



Appendix E Cultural Resources Memorandum



January 31, 2022

Karina Malouf, AICP, CPESC
Kimley-Horn
401 B Street, Suite 600
San Diego, California 92101

Re: Cultural Resource Study Findings Memo for the 249 E. Santa Ana Avenue Truck Terminal Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Malouf,

This letter report documents the results of the cultural resource study conducted for the 249 E. Santa Ana Avenue Truck Terminal Project (Project) by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM). The study was completed in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. This document is part of an Initial Study to address the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project pursuant to the required provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21000 *et seq.*, and State CEQA Guidelines Section 15063.

The study included records searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Sacred Lands File of the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and a pedestrian survey of accessible portions of the Project area to determine the presence or absence of historic resources.

Project Description and Location

The proposed Project site is located on the south side of East Santa Ana Avenue, east of South Riverside Avenue, in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located at the eastern edge of the City, east of Bloomington and north of Colton. The Project area is shown on the USGS 7.5-minute San Bernardino, South, Calif. topographic quadrangle in Section 25, Township 1 South, Range 5 West (Figure 1).

The proposed Project entails the development of approximately 45 acres consisting of a 290-door truck terminal, shop, trailer parking, and employee parking. The Project site (APN 0258-121-51) is located within the H-IND (Heavy Industrial) zone of the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor Specific Plan.

Cultural and Environmental Setting

Natural Setting

The City of Rialto located approximately 40 mi. east of the City of Los Angeles, situated at the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. The Project site lies at the eastern edge of Rialto, east of Bloomington and north of Colton, just north of the Santa Ana River channel. Elevations range from approximately 970 ft. above mean sea level at the north edge to 917 ft. The setting surrounding the Project area is primarily business/industrial. The City is largely urbanized and surrounded by other developed cities; the Project area is similarly highly urbanized. The area directly adjacent the Project area to the northwest and northeast contains a quarrying operation and it is flanked on the east by a wastewater treatment plant.

Prehistoric Cultural Setting

Archaeological investigations in San Bernardino County and elsewhere in southern California have documented a diverse range of prehistoric human occupations, extending from the terminal Pleistocene down to the time of European contact (Byrd and Raab 2007; Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason 1984; McKenna 1986; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). The regional chronologies developed by Warren (1968) and Wallace (1955) for southern California are applicable to the San Bernardino region. Most relevant to the San Bernardino area is Kowta's chronology (1969) developed from data retrieved from the Sayles site (SBR-421) located near the Cajon Pass. Kowta identified four broad complexes that are in general agreement with the regional chronologies developed by Wallace and Warren and later expanded by Byrd and Raab.

Paleoindian (Pre-6000 B.C.)

Paleoindian assemblages, referred to as the San Dieguito Complex by Kowta (1969) include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. These tools suggest a reliance on hunting rather than gathering. In general, hunting-related tools are more common during this period and are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990). However, evidence for Paleoindian habitation across southern California is rare (Byrd and Raab 2007). As the climate changed after the Pleistocene, the interior of southern California became dryer and inhabitants responded by exploiting a wider range of plant and animal species; this cultural period is often referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Milling Stone Horizon (6000 B.C. – 1000 B.C.)

The Milling Stone Horizon is characterized by the presence of hand stones, milling stones, choppers, and scrapers. These tools are thought to be associated with seed gathering and processing, as well as limited hunting activities (Byrd and Raab 2007). As such, the artifacts from this period show a major shift in the exploitation of natural resources from the hunting of large animals to a higher reliance on vegetable food sources and the hunting of smaller animals. Kowta (1969) attributed this shift to climatic change as warmer and dryer conditions prevailed. This period was marked by an increased diversification of exploited resources and economic specialization. Populations became more sedentary, often around the coastal bays and estuaries. It is believed that extensive estuarine silting caused a decline in the resources along the coast and major settlement moved inland along the river valleys within southern California (Byrd and Raab 2007). Trade between southern California area and the greater western region has been identified during this time period.

Sayles Complex (1000 B.C. – A.D. 1000)

Characteristic of the Sayles Complex (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1000) are an abundance of milling stones, hand stones, percussion-flaked core and flake tools, plano-convex scrapers and scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones (Moratto 1984). Also present are cogstones, quartz crystals, and a variety of projectile points. Although there is a wide range of artifacts associated with the Sayles Complex, it is most commonly known for the abundance of scraper planes found in artifact collections during this time period and their use in the preparation of agave and yucca for fibers and food (Kowta 1969).

Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 750 – 1750)

Like much of southern California, this horizon in the general Project area is characterized by the presence of small projectile points associated with the use of bow and arrow. Steatite containers, asphaltum items, mortars and pestles, and bedrock mortars are also common artifacts. The use of bow and arrow technology and ceramics was adopted in southern California after A.D. 500 and A.D. 1000, respectively (Byrd and Raab 2007). Across southern California, mortuary practices switched from inhumations to cremations. Use of acorns as a major food staple allowed for surpluses of storable food. It is believed that social complexity increased during this time period (Byrd and Raab 2007). In general, populations

focused on smaller food resources that occurred in greater quantities and the dietary importance of large mammals further declined.

Ethnohistoric Period (Post A.D. 1750)

The Project area is within the ethnohistoric territory of the Gabrielino Indians, and along the border of the territory of the Serrano within the mountains. There is some disagreement regarding whether the Gabrielino or Serrano lived in the vicinity of the Project area within the San Bernardino Valley during the ethnohistoric period (Kroeber 1976). Both the Gabrielino and the Serrano spoke a variation of the Takic language subfamily part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

Gabrielino

The name “Gabrielino” derived from this group’s association with the San Gabriel Valley and the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976). However, in 1769, prior to Spanish contact, their territory included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers, spanning most of the Los Angeles basin. Their southern border was at Aliso Creek, with Topanga Creek bounding their territory at the north. The Project area is along the eastern border of Gabrielino territory near the base of the San Bernardino Mountains. Both permanent villages and satellite communities, occupied seasonally, were in use across their territory.

Within the interior of Gabrielino territory, the predominant food resources were acorns, sage, yucca, cacti and other plants, deer, small rodents, and other small animals (Hudson 1971). Bow and arrow were used in hunting larger animals, while snares, traps, nets, and clubs were used for smaller animals. Material culture included the use of flaked lithic tools along with mortars, metates, wooden items, baskets, and items made of shell and bone. Kroeber (1976) reports that pottery was used by the Gabrielino during the mission period, but was not used prior and is not often found in archaeological sites. Many commonly used items were highly decorated by the Gabrielino, often using shell inlaid in asphaltum, rare minerals, carving, and paints.

The Gabrielino commonly used steatite which was acquired from Santa Catalina Island (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976). Steatite was used for cooking vessels, baking slabs, mortars and pestles, beads, and decorative, ornamental, and ceremonial items. Steatite items that were used ceremonially, especially to drink tolache from, were inlaid with shell.

The Gabrielino lived in domed circular structures with a thatched roof. Much of the Gabrielino social structure was destroyed prior to the ethnographic period and remains unknown (Kroeber 1976). It is believed that the Gabrielino had a hierarchical system of social classes. Villages were politically autonomous and were led by members of a dominant lineage. In addition to the political leadership, a shaman also had power over the village and was responsible for the management of ceremonies and the spiritual world. Trade with neighboring groups, especially the Serrano, Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, and Mohave was common. The Gabrielino exported steatite items in reciprocal trade relationships (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Serrano

Serrano territory encompassed the area east of the Gabrielino, generally across the San Bernardino Mountains (Kroeber 1976). However, the boundaries of their territory are not as reliably defined due to a lack of historic records and a more mobile settlement pattern than the Gabrielino. The territory roughly encompassed the base of the San Bernardino Mountains from the Cajon Pass, approximately 5 miles east of the Project area, north to present-day Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978b). The name Serrano derived from the Spanish word for highland or mountain and is used to refer to the linguistic group in the Takic family (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano people can be further divided into the Kitanemuk, who lived around Tejon and Paso creeks, the

Alliklik within the vicinity of the Santa Clara River, and the Vanyume along the Mohave River (Kroeber 1976).

The Serrano were organized loosely into exogamous clans; however, their social structure is not well known. Each clan had a hereditary leader called a kika and a hereditary assistant chief that had ceremonial functions called a paha' (Kroeber 1976). Other spiritual leaders also had positions of power in the clan.

Serrano subsistence practices was largely based around gathering, hunting, and fishing. Depending on the environment, common food staples included acorns, piñon nuts, honey, mesquite, yucca, cactus, and chia seeds. Deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, other small rodents, and birds were also commonly hunted. Like the Gabrielino, bows and arrows were used to hunt for large game and curved throwing sticks, traps, snares, and deadfalls were used for smaller game (Bean and Smith 1978b).

Due to a lack of reliable year-round water sources, the Serrano lived in smaller villages than was common in the Gabrielino territory. They also largely lived in circular houses with a thatched roof; however, many of their daily activities took place within ramadas, which provided shade and blocked the wind. The house was primarily used for sleeping and storage only. The Serrano made tools from shell, wood, bone, stone, pottery, and plant fibers.

Brief History of Rialto

In 1769, Spanish explorers established Mission San Gabriel in what is presently eastern Los Angeles County. The area that is now known as Rialto was under Spanish rule as part of the Mission San Gabriel lands until 1822, when Mexico gained its independence from Spain. After independence, Mexican land grants further divided the land into ranchos. Rancho San Bernardino (37,700 acres), granted to the Lugo family, encompassed present-day Rialto (Dice 2006). In 1848, the United States took over the Mexican rancho land in California.

The Project is situated north of the historic community of Agua Mansa (Spanish for gentle waters), which originated from a large land grant owned by Juan Bandini which was located near the modern city of Riverside, called Rancho Jurupa. A portion of this land was donated to Spanish-speaking settlers from New Mexico and they named it Agua Mansa. The original settlement extended from Slover Mountain to the vicinity of the Riverside-San Bernardino county line (Patterson 1964:28). The Agua Mansa settlers subsisted on animal husbandry and farming, and at first were relatively successful. However, in 1862, a disastrous flood destroyed most of the community. New homes were built, but Agua Mansa never regained its former prosperity. The residents eventually lost control of the land to large property owners through court battles late in the nineteenth century (Patterson 1964:28).

Typical of many San Bernardino County towns, the area that would one day become Rialto was a fertile agricultural area, due to the warm, dry climate. The beginnings of southern California's citrus culture can be traced to the Mission San Gabriel; an orange grove encompassing 6 acres was planted on mission lands in 1804. In 1841, William Wolfskill used seedlings from the San Gabriel orchard to plant his own larger orchard. Wolfskill is credited with establishing citrus commercially (Pronin 1989). Small ranching operations were established in the Rialto area in the mid-nineteenth century (City of Rialto 2015). In 1887, the first railroad connection was established, and the land that now comprises Rialto was purchased by the Semi Tropic Land and Water Company (City of Rialto 2017). The company named the community Rialto, and began development in the area. Shortly thereafter, a group of midwestern Methodists immigrated to Rialto and furthered its development (City of Rialto 2017). By the late nineteenth century, Rialto was a typical small southern California agricultural community for which citrus was the main crop. In 1893, the community contained approximately 35 homes with 250 residents, a few local businesses, and a three-story Hotel del Rialto (City of Rialto 2017). The first citrus packing house was built in 1894, and a citrus association was established (City of Rialto 2017).

Rialto was officially incorporated in 1911 by the Chamber of Commerce, with 1,500 residents and 40 businesses comprising the small town (Stoebe 1965). The area on Riverside Avenue between Santa Fe station and First Street housed most businesses. Those businesses included the bank, four real estate agencies, a few grocery stores, two meat markets, two department stores, two barbershops, a weekly newspaper (Rialto Record), two garages, and two telephone companies. On the southeast corner of Riverside Avenue and First Street stood the J. H. Crowder Building occupied by a grocery store, which has since been demolished. On the west side of Riverside Avenue stood the offices of the Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Company. The First National Bank of Rialto opened its new building in February 1908 on the northwest corner of Riverside and Rialto avenues. In 1913, Rialto's Light and Power Company was sold to California Electric Power Company.

Citrus agriculture was the most important industry to Rialto in the twentieth century. Connections to improved transportation resulted in steady growth, as the small agricultural community was able to expand the markets for their local product. In addition to the Santa Fe railroad connection, in 1914 Los Angeles' Pacific Electric Railway completed the San Bernardino Line through the City of Rialto. Improved transportation through Rialto not only included the rail line but also the repaving of Foothill Boulevard (the main east-west transportation route) in 1913, which eventually became part of U.S. Highway 66, better known as the transnational Route 66 (City of Rialto 2017). With these improved transportation connections, small local agricultural operations developed into a robust citrus packing industry with at least seven citrus packing houses located along the Santa Fe railroad tracks. A fire in the 1920s destroyed many of the buildings in downtown Rialto.

As a result of post-World War II expansion and the general population boom in southern California, Rialto also became a bedroom/commuter community to larger cities in the county and region. Between 1950 and 1980, the population of Rialto grew tenfold from 3,156 to 330,500 (City of Rialto 2017). Today, with a population of around 100,000, only a few acres of the original citrus land are in active use, and Rialto is supported by several large retail distribution centers.

Study Methods

Methods used to assess the presence of and potential for cultural resources within the property included a search of existing records and a pedestrian field survey. The records searches were conducted by the SCCIC and included the Project area and a radius of 1 mi. around it. Historic aerial photographs and historic USGS topographic maps of the Project area were consulted on historicaerials.com.

The field survey was conducted on April 10, 2017, by ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews and Assistant Archaeologist Molly Earp-Escobar. Field methods consisted of a pedestrian survey of accessible areas within the proposed Project site using transects spaced at 15-m intervals.

Study Results

Records Search Results

Two records searches were conducted for this Project, both by the SCCIC. The initial 2017 records search results identified 60 previous cultural resource studies that had been conducted within a 0.5-mi. radius around the Project site (Table 1); nine of these were overview reports. Two of the studies, SB-00508 and SB-00509, crossed the southern end of the Project area. As a result of changes to the proposed Project and the length of time elapsed since the original search, a supplemental records search was conducted in 2021 that encompassed a 1-mi. radius to determine if any additional reports or resources had been developed or documented since the time of the early search. This search resulted in the addition of 27 studies within the

1-mi. radius, two of which, SB-03603 and SB-04334, were linear projects that passed along the north edge of the Project site.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Reports Addressing the Project Area and the 1-mi. Records Search Radius

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
00048	1961	Belden, L. Burr, Grace Shepard Newman, Gerald A. Smith, and Clark Harding Jones / <i>San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly</i> 8(4)	Agua Mansa
00049	1961	Smith, Gerald A. / <i>San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly</i> 21(1-2):21-28	Agua Mansa, Home of Pre-Historic Indians
00050	1961	Jones, Clark Harding / <i>San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly</i> 21(1-2):29-47	Agua Mansa Settled by Those Who Spoke Spanish
00051	1961	Wood, Marie / <i>San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly</i> 21(1-2):57-75	Agua Mansa Today
00140	1973	Sidler, W. A. / <i>San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly</i> 21(1-2):6-20	The Great Flood of January 22, 1862
00180	1973	San Bernardino County Museum Association	Rialto Channel - Zone 2, Archaeologic Evaluation
00203	1974	Archer, Morse G.	Casa de Rancho Cucamonga
00273	1975	Leonard III, N. Nelson / Archaeological Research Unit, UCR	Santa Ana River Project, Description and Evaluation of Cultural Resources and Appendices: Field Data
00274	1979	Rosenthal, E. Jane / CSULB	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Santa Ana River Hiking/Biking Trail in the Prado Flood Control Basin
00275	1977	Tobey, Ronald C., Terry D. Suss, and Larry Burgess / Department of History, UCR	Historical Resource Survey, Prado Flood Control Basin, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
00447	1976	Scott, M. B.	Development of Water Facilities in the Santa Ana River Basin, California, 1810-1968
00492	1977	Simpson, Ruth D., Laverna Arnold Brown, and Joseph Hearn / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Proposed Bloomington Wastewater Facilities Plan
00508	1977	Greenwood, Roberta S. / Greenwood and Associates	Archaeological Resources Survey: West Coast - Mid Continent Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River
00509	1978	Greenwood and Associates	Archaeological Resources Survey: West-Coast - Mid-Continent Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River, the Agua Mansa Alternate Pipeline Route
00711	1978	Chavez, David / URS Company	Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Rialto Tank Farm Location and Associated Pipeline and Pump Station Locations, San Bernardino County, California
00712	1978	Chavez, David / URS Company	Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Four Corners Pipeline Interconnect Facilities, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
00713	1978	Chavez, David / URS Company	Final: Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) to Rialto Crude Oil Pipeline
00714	1978	Chavez, David / URS Company	Final: Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Rialto Crude Oil Tank Farm to the Four Corners Pipeline, Kern County, California

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
01287	1982	Lerch, Michael K. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor, Reaches IV-D and IV-E, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
01345	1983	Wirth Associates, Inc.	Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System: Supplement to the Cultural Resources Technical Report
01468	1984	Hammond, Stephen R.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Colton/San Bernardino Maintenance Station, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County
01499	1985	Foster, John M., and Roberta S. Greenwood / Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resources Overview: California Portion, Proposed Pacific Texas Pipeline Project
01558	1986	Bixler, David / Mohave Environmental Consultants	Archaeological Site Survey: West Valley Redevelopment Project in the City of Colton
01635	1987	Bixler, David	Archeological Surface Survey: Colton Dune Site
01750	1987	Romani, Gwendolyn R. / Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resource Investigation: Proposed Expansion of the City of Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant
01772	1988	Hallaran, Kevin B., and Karen K. Swope / Archaeological Research Unit, UCR	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Rialto Gateway Project, San Bernardino County, California
01808	1988	Hampson, R. Paul, Jerrel Sorensen, Susan K. Goldberg, Mark T. Swanson, and Jeanne E. Arnold / Greenwood and Associates and Infotec	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California
01828	1988	Peter, Kevin J., James Rudolph, Tony Morgan, Jean Hudson, and Craig F. Woodman / URS Consultants, Inc.	Archaeological Test Investigation and Evaluation of SBR-1576, San Bernardino County, California
01837	1988	Goldberg, Susan K., and Jeanne E. Arnold / Infotec	Prehistoric Sites in the Prado Basin, California: Regional Context and Significance Evaluation
01951	1989	Hatheway, Roger G., and Karen Swope / Hatheway and Associates	Archaeological and Historical Survey Report for the Proposed Angelus Block Property
02010	1988	Harley, R. Bruce / <i>San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly</i> 35(2):1-42	Rev. Juan Caballeria: Historian or Storyteller?: Rethinking the 1810 Dumetz Expedition
02117	1990	Harmsworth Associates and CH2M Hill	Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Report: Expansion of the Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant [Cultural Resource Sections]
02147	1973	Heizer, Robert F., and C.W. Clewlow, Jr. / Ballena Press, Ramona, CA	Prehistoric Rock Art of California
02147A	-	Jespersen, Jespersen, and Savala	Chambers Well Ca-Sbr-280 Supplemental Documentation and Notes
02155	1990	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Historical Background Investigation of the Proposed Santa Ana River Watershed Project Authority, Site 1, Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, California
02156	1990	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	Report Addendum: A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) Pipeline Right-of-Way, San Bernardino to Colton, San Bernardino, California
02214	1990	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	Update Report: Archaeological Monitoring at the SAWPA RIX Site, Site 1, Colton (Agua Mansa), San Bernardino County, California
02215	1990	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	Supplemental, Archaeological Monitoring at the RIX Project Site (SAWPA), Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County
02251	1990	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	RIX Project Area Archaeological Monitoring
02252	1990	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	Continued Archaeological Monitoring at the RIX Project Site
02389	1990	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	RIX Project Area Archaeological Monitoring

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
02471	1991	White, Robert S. / Archaeological Associates	An Archaeological Assessment of a 47.7-Acre Parcel as Shown on TPM 12995, Located at 12100 Riverside Avenue in Colton, San Bernardino County
02516	1991	California Portland Cement Company	Quality Unsurpassed, 1891-1991: A Century of California Portland Cement Company
02751	1993	Singer, Clay A., John E. Attwood, and Shelley Marie Gomes / C. A. Singer and Associates	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for a 10 Acre Property (Tentative Parcel Map No. 13916) at 15575 Sherri Lane near the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, CA
02785	1992	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	Cultural Resources Investigations and Historic Research for the Expanded Santa Watershed Project Authority Site 1 Project Area, Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, CA
02786	1993	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	Cultural Resources Investigations and Historic Research for the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Site 1 Project Area and Associated Soil Testing Areas, Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, CA
02853	1991	Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greenwood / Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, MWD of Southern CA
02884	1993	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	A Determination of Eligibility Study: CA-SBR-6859H - The West Riverside Canal, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
02887	1994	James J. Schmidt / Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resource Investigation: City of Colton New Substation and Transmission Facilities
02918	1994	White, Laura S. / Archaeological Associates	Historic Architectural Survey Report for the Proposed Metrolink Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County
02944	1991	Harley, Bruce / <i>San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly</i> 39(1):1-59	The Agua Mansa Story, A Collection of Papers Compiled on the Occasion of the 150 th Anniversary of the Settlement of Agua Mansa
02963	1992	Haenszel, Arda / <i>San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly</i> 39(3):3-39	Mormons in San Bernardino
03225	1996	Hall, M. C. / ARU	Zone 2-Rialto Channel, Phase II, Archaeological Monitoring
03586	2000	Love, Bruce / CRM Tech	Ontario to Colton Pipeline, San Bernardino County, CA
03603	1998	Love, Bruce / CRM Tech	Installation of Water Pipes along I-10 between Colton and Fontana
03922	2001	McKenna, Jeanette / McKenna et al.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Prologis Development Services Project Area on Agua Mansa Road, Rialto, San Bernardino, CA
03931	2002	Dahduh, Miriam / CRM Tech	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Rialto Channel Improvement Project (Phase 3) in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
04200	1985	Lauter, Gloria / U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Cultural Resources Survey: Santa Ana River Erosion at Colton, CA
04334	1997	Owen, Shelley M. / Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resource Records & Archival Search: 250 Acre Parcel in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County
04345	1995	McKenna, Jeanette / McKenna et al.	I-10/Pepper Ave Interchange
04365	2000	Jones and Stokes	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc Fiberoptic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside CA to the CA/AZ Border. 3 Volumes
04630	2004	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Results for Cingular Wireless Site SB 512-03, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
05116	1998	William Self Associates	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Southwest Gas Corporation Pipeline for the High Desert Power Project, San Bernardino, County, California

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
05608	2005	Pollock, Katherine H., Virginia Austerman, and Michael K. Lerch	Archaeological Survey of a 3000' Section of the Bloomington-Colton-Colton-Cement 66kV Transmission Line to be Rebuilt, San Bernardino County, California
05612	-	Schmidt, James J.	DWO 4505-3147: Vista-Bloomington-Crestmore-Glen Avon 66kV Removal and Relocation Project, San Bernardino County, California
05616	1995	McKenna, Jeanette A.	SAWPA RIX Site and Associated Pipeline Archaeological Monitoring Program—Inventory of Artifacts
05859	2007	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Agua Mansa Commerce Center on Agua Mansa Road near Riverside Avenue in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California
05934	2007	Garcia, Kyle, and Marcy Rockman	Results of Cultural Resources Assessment for the GO-131D Project Evaluation in Colton, California; JO: 5317-0468
06084	2008	Dietler, John, and Robert S. Ramirez	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Pellissier Ranch Specific Plan Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California
06089	2008	Bholat, Sara, and Evelyn N. Chandler	Cultural Resources Survey of a Temporary Ethanol Transload Facility in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
06331	2009	Cannon, Amanda, and Michael K. Lerch	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Riverside-Corona Realignment, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
06440	2008	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Archaeological Monitoring Program
06445	2009	Glentis, Dionisios, and Susan Underbrink	Archaeological Survey Report for the Ethanol Pipeline and Breakout Tank Project, San Bernardino County, California
06516	1999	Ashkar, Shahira	Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc., Proposed Fiber Optic System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties
06719	2010	Sander, Jay K.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Pole Replacement Project: Highgrove-Corona 115kV Circuit, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
07123	2010	Panich, Lee, and John Holson	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, 66kV Transmission Lines Access Roads, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segments 7 and 8, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California
07184	2012	Billat, Lorna / Earth Touch	Archaeological Assessment Report for Excel/MLAX04226A Wireless Facility Located at 2353 South Cactus Avenue, Bloomington in San Bernardino County, California
07255	2002	Hoffman, Laura, and John Dietler	Cultural Resources Survey for Southern California Edison Deteriorated Pole Project 31-TD515641: Replace Two Deteriorated Wood Poles (280529E and 422831E), City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California
07259	2011	Allan, James L.	Live Section 111 Fly Area at M.P. 07
07556	2013	Jacquemain, Terri, Bai "Tom" Tang, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0260-072-01 to -04, -15 and -16 in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California
07581	2014	Ballester, Daniel	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities, FedEx Ground Package System Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
07960	2010	Self, William / William Self Associates	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernardino County, California
07991	2014	Estes, Allen, and Thomas Young / WSA	Cultural Resources Assessment Report: Ground Water Monitoring Well Project Colton, California
07992	2014	Estes, Allen, and Thomas Young / WSA	Cultural Resources Assessment Report: Delhi Sands Flower Loving Fly Project, Colton, California

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
08072	2015	Goodwin, Riordan / LSA	Cultural Resources Assessment Willow Avenue Warehouse Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
08087	2014	Garcia, Kyle / PCR Services Corporation	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed 1-10 /Pepper Avenue Bridge Improvements Project, City of Colton, California; District 8, County of San Bernardino, Interstate Highway 10, Post Miles 20.1-22.0 Project Number: 08-1300-0121, Expenditure Authorization: 1E030
08177	2015	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Ben Kerridge, Jesse Yorck, and Nina Gallardo / CRM TECH	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Agua Mansa Industrial Park Project, Near the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

The 2017 records search results indicated that a total of 13 cultural resources had been previously recorded within 0.5 mi. of the Project (Table 2). Three of the 13 were prehistoric, with the remaining 10 being historic, two of which were single-family residences. One of the prehistoric sites, SBR-1572, was recorded directly within the Project footprint, with the other two prehistoric resources located to the east and the south. Prehistoric site SBR-1576, an extensive habitation site, is located approximately 0.35 mi. to the east of the Project, on the same landform but separated from the Project by the wastewater treatment plant that flanks the Project on the east. The 2021 records search resulted in the identification of 19 additional resources.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the 0.5-mi. Records Search Radius

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Recorded by / Date	Site Type	Description	Attribute Codes	Relationship to Project Area
000144	144	1965 (Haenszel)	Prehistoric	La Loma Hills Pictographs; SBCM-65	AP6. Pictographs	0.95 mi. SE
001004	1004	1965 (Shepard)	Prehistoric	La Loma Hills A Site; SBCM-856	AP4. Bedrock milling feature; AP6. Pictographs	1.0 mi. SE
001572	1572	1956 (Smith)	Prehistoric	Santa Ana Street Gravel Pit S	AP11. Hearths/pits	Within -- DESTROYED
001576	1576	1938 (Smith); 1988 (Peter, Easter); 1994 (Schmidt)	Prehistoric	Colton Slover Mountain Sand Dune Site; SBCM-40	AP2. Lithic scatter; AP3. Ceramic scatter; AP4. Bedrock milling feature; AP9. Burials; AP16. Other	0.35 mi. E
001578	1578	1964 (Smith); 1980 (Castaneda)	Prehistoric	Agua Mansa Cemetery; OHP PRN - SBCM-113; Agua Mansa – the Deserted Village; CHL-121	AP2. Lithic scatter; AP3. Ceramic scatter; AP9. Burials; AP15. Habitation debris	0.45 mi. S
001579	1579	1963 (Smith)	Prehistoric	Slover Avenue Site; SBCM-711	AP2. Lithic scatter	0.75 mi. NE
001580	1580	-	Prehistoric	Zimmerman Ranch; SCBM-759	AP4. Bedrock milling feature; AP13. Trails/linear earthworks	0.65 mi. W
004314	4314H	1980 (G. Teal)	Historic	Slover Mountain; PHI - SBR-018	AH16. Other	1 mi. NE

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Recorded by / Date	Site Type	Description	Attribute Codes	Relationship to Project Area
004952	4952H	1982 (Lerch)	Historic	Agua Mansa Chapel; SBCM-113; La Capilla de San Salvador	AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters; AH9. Mines/quarries/tailings; HP44. Adobe building/structure	0.5 mi. S
006007	6007H	1978 (Romani, Corbin, Greenwood and Associates for Williams Bros.)	Historic	Isolate	AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters	0.3 mi. E
006858	6858H	1990 (Romani et al., Greenwood and Associates)	Historic	-	AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters	0.75 mi. S
006859	6859H	1990 (Schmidt et al.); 1993 (McKenna); 2019 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	Historic	West Riverside Canal segment	AH6. Water conveyance system	0.3 mi. SE
006860	6860H	1990 (Schmidt et al., Greenwood and Associates)	Historic	-	AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters	0.75 mi. S
006940	6940H	1990 (Schmidt et al., Greenwood and Associates)	Historic	-	AH6. Water conveyance system	0.3 mi. S
007053	7053H	1990 (Schmidt et al., Greenwood and Associates)	Historic	-	AH6. Water conveyance system	0.4 mi. SW
007055	7055H	1990 (Schmidt, Vanderveen, Kenney, LeCount, Greenwood & Associates)	Historic	Concrete troughs, slabs	AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters	0.95 mi. SW
007172	7172H	1992 (Wlodarski)	Historic	Riverside Lower Canal	AH6. Water conveyance system	0.85 mi. SE
010330	10330H	1999 (Ashkar, Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.); 2002 (Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2008 (Harper, SWCA); 2010 (Tibbet, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2012 (Paul, ICF International)	Historic	Union Pacific Railroad; Southern Pacific Railroad; West Line Basin Alignment; Union Pacific Railroad Crossing at Anderson Street	AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades; HP39. Other	0.9 mi. N
013627	12613H	2007 (Dice, MBA); 2011 (Hoffman, ICS); 2012 (Sanka, Gilleean, Atkins); 2017 (McGinnis, ICF); 2019 (Stropes, BFS)	Historic	Southern Sierras Powerline	HP11. Engineering structure	0.1 mi. NE
015221	-	1973 (Belden, SBCM Association Quarterly)	Historic	270 E. Agua Mansa Rd., Colton; Agua Mansa Townsite	AH1. Unknown	0.4 mi. SE

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Recorded by / Date	Site Type	Description	Attribute Codes	Relationship to Project Area
020676	-	2009 (Daly, Daly & Associates); 2015	Historic	2385 South Willow Ave, Rialto	HP2. Single family property; HP33. Farm/ranch	0.6 mi. NW
020804	-	2008 (McKenna)	Historic	Adobe brick fragments	AH16. Other	0.6 mi. S
021603	n/a	2008 (Hollins, URS Corp.)	Historic	176 E. Slover Ave., Colton; Tank Farm	HP8. Industrial building	0.15 mi. NW
021604	-	2008 (Hollins, URS Corp.)	Historic	1717 E. Slover Ave, Colton; Tank Farm;	HP8. Industrial building	0.5 mi. N
025455	16173H	2012 (Sanka, Atkins)	Historic	Transmission line	AH15. Standing structures; HP11. Engineering structure	0.15 mi. NE
025600	-	2013 (CRM TECH)	Historic	Colton Sewage Treatment Plant	AH16. Other	0.6 mi. E
025601	n/a	2013 (CRM TECH)	Historic	650 Agua Mansa Rd., Colton	HP2. Single family property	0.4 mi. SE
025602	n/a	2013 (CRM TECH)	Historic	656 Agua Mansa Rd., Colton	HP2. Single family property	0.35 mi. SE
026051	-	2012 (Davidson, et al., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2013 (Tinsley / Treffers, Urbana Preservation/SWCA); 2014 (Ballester, CRM Tech); 2018 (Cunningham, ECORP); 2019 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	Historic	Devers-San Bernardino 220kV; P-33-015035; SCE Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line; Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV, Devers-Mirage 220 kV, Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV; Mira Loma-Vista 220 kV, and Chino Mira Loma No. 3 220 kV Transmission Lines	HP11. Engineering structure	0.1 mi. S
026933	-	2013 (Ballester, CRM TECH)	Historic	-	AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters; AH5. Wells/cisterns	0.85 mi. SW

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Recorded by / Date	Site Type	Description	Attribute Codes	Relationship to Project Area
031378	31378H	2017 (McKenna)	Historic	Manuel Soarea Property; Bandini Donation Lots 13 to 22	AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters; AH5. Wells/cisterns; AH6. Water conveyance system; AH11. Walls/fences; AH15. Standing structures; HP32. Rural open space; HP33. Farm/ranch	0.6 mi. E
031676	-	2013 (Lindgren, ECORP)	Historic	Isolated bottle base	AH16. Other	0.6 mi. SSE
031677	31677H	2013 (Lindgren, ECORP)	Historic	Barn	AH15. Standing structures; HP4. Ancillary building	0.6 mi. SSE
031715	31715H	2015 (Goodman, CRM Tech)	Historic	Agua Mansa Ditch	AH6. Water conveyance system	0.5 mi. SE

Historical Research

Historic aerials from 1938, 1948, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 were analyzed on historicaerials.com, as were historic topographic maps dated 1896, 1898, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1926, 1929, 1938, 1943, 1946, 1955, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1974, and 1981.

No structures or land use is depicted in proximity to the Project area on any of the topos from 1896 through 1946; however, one large and three smaller structures appear just to the northwest of the Project area starting with the 1955 map. One additional structure just northeast of the larger structure appears on the 1969 map and all five structures appear through the 1974 map. On the 1981 map, the three structures at the northwest corner are no longer depicted. At no point did any structures appear directly within the Project area.

The aerial photo from 1938 appears to show that the southern portion of the land had been used for agriculture, with the northwest corner ‘outlined’ by disturbance. The three structures at the northwest corner are already extant in the 1948 photo, but the larger structure to the east does not appear until the 1959 image. The structures at the northwest corner had already been removed as of the 1978 image. The smaller structure to the northeast of the large structure may appear on the 1967 aerial, but the image is rather blurry. It does appear from 1968 through 2012. The majority of the Project area itself appears to have undergone various types of disturbances over the course of the years.

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

On April 6, 2017, ASM sent a request to the NAHC to search their Sacred Lands File (SLF) to determine whether their files contained any information relating to the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project parcel. Response from the NAHC was received on April 10, 2017, indicating that no such resources were found as a result of the SLF search. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources within the Project area. A list of 25 tribal contacts who may have interest in the Project area was provided with the NAHC response; this response and contact list is provided with this report as Appendix A.

Pedestrian Survey Results

The Project area is characterized by a large amount of disturbance from quarrying and related grading activities at the north end and a large basin at the south end (Figures 2 and 3). Virtually no undisturbed land surfaces remain within the Project. A small area that appears less disturbed on aerial photographs in the southwest corner of the Project was also revealed to be graded and disturbed. Two small clusters of modern refuse were found in this area near the south edge of the Project parcel. Large amounts of twisted metal and some discarded equipment apparently related to quarrying activities were found in other portions of the parcel (Figures 4 and 5). There are many large vegetated ‘hills’ in the northern half of the parcel that are actually large push piles or piles of dirt displaced from the basin that characterizes the southern half of the parcel (Figure 6).

Prehistoric site SBR-1542 had been documented in 1956 near the center of the parcel. It was described as “charcoal pits five to eight feet below present surface exposed in gravel pit operations” that had subsequently been destroyed by quarrying. No evidence of this site was visible during the current survey, nor were any other previously undocumented resources encountered.

California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR)

For purposes of CEQA, a historic resource is any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR (PRC §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, §4852). The four criteria for listing in the CRHR closely mirror the criteria for listing in the NRHP. A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Prehistoric archaeological sites are typically evaluated only under Criterion 4 for their potential to yield data important to understanding the prehistory of the area or region. Historical archaeological sites and architectural resources may be evaluated under any of the four criteria because their features, plus available historical documentation, may be used to inform our understanding of their association with events, people, workmanship, or other important historical information. Isolates are not eligible for the listing in the CRHR because they lack association and context with other archaeological materials. Recording the physical description and location of an isolate exhausts its research potential.

Recommendations

The results of the records search indicate a high archaeological sensitivity for the Project area. No resources were found during the current survey; as such, no historical resources were identified within the project area that would require further consideration under CEQA. However, while historic aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate a great deal of disturbance to the Project area and a lack of historical habitation, the proximity of a potentially significant prehistoric site as well as the previously documented presence of a buried site within the Project parcel indicate that the area has the potential to contain other undocumented resources. ASM recommends that the Project be monitored by a qualified archaeologist during ground-disturbing activities.

Should you have any questions regarding this study, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully submitted,



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Senior Archaeologist

Attachments

- Figure 1. Project location.
- Figure 2. Overview along Santa Ana Avenue, view toward west.
- Figure 3. Overview from southwestern corner across basin, view toward northeast.
- Figure 4. Typical metal pile adjacent push pile.
- Figure 5. Gravel sorting equipment in basin, view toward northwest.
- Figure 6. Vegetated push pile, view toward south.
- Appendix A. NAHC response including tribal contact list.

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Figure 2. Overview along Santa Ana Avenue, view toward west.



Figure 3. Overview from southwestern corner across basin, view toward northeast.



Figure 4. Typical metal pile adjacent push pile.



Figure 5. Gravel sorting equipment in basin, view toward northwest.



Figure 6. Vegetated push pile, view toward south.

APPENDIX A
Native American Heritage Commission Response
Confidential Material