whose feast day is September 9." In any event, the adobe walls were said to have been present when the Smith family settled Highland Springs in 1854. The adobe may have belonged to Father Gorgonio as stated by Miss Elder--in this case it would have represented an outpost of the Mission San

Gabriel, or it may have been connected with Weaver's development of the Rancho San Gorgonio (Johnston 1977:1).

2. Pauline Weaver

The first Anglos definitely known to have settled in the Pass were Daniel Sexton and Pauline Weaver who arrived about 1842. Sexton came to the Pass from San Bernardino to start a lumbering business concentrated on what later became Weaver's Rancho San Gorgonio. He hired Indian labor for 25 cents a day and sold his product to Isaac Williams, well-known owner of the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino. Sexton is remembered most for a Fourth of July celebration which he sponsored in 1842:

Upon being asked by the Indians whether Americans engaged in any annual public celebrations, Sexton had decided to acquaint them with Independence Day...Reportedly highlighting the occasion with a diverse array of events including an opening prayer, a flag-raising ceremony, Indians songs and dances, and two barrels of whiskey, the day's celebration eventually degenerated into a drunken orgy bearing little resemblance to the educational type of program the Indians had requested. (McAdams 1955:53).

The climax of this fiesta was the flying of the first American Flag to fly in California. Rumor has it he [Sexton] made the flag from his wife's petticoats. (Quimby 1975:6).

Weaver was no less colorful a figure than Sexton. Apparently born Powell Weaver in White County, Tennessee, he was the son of an English Settler while his mother was said to have been Cherokee. The Mexicans called him "Paulino" and the Indians called him "Pauline", the latter becoming his best known name. He was a trapper, farmer, lumberman, prospector, and explorer who is said to have been the first white man to settle in Arizona. He eventually moved to California and settled in the San Gorgonio Pass region west of Noble Creek. More specifically, the 1857 General Land Office Plat Map for Township 2 South, Range 1 West shows Weaver's house in Section 27 adjacent to a creek known today as Little San Gorgonio Creek. It seems probable that he and Sexton may have worked together for a while as both were acquainted with Isaac Williams (who had also been a trapper).

In 1853, the Congress of the United States authorized the United States Army to conduct a land survey to find the most favorable route for a railroad between the Mississippi River and the

Pacific Ocean. While on their way from San Bernardino to the Colorado Desert, the party of engineers led by Lt. R.S. Williamson, passed through the San Gorgonio Pass. On November 13, 1853, Weaver's rancho was visited by the survey party and the following notes were taken by Mr. W.P. Blake, geologist for the expedition:

...The ascent continued very gradual; at length a short hill brought us to the edge of a broad and gently sloping plain, upon which an adobe house is built. This, although partly in ruins, was occupied by Mr. Weaver, well known as an experienced mountaineer. He is the claimant of a large rancho at this place. The presence of fruit trees and other evidences of cultivation showed that the rancho had been in use for many years, and it is said that the occupants have several times been driven away by the Indians. The situation of this rancho, and the house, is such as one would least expect, being at the summit of the pass. (Blake 1856:90).

3. Stagecoach Activities in the San Gorgonio Pass

In September of 1857, John Butterfield was awarded the U.S. Mail contract and began studying possible stage routes to Los Angeles. The citizens of San Bernardino were very anxious to have the stage from Yuma, Arizona pass through San Gorgonio Pass en route to their city. They elected Isaac Smith to the state legislature on a platform favoring the route, and not surprisingly, Smith Ranch was regarded as an excellent potential way-station. In an attempt to get Butterfield to run his stages to San Bernardino, the County Supervisors had Smith, Stephen M. St. John, and Alfred Bybee lay out a county road between San Bernardino and the southeast corner of the county. Unofficially, this route was known as "the Smith Survey." However, despite the efforts of Smith and the citizenry of San Bernardino, Butterfield decided to use the southern route through Warner's Pass (Johnston 1977:105ff.)

Fortunately, the setback was a temporary one. On September 6, 1862, David Alexander's (Colorado Stage and Express Line) first Concord stagecoach traveled from Los Angeles to La Paz, Arizona via the Bradshaw Trail (Johnston 1957; 1977:133). In the San Gorgonio Pass, the stage stop known as "Smith's Station" was established on the Smith Ranch (Highland Springs Resort). The stop provided fresh horses, food, and presumably a place to sleep for stagecoach passengers. Mr. Jim Banks served as proprietor of Smith's Station between 1862-1876 (Johnston 1977:205).

According to Holmes (1912:180), it took from 18-20 hours to reach the Smith Ranch from the initial starting point in Los Angeles.

Smith's Station had hardly opened for business when the Superintendent of the Colorado Stage and Express Line, Warren Hall and his leading driver, Henry Wilkinson were murdered. Upon arriving at Smith's Station on the 29th of October, Wilkinson was greeted by Superintendent Hall. Shortly thereafter, the two men discovered that the stage's express box containing \$1,200. was missing. They immediately accused a company hostler by the name of Gordon of robbing the stage:

Wilkinson and his shotgun guard took the suspect up an oak-filled canyon just north of the ranch. They planned to extort a confession by hanging the suspect by the neck, not quite to the point of fatality. After actually raising Gordon off the ground once or twice Wilkinson sent the guard back after Hall, as the suspect would not confess. (Johnston 1977:134).

Gordon subsequently drew a knife with which he attacked both Wilkinson and Hall before escaping. Shortly following the melee, Smith and others found the two men dead from their wounds. Smith is reported to have used the front door of his house to transport both bodies back to the ranch; the blood stains on which were visible for years thereafter. After surrendering to San Bernardino's sheriff, Gordon was later acquitted of the crime on the grounds of self-defense. Although absolved of the murders of Wilkinson and Hall, Gordon's luck finally ran out some years later. He was reported to have been hanged in Montana for the killing of sheepmen.

Other stage stops in the Pass were located on the Gilman Ranch in neighboring Banning and at Whitewater. At the Gilman Ranch (formerly the Noble Ranch), the old adobe home of Jose Pope served as the stage station. It was owned by James M. Gilman who later married Martha Smith (daughter of Isaac Smith). The Whitewater Station, was established in 1860 by Frank Smith (son of Isaac Smith). Smith erected a shack then later an adobe that served as the stage station. Water for the station was conveyed through a ditch dug by Smith to the Whitewater River. It was here on his son's Whitewater ranch in 1878 that Isaac Smith himself met his demise as a result of a gunshot wound inflicted during an Indian altercation (Holmes 1912:179f.; Johnston 1977:119).

III. RESEARCH ORIENTATION

A. Introduction

Much of the historic data pertaining to the San Gorgonio Pass and the project vicinity was drawn from literature housed at the Beaumont, Banning and Riverside Public Libraries. Tom Hughes' *History of Banning and San Gorgonio Pass* was published in 1938 and seems to be the first published history of the Pass. Other noted works include Holme's *History of Riverside County* (1912), Gabbert's *History of Riverside City and County* (1935), Gunther's *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories* (1984), and Quimby's *History of the Potrero Ranch and its Neighbors* (1975). Francis J. Johnston's *The Bradshaw Trail* (1977) is an excellent reference on the history of the Bradshaw and Arizona stage line which passed through the area. However, perhaps the most complete and useful document on the Pass' history is the Master's thesis of H.E. McAdams entitled *Early History of the San Gorgonio Pass: Gateway to California* (1955).

B. Research Goals

The goals of our research were to identify known locations of potential significance resources situated within the study area. Our hypotheses were as follows:

(1) Prehistoric sites may be found almost anywhere but are generally located in areas that offered access to water and plant resources. In this area, due to particularly arid conditions, sources of permanent or semi-permanent water would have offered the best chance for settlement or seasonal encampments. Thus, within the pass itself, the topographic transition zones from the lowlands to the mountains/foothills would be considered higher probability than the valley floor. This would hold true not only for the presence of dependable sources of water, but also the diverse communities of flora and the animals they would attract. Ideally, oak groves or seasonal water courses lined with oak trees would have been most attractive for gathering and processing sites. Granitic boulders and outcrops were also commonly utilized as milling stations for vegetal foodstuffs and to a lesser extent rock shelters and rock art sites.

(2) Historic sites in the region would most likely be associated with early ranching, fruit growing and general farming activities. Lacking standing structures, remains of these homesteads and farmsteads typically comprises concrete, river cobble or adobe structure foundations, irrigation systems and trash scatters. However, not all debris scatters (e.g. tin can, glass, crockery) can be

connected to a particular home or farmstead. In many instances, isolated scatters of dumped historic debris represent nothing more than illicitly discarded rubbish.

IV. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH METHODS

A. Cultural Resources Records Search

An in-person records search of the study area was conducted by Robert S. White at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton on November 14, 2018. The search entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated on or within a one-mile radius of the project area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the Office of Historic Preservation's Directory of Properties (DOP) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying any historic properties.

1. Previously Recorded Prehistoric and Historic Resources Within the Study Area

The results of the search indicated that no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources (sites, structures, isolates) have been previously recorded within the boundaries of the subject property.

2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites/Isolates Within a One-Mile Radius

The results of the search indicated that one prehistoric site has been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the subject property. The site, SBR-4910, is described as a small scatter of groundstone and lithics (Jenson 1982). It is located $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the west-northwest.

3. Previously Recorded Historic Structures Within a One-Mile Radius

Outside the study area, one historic building has been recorded within a one-mile radius. Known as the Jillson House, (Primary # 36-013987) is described as a Craftsman style residence located at 345 Sand Canyon Road. Characterized as a small, wood-framed dwelling, it is believed to have been constructed circa 1925 (Elliot 1986).

4. Heritage Properties

No listed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), or California Points of Historical Interest have been recorded within a one-mile radius.

5. Previous Surveys

The results of the search indicated that the study area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Outside the property, approximately 40% of the surrounding one-mile search radius has been investigated. These studies comprise small acreage surveys (40 acres or less), cellular sites, and linear projects (roads and utilities). The closest survey to the study area lies just to the southwest along Interstate 10. The linear project was conducted by Applied Earthworks in support of a proposed Caltrans truck climbing lane project (Horne & Hallaran 2001). The results of the study were negative for both prehistoric and historic resources.

B. Historic Map Research

In addition to the records search, numerous historic General Land Office (GLO) and Geological Survey (USGS) maps of Yucaipa and the surrounding region were inspected. These maps are on file with one or more of the following entities: Bureau of Land Management, Map Room of the Science Library at UC Riverside, the USGS TopoView Historic Topographic Map Database, and the California Historic Topographic Map Collection housed in Special Collections at the Merriam Library at California State University, Chico. These included:

*GLO Map of Township No. 2 South Range No. 2 West San Bernardino Meridian
Surveyed 1853-1871, Examined and Approved August 26, 1871*

*GLO Map of Township No. 2 South Range No. 2 West San Bernardino Meridian
Surveyed 1853-1879, Examined and Approved April 26, 1880*

*GLO Map of Township No. 2 South Range No. 2 West San Bernardino Meridian
Surveyed 1880-1883, Examined and Approved June 28, 1883*

*GLO Map of Township No. 2 South Range No. 2 West San Bernardino Meridian, California
Surveyed 1896, Examined and Approved February 3, 1897*

Southern California Sheet No.1, 1:250,000, 1901 reprinted 1948, Surveyed 1893-1900

1954 San Bernardino 1:125,000

1954 San Bernardino 1:125,000, revised 1959

1901 Redlands 15' USGS Topographic Quadrangle, surveyed 1898-1899.

1954 Redlands 15' USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1954 Yucaipa 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1967 Yucaipa 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1967 Yucaipa 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle, photorevised 1973.

1967 Yucaipa 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle, photorevised 1988.

A review of these maps was performed for the purpose of identifying locations of potential historical resources. The results of the map research indicated that numerous structures have occupied the property starting with the 1954 *Yucaipa 7.5'* and 1954 *Redlands 15'* Quadrangles. Today, only three residences remain along Avenue E, dating from 1946 to 1953 (fig. 3). Since they are all over 50 years of age, they are considered to be historic structures.

C. Land Patents

Archival research also included a review of land patents on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Sacramento. The subject property lies in an unsectioned portion of Township 2 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Office records indicate that a serial land patent for 35,509.42 acres (Rancho San Bernardino) was issued to Jose del Carmen Lugo, Jose Maria Lugo, Vincente Lugo, and Diego Sepulveda on November 24, 1865. The patent includes the subject property. The land patent was granted under the authority of the March 3, 1851: Grant-Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat. 631). It is recorded as Document Nr: Plc 481, Accession No./BLM Serial Nr: CACAAA 072999. It does not appear that the Lugo's or Sepulveda ever constructed a residence within the project site.

V. FIELD SURVEY

A field reconnaissance of the study area was conducted by Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), and Susan R. Klein on November 19, 2018 and January 8, 2019. The pedestrian

survey began in the northeast corner of the property and proceeded in a westerly direction. Surface visibility over the undisturbed portions of the study area was excellent, varying between 90 and 100% depending on the density of the low-lying vegetation. Within the swale bottom, visibility varied between 40 and 100% depending on the thickness of the winter weeds and forbes.

Where feasible, the survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced at 5-10 meter intervals across the property. Meandering transects were used when obstacles or terrain rendered parallel transects impractical. In particular, the swale bottom and slopes were examined for any signs of buried archaeological deposits as were rodent backdirt piles. By employing these techniques, a thorough survey of the study area was accomplished

VI. REPORT OF FINDINGS

A. Prehistoric Resources

The results of the records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center failed to identify any prehistoric resources within the boundaries of the study area. The results of the field study were also negative. No prehistoric resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation.

B. Historic Archaeological Resources

The results of the records search indicated that no historic archaeological sites or historic buildings had been previously recorded within the project area. No historic archaeological resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation.

C. Historic Structures

Map and archival research has indicated that the three occupied residences that adjoin Avenue E are all over 50 years of age and are therefore considered historic. They comprise: 1) 31479 Avenue E (APN 0300-192-08) constructed 1946, 2) 31514 Avenue E (APN 0300-191-30) constructed 1951, and 3) 31548 Avenue E (APN 0300-191-31) constructed 1953 (figs 3 & 4).

VII. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

A. Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Resources

The results of the records search and field study were negative for the presence of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the project area. Therefore, no further work in conjunction with archaeological resources is warranted or recommended including monitoring of earth disturbing activities connected with future development.

B. Historic Structures

Records indicate that the three historic period residences located at 31479, 31514 and 31548 Avenue E have not been previously evaluated for historical and architectural significance. However, only the residence located at 31479 Avenue E will be demolished in conjunction with the proposed undertaking. The remaining residences will remain occupied. Therefore, it is recommend that only the residence at 31479 Avenue E be evaluated for significance under criteria based on the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

C. Discovery of Human Remains

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the San Bernardino County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

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1912 History of Riverside County. Historic Record Company. Los Angeles.

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Plate I. Top: Looking west along northern property boundary from the northeast corner.
Bottom: Looking southwest into construction staging yard located in the northeast corner.



Plate II. Top: Looking southeast across study area from near the northwest property corner.
Bottom: Looking west through center of property from the eastern boundary.

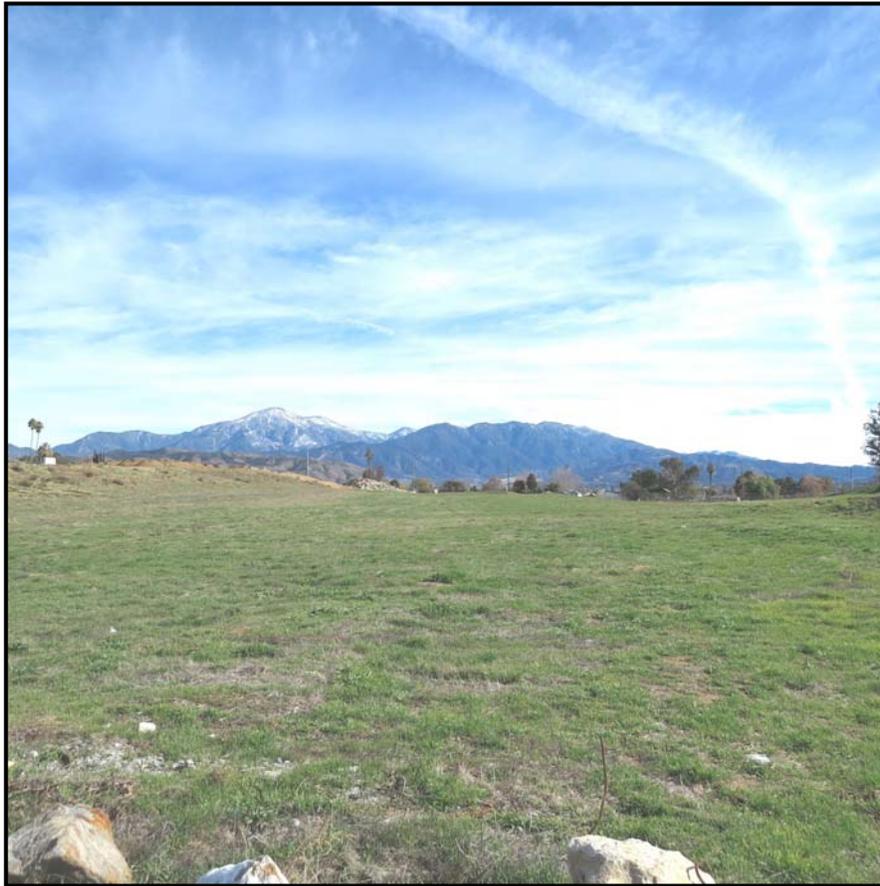


Plate III. Top: Looking northwest at rubble pile located in the northeastern portion of the property. **Bottom:** Looking east across the swale bottom from Avenue E.

APPENDIX A: Personnel Qualifications

**RÉSUMÉ OF
ROBERT S. WHITE
Principal, Archaeological Associates**

Mr. White has been affiliated with Archaeological Associates since 1983. Starting in 1991 he became the firm's Director and in 2013, Principal. Mr. White has extensive experience in many aspects of cultural resource management, including but not limited to, project administration, field survey, excavation, lab analysis, land survey and cartography, archival research, budgeting, planning, and report writing/production. In those jurisdictions requiring professional certification, Mr. White is certified by the Counties of Riverside, Orange, and Ventura to conduct all phases of archaeological investigation.

Since 1983, Mr. White has conducted well over 500 prehistoric and historic archaeological investigations in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Kern, San Diego, Imperial, Sonoma, and Inyo Counties. Additionally, in concert with colleague Dr. David Van Horn, they have pioneered innovative techniques that revolutionized data recovery programs on large, low-density archaeological sites.

EDUCATION

B.A., Liberal Studies (emphasis in Anthropology), California State University Long Beach, 1987

A.A., Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College, 1977

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

Joined Archaeological Associates in 1983
1991 to 2013, Director of Archaeological Associates
2013 to Present, Principal of Archaeological Associates
Riverside County Approved Archaeologist #164
Orange County Approved Archaeologist

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Committee for the Preservation of Archaeological Collections (ACPAC)
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

PUBLICATIONS

Van Horn, David, Laura S. White, and Robert S. White

2005 The Prehistory of Gretna Green, a Site in Northern San Diego County, pp. 145-168
IN: Onward and Upward! Papers in honor of Clement W. Meighan (Keith L. Johnson, editor). Stansbury Publishing, Chico.

White, R.S.

1991 Prehistoric Fire-Making Techniques of California and Western Nevada. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 27-38.

Van Horn, D.M. and R.S. White

1986 Some Techniques for Mechanical Excavation in Salvage Archaeology.
Journal of Field Archaeology, 13:239-244.

TRAINING

Tortoise Awareness Training. Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (September, 2008).

SB 18 Consultation Seminar. Riverside (December, 2005). Offered through the Governor's Office of Planning and research et. al.

- * 1987 B.A. in Liberal Studies with emphasis in Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
 - * 1977 A.A. Degree in Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College.
 - * Riverside County Certified Archaeologist #164
 - * Orange County Certified Archaeologist
 - * Over 30 years of full-time experience conducting cultural resource management projects in southern California.
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APPENDIX B: Records Search Results

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

On November 14, 2018, an in-person cultural resources records search was conducted by Robert S. White at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. Consequently, there is no official letter from the Information Center to attach here. The in-person search included a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within a one-mile radius of the study area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying any historic properties. Copies of site record forms were obtained for those resources situated within a one-mile radius of the project. Pertinent archaeological reports were also reviewed and all relevant information was incorporated into the study.