CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE OLIVE GROVE PROJECT

CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

APN 0264-032-21

Lead Agency:

City of Rialto
150 South Palm Avenue
Rialto, California 92376

Preparer:

BFSA Environmental Services,
a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064

Project Proponent:

Lilburn Corporation
1905 Business Center Drive
San Bernardino, California 92408

August 16, 2024

BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Archaeological Database Information

Author:	Kathleen Krogh, B.A., and Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA
Consulting Firm:	BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company 14010 Poway Road, Suite A Poway, California 92064 (858) 484-0915
Client/Project Proponent:	Lilburn Corporation 1905 Business Center Drive San Bernardino, California 92408
Report Date:	August 16, 2024
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study for the Olive Grove Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California (APN 0264-032-21)
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Study
New Site(s):	None
Assessor's Parcel Number:	0264-032-21
USGS Quadrangle:	*San Bernardino North, California*, unsectioned portion of the former Rancho Muscupiabe, Township 1 North, Range 5 West, of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian
Acreage:	4.15 acres
Key Words:	Survey; negative results; archaeological monitoring recommended.

Table of Contents

Section	Description	Page
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT		*iv*
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1.0–1
	1.1 Project Description	1.0–1
	1.2 Environmental Setting	1.0–1
	1.3 Cultural Setting	1.0–5
	1.3.1 Prehistoric Period	1.0–5
	1.3.2 Historic Period	1.0–10
	1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search	1.0–14
	1.5 Applicable Regulations	1.0–16
	1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act	1.0–16
2.0	RESEARCH DESIGN	2.0–1
3.0	ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS	3.0–1
	3.1 Survey Methods	3.0–1
	3.2 Results of the Field Survey	3.0–1
4.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	4.0–1
5.0	LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED	5.0–1
6.0	REFERENCES CITED	6.0–1

List of Appendices

Appendix A – Resumes of Key Personnel
Appendix B – Archaeological Records Search Results*
Appendix C – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results*

**Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Figures

Figure **Description** **Page**

Figure 1.1–1 General Location Map 1.0–2
Figure 1.1–2 Project Location Map (USGS) 1.0–3
Figure 1.1–3 Site Plan 1.0–4

List of Plates

Plate **Description** **Page**

Plate 3.2–1 Overview of the southeast corner of the project, facing northeast 3.0–2
Plate 3.2–2 Overview of the northwest portion of the project, facing southeast 3.0–2
Plate 3.2–3 Overview of the northern portion of the project, facing southeast 3.0–3
Plate 3.2–4 Overview of the northwest corner of the project, showing the gravel area, facing southeast 3.0–3
Plate 3.2–5 Overview of the northeast corner of the project, showing the graded area, facing northwest 3.0–4
Plate 3.2–6 Overview of the southwest portion of the project, showing the fencing (right), facing east 3.0–4

List of Tables

Table **Description** **Page**

Table 1.4–1 Cultural Resources Located Within a One-Half-Mile Radius of the Olive Grove Project 1.0–15

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request from the project applicant, a cultural resources study was conducted by BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA), for the proposed Olive Grove Project. The 4.15-acre project (APN [Assessor's Parcel Number] 0264-032-21) is situated southwest of the traffic circle at Powell Drive and River Ranch Parkway, within the city of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1.1–1). Further, the project can be located within the unsectioned former Rancho Muscupiabe, Township 1 North, Range 5 West as shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *San Bernardino North, California* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1.1–2). The property currently consists of numerous olive trees and is bound to the northeast and southwest by housing developments on Powell Drive and North Sycamore Avenue. As proposed, the project will prepare the property for a future residential subdivision.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Rialto's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The cultural resources investigation included the review of an archaeological records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project. The search identified five previously recorded resources (all historic) within one-half mile of the project, none of which are within the subject property. Site SBR-6706H, the remnants of the Fontana Spreading Grounds built in 1932 by the Fontana Union Water Company, is recorded adjacent to the project area; however, no element of the spreading grounds has ever been located within the subject property. The records search also identified 12 previous studies conducted within one-half mile of the project, none of which included the subject property. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The SLF search has been returned with positive results for potential sites or locations of Native American importance within the vicinity.

BFSA staff archaeologist Parker R. Sheriff conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on August 6, 2024. Ground visibility during the survey was moderate to poor, as much of the property was obscured by dense vegetation. The survey did not result in the identification of any historic or prehistoric cultural resources within the project. However, given the limited visibility during the survey and the property's location near natural sources of water (Lytle Creek), the potential for inadvertent archaeological discoveries during initial grading still exists and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed with a condition of approval for archaeological monitoring. Archaeological monitoring is recommended for the initial clearing and grading of the property and the consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify or reduce the monitoring program to either periodic spot-checks or suspension of the monitoring program should the potential for cultural resources appear to be less than anticipated based on monitoring observations. A copy of

this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the BFSA archaeological laboratory in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

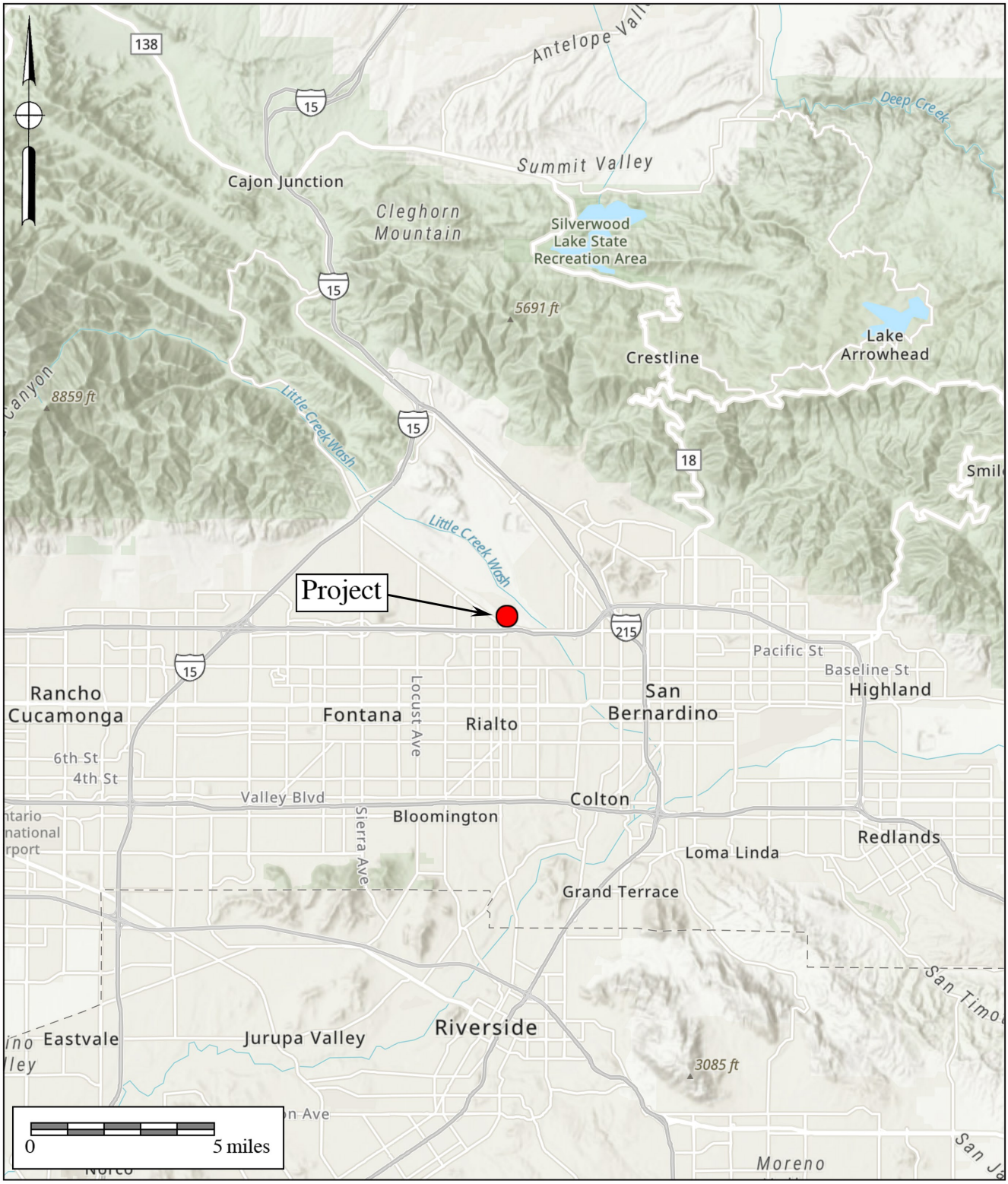
1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the Olive Grove Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Rialto environmental compliance procedures. The 4.15-acre project (APN 0264-032-21) is situated southwest of the traffic circle at Powell Drive and River Ranch Parkway, within the city of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1.1–1). Further, the project can be located within the unsectioned former Rancho Muscupiabe, Township 1 North, Range 5 West as shown on the USGS *San Bernardino North, California* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1.1–2). The property currently consists of numerous olive trees and is bound to the northeast and southwest by residential developments on Powell Drive and North Sycamore Avenue. As proposed, the project will prepare the property for a future residential subdivision (Figure 1.1–3). The decision to request this investigation was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns which, in southwestern San Bernardino County, were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply.

1.2 Environmental Setting

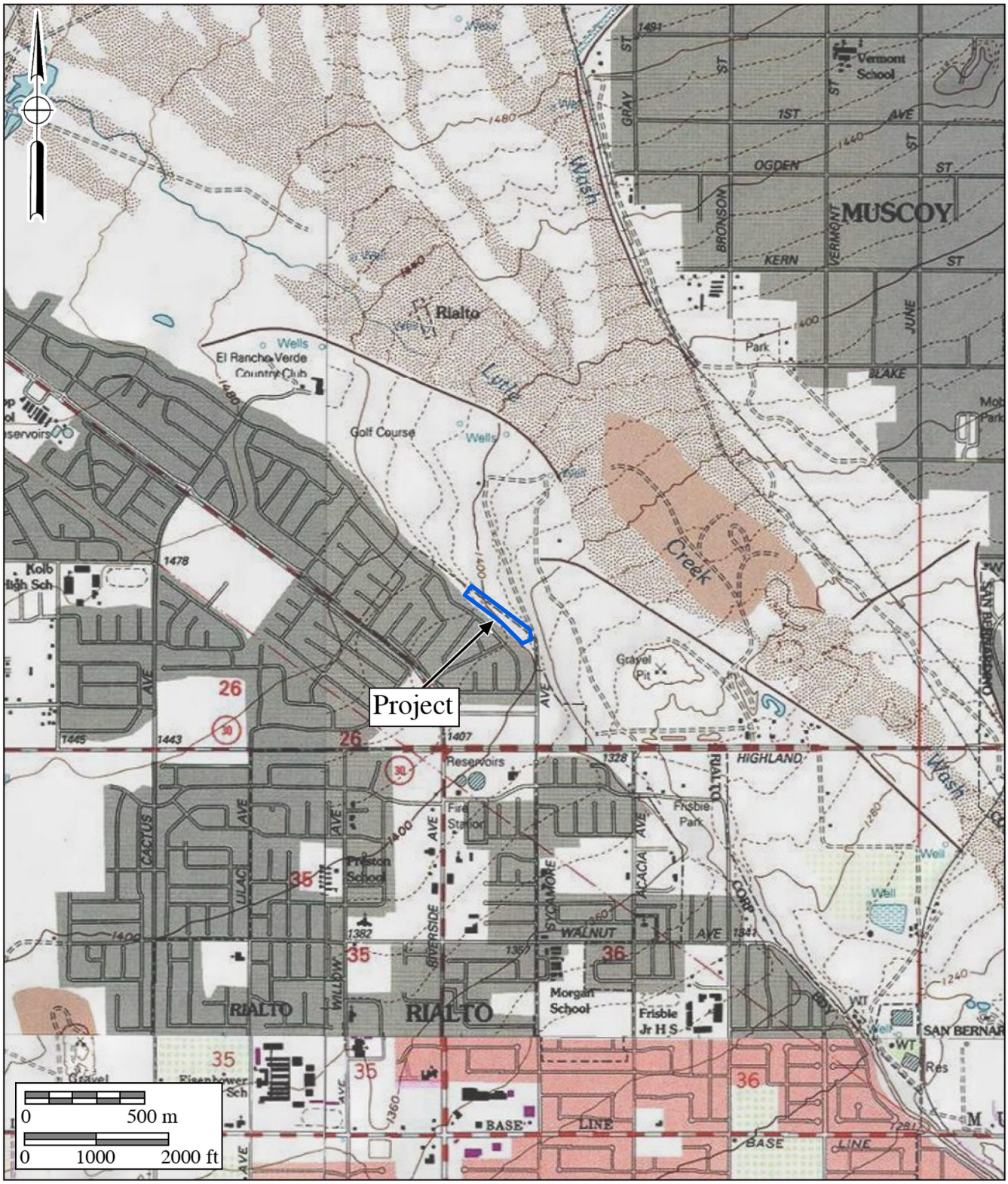
The Olive Grove Project is located north of the Foothill Freeway (SR-210) in the northeast portion of the city of Rialto in southwest San Bernardino County, California. The subject property is near the western margin of the broad Lytle Creek alluvial fan, southwest of the intersection of Lytle Creek Wash and Cajon Wash, that emanates from the San Gabriel Mountains approximately 10 miles to the north as a result of uplift and dissection of the eastern San Gabriel Mountains. The main source of these sediments is from the Lytle Creek drainage, near where the northwest-southeast-trending San Andreas fault zone cuts across and separates the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountain ranges (Morton and Miller 2006). Geomorphically, the project is adjacent to the San Jacinto Fault Line and slopes from the southwest to the northeast. As such, the average elevation of the property is approximately 1,401 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

Geologically, the surface of the project property is mapped as late Holocene-aged young alluvial fan deposits, Unit 4, described as unconsolidated to slightly consolidated, fine to coarse-grained sand (Miller et al. 2001). The specific soil types found within the project consist of Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, and Soboba stony loamy sand, 2 to 9 percent slopes (NRCS 2019). Based on aerial photographs, the property was historically utilized for agriculture, specifically containing an olive tree grove, through the 1960s. The proposed project appears vacant except for numerous remnant olive trees throughout the property. Residential developments to the southwest of the subject property were constructed in the 1970s, and the residential subdivisions to the north/northeast began development between 2020 and 2021.



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Figure 1.1–1
General Location Map
The Olive Grove Project
ESRI World Topographic Map

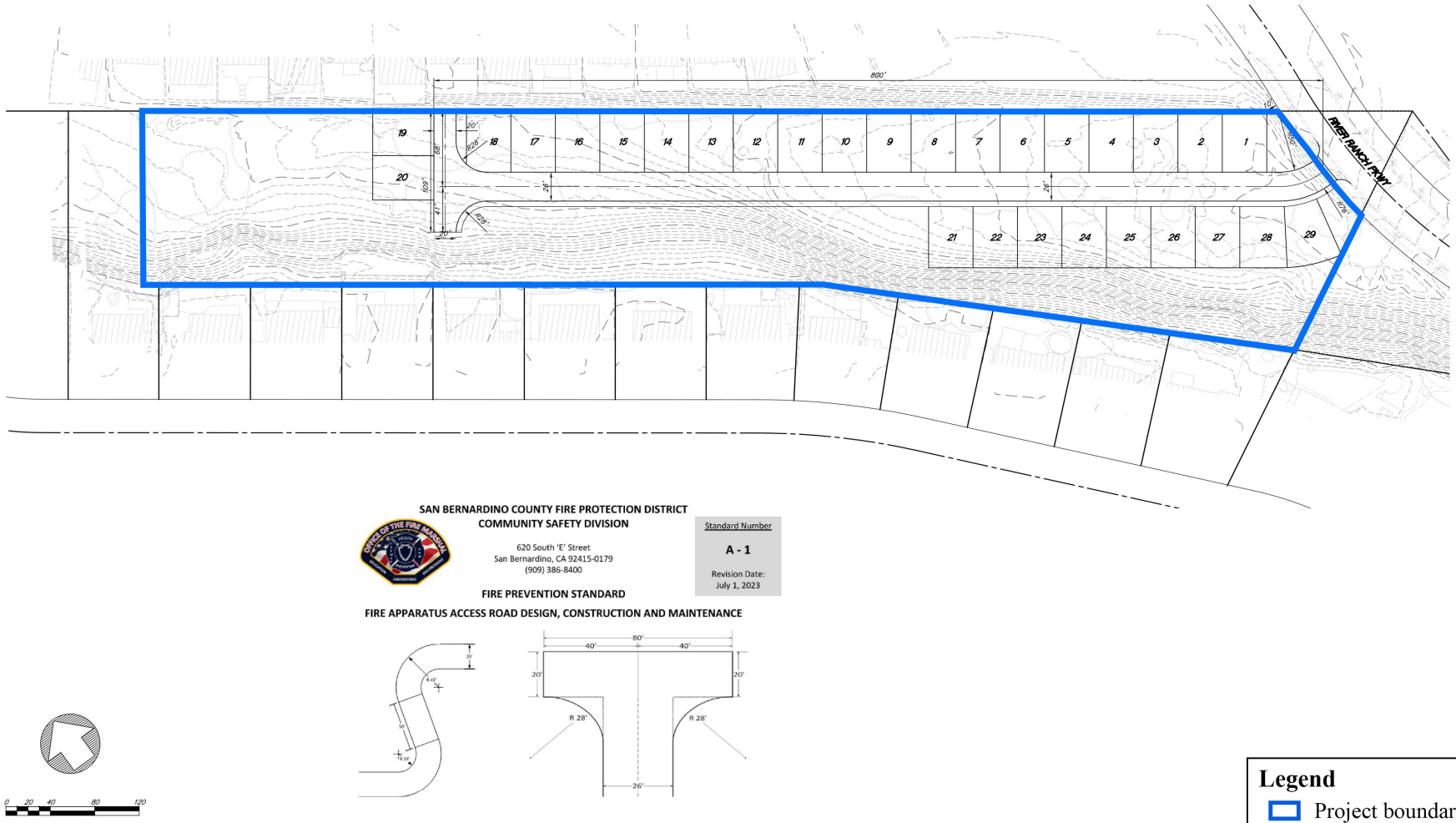


BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Figure 1.1–2
Project Location Map

The Olive Grove Project

USGS *San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South, Fontana,* and *Devore* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Figure 1.1–3
Site Plan
The Olive Grove Project

1.3 Cultural Setting

1.3.1 Prehistoric Period

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in San Bernardino County. The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, the Encinitas Tradition, the Milling Stone Horizon, the La Jolla Complex, the Pauma Complex, and the San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in the southwestern area of San Bernardino County was represented by the Gabrielino and Serrano Indians. According to Kroeber (1976), the Serrano probably owned a stretch of the Sierra Madre from Cucamonga east to above Mentone and halfway up to San Timoteo Canyon, including the San Bernardino Valley and just missing Riverside County. However, Kroeber (1976) also states that this area has been assigned to the Gabrielino, "which would be a more natural division of topography, since it would leave the Serrano pure mountaineers."

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably. Reference will be made to the geologic framework that divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9000 to 1300 YBP)

The Archaic Period of prehistory began with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change

throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). The general warming trend caused sea levels to rise, lakes to evaporate, and drainage patterns to change. In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene was marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and sea levels. The coastal shoreline at 8,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 20-meter isobath, or one to four kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

The rising sea level during the early Holocene created rocky shorelines and bays along the coast by flooding valley floors and eroding the coastline (Curray 1965; Inman 1983). Shorelines were primarily rocky with small littoral cells, as sediments were deposited at bay edges but rarely discharged into the ocean (Reddy 2000). These bays eventually evolved into lagoons and estuaries, which provided a rich habitat for mollusks and fish. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene (4,000 to 3,500 YBP).

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined, lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters 1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The sedimentation of the lagoons was significant in that it had profound effects on the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain large mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten*, but habitat was gained for other small mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The changing lagoon habitats resulted in the decline of larger shellfish, the loss of drinking water, and the loss of Torrey Pine nuts, causing a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

The Archaic Period in southern California is associated with a number of different cultures, complexes, traditions, horizons, and periods, including San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, Pauma, and Intermediate.

Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Approximately 1,350 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into San Bernardino County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period has been characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller resource gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray, shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin, porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and snakes (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was

legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, which was a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status, and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a *yuvar*, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal. Men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hooks and lines, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Serrano

Aboriginally, the Serrano occupied an area east of present-day Los Angeles. According to Bean and Smith (1978b), definitive boundaries are difficult to place for the Serrano due to their

sociopolitical organization and a lack of reliable data:

> The Serrano were organized into autonomous localized lineages occupying definite, favored territories, but rarely claiming any territory far removed from the lineage's home base. Since the entire dialectical group was neither politically united nor amalgamated into supralineage groups, as many of their neighbors were, one must speak in terms of generalized areas of usage rather than pan-tribal holdings. (Strong [1929] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

However, researchers place the Serrano in the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass and at the base of and north of the mountains near Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978b). Serrano has been used broadly for languages in the Takic family including Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and Tataviam.

The Serrano were part of "exogamous clans, which in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, *tukʷutam* (Wildcat) and *wahiʔiam* (Coyote)" (Bean and Smith 1978b). According to Strong (1971), details such as number, structure, and function of the clans are unknown. Instead, he states that clans were not political, but were rather structured based upon "economic, marital, or ceremonial reciprocity, a pattern common throughout Southern California" (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano formed alliances amongst their own clans and with Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, Gabrielino, and Cupeño clans (Bean and Smith 1978b). Clans were large, autonomous, political and landholding units formed patrilineally, with all males descending from a common male ancestor, including all wives and descendants of the males. However, even after marriage, women would still keep their original lineage, and would still participate in those ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978b).

According to Bean and Smith (1978b), the cosmogony and cosmography of the Serrano are very similar to those of the Cahuilla:

> There are twin creator gods, a creation myth told in "epic poem" style, each local group having its own origin story, water babies whose crying foretells death, supernatural beings of various kinds and on various hierarchically arranged power-access levels, an Orpheus-like myth, mythical deer that no one can kill, and tales relating the adventures (and misadventures) of Coyote, a tragicomic trickster-transformer culture hero. (Bean [1962-1972] and Benedict [1924] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

The Serrano had a shaman, a person who acquired their powers through dreams, which were induced through ingestion of the hallucinogen datura. The shaman was mostly a curer/healer, using herbal remedies and "sucking out the disease-causing agents" (Bean and Smith 1978b).

Serrano village locations were typically located near water sources. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Daily household activities would either take

place outside of the house out in the open, or under a ramada constructed of a thatched willow pole roof held up by four or more poles inserted into the ground. Families could consist of a husband, wife/wives, unmarried female children, married male children, the husband's parents, and/or widowed aunts and uncles. Rarely, an individual would occupy his own house, typically in the mountains. Serrano villages also included a large ceremonial house where the lineage leader would live, which served as the religious center for lineages or lineage-sets, granaries, and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with locality. Acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow was used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). Earth ovens were used to cook meat, bones were boiled to extract marrow, and blood was either drunk cold or cooked to a thicker consistency and then eaten. Some meat and vegetables were sun-dried and stored. Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

The Serrano were very similar technologically to the Cahuilla. In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats for floor and wall coverings, bags, storage pouches, cordage (usually comprised of yucca fiber), and nets (Heizer 1978).

1.3.2 Historic Period

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastián Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track,

Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at "San Miguel"; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonizing the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Native Californians may have first coalesced with Europeans around 1769 when the first Spanish mission was established in San Diego. In 1771, Father Francisco Garcés first searched the Californian desert for potential mission sites. Interactions between local tribes and Franciscan priests occurred by 1774 when Juan Bautista De Anza made an exploration of Alta California.

Serrano contact with the Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, but it was not until approximately 1819 that the Spanish directly influenced the culture. The Spanish established asistencias in San Bernardino, Pala, and Santa Ysabel. Between the founding of the asistencia and secularization in 1834, most of the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains were removed to the nearby missions (Beattie and Beattie 1951:366) while the Cahuilla maintained a high level of autonomy from Spain (Bean 1978).

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1951; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked upon a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1951). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1951). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to

work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as "ranchos," covered expansive portions of California and, by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans as compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The ranchers, both Mexican and American, did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor,

resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry that was established during the earlier rancho period.

Approximately 500 Mormons moved to the San Bernardino area in 1851 and purchased the San Bernardino Rancho, which had been owned by the Lugo family prior to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (City of Redlands 2010). The settlement that the Mormons created within the rancho was short-lived, however, as in 1857, Brigham Young recalled all Mormons in San Bernardino back to Utah. Approximately 1,400 Mormons returned to Utah, while the remaining 45 percent stayed in San Bernardino, choosing "to forsake the church rather than leave their homes" (Lyman 1989).

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between San Bernardino and Riverside, its neighbor 10 miles to the south, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of only the city of San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May of 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry, but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy.

General History of Rialto

The Rialto area began to be settled by pioneers around 1854. One of these pioneers, George Lord, began growing Muscat grapes, which did well in the alluvial soils of the valley. He even sent cuttings of his plants to neighboring counties (Rialto Historical Society 2011).

The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, which was formed in 1887, purchased 25,000 acres of land that included present-day Rialto, Fontana, and Bloomington. The town site of Rialto was subsequently developed and named after the Rialto Bridge in Venice, Italy. A new railroad connector line between San Bernardino and Pasadena was also built in 1887 by the Santa Fe Railroad. By the fall of 1887, over 25 new towns were built every 2,600 yards along the new railroad line (Rialto Historical Society 2011).

That same year, a group of Methodists from Halsted, Kansas, relocated to Rialto in search of a new college site. The college, however, was never built. It was the Methodists that helped establish the town of Rialto, where they discovered citrus trees grew very well and, subsequently, many acres of land within and surrounding Rialto were planted with citrus groves (Rialto Historical Society 2011).

In 1888, the first school was constructed, and the Brooke School District was formed. The district served the 35 homes and around 250 residents. The Brooke School District operated continuously until 1920. The Rialto School District was formed in 1891. Two years later, the town had half a dozen businesses, including a blacksmith, a cement pipe manufacturing company, and a lumberyard. In 1894, the first citrus association was formed, and a packinghouse was built (Rialto Historical Society 2011).

The Rialto Chamber of Commerce was established in 1907, and within four years, the population had grown to over 1,200. There were 40 businesses and a local newspaper in town by the time Rialto was incorporated in the spring of 1911. After its incorporation, Rialto relied heavily upon the citrus industry, opening at least six more packing houses along the Santa Fe Railroad tracks (Rialto Historical Society 2011).

San Bernardino Avenue (later renamed Foothill Boulevard) was repaired and updated as part of the California State Highway Program in 1913. The roadway later became part of Route 66, which stretches from Santa Monica to Chicago. Following the increase in transportation infrastructure, Pacific Electric also completed its line through the city of Rialto. Operation of the Pacific Electric (also known as Red Car) transit system was discontinued in 1961. The tracks are still located in Rialto and are currently used by the Southern Pacific Railroad for freight hauling (Rialto Historical Society 2011).

By 1950, Rialto had grown to house a population of 3,156. In 1956, that number more than quadrupled to 15,359, and then continued to rise. In 1964, there were 23,290 people living in Rialto and, in 1978, there were 33,500. By 1994, the population had reached over 80,000. Today, the population in Rialto is over 100,000 (City of Rialto n.d.).

1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search was conducted by BFSA at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. The SCCIC records search identified five previously recorded resources, all historic, within one-half mile of the project (Table 1.4–1). Of the resources identified during the records search, Site SBR-6706H is recorded adjacent to the subject property. Site SBR-6706H was initially recorded by Van Wormer and Langenwalter (1990) within the east side of Lytle Creek and the hills between Lytle Creek and Cajon Creek. Van Wormer and Langenwalter (1990) characterized the site as the remnants of the Fontana Spreading Grounds built in 1932 by the Fontana Union Water Company. When recorded, Van Wormer and Langenwalter (1990) noted that the site included rows of shallow ditches and that site disturbances included stream channelization, roads, dike construction, and the remodeling of the ditches. In 2004, Michael Brandman and Associates (MBA) conducted extensive research of Site SBR-6706H and evaluated the resource as not eligible for the National

Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Dice et al. 2004). At the time, Dice et al. (2004) updated the boundary of the site to include much of Lytle Creek within the project vicinity. As a result of this update, the resource was mapped adjacent to the subject property. In 2008, PCR Services Corporation expanded the background research of SBR-6706H and further refined the boundary of the spreading grounds (Rockman and Gooding 2008). This refined boundary of the site maps the resource's location nearly three miles north of the current project, although the updated boundaries have not been updated on the SCCIC maps.

Table 1.4–1
Cultural Resources Located Within a
One-Half-Mile Radius of the Olive Grove Project

Site Number	Description
SBR-6706H	Historic Fontana Spreading Grounds
SBR-6903H	Historic irrigation features
SBR-7201H	Historic foundations and water container
SBR-8866H	Historic trash scatter
Temp-1*	Historic Triangle Rock and Gravel Company

**Recorded by BFSA in 2023, SCCIC has not yet issued the official Primary Number (see Conroy and Stropes 2023)*

The records search results also indicated that a total of 12 cultural resources studies have been conducted within one-half mile of the project, none of which included the subject property. The complete SCCIC records search results can be found within Appendix B.

In addition, BFSA reviewed the following historical sources:

- The NRHP Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP Built Environment Resources Directory
- 1896, 1898, 1901, and 1942 *San Bernardino, California* (15-minute) USGS maps
- 1936, 1941, 1954, and 1967 *San Bernardino North, California* (7.5-minute) USGS maps
- 1930 through 2024 aerial photographs

These sources did not identify any other potential archaeological resources within the subject property. Based on the aerial photographs, the property was utilized for agriculture and consisted of an olive tree grove since the 1930s. No historic structures or portions of SBR-6706H have ever

been present on the subject property, as evident from aerial photographs and the documentation completed by Rockman and Gooding (2008). Olive trees are visible within the property in aerial images from 1930 until 1959. By 1966, some of the olive trees and the nearby, likely associated grove had been cleared, with more clearing visible on the 1968 aerial photograph. Aerial imagery illustrates that the number of olive trees decreases with each subsequent year, especially within the northeast portion of the property. By 1980, residential development is present southwest of the property. Subsequent aerials show that occupants of the residences adjacent to property extended their residential use into small portions of the subject property between 2006 and 2019 by clearing vegetation, constructing low retaining walls, and parking recreational vehicles on the property. Between 2020 and the present, the region north and northwest of the subject property was graded, and construction of a new residential subdivision began. Current aerial imagery demonstrates that the amount of olive trees within the subject property has been reduced since 1930, but the entire property has not been fully cleared.

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC to search for the presence of any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within one mile of the project. The SLF search has been returned with positive results for the potential sites or locations Native American importance within the vicinity. The NAHC suggested contacting local Native American groups for further information. This additional outreach will be conducted by the lead agency under the official AB 52 Native American consultation process. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

1.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the city of Rialto or San Bernardino County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA, provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§ 15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR [California Register of Historical Resources] (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR [California Code of Regulations]. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies

must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

    a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    c) 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; or
    d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§ 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR; or

b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,

c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5(d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) states:

(d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public

Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is southwestern San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Olive Grove Project included the survey of a 4.15-acre study area. Given the area involved and the likely presence of nearby cultural resources, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of factors, as well as the ability of a resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although elementary resource evaluation programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions consider the small size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of any located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for mountainous environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;

2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the resource(s), and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural resources identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project site consisted of an institutional records search, archival research, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 4.15-acre study area, and the preparation of this technical report. This study was conducted in conformance with Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart while visually inspecting the ground surface. All accessible areas were closely inspected for cultural resources. Photographs documenting survey areas and overall survey conditions were taken frequently.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

Field archeologist Parker R. Sheriff conducted the archaeological survey for the Olive Grove Project on August 7, 2024. The archaeological survey was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of survey transects across the project (Plate 3.2–1). During the survey, ground visibility ranged from moderate to poor as a result of dense vegetation found within much of the property. The vegetation found within the property was dominated by olive trees and non-native weeds and grasses, interspersed by pockets of inland sage scrub community plants (Plates 3.2–2 and 3.2–3). Noted disturbances to the property include a small, cleared gravel covered area within the northwest corner, clearing of almost all vegetation within the northeast corner, and modern trash scattered throughout the property (Plates 3.2–4 and 3.2–5). In addition, poured concrete and fencing associated with an adjacent residence extends onto the subject property, the former of which aerial images indicate was constructed around 2019 (Plate 3.2–6). The survey did not result in the identification of any historic or prehistoric cultural resources within the project. Further, the survey confirmed that no elements of SBR-6706H exist within the subject property.

Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the southeast corner of the project, facing northeast.

Plate 3.2–2: Overview of the northwest portion of the project, facing southeast.

Plate 3.2–3: Overview of the northern portion of the project, facing southeast.

Plate 3.2–4: Overview of the northwest corner of the project, showing the gravel area, facing southeast.

Plate 3.2–5: Overview of the northeast corner of the project, showing the graded area, facing northwest.

Plate 3.2–6: Overview of the southwest portion of the project, showing the fencing (right), facing east.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I archaeological assessment for the Olive Grove Project did not locate any cultural resources within the proposed project. Although the survey did not locate any cultural resources within the proposed project, aerial imagery and the survey results demonstrate that the property has been previously impacted by agricultural use since as early as the 1930s. Based upon a review of historic aerials, some clearing has occurred within the property; however, the level of such impacts is not known. Further, most of the property continues to contain olive trees, indicating these areas have not been impacted by recent development. The dense vegetation, limited visibility during the survey, and current state of the area appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts. Therefore, given the limited visibility during the survey coupled with the property's location near natural sources of water (Lytle Creek), the potential for inadvertent archaeological discoveries during initial grading still exists and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed with a condition of approval for archaeological monitoring. Archaeological monitoring is recommended for the initial clearing and grading of the property and the consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify or reduce the monitoring program to either periodic spot-checks or suspension of the monitoring program should the potential for cultural resources appear to be less than anticipated based on monitoring observations.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Olive Grove Project was directed by Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by staff archaeologist Parker Sheriff. The report text was prepared by Kathleen Krogh and Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA, and report graphics were prepared by Emily T. Soong. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Caitlin A.M. Foote. The archaeological records search was conducted at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

Antevs, Ernst
1953 The Postpluvial or the Neothermal. *University of California Archaeological Survey Reports* 22:9–23. Berkeley, California.

Bean, Lowell John
1978 Cahuilla. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 575–587. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith
1978a Gabrielino. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 570–574. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

1978b Serrano. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 570–574. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John and Florence C. Shipek
1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550–563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Beattie, George W. and Helen P. Beattie
1951 *Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century*. Biobooks, Oakland, California.

Benedict, Ruth Fulton
1924 A Brief Sketch of Serrano Culture. *American Anthropologist* 26(3).

Brigandi, Phil
1998 *Temecula: At the Crossroads of History*. Heritage Media Corporation, Encinitas, California.

Caughey, John W.
1970 *California: A Remarkable State's Life History*. 3rd ed. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Chapman, Charles E.
1921 *A History of California: The Spanish Period*. The Macmillan Company, New York.

City of Redlands
2010 City of Redlands General Plan.

City of Rialto
N.d. History of Rialto. Electronic document, https://yourrialto.com/488/History-of-Rialto, accessed January 10, 2022.

Conroy, Jillian L.H. and Jennifer R.K. Stropes
2023 Cultural Resources Study for the Pepper 210 Commerce Center Project, San Bernardino County, California. BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University at Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Cook, Sherburne F.
1976 *The Conflict Between the California Indian and White Civilization*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.

Curray, Joseph R.
1965 Late Quaternary History: Continental Shelves of the United States. *Quaternary of the United States*, edited by H.E. Wright Jr. and D.G. Frey, pp. 723–735. Princeton University Press, New Jersey.

Dice, Michael, Carrie Wills, and Peter Messick
2004 Extended Cultural Resource Survey and Architecture Evaluation of Site CA-SBR-6706H within the Project Footprint of the Lytle Creek North Tentative Tract Map (Map #15900), County of San Bernardino, California. Prepared by Michael Brandman and Associates for Lytle Development Company. Unpublished report on file at CHRIS-SBAIC, Redlands, California.

Drucker, Philip
1937 Culture Element Distributions: V. Southern California. *Anthropological Records* 1(1):1–52. University of California, Berkeley.

Erlandson, John M. and Roger H. Colten (editors)
1991 An Archaeological Context for Archaeological Sites on the California Coast. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J.M. Erlandson and R.H. Colten. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 1, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Fagan, Brian M.
1991 *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent*. Thames and Hudson, London.

Gallegos, Dennis

1985 Batiquitos Lagoon Revisited. In *Cultural Resource Management Casual Papers* 2(1). Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.

2002 Southern California in Transition: Late Holocene Occupation of Southern San Diego County. In *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Terry Jones. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Gunther, Jane Davies

1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories.* Rubidoux Printing, Riverside, California.

Heizer, Robert F.

1978 Trade and Trails. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 690–693. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Inman, Douglas L.

1983 Application of Coastal Dynamics to the Reconstruction of Paleocoastlines in the Vicinity of La Jolla, California. *Quaternary Coastlines and Marine Archaeology*, edited by Patricia M. Masters and N.C. Flemming, pp. 1–49. Academic Press, Inc.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1976 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Reprinted. Dover Editions, Dover Publications, Inc., New York. Originally published 1925, Bulletin No. 78, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Lyman, Edward Leo

1989 The Rise and Decline of Mormon San Bernardino. *Brigham Young University Studies* 29(4):43-63. Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Martin, Paul S.

1967 Prehistoric Overkill. In *Pleistocene Extinctions: The Search for a Cause*, edited by Paul S. Martin and H.E. Wright. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

1973 The Discovery of America. *Science* 179(4077):969–974.

Masters, Patricia M.

1983 Detection and Assessment of Prehistoric Artifact Sites off the Coast of Southern California. In *Quaternary Coastlines and Marine Archaeology: Towards the Prehistory of Land Bridges and Continental Shelves*, edited by Patricia M. Masters and Nicholas C. Fleming, pp. 189–213. Academic Press, London.

1994 *Archaeological Investigations at Five Sites on the Lower San Luis Rey River, San Diego County, California*, edited by Michael Moratto, pp. A1-A19. INFOTEC Research, Inc., Fresno, California and Gallegos and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.

Miller, F.K., J.C. Matti, S.E. Carson, and P.M. Cossette
2001 Geologic map of the San Bernardino North 7.5' quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report OF-2001-131, scale 1:24,000.

Miller, Jaquelin Neva
1966 *The Present and Past Molluscan Faunas and Environments of Four Southern California Coastal Lagoons.* Master's thesis, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California at San Diego.

Moratto, Michael J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Morton, D.M. and F.K. Miller
2006 Geologic map of the San Bernardino and Santa Ana 30' x 60' quadrangles, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 06-1217, scale 1:100,000.

Moss, Madonna L. and Jon M. Erlandson
1995 Reflections on North American Pacific Coast Prehistory. *Journal of World Prehistory* 9(1):1–46.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
2019 Web Soil Survey. Electronic document, https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx, accessed August 2024.

Pourade, Richard F.
1961 *Time of the Bells*. The History of San Diego Volume 2. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego, California.

1963 The Silver Dons. In *The History of San Diego* (Volume 3). Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego, California.

Reddy, Seetha
2000 Settling the Highlands: Late Holocene Highland Adaptations on Camp Pendleton, San Diego County California. Prepared for the Army Corps of Engineers by ASM Affiliates. Manuscript on file at South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Rialto Historical Society
2011 The Story of Rialto, City of Rialto. Electronic document, http://www.rialtoca.gov/cityclerk_1165.php, accessed May 13, 2016.

Rockman, Marcy and John Gooding
2008 Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment of the Lytle Creek Ranch Specific Plan Project, City of Rialto, County of San Bernardino, California. Prepared by PCR Services Corporation, Irvine, California. Prepared for and on file with the Lytle Development Company, Anaheim Hills, California.

Rogers, Malcolm
1929 Archaeological Field Work in North America During 1928, California. *American Anthropologist* 31(2):340–341.

Rolle, Andrew F.
1969 *California: A History*. 2nd ed. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Strong, William Duncan
1971 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. Reprint of 1929 *Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* No. 26, University of California, Berkeley.

Van Devender, Thomas R. and W. Geoffrey Spaulding
1979 Development of Vegetation and Climate in the Southwestern United States. *Science* 204(4394):701–710.

Van Wormer, Stephen and Paul E. Langenwalter II
1990 Lytle Creek Wash Archaeological Survey. Prepared for and on file with the Archaeological Resource Management Corp., Fullerton, California.

Warren, Claude N. and M.G. Pavesic
1963 Shell Midden Analysis of Site SDI-603 and Ecological Implications for Cultural Development of Batiquitos Lagoon, San Diego County, Los Angeles. *University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Survey Annual Report* 1960-1961:246–338.

APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

Project Archaeologist

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: agarrison@bfsa.perennialenv.com

Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside **2009**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
California Council for the Promotion of History
Society of Primitive Technology
Lithic Studies Society
California Preservation Foundation
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Project Archaeologist **June 2017–Present**
BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company **Poway, California**

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist **2009–2017**
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. **Orange, California**

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher **2009**
City of Riverside Modernism Survey **Riverside, California**

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer **2005, 2008–2009**
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside **Riverside, California**

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.

2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.

2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

Presentations

2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.

2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)