

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

FONTANA BLOCK III PROJECT

**City of Fontana
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

Planning Division
Department of Community Development
City of Fontana
8353 Sierra Avenue
Fontana, CA 92335

Prepared for:

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April 12, 2019
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Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Fontana Block III
Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Fontana, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (Section 30, T1S R5W, San Bernardino
Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 48 acres

Keywords: South Fontana area, San Bernardino Valley region; Phase I historical/
archaeological resources survey; APNs 0255-091-09. -12 to -15; -21 to -27,
-29, -32, -33, -41, -46 to -49, -54 to -57, -61, and -62; no “historical
resources” under CEQA provisions

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In March and April 2019, at the request of T & B Planning, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 48 acres of rural land in the southern portion of the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study is located on the north side of Jurupa Avenue and between Juniper Avenue and Cypress Avenue, in the southeast quarter of Section 30, T1S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The study is part of the environmental review process for the Fontana Block III Project, a proposed commercial warehouse development on the property. The City of Fontana, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the City of Fontana with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse changes to any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH reviewed the results of a recent historical/archaeological resources records search on the property, pursued historical background research, and carried out a systematic field survey of the entire project area.

Prior to this study, in December 2018, CRM TECH was contracted separately to complete a historic significance evaluation of all buildings then extant on the property, which necessitated the records search along with a field inspection of the buildings, focused research on their history, and consultation with the Fontana Historical Society. As a result of the 2018 study, eight residential buildings on six parcels in the project area proved to be more than 50 years of age, all constructed between 1938 and 1965. These buildings were recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory and evaluated as potential “historical resources” under CEQA provisions, but none of them was found to qualify. The results of the 2018 study are attached to this report.

The current study is focused on the identification and evaluation of archaeological resources that may also be present on the property. Throughout the course of the study, no such resources were encountered. Based on the combined results of this study and the 2018 study, CRM TECH concludes that no “historical resources” exists within or adjacent to the project area, and accordingly recommends to the City of Fontana a finding of *No Impact* regarding “historical resources.” No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

In March and April 2019, at the request of T & B Planning, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 48 acres of rural land in the southern portion of the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study is located on the north side of Jurupa Avenue and between Juniper Avenue and Cypress Avenue, in the southeast quarter of Section 30, T1S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3). The study is part of the environmental review process for the Fontana Block III Project, a proposed commercial warehouse development on the property. The City of Fontana, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the City of Fontana with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse changes to any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH reviewed the results of a recent historical/archaeological resources records search on the property, pursued historical background research, and carried out a systematic field survey of the entire project area. The following report is a complete account of these research procedures and the final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Attachment A.

Prior to this study, in December 2018, CRM TECH was contracted separately to complete a historic significance evaluation of all buildings then extant on the property, which necessitated the records search along with a field inspection of the buildings, focused research on their history, and consultation with the Fontana Historical Society. As a result of the 2018 study, eight residential buildings on six parcels in the project area proved to be more than 50 years of age, all constructed

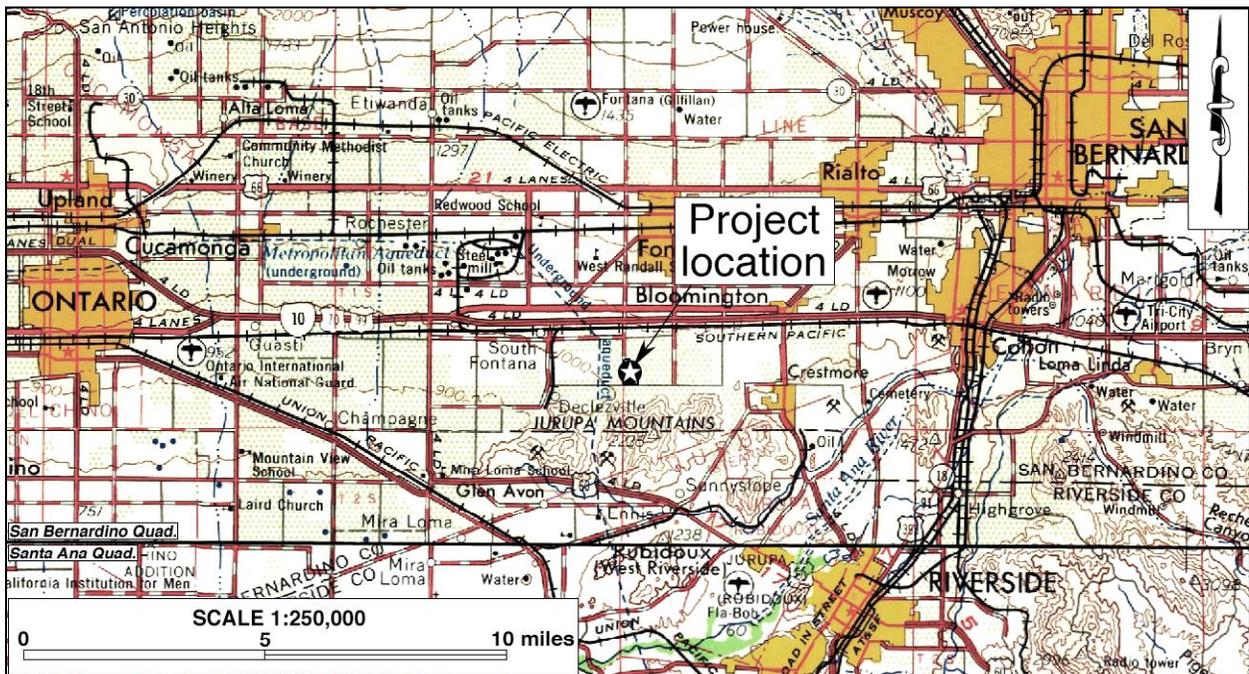


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

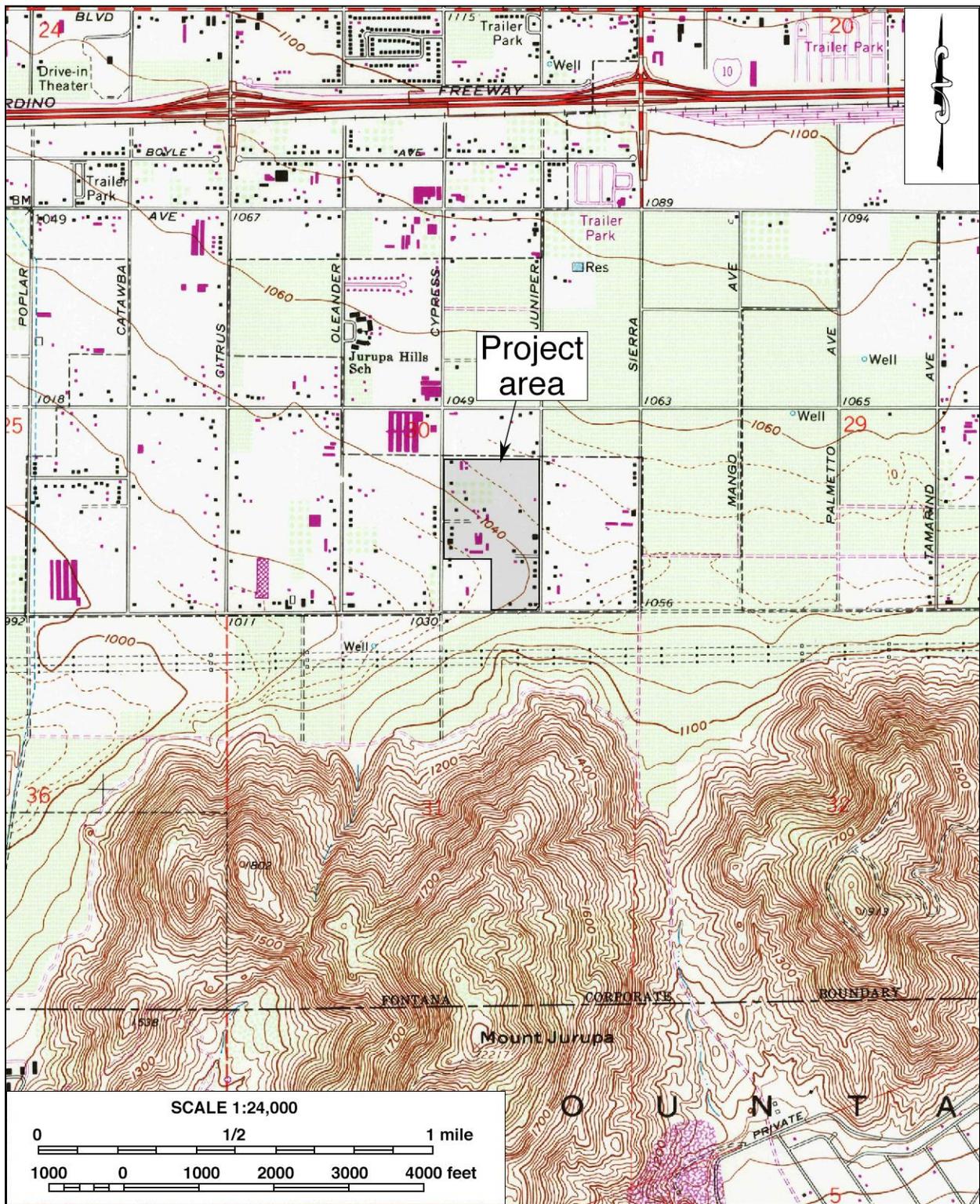


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Fontana, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle [USGS 1980])

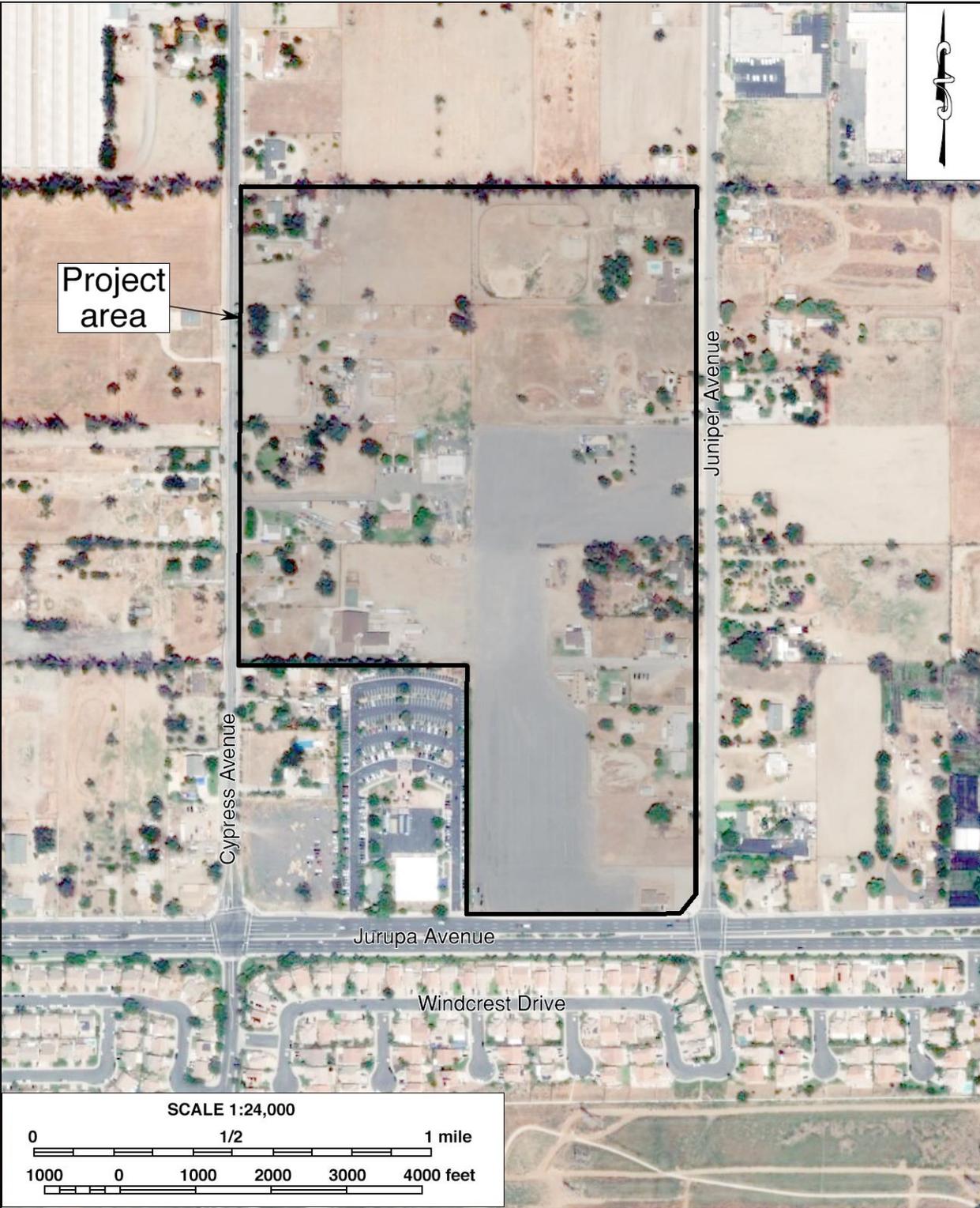


Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.

between 1938 and 1965. These buildings were recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory and evaluated as potential “historical resources” under CEQA provisions, but none of them was found to qualify. The results of the 2018 study are attached to this report (see Attachment B).

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Fontana is located in the central portion of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley defined by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges on the north and a series of low rocky hills on the south. Geologically, the San Bernardino Valley lies on the northern rim of the Peninsular Ranges Province. The natural environment of the region is characterized by its temperate Mediterranean climate, with the average maximum temperature in July reaching 95° Fahrenheit and the average minimum temperature in January hovering around 46°. Rainfall is typically less than 15 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project area consists of a total of 26 existing parcels, most of them occupied until recently by rural residences or small businesses, including a meat processing plant and an automotive shop. The majority of the acreage, however, presents former agricultural land that has remained vacant in recent years. The surrounding area is currently undergoing a transition from agriculture to residential and commercial development. The adjacent land uses are similar to those within the project boundaries but also include a suburban residential neighborhood and a church to the south (Fig. 3), with additional housing tracts, neighborhood shopping centers, and a school slightly further away.

The terrain in the project area is relatively level (Fig. 4), with elevations ranging between 1,034 feet and 1,060 feet above mean sea level. Where visible, the surface soil consists mainly of unpacked grayish-tan silty loam. Past agricultural, construction, and demolition activities have left the ground surface throughout the project area extensively disturbed and littered with refuse. Roughly 30 percent of the project area is covered by imported gravel (Fig. 3), while a recent growth of tall grasses covers another 60 percent.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in inland southern California, or the Inland Empire region, was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the Cajon Pass area, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).



Figure 4. Overview of the project area. (Photograph taken on March 18, 2019; view to the northeast)

The cultural prehistory of inland southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of the Inland Empire region has been addressed by O’Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of regional prehistory can be broken into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact):** Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The City of Fontana lies in an area where the traditional territories of two Native American groups, the Serranos and the Gabrielinos, adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the Gabrielinos, probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538), was centered in the Los Angeles Basin and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of the Serranos was centered in the San Bernardino Mountains but also included the slopes and lowlands on the flanks of the mountain range and the southern portion of the Mojave Desert.

Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in and around the Fontana area exhibited similar social organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources.

As early as 1542, the Gabrielinos were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California. The Serranos were brought into the mission system in the 1810s, when an *asistencia* of Mission San Gabriel was established in the eastern San Bernardino Valley. Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful reduction, Gabrielino and Serrano population dwindled rapidly. By 1900, the Gabrielinos had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group (Bean and Smith 1978a:540). The Serranos, meanwhile, were mostly settled on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations (Bean and Smith 1978b:573).

Historic Context

In 1772, three years after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California, Pedro Fages, *comandante* of the new province, and a small force of soldiers under his command became the first Europeans to set foot in the San Bernardino Valley (Beck and Haase 1974:15). They were followed in the next few years by two other famed early Spanish explorers, Juan Bautista de Anza and Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the valley in the mid-1770s (*ibid.*). Despite these early visits, for the next 40 years the inland valley received little impact from the Spanish colonization activities in Alta California, which were concentrated predominantly in the coastal regions.

Following the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the San Bernardino Valley became nominally a part of the vast landholdings of that mission. The name “San Bernardino” was bestowed on the region at least by 1819, when a mission *asistencia* and an associated rancho were officially established under that name in present-day Loma Linda (Lerch and Haenszel 1981). After gaining independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government began in 1834 the process of secularizing the mission system in Alta California, which in practice meant the confiscation of the

Franciscan missions' land holdings, to be distributed later among prominent citizens of the province. During the 1830s and the 1840s, several large land grants were created in the vicinity of present-day Fontana, but most of the Fontana area was not involved in any of these, and thus remained public land when Alta California became a part of the United States in 1848.

Used primarily as cattle ranches, the ranchos around Fontana saw little development until the mid-19th century, when a group of Mormon settlers from Salt Lake City founded the town of San Bernardino in 1851. After the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the mid-1870s, and especially after the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway introduced a competing line in the 1880s, a phenomenal land boom swept through much of southern California, ushering in a number of new settlements in the San Bernardino Valley. In 1887, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company purchased a large tract of land near the mouth of Lytle Creek, together with the necessary water rights to the creek, and laid out the townsites of Rialto, Bloomington, and Rosena (Schuiling 1984:90).

While Rialto and Bloomington were soon settled and began to grow, little development took place at Rosena before the collapse of the 1880s land boom and the ensuing financial destruction of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company (Ingersoll 1904:620; Schuiling 1984:90, 102). In 1905, Azariel Blanchard "A.B." Miller (1878-1941), widely considered the founder of present-day Fontana, arrived in Rosena from the Imperial Valley and, along with his associates, soon established Fontana Farms on a tract of land that eventually reached 20,000 acres (Anicic 2005:32-40). By 1910, an irrigation system was constructed and much of the land was planted in grain and citrus crops (Schuiling 1984:102). Miller's Fontana Farms became synonymous to the location, and Rosena was renamed Fontana in 1913. It remained primarily an agricultural settlement until the WWII era, with poultry, hog, and rabbit raising playing important roles in the local economy.

In 1942, the establishment of the Kaiser Steel Mill dramatically altered the agrarian setting of the Fontana area. With other industrial enterprises following Kaiser to the area during and after WWII, Fontana became known for the next four decades as a center of heavy industry (*ibid.*:106). Since the closure of the Kaiser Steel Mill in 1983, and in response to the growing demand for affordable housing, Fontana, like many other cities in the San Bernardino Valley, has increasingly taken on the characteristics of a "bedroom community." When Fontana incorporated in 1952, the project area and the surrounding properties, long known as South Fontana, were not included in the city limits. Instead, the area remained under county jurisdiction and maintained a mostly rural character until it became part of a large annexation by the City in 2006, which greatly accelerated residential and commercial development in the area.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

As stated above, the historical/archaeological resources records search on the project area was originally conducted in conjunction with the identification and evaluation of historic-period buildings on the property. It was completed on December 5, 2018, at the South Central Coastal Information Center on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, which is the State of

California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino (see Attachment B, p. 1, for details).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856-1878, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1980, and aerial photographs taken in 1938-2018. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 18, 2019 CRM TECH archaeologists Daniel Ballester and Salvadore Z. Boites carried out the archaeological field survey of the project area. Beginning from the southern end, most of the property was surveyed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel west-east transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. Where regular transects were impracticable, such as around buildings and structures or where impeded by fence lines, the survey crew remained as close to the courses of the transects as possible. Approximately 10 percent of the project area, representing parcels to which full access was not granted by the property owners, was surveyed at a reconnaissance level through visual inspection from the perimeter.

Using these methods, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility ranged from poor (25 percent) to excellent (90 percent) depending on the density of vegetation growth and the presence or absence of other ground cover, such as pavement and gravel. Considering the extensive ground disturbances that have occurred on the property, the ground visibility was considered to be adequate for this study.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the project area as a whole had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to the 2018 study by CRM TECH, and no cultural resources had been recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries (see Attachment B, p. 3, for details). As mentioned above, the 2018 study subsequently resulted in the recordation and evaluation of eight single-family residences of historical origin within the project area, located at 11198 and 11210 Juniper Avenue and 11025, 11141, 11155-11155½, and 11181 Cypress Avenue, with 11210 Juniper Avenue and 11155-11155½ Cypress Avenue each containing two residences. None of them was found to meet CEQA's definition of a "historical resource" (see Attachment B).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study indicate no evidence of any settlement or development activities in or near the project area in the 1850s and the 1890s (Figs. 5, 6). During that period, the nearest man-made features were two roads, one of them running generally east-west to the south of the project location and passing in close proximity to the southeastern corner of the property (Figs. 5, 6). By the late 1930s, the meandering early roads had disappeared completely from the landscape, and a regular grid at wide intervals, typical of rural southern California, had been laid out, which has since remained in service to the present time (Fig. 7; NETR Online 1938). At least five buildings were present in the project area at that time, some of them corresponding in location to those recorded during the 2018 study (*ibid.*).

Like the surrounding area, most of the land within the project boundaries was devoted on agriculture, primarily horticulture, in the early and mid-20th century (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1938-1959). The land-intensive nature of these agricultural enterprises required sizable parcels and kept other development in the project area limited to a handful of farmsteads. Consequently, the early post-WWII building boom in southern California largely bypassed the project area, with only a few more buildings noted within its boundaries in the 1950s (Fig. 8). Starting in the late 1950s and the 1960s, however, the orchards in the project area were gradually abandoned as more buildings sprang up (NETR Online 1959-1967). By 1980, farming operations had largely ceased (NETR Online 1980). While the number of buildings on the property steadily increased since then, the overall land use pattern did not change until demolition started in recent months (NETR Online 1980-2012; see Attachment B, pp. 3-6, for further information).

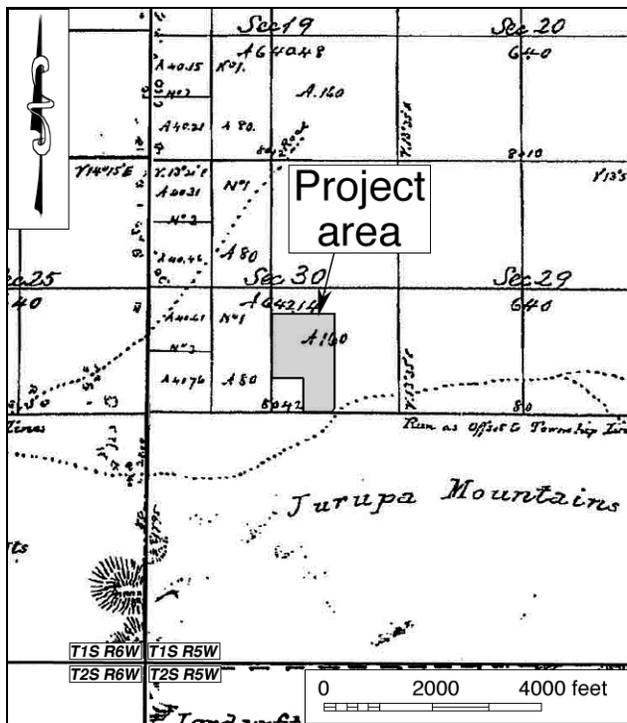


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1856.
(Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b; 1857; 1878)

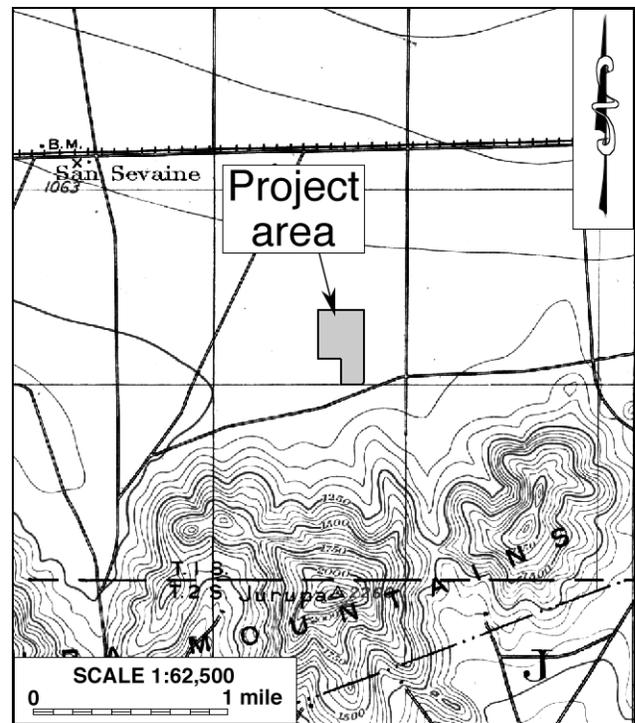


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1893-1894.
(Source: USGS 1901)

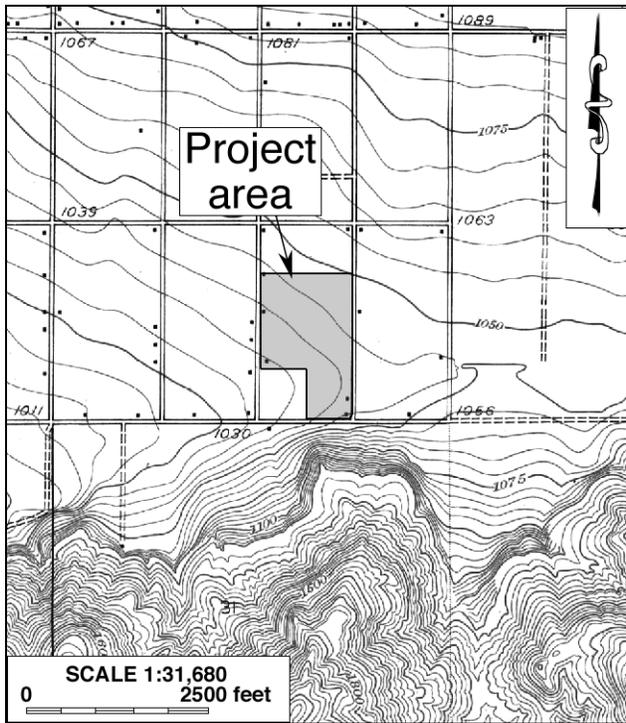


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1938. (Source: USGS 1943)

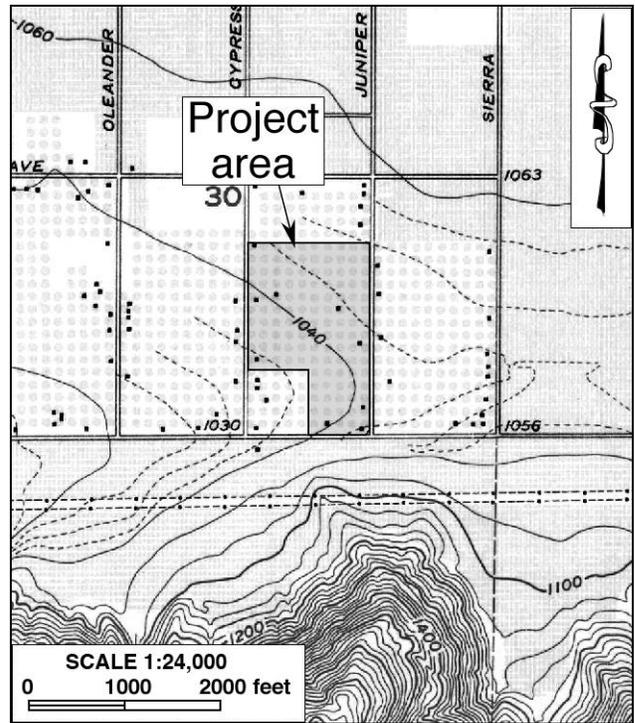


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

FIELD SURVEY

Throughout the course of the field survey, no archaeological features or artifact deposits of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Most of the buildings surveyed in December 2018 have been demolished, and virtually the entire project area has been extensively disturbed by agricultural, construction, and demolition activities, as mentioned previously. The ground surface is currently littered with concrete slabs, abandoned machinery, and piles of building debris and domestic refuse, such as bricks, tires, and broken granite counter tops, but none of the items is of any historical/archaeological interest. In light of the ground disturbance and the past land uses on the property, the project area appears to be relatively low in sensitivity for subsurface archaeological deposits of prehistoric or early historical origin.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources in the project area and to assist the City of Fontana in determining whether or not such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register 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 in prehistory or history.
(PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results presented above, eight historic-period buildings were recorded in the project area during the 2018 study, but none of them was found to meet the definition of a “historical resource” (see Attachment B). Throughout the course of this study, no archaeological features, artifact deposits, or other potential “historical resources” were encountered on the property. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study concludes that no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” Since no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, have been identified within or adjacent to the project area, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Fontana:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1856b Plat Map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 6 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1852-1856.
1857 Plat Map: Township No. 2 South Range No. 6 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1856.
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 1953 Map: Fontana, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1953.
 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
 1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
 1980 Map: Fontana, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.
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Attachment A
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Honors and Awards

- 1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.
1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.
1980, 1981 President’s Honor List, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST

Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern
California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources
management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California
Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
- 2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Z. Boites, M.A.

Education

- 2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
- 2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology etc., Everest College, Anaheim, California.
- 2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
- 1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S.

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Attachment B

**IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC-PERIOD BUILDINGS
WITHIN THE FONTANA BLOCK III PROJECT AREA**

December 2018
CRM TECH Contract 3415