

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE 13.23 SCHEU BUSINESS
CENTER PROJECT SITE (APN 209-211-024) LOCATED IMMEDIATELY
NORTHEAST OF THE INTERSECTION OF ARCHIBALD AVENUE
AND 7th STREET, CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY**

by

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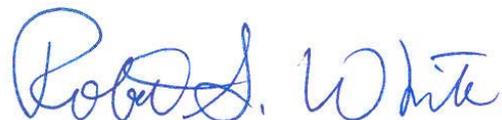
APN 209-211-024

USGS Topographic Quadrangle: 7.5' *Guasti*, California.
Northwest ¼ of the Northwest ¼ of Township 1 South, Range 7 West, SBBM

January, 2019

KEYWORDS: Phase I Survey, City of Rancho Cucamonga, 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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Principal Investigator

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date: January, 2019

Report Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the 13.23 Acre Scheu Business Center Project Site Located Immediately Northeast of the Intersection of Archibald Avenue and 7th Street, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County

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USGS Quadrangle: *Guasti 7.5'*, California, 1978/81

Study Area: 13.23 Acres (APN 209-211-024)
Northwest ¼ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 14,
Township 1 South, Range 7 West, SBBM.

Keywords: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA
Negative Results

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of RedRock Development, Inc. and on behalf of Scheu Management Corporation, Archaeological Associates has undertaken a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the 13.23 acre Scheu Business Center project site. The property, identified as APN 209-211-024, is located immediately northeast of the intersection of Archibald Avenue and 7th Street in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County. Presently, it is desired to develop a four building, business center within the study 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 results of the records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton indicated that the property had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources and no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area. The results of the field survey were equally as negative as no prehistoric or historic finds of any kind were made. Consequently, no additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended including monitoring of any future earth-disturbing activities.

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 Scheu Management Corporation at the request of RedRock Development, Inc, by Archaeological Associates. It describes the results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of 13.23-acres of vacant land identified as APN 209-211-024. The study area is located immediately northeast of the intersection of Archibald Avenue and 7th Street in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County. Presently, a business center comprising four buildings is planned for the property.

The purpose of this assessment was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within 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. Our assessment consisted of: (1) a records search conducted to determine whether any previously recorded historic or prehistoric material is present on the property, (2) literature and archival review, and (3) a field reconnaissance intended to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources within the boundaries of the project area

The archaeological records search for the project was performed by Robert S. White. The intensive survey of the property was conducted by Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), Dr. John Minch (surveyor), 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 lies at the southerly toe of the San Gabriel Mountains a short distance north of Interstate 10 and west of Interstate 15 in the area historically known as Cucamonga, San Bernardino County (fig.1). The parcel is irregular in shape with the northern boundary delineated by a portion of Acacia Street, a portion of a Cucamonga Valley Water District water facility, and commercial development. The southern boundary adjoins 7th Street while the western boundary abuts Archibald Avenue and the aforementioned CVWD

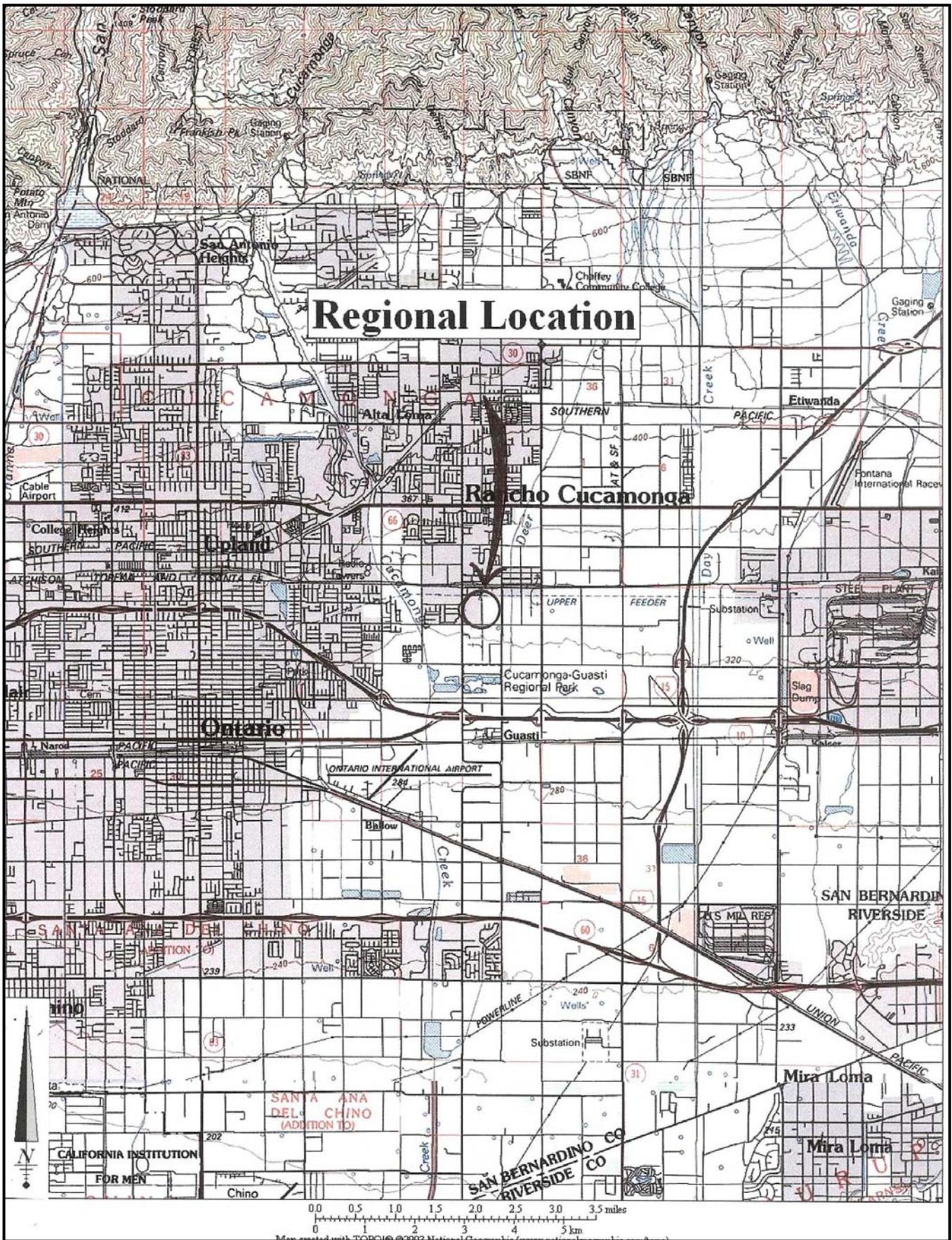


Figure 1. Regional location of the project area as indicated on a portion of the *San Bernardino* USGS 1:100,000 scale topographic map sheet (1982).

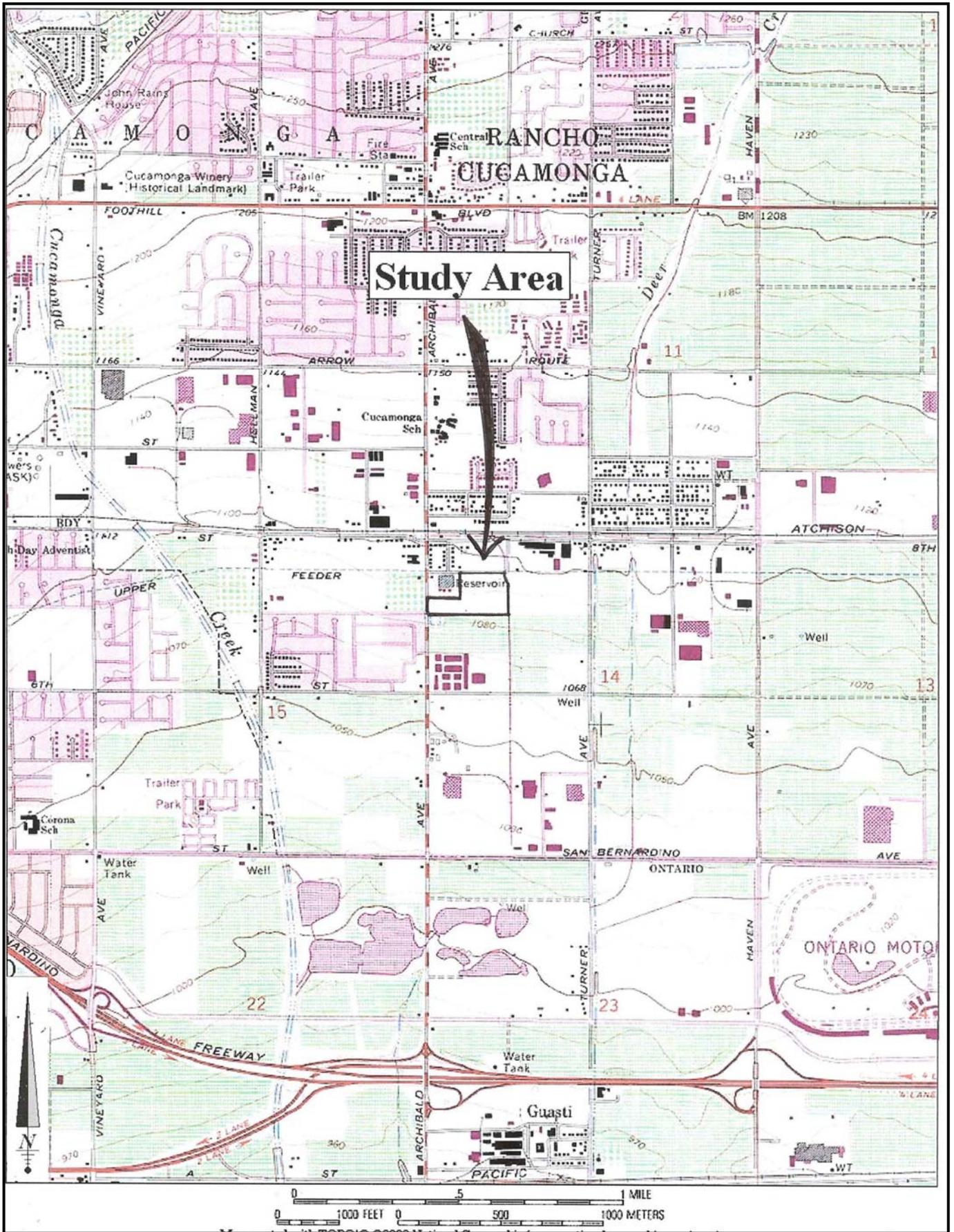


Figure 2. Study area as shown on a portion of the Guasti 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1978/81).

water facility. The eastern boundary follows the alignment of a rail spur line. Legally, the subject property lies within the Northwest ¼ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 14, Township 1 South, Range 7 West, SBBM as shown on a portion of the *Guasti* USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2).

B. Natural Setting

The study area is situated in a region of the county where the climate consists of hot and dry summers followed by mild to occasionally wet winters. Topographically, the property is devoid of significant relief and slopes gently to the south. Elevations range from a maximum of 1095 feet above mean sea level along the northern project boundary to a minimum of approximately 1085 feet along the southern boundary.

On-site vegetation is limited to sparse scatter of both native and introduced species. The parcel appears to be mowed/disc'd on a regular basis for weed abatement. Some of the more readily identifiable trees and plants included a juvenile walnut tree, Jimson Weed, Horseweed, tumble weed, Encelia, daisys, and Lamb's Quarter. Soils are composed of sandy alluvium that contains small angular stones and small cobbles. No bedrock exposures or sources of natural surface water were encountered anywhere on the property. Fauna observed were limited to ravens, doves, as well as numerous common lizards. Disturbance within the study area is minimal comprising the aforementioned discing, a scatter of discard household debris along Acacia Street, and a large amount of imported fill soil place along the southern boundary. The nature of the disturbance did not significantly hinder the efforts of the field study.

C. General Prehistory of southern California

1. Introduction

The Native Americans occupying most of Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties at the time of the Spanish arrival had not always held these territories. Their earliest well-documented predecessors, who are known only archaeologically, are collectively referred to as the "Millingstone" peoples. Millingstone groups are thought to have been scattered over much of southern California from as early as ca. 6000 B.C. (cf. Wallace 1955). The Millingstone people were principally seed and root gatherers who rarely seemed to have developed large settlements and who probably never occupied a single area on a year-round basis.

About 1500 B.C. (dates vary with locale and researcher), a change took place. This consisted of the introduction of stone mortars and pestles, implements which greatly facilitated the processing of acorns. The new era has been called the "Intermediate" (*ibid.*; Elsasser 1978) and is very poorly understood. What is certain is that the Intermediate peoples were replaced by Shoshoneans who moved in from the Great Basin for unknown reasons. The exact time at which the Shoshonean "incursion" took place is uncertain but most authorities would place it sometime between A.D. 500 and 1000 (e.g. Kroeber 1925:578).

D. A Brief Culture History of the Gabrielino

When Juan Cabrillo sailed the coast of California in 1542, Los Angeles and most of Orange County were inhabited by prehistoric people who occupied scattered villages. Although these people had no political institutions beyond the village level, they spoke a common dialect, and when the Mission San Gabriel was established, came to be known to the Spanish as "Gabrielino."

Linguistic and archaeological evidence strongly suggest that the Gabrieliño represented a branch of desert dwellers, or Shoshoneans, who moved to coastal southern California during the first millennium A.D. At that time, they supplanted or absorbed an earlier group about which relatively little is known.

The Gabrielino were a stone-age people whose subsistence was based upon hunting and gathering. They did not know metallurgy nor did they practice agriculture. Yet, the population was relatively small, few villages comprising more than 100 souls, and agriculture was unnecessary. The staple food was acorns which normally grew in such abundance that there were more than enough to go around. The acorn meats were leached, dried, and ground into flour that could be used to make a great variety of dishes. Small animals, principally rodents and rabbits, furnished much of the protein. However, deer were also hunted. Marine fishes and shellfish were very important in the diets of coastal inhabitants.

Technology comprised principally manufacture of tools and containers from stone, bone, leather, and plant fiber. Most implements requiring a hard, sharp edge were manufactured from chipped stone. These included such items as arrow points, knives, scrapers, and so forth. Implements for milling, such as manos, metates, mortars and pestles were made from ground



Figure 3. Study area as shown on aerial photograph.

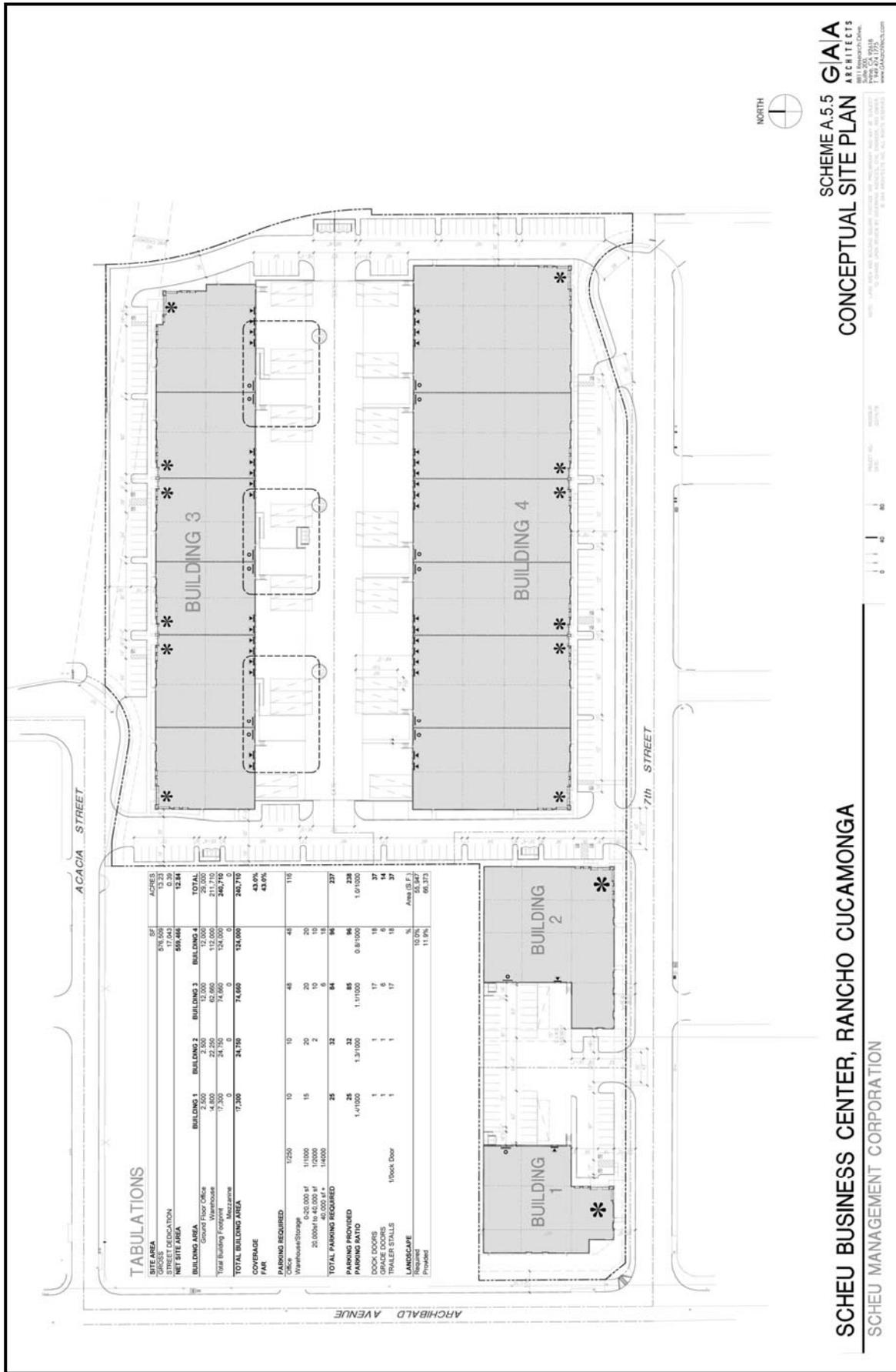


Figure 4. Study area as shown on Project Site Plan

stone. Traditional containers consisted of finely woven baskets that were lined with tar when waterproofing was required. Pottery was also known during the final centuries of Gabrieliño prehistory although it seems that baskets never lost their prominent role in daily lives. The Gabrieliño lived in villages ranging in size from only an extended family or two up to several hundred people. Houses consisted of thatch huts built over sunken earthen floors.

Aside from dwellings, villages also had sweathouses which were used daily by the men and seem to have represented important male social centers. Political and social organization was based on groupings called moieties, one practical function of which was to prevent family intra-marriage. Leadership at the larger villages seems to have consisted of a chief, whose position was hereditary, and one or more shamans who tended to religious and medical affairs.

Relatively little is known about traditional Gabrielino religion that may have been fundamentally pantheistic. However, very late in time, perhaps after contact with the Spanish, a deity called *Chinigchinich* appeared. Most of what we know about the *Chinigchinich* cult was recorded by Padre Boscana of the Mission San Juan Capistrano (Boscana 1933). Evidence indicates that *Chinigchinich* was an omnipotent, omnipresent deity who superseded all others. Thus, the latest Gabrielino religion was fundamentally monotheistic.

It was the intent of the Spanish government to convert the Gabrielino to Christianity and the padres met with a great deal of success in their early efforts. Many Gabrielino voluntarily moved to the mission where they were taught farming and received rudimentary education in European technology. Unfortunately, the Spanish efforts soon led to some devastating side effects, the most well-known of which was the spread of European diseases to which the Gabrielino had no hereditary immunity.

The missionaries lost control when California was secularized under Mexican rule and the surviving Gabrielino found themselves immersed in a competitive economy in which they were ill-equipped to compete. Many became virtual slaves while others worked on ranches where they lost touch with their traditional culture. When the Bureau of Indian Affairs compiled its role of Mission Indians in 1929, only four individuals claimed to be full-blooded Gabrielino and only about thirty listed themselves as at least one-half Gabrielino.

Two standard reference works on the prehistoric inhabitants of the Los Angeles area include Bernice Johnston's 1962 book entitled *The Gabrielnño Indian* and Lowell John Bean and Charles R. Smith's section on the Gabrielino in *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8:

California. Other fine ethnographic sources comprise Alfred Kroeber's *Handbook of The Indians of California* (1925), William McCawley's *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles* (1996), Mary LaLone's *Gabrielino Indians of Southern California: An Annotated Ethnohistoric Bibliography* (1980), and Robert Heizer's *The Indians of Los Angeles County: Hugo Reid's Letters of 1852* (1968).

III. RESEARCH ORIENTATION

A. Introduction

It is often said that human occupation of southern California may go back as far as 10,000 years ago (Van Horn 1987:22). Evidence for these relatively early people is very sparse and presumption of a very low population density at that time seems entirely reasonable. The "original" people were soon to be supplanted or absorbed by a new population. Archaeologists generally agree that sometime around A.D. 500, coastal southern California, including the Inland Empire region, became home to migrant Shoshonean peoples moving in from the Great Basin.

B. Research Goals

The goals of our research were to identify known locations of potential significance 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 particular area, grass lands and the occasional water course lined with oak trees would have been most attractive. 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. Typically, prehistoric sites may comprise bedrock milling features, rock art, scatters of potsherds, fire-affected rock, chipped stone implements, and at times, human cremations. Pottery sherds, of Tizon Brown Ware and possibly Lower Colorado Buff Ware may also occur at late period sites in the area.

(2) Historic sites in the region would most likely be associated with early agricultural 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 August 28, 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 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 historic properties.

1. Previous Surveys

a. Inside Study Area

The results of the search indicated that the study area has not been previously surveyed in conjunction with a cultural resources assessment.

b. Outside Study Area

Outside the study area, a minimum of twenty-one cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius. These investigations have all been relatively small and cover approximately 25% of the surrounding land within the search radius. They include surveys for small (less than 20 acres), parcels, linear alignments, and wireless sites.

The closest of these assessments lies approximately ¼ mile to the northeast. It comprises the 13½ acre project site known as the “Vineyards Project Property”. The cultural resources assessment was conducted by William H Breece in 1984. The results of the study were completely negative (Breece 1984).

2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within the Study Area

The results of the records search indicated that no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or isolates have been previously recorded within the boundaries of the study area.

3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within a One-Mile Radius

No prehistoric archaeological sites have been documented within a one-mile radius of the study area. However, one historic archaeological site has been recorded within the search radius. It comprises a trash scatter (Late 19th to early 20th century) of glass and porcelain fragments and one intact bottle. The site, designated Primary # 36-011276, is located approximately one-mile east of the study area (Wesson & Hacking 2003)

4. Historic Buildings/Structures/Features Within a One-Mile Radius

Thirteen historic building/structure locations and one historic linear feature have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the study area. Each is characterized in Table 1 below. The closest of these is the Padre Winery/Cucamonga Vineyard Company (aka Biane Winery) located immediately to the northeast of the study area at 9951 Eighth Street. Designated Primary # 36-016423, the earliest portion of the winery complex dates to 1909. Portions of the complex appear eligible for the NRHP and CRHR but it is unclear if they were listed (Sorrell 2008, Marvin 2001, Merrill 1987).

5. Heritage Properties

No listed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks (CHL) or California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project. However, numerous City of Rancho Cucamonga Historical Landmarks lie within the search radius. The closest of these is the H.D. Cousins House (Christmas House) designated by the City as Landmark #14 in September, 1983. The two-story, Queen Anne Victorian style residence was constructed in 1904. It is located at 9240 Archibald Avenue and presently serves as a bed and breakfast inn (City of Rancho Cucamonga N.D.).

Table 1
Historic Buildings/Structures/Features within a One-mile Radius of the Study Area.

Primary #	Description
36-011277	Railroad spur line located immediately south of the Cucamonga Pioneer Winery. Portions of the alignment may date to 1903.
36-011278	Vernacular, single story wood framed house on a concrete foundation. Located at 10489 Eighth Street, it was constructed by Pedro Chagolla in 1920.
36-011279	Vernacular, single story wood framed house on a concrete foundation. Located at 10483 Eighth Street, it was constructed by Pedro Martinez in 1948.
36-011280	Vernacular, single story wood framed house on a concrete foundation. Located at 10463 Eighth Street, it was constructed circa 1948.
36-011281	Cucamonga Pioneer Winery District dating to circa 1930 located at 8812 Haven Avenue Highland Avenue. Contains contributing and non-contributing historic elements.
36-016421	DeBerard House located at 9663 Sixth Street. This two-story wood framed house is characterized as a “vineyard house”. Date of construction is estimated to be 1910.
36-016422	English House (aka Danner’s Market) located at 9747 Eighth Street. This wood framed, single story structure originally served as a local grocery store. Constructed circa 1915 it was moved to its present location in the late 1930s when it was converted to a home for the English family.
36-016423	Padre Winery/Cucamonga Vintage Company (aka Biane Winery). Complex of 14 buildings located at 9951 Eighth Street. Earliest structure dates to 1909. Appears eligible for the NRHP and CRHR but not presently listed. Closest historic resource to study area.
36-016425	Kincaid Ranch located at 9449 Ninth Street. The single-story, irregularly shaped wooden residence was constructed in 1897.
36-016436	Willows Professional Center 18969 Archibald Avenue. Single story complex of wood-framed buildings that originally served as the Willows School. Constructed in 1916.
36-016438	Ferret House (aka Santolucito House) located at 10049 Arrow Highway. Constructed circa 1915, this single family, wood framed residence is characterized as vernacular in style.
36-016439	Santolucito Italian American Market located at 10095 Arrow Highway. Described as a single story, rectangular structure constructed of wood and brick. Constructed in 1928 it served as a local grocery store. Demolished sometime in the past.
36-020003	Historically known as the Blessent House, this single story wood framed residence is vernacular in style. Located at 9317 Sixth Street it was constructed in 1923.
36-020004	Single story wood framed house constructed in the Minimal Traditional style. Located at 9333 Sixth Street, it was constructed in 1952.

B. Historic Map Research

In addition to the records search, numerous historic General Land Office (GLO) and Geological Survey (USGS) maps of the Rancho Cucamonga 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. 1 South Range No. 7 West San Bernardino Meridian
Surveyed 1852-1865, Examined and Approved July 28, 1865

GLO Map of Township No. 1 South Range No. 7 West San Bernardino Meridian
Surveyed 1852-1865, Examined and Approved September 18, 1868

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

1897 *Cucamonga 15'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1900 *Cucamonga 15'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1903 *Cucamonga 15'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1954 *Ontario 15'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1953 *Guasti 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1966 *Guasti 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1966 *Guasti 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1973

1966 *Guasti 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1981

A review of these maps was performed for the purpose of identifying locations of potential historical resources. No man-made features have been depicted within the parcel boundaries on any of the maps. The property appears to have been planted in trees and vines in the 1950s. Additionally, both of the 19th century GLO Plat Maps depict the “Road From Los Angeles to San Bernardino” transecting the South ½ of Section 23 from west to east. The road lies approximately 1½ miles south of the study area. Both maps also depict “Proudhomes Road” transecting the North ½ of Section 11 from west to east. Proudhomes Road lies approximately 1 mile to the north of the study area.

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 parcel lies within the Northwest ¼ of the

Northwest ¼ of Section 14, Township 1 South, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Office records indicate that a Serial Patent for 5,800.89 acres including the North ½ of Section 14 (inclusive of the study area) was issued to the State of California on June 2, 1875 by authority of the January 21, 1927: Indemnity Selections (44 Stat. 1022). The land patent is recorded as Document Nr: 7, Accession No./BLM Serial Nr: CACAAA 072282. It does not appear that anyone has ever constructed a dwelling within the boundaries of the study area.

V. FIELD SURVEY

An intensive pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted by Archaeological Associates on September 8, 2018. Personnel included Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), John Minch, Ph.D. (surveyor) and Susan Klein (surveyor). The intent of the survey was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the property. Historic resources include places and structures relating to significant historic events or having historical or special aesthetic qualities in and of themselves. Prehistoric resources include Native American sites of all types. All field notes, photographs, and maps generated or used during the field study are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The pedestrian survey began in the southeast corner adjacent to the railroad tracks and proceeded in a northerly direction. As the property had been recently mowed/disc'd for weed abatement, surface visibility throughout the parcel was very good, averaging 90% depending on the density of sparse cover of exotic weeds and forbes. The survey of the property was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced at 10-15 meter intervals. Where encountered, backdirt piles resulting from rodent excavations were also examined for any signs of buried, archaeological deposits. By employing these techniques, a thorough examination 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 Resources

The results of the records search indicated that no historic archaeological sites or historic buildings had been previously recorded within the project area. The results of the historic map research and field survey were also entirely negative. No historic resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation.

VII. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

A. Prehistoric and Historic Resources

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

B. 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 Coronor has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coronor will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

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1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwest Journal of Anthropology*, Vol. 11, No. 3:214ff.

WESSON A. & C. HACKING

2003 Site record form for Primary #36-011276 on file with the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.



Plate I. Top: Westerly view across the southern property margin from the southeast corner.
Bottom: Northerly view along eastern boundary from the southeast property corner.



Plate II. Top: Looking east through the southern portion of the study area from Archibald Avenue. **Bottom:** Northwesterly view across the property from the southeast corner.



Plate III. Top: Looking east along the northern boundary (Acacia St.) from the CVWD facility.
Bottom: Westerly view along the northern project boundary from the northeast property corner.

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 August 28, 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.