

**CONFIDENTIAL**

## **Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report**

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### **Trinity Redevelopment Tract 18305 Project in the City of Rancho Cucamonga**

San Bernardino County, California

**Prepared For:**

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**CLIENT REVIEW DRAFT**



ECORP Consulting, Inc. has assisted public and private land owners with environmental regulation compliance since 1987. We offer full service capability, from initial baseline environmental studies through environmental planning review, permitting negotiation, liaison to obtain legal agreements, mitigation design, and construction monitoring and reporting.

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In 2018, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory and evaluation for the proposed Trinity Redevelopment Tract 18305 Project (Project). Trinity Redevelopment, Inc. proposes to develop an approximately four-acre Project Area into six single-family residential parcels. The inventory and evaluation included a records search, literature review, archival research, and field visit. The study was completed by ECORP Consulting, Inc. in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

In October 2018, a cultural resources records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton; in addition, a search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission. The records search results indicated that no previous cultural resources study had been conducted within the Project Area, and 36 investigations have occurred within a one-mile radius of the Project Area between 1975 and 2014. The records search also revealed that no previously recorded resources are located within the Project Area, and 14 previously recorded resources are located within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. The results of the search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project Area. In addition to the search of the Sacred Lands File, the NAHC identified six Native American groups and individuals with historical and traditional ties to the Project Area.

As a result of the field survey, an agricultural complex with two historic-age buildings and four features consisting of building foundations (TR-001) was documented and evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria. TR-001 was evaluated as not eligible for listing in the CRHR under any criteria and is not an Historical Resource as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). TR-001 is also not currently listed in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), and has not been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g). Therefore, TR-001 is not considered an Historical Resource as defined by CEQA.

The Project would not result in any significant impacts on known Historical Resources under CEQA. The archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area is believed to be low. However, there always remains a potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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- Attachment A – Sacred Lands File Coordination
- Attachment B – Project Area Photographs
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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	Above mean sea level
BP	Before Present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation’s
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Trinity Redevelopment Tract 18305 Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SB	Senate Bill
SCCIC	South Central Information Center
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

In October 2018, ECORP Consulting, Inc. conducted a cultural resources investigation of an ±4-acre area in support of the Trinity Redevelopment Tract 18305 Project (Project), in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. An archaeological records search and field survey were completed to identify cultural resources that could be impacted by development. This study also includes a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, and the evaluation of one newly recorded resource for eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This report presents the methods and results of these studies, along with management recommendations. This project was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

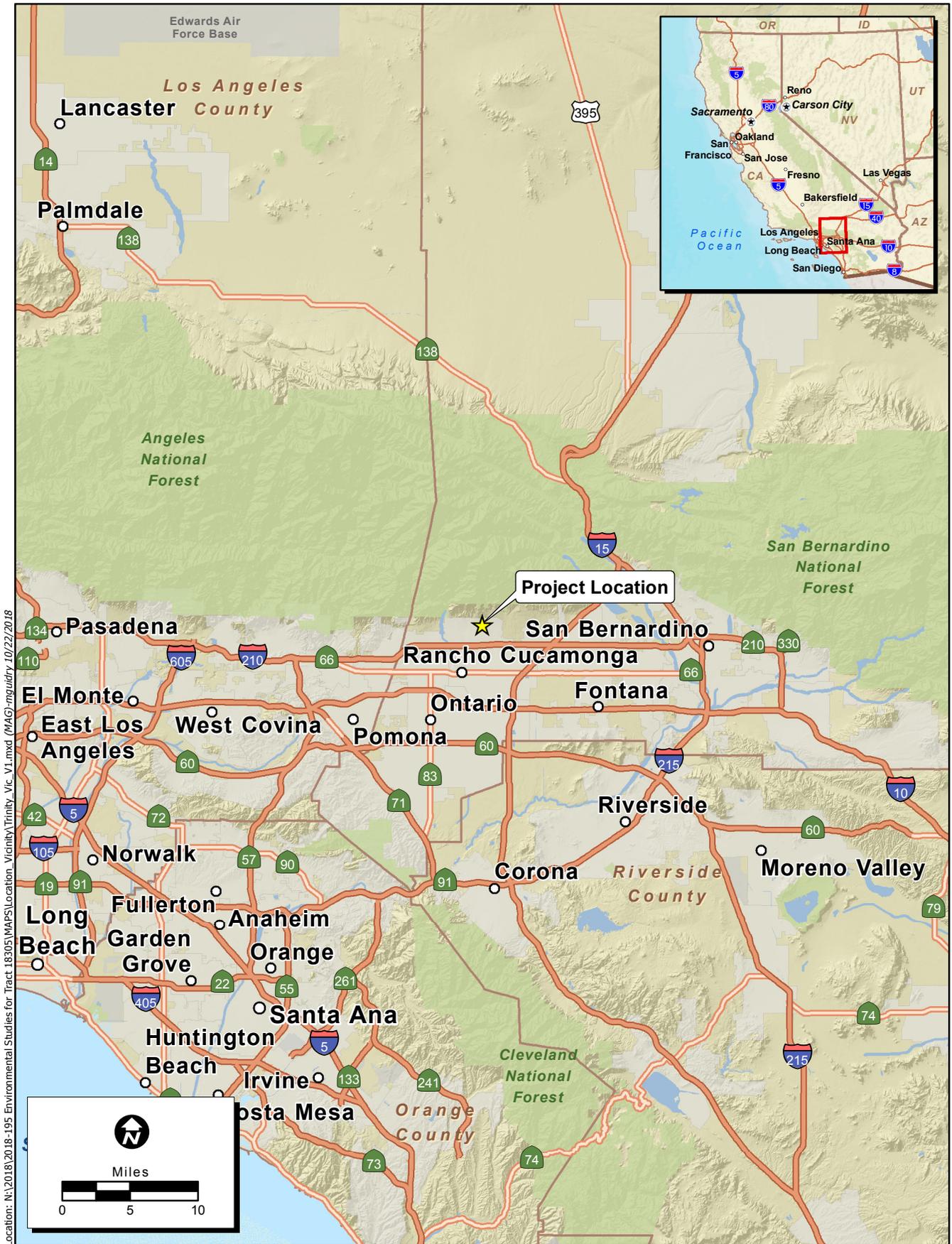
### **1.1 Project Location**

The Project Area is located on an ±4-acre parcel consisting of former agricultural land west of Hermosa Avenue and south of an unnamed, unpaved road in the City of Rancho Cucamonga (Figure 1). As shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Cucamonga Peak, California topographic quadrangle map (1996), the Project Area is located in the southwestern quarter of Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 7 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2).

The elevation of the Project Area ranges from 1,915 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 1,944 feet AMSL. It is located approximately 364 feet southeast of a drainage, which emanates from the San Gabriel Mountains 0.55 mile (7,569 meters) to the north. Sediments in the area primarily consist of early Holocene Quaternary alluvium (Qa) composed of boulder gravel, grading outward into finer gravel and sand (Dibblee 2003). Vegetation within the Project Area consists primarily of dense nonnative grasses and weeds. Surface sediments in the Project Area are highly disturbed due to removal of citrus trees, construction and removal of several structures, and use of the property as an agricultural complex throughout the years.

### **1.2 Project Description**

The proposed Project consists of subdividing an ±4-acre Project Area and developing it into six single-family residential parcels.



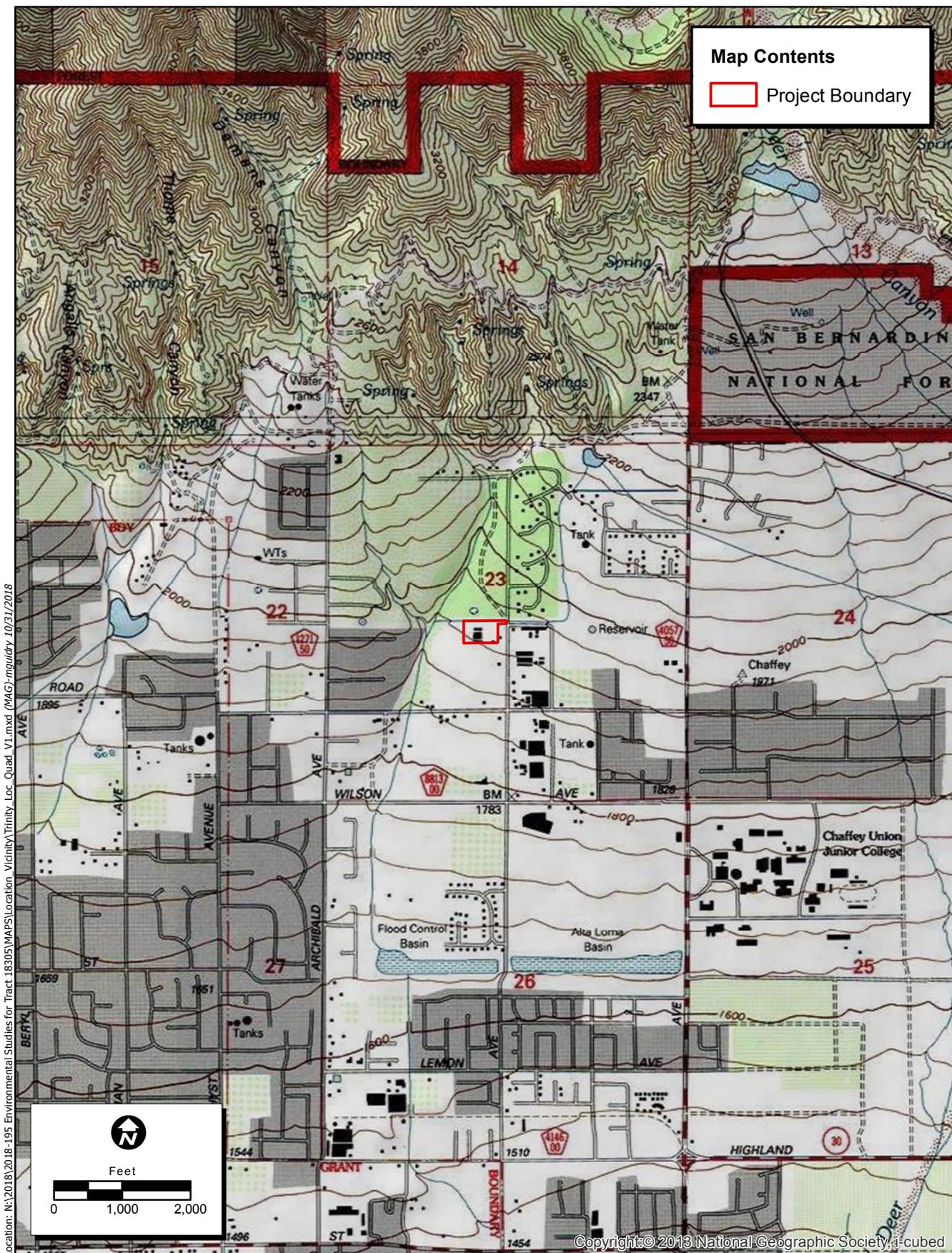
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Map Date: 10/22/2018  
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA



**Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map**

2018-195 Environmental Studies for Tract 18305



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**Figure 2. Project Location**  
 2018-195 Environmental Studies for Tract 18305

### 1.3 Regulatory Context

To meet the regulatory requirements of this Project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained in CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) The goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require State or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps.

CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) applies to cultural resources of the historical and prehistoric periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an Historical Resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852). Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA. Additionally, a resource may be considered an Historical Resource if it is listed in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k), or has been identified as significant in an historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or has been determined by the CEQA lead agency to be an Historical Resource by another method.

### 1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Attachment B contains Project Area photographs. Confidential Attachment C contains confidential cultural resource site locations and site records.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 5 [USC]), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

## **2.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT**

### **2.1 Regional Prehistory**

#### **2.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 Before Present [BP])**

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

#### **2.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)**

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001, Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991, Koerper et al. 1991, Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991, Koerper et al. 1991).

#### **2.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 3,500 BP)**

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language (possibly proto-Yuman) foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence of overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock, indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, two patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed that apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains, where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400-4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000-3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997:279). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at "oases" and that Lake Elsinore was one of these oases. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment", which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000-1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

#### **2.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 – 150 BP)**

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages, which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language,

and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP replacing the native proto-Yuman (Hokan) speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. At the same time, Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume. Although Sutton (2011) believes that Yuman speakers living in these inland areas adopted Takic languages and that Takic speakers did not physically replace the Yuman speakers, this is unlikely because settlement and subsistence systems in inland areas were the same as those characteristic of the Takic peoples of the coast.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 – 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 – 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 – 750 BP), II (750 – 300 BP), and III (300 – 150 BP) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001: I-43). During San Luis Rey I, there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

## **2.2 Ethnohistory**

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrielino (also known as Tongva) once occupied the region that encompasses the Project Area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrielino were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term “Gabrielino” came from the group’s association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771. The Gabrielino are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern

California prior to European contact. (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). The Gabrielino spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino occupied villages located along rivers and at the mouths of canyons. Populations ranged from 50 - 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Gabrielino society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Gabrielino also fished and collected marine shellfish (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late eighteenth century, Gabrielino population had significantly dwindled due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Gabrielino communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, current descendants of the Gabrielino are preserving Gabrielino culture.

## **2.3 History**

The first European to visit Alta California (the area north of Baja California) was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in 1542. Sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage, Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. In 1579, the English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1969).

Colonization of Alta California began with a land expedition led by Spanish army captain Gaspar de Portolá. In 1769, Portolá and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterrey Bay area. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population to Catholicism, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars built 21 missions in Alta California, beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the missions in San Rafael and Sonoma, founded in 1823. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the Kumeyaay or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel began in 1771, east of what is now Los Angeles, to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in Tongva/Gabrielino territory, was built in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the Agjachemem or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey began in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño (Castillo 1978).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archángel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed presidios, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a pueblo, or town, was established at Los Angeles.

The Spanish period, which had begun in 1769 with the Portolá expedition, ended in 1821 with Mexican independence. After Mexico became independent from Spain, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government secularized the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants, or ranchos (Robinson 1948). Rancho owners sometimes lived in one of the towns, such as San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), or Los Angeles, but often resided in an adobe house on their own land.

The Mexican Period, which began with independence from Spain in 1821, continued until the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848. The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the Territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 led to statehood in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult for their owners to pay the new American taxes on their thousands of acres. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. Foreclosures and land sales eventually resulted in the transfer of most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

The Rancho de Cucamonga (three square leagues) was granted to Tubercio Tapia by Mexican Governor Alvarado in 1839 (Aviña 1976:81). Tapia retained his Rancho de Cucamonga land throughout the conflict and transition from Mexican to American rule of Alta California. After his death, his daughter and her husband sold the rancho to an American from Alabama, John Rains, and his wife, Maria Merced Williams de Rains, in 1858. Doña Merced was a California native whose father was Isaac Williams, the owner of Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, and whose mother was a daughter of the Lugos of Rancho San Bernardino. She and her husband had a new brick house built on the rancho, and increased the acreage planted in wine grapes (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2014; Hickcox 1981).

John Rains was murdered in 1862, and Doña Merced left Rancho de Cucamonga, which eventually went into foreclosure. In 1870, Isaias Hellman, heading a group of businessmen from San Francisco, purchased the rancho, which eventually became the center of their Cucamonga Fruit Land Company. By 1887, the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railway had extended its line from San Bernardino to Los Angeles through

the area, and water for drinking and irrigation was provided from tunnels in Cucamonga Canyon in the nearby San Gabriel Mountains. Early settlers who bought land from the Cucamonga Fruit Land Company in the Cucamonga Colony continued growing wine grapes, primarily the crop that Tubercio Tapia had pioneered decades earlier, as well as growing citrus and other fruit trees. The first U.S. Post Office in San Bernardino County opened in Cucamonga in 1864 (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2014; Gudde 1998; Hickcox 1981). With the expansion of suburban development eastward and northward from Los Angeles and Orange counties, the population of the Cucamonga area grew rapidly in the 1970s. In 1975, the Tri-Community Incorporation Committee was formed, and in 1977 a 59-percent majority voted for incorporation of Cucamonga, Etiwanda, and Alta Loma as the City of Rancho Cucamonga (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2014).

### **3.0 METHODS**

#### **3.1 Personnel Qualifications**

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were supervised by Principal Investigators Dr. Roger Mason (Archaeology) and Jeremy Adams (Architectural History). Dr. Roger Mason is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist. Mr. Adams meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History and History. Fieldwork was conducted by Staff Archaeologist and Field Director Robert Cunningham. This report was prepared by Staff Archaeologist Robert Cunningham.

Dr. Mason has been professionally involved with cultural resources management in California since 1983. Dr. Mason is the author of more than 200 reports dealing with cultural resource surveys, evaluations, and mitigation programs in California. He has extensive project experience with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Mr. Adams meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural History and History, holding an MA degree in History (Public History) and a BA degree in History, with nine years of experience specializing in historic resources of the built environment. He is skilled in carrying out historical research at repositories such as city, state, and private archives, libraries, CHRIS information centers, and historical societies. He has experience conducting field reconnaissance and intensive surveys. Mr. Adams has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR.

Mr. Cunningham is a Staff Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than 10 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in Southern California. He holds a BA degree in Anthropology and has participated in and supervised numerous survey, testing, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites, and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR.

#### **3.2 Records Search Methods**

A cultural resources records search was conducted in October 2018 at the South Central Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to

determine the extent of previous cultural resources investigations and the presence of previously-recorded archaeological sites or historic-period (i.e., over 50 years in age) resources within a one-mile (1600-meter) radius of the Project Area. Materials reviewed included reports of previous cultural resources investigations, archaeological site records, historical maps, and listings of resources on the NRHP, CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest, California Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks.

Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1897 USGS Cucamonga, California (15-minute scale)
- 1900 USGS Cucamonga, California (15-minute scale)
- 1903 USGS Cucamonga, California (15-minute scale)
- 1953 USGS Cucamonga Peak, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1954 USGS Ontario, California (15-minute scale)
- 1966 USGS Cucamonga Peak, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1973 USGS Cucamonga Peak, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1980 USGS Cucamonga Peak, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1988 USGS Cucamonga Peak, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1996 USGS Cucamonga Peak, California (7.5-minute scale)

Historic aerial photos taken in 1938, 1959, 1966, 1980, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 to present were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment (NETROnline 2018).

### **3.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods**

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC in Sacramento, California, was requested by ECORP in October 2018. This search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the Project Area that could be affected by the proposed Project. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the Project Area who may have knowledge about the Project Area. It should be noted that this does not constitute consultation in compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 18 or Assembly Bill (AB) 52. A copy of all correspondence between ECORP and the NAHC is attached (Attachment A).

### **3.4 Field Methods**

Archaeological field work was conducted by an ECORP archaeologist on October 23, 2018 and consisted of an intensive systematic pedestrian survey. The Project Area was examined for the presence of cultural artifacts and features by walking the entire four-acre Project Area, using parallel east-west transects at 15-meter intervals. Notes and photographs were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the Project Area.

Newly-discovered cultural resources were assigned a unique temporary number based on the Project name and the order in which they were found (i.e., TR-001). As appropriate, the site boundary, features, and artifacts were mapped using Collector for ArcGIS, a cloud-based geospatial software with 2- to 5-meter accuracy, with data later post-processed for submeter accuracy. Digital photographs were taken of select artifacts and features as well as general site overviews showing the general environment and the presence, if any, of human or naturally-occurring impacts. Following fieldwork, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 records were prepared for any resources identified and location and sketch maps were created using data collected with the Collector ArcGIS application used in the field.

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources, historical aerial photographs, and maps of the vicinity.

#### 4.1.1 Previous Research

The records search indicated that the Project Area has not been previously surveyed. Thirty-six cultural resources investigations were conducted within the one-mile records search radius between 1975 and 2014. Details of all 36 investigations are presented below in Table 1.

<b>Report Number SB-</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Includes Portion of the Project Area?</b>
00265	Weaver, Richard A.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeology of Proposed Additions and Improvements in Cucamonga County Water District	1975	No
00310	Harris, Ruth D.	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Six Sites Located in the Alta Loma Area, San Bernardino County	1976	No
00317	Mattz, Patricia	Description and Evaluation of the Cultural Resources: Cucamonga, Demens, Deer and Hillside Creek Channels, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California	1976	No
00318	Allen, Lawrence P.	The Chaffey Hillside Site, CA-SBR-895: Report on the Cultural Resource Mitigation Program	1982	No
00326	Harris, Ruth D.	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of a Parcel Located North of Banyan Street and East of Amethyst Street in the Alta Loma Area	1976	No
00343	Harris, Ruth D.	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Parcels 38, 39, 41, and 42, West Side of Archibald Avenue in the Alta Loma Area	1976	No
00346	Harris, Ruth D.	Archaeological and Historical Resources Assessment of the Project No. 76-65	1976	No
00347	Harris, Ruth D.	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Parcel 22, West of Archibald Avenue in the Alta Loma Area	1976	No

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the Project Area**

Report Number SB-	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
00348	Harris, Ruth D.	Archaeological and Historical Resources Assessment of Project 76-80	1976	No
00370	Harris, Ruth D.	Archaeological – Historical Assessment of Tract Number 9440 (76-92) 9441 (76-92A), 9442 (76-92B), Alta Loma Area	1976	No
00420	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Tract No. 9569 (76129)	1976	No
00451	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Project Site 79-127 in the Alta Loma Area	1976	No
00461	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 9652 in the Alta Loma Area	1976	No
00526	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Numbers 10045, 10046, and 10047 Located in the Alta Loma Area	1977	No
00540	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 10088 Alta Loma Area	1977	No
01305	Lerch, Michael K.	Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract #12237 and Parcel #7370, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	1982	No
02059	Infotec Research	Compendium of Results of Obsidian Studies for Study Area Sites: Appendix to Prehistoric Sites in the Prado Basin, California: Regional Context and Significance Evaluation	1990	No
02266	Donnelly, Cordy	Revision and Discovery in a Milling Stone Horizon Context'	1991	No
02537	Salls, Roy A.	Obsidian Dating of the Liberty Grove Site with Implications for Sasson and Chaffey Hillside Archaeological Sites	1988	No
03277	Love, Bruce and Bai Tom Tang	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Tract #13316, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	1998	No
03632	Dice, Michael	Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Empire Homes II Project, A 25-Acre Residential Project Located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, CA	2001	No
03964	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood	Historical/Archaeological Resources Recordation: A Portion of Schowalter Rock Pile, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	2003	No
03965	Bonner, Wayne	A Phase I Archaeological Field Study for Cingular Wireless Site SB 185-01 (the Alta Loma Church Site) Located at 9720 Wilson Ave, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	2002	No
04218	Harper, Caprice D.	Cultural Resources Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. SB 300-01, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	2004	No
04219	White, Laure S. and Robert S. White	An Historic Building Assessment of the Toews Barn Located at 5550 Archibald Ave, Alta Loma Area of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County	2003	No

<b>Report Number SB-</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Includes Portion of the Project Area?</b>
05174	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-0127-01 (CVWD Amethyst0, 5263 Amethyst Street, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	2005	No
05358	Sider, W.A.	Cucamonga Creek 1776-1976 After 200 Years	1976	No
05733	Wlodarski, Robert R.	Records Search Results for the Proposed NEXTEL Wireless Communications Site (CA-5325A "Cure") Located at 10050 Wilson Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, California	2005	No
05995	Tibbet, Casey, Tanya Rathbun Sorrell, and Bill Bell	Cultural Resources Assessment Grandma Isaac House, 9611 Hillside Road, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	2008	No
05996	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, North Etiwanda Preserve Enhancement Project near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	2007	No
06412	Tang, Bai	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Carrari Ranch Specific Plan (Formerly Tentative Tract No. 16925) in and near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	2009	No
06707	Brunzell, David	Archaeological Records Search Results for the Shallan Residential Project (Assessor Parcel Number 1061-501-03) in Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	2011	No
06708	Puckett, Heather	Flying Mane, Rancho Cucamonga, California	2009	No
06758	Lee, Christopher	Cultural Resources Technical Report: Emergency Protection, County of San Bernardino and City of Rancho Cucamonga	2004	No
06778	Information not provided by the I.C.	Information not provided by the I.C.	--	--
07868	Fulton, Phil and Casey Tibbett	Cultural Resources Assessment Class III Inventory: Verizon Wireless Services Broken Arrow Facility, City of Rancho Cucamonga, County of San Bernardino, California	2014	No

The records search results show that there are no previously recorded resources in the Project Area. Fourteen previously recorded resources are located within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. These consist of two pre-contact resources, and 12 historic-period resources. The two previously recorded pre-contact cultural resources are comprised of one habitation site and one temporary camp site. The 12 historic-period resources consist of three single-family residences, three structures, two ranch/farm complexes, one transmission line, one orchard with associated irrigation features, one rock pile, and one flood control site. Details of all 14 previously recorded resources are presented below in Table 1.

<b>Site Number CA-SBR-</b>	<b>Primary Number P-36-</b>	<b>Recorder and Year</b>	<b>Age/Period</b>	<b>Site Description</b>	<b>Within Project Area?</b>
895	000895	N. Leonard (1975); P. Martz (1976); R. Shepard and A. Myers (2014)	Pre-contact	Habitation site	No
	001593	Gerald A. Smith (1976)	Pre-contact	Temporary campsite	No
7694H	007694	John F. Elliott (1986); David W. Powers (1993); J. Brock (1995); Neal Neuenschwander (1997); Jeffrey R. Wedding (2002); Susan Hogan-Conrad (2001); K. Crawford (2006); Daniel Ballester (2007); Jeremy Hollins (2008); S. Kremkau (2011); W. Jones, R. Cunningham, M. Jorgenson, and R. Shepard (2011); Michael H. Dice (2011); D. Winslow, R. Halbmeir, and S. McDaniel (2011); Steph Valesquez (2012); Katherine Anderson (2012); G. Granger and K. Crosmer (2013); Brad Comeau (2013); C. Higgins and T. Lucas (2013); Chambers Group, Inc. (2014); M. Vader (2015); M. Vader (2016); Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC (2018)	Historic	LADWP Boulder Dam to Los Angeles Transmission Lines	No
9000H	009000	Bruce Love and Michael Hogan (1998)	Historic	Orchard and irrigation features	No
10304H	010304	Michael Dice (2001); Josh Smallwood (2003)	Historic	Schowalter Rock Pile	No
10305H	010305	Michael Dice (2001)	Historic	Ranch/farm	No
N/A	016476	Lynn Merrill (1987); Shonda Bello (2000); Casey Tibbet (2008)	Historic	Ranch/farm (Grandma Isaac House)	No
N/A	016477	Lynn Merrill (1987)	Historic	Single family residence (Tolstoy-Demens House)	No
N/A	016478	Lynn Merrill (1987)	Historic	Single family residence (Stowe-Cherbak House)	No
N/A	016492	Lynn Merrill (1987)	Historic	Single family residence (Thorpe House)	No
N/A	020134	Laurie S. White (2004)	Historic	Structure (Demens-Tolstoy Carriage House)	No
N/A	020145	David M. Van Horn (2003)	Historic	Structure (Toews Barn)	No
N/A	021688	Angela Landaverde and Mayuko Nakajima (2006)	Historic	Shed/garage tructure	No
31685H	031685	R. Shepard and A. Myers (2014)	Historic	Flood control features	No

The nearest Native American Village to the Project site at the time of European contact was the Gabrielino village of Kuukamonga, which is the basis for the name of the modern town of Cucamonga (McCawley 1996).

A review of the historic-period maps indicates the Project Area was undeveloped property from 1897 through the early twentieth century. The earliest USGS maps from 1897, 1900, and 1903 show that the Project Area was undeveloped land with no dwellings in the immediate area. The 1953 Cucamonga Peak 7.5-minute maps shows the Project Area as a citrus grove with a house. There are similar groves in the Project vicinity. The house located within Project boundaries is shown on the 1953 map. Hermosa Avenue is also depicted east of the Project Area. A reservoir is shown to the northwest, as well as an unpaved, unnamed road passing near the northern Project boundary. A sparse distribution of houses is depicted to the south, along Hillside Road. These conditions remain unchanged on the 1954 Ontario 15-minute map. The 1966 Cucamonga Peak 7.5-minute map shows that the property is no longer an orchard, although the house on the property remains. A house is now shown northeast of the Project Area, near Hermosa Avenue. Several more structures are also depicted along the east side of Hermosa Avenue, and Chaffey College is shown to the southeast. The Project vicinity is still shown as being dominated by citrus groves. The 1973 Cucamonga Peak 7.5-minute map shows three large agricultural buildings within the Project Area, and several large structures on properties east of Hermosa Avenue. Increasing residential development is depicted to the west. The 1980 Cucamonga Peak 7.5-minute map shows that much of the surrounding agricultural land has been replaced by residential development. The 1988 and 1996 Cucamonga Peak 7.5-minute maps show residential development to the west and northeast of the Project Area. Citrus groves are indicated to the northwest and southeast of the Project Area, and a small orchard is shown to the west, abutting a residential neighborhood.

On historic aerial photographs from 1938, the Project Area is shown to be a citrus grove, and no structures are visible within the Project Area. Hermosa Avenue is visible to the east, and an unpaved road is shown near the northern Project boundary. The 1959 photographs show a house, a shed, and three large agricultural buildings within the Project Area. Rows of citrus trees are visible surrounding structures within the Project Area. A house is shown to the east of the Project Area, along Hermosa Avenue, along with several large agricultural buildings east of Hermosa Avenue. Aerial photographs from 1966 show that the citrus trees within the Project Area have been removed and three rectangular agricultural buildings are present on the property. Conditions within the Project Area remain unchanged in 1980 aerial photographs; however, agricultural lands to the west and southeast have been replaced by residential developments. The 1995 aerial photographs show that the large agricultural buildings within the Project Area have been removed, and the only remaining structures are the house and shed. The property is bounded by residential developments to the west, north, and east. These conditions remain consistent in aerial photographs from 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 (NETROnline 2018).

Research with the City of Rancho Cucamonga Planning Department revealed that neither the property nor any of the built environment features are listed on the City of Rancho Cucamonga Local Register of Historic Resources. According to Government Land Office patents, Charles M. Wells received a patent (federal deed) for a 320-acre parcel that included this property on March 23, 1901 (BLM 2018). A search of San Bernardino County Assessor's records revealed that in 1977, the property was owned by Alan E.

Grimley, Jr. The records did not contain the names of any previous owners or indicate the span of time the property was held by Charles M. Wells or his descendants.

## **4.2 Sacred Lands File Results**

The results of the search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project Area. The NAHC also provided a list of six Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the Project Area who may have knowledge about the Project Area. It should be noted that this does not constitute consultation in compliance with SB 18 or AB 52. A copy of all correspondence between ECORP and the NAHC is provided as Attachment A.

## **4.3 Field Visit Results**

Ground visibility within the Project Area was generally poor due to dense grasses. Ground visibility in undeveloped areas of the parcel ranged from 15 - 25 percent. Ground visibility around the house building was good, ranging from 75 - 80 percent. The area has been disturbed by agricultural activities and weed abatement throughout the years, as well as the removal of several structures.

As a result of the field survey on October 23, 2018, one historic-period site (TR-001) was identified and documented. No pre-contact sites or isolated finds, and no historic-period isolated finds were identified as a result of the survey.

Details of the historic-period site are provided below.

### **4.3.1 Newly Identified Resources**

**TR-001** is an agricultural complex consisting of two historic-age buildings (a house and outbuilding), four structure foundations (Features 1-4), and a single metal pole (Feature 5). A map of the site is provided as part of the DPR record in Confidential Attachment C.

The historic-age one-story house is set behind a modern house and is accessed by an unpaved drive passing south of the modern house, where it connects to Hermosa Avenue. The exterior walls are covered with clapboard siding and the house includes a composite-shingle-covered low-pitched gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. Rafters are exposed beneath the eaves, with a fascia board enclosing the outer edges of the rafters around the entire building. The house is built on an irregular plan resembling a lowercase letter "h" with two north-south-oriented wings connected by a central hyphen. A patio abuts the north elevation, and a courtyard is present along the southern elevation. The courtyard opens to the south and is bounded to the north, east, and west by the house. A stone chimney is located along the southern façade of the hyphen. The house features asymmetrical façades and no clearly defined front façade. Fenestration consists of windows that have been replaced with modern aluminum-framed sliding windows and vinyl double hung windows; however, there are two original wood-framed casement windows on the west-facing façade, and one on the east-facing façade of the western wing. The house rests upon a concrete foundation that is raised near the southwest corner of the house due to the natural slope of the ground. Access to the interior is provided by seven doors distributed around the building. The architectural style most closely associated with the house is American Vernacular with elements of the Contemporary style. The elements of the American Vernacular style consist of unadorned porch supports,

walls clad with one dominant material, and a lack of stylistic details. The elements of the Contemporary style are the low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves, and the asymmetrical façades.

The outbuilding is located west of the house structure. The building has a rectangular plan oriented east-west along the long axis. Clapboard siding is present on the east-facing façade, as well as the eastern half of the north-facing façade, and vertical board siding is present on portions of the south-facing façade. Much of the original siding has either been covered or replaced by sheets of plywood over the majority of the structure. The building has a side-gable roof covered with corrugated metal sheeting. An addition is present on the west-facing façade. The addition is constructed of concrete masonry units and has a composition shingle covered shed roof slanting toward the west. Aluminum framed casement windows are present on the north- and west-facing façades, and a wood framed dual pane window is present on the south-facing façade. A large rectangular window is boarded up on the east-facing façade. One door is located on the north-facing façade, and two doors are located on the south-facing façade. On the south-facing façade, one door is located on the original structure and one is located on the addition. The building rests on a concrete-pad foundation.

**Feature 1** is a large rectangular wall foundation measuring 156 feet east - west by 91 feet north - south. The interior of the feature contains three sections of concrete, approximately 5 feet wide, which extend from the western edge to the eastern edge. The northwest portion of the feature is partially buried. The area surrounding and within the feature contains dense vegetation that may be obscuring portions of the foundation.

**Feature 2** is a rectangular foundation located southwest of Feature 1. The foundation measures 19 feet east - west by 19.5 feet north - south. The foundation is in segments, with what appears to be an older segment composed of concrete containing a high gravel content. This segment measures 11 feet east - west by 14.5 feet north - south. This segment is bounded to the west and north by an L-shaped section of newer concrete.

**Feature 3** is a rectangular foundation located east of Feature 2. The foundation measures 36 feet east - west by 18 feet north - south. A concrete box measuring 3 feet in width by 1.5 feet high is attached to the western edge of the foundation at the northwest corner. The box is filled with rocks, vegetation, and refuse. The foundation is severely cracked and contains a scatter of concrete fragments and rocks near the northwest corner.

**Feature 4** is a rectangular foundation located east of Feature 3. The feature appears as a disturbed area of undulating ground and dense vegetation. A concrete foundation is present beneath the surface and is discernible near the southwest corner. The feature measures 41 feet east - west by 7 feet north - south.

**Feature 5** is a metal pole embedded vertically into the ground near the northeast corner of Feature 1. The pole measures 2.5 inches wide by 4 feet 3 inches tall. The top of the pole contains a bracket, possibly for mounting a sign.

According to GLO patents, Charles M. Wells purchased a 320-acre parcel that included this property on March 23, 1901 (BLM 2018). Based upon a review of historic USGS topographic maps and aerial photographs, this property was a citrus grove in 1938 (NETROnline 2018). A structure is first indicated at

this location on the 1953 USGS Cucamonga Peak topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1953). The outbuilding and agricultural buildings are first visible on aerial photographs from 1959 and are first indicated on USGS topographic maps from 1973 (NETROnline 2018, USGS 1973).

## **5.0 EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY**

### **5.1 State Evaluation Criteria**

Under state law (CEQA) cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to historical resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);
3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or
4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency [CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)].

In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

For this Project, only the fourth definition of a historical resource is applicable because there are no resources previously determined eligible or listed on the CRHR, there are no resources included in a local register of historical resources, and no resources identified as significant in a qualified historical resources survey.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows [CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)]:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
- It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association [CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)].

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible

under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. An archaeological test program may be necessary to determine whether the site has the potential to yield important data. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility based on the results of the test program. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a historical resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired [CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)].

## **5.2 Evaluation**

### **5.2.1 TR-001**

TR-001 is an historic-age agricultural complex containing a house, four concrete foundations, and a metal pole. Historic maps and aerial photographs indicated that the property was in use as a citrus grove in 1938. The house was present by 1953, and the outbuilding and associated agricultural buildings were present by 1959. The citrus trees were removed by 1966. While the site is associated with the agricultural industry of the region, it is not significantly associated with the period of the growth of local agriculture in the late nineteenth century. Additionally, the site is not associated with the production of wine grapes; the most historically significant local agricultural industry. The site was in use as a citrus grove and agricultural complex in the mid-twentieth century, during the waning years of agriculture in the region, at a time when agricultural properties began to be supplanted by residential development. As TR-001 is not associated with a significant event or pattern of events in local, regional, or state history, it is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

The site is not known to be associated with a person or group of people important in history. A search of property records has revealed that the property was purchased by Charles M. Wells in 1901. Charles M. Wells is not known to be a person of local or regional historic significance. Reviewed archival records did not reveal the name of the owner of the property at the time the buildings were constructed. As the site cannot be associated with a person or persons important in local or regional history, it does not meet eligibility criteria under CRHR Criterion 2.

The house is most closely associated with the American Vernacular style of architecture with elements of the Contemporary style. The elements of the American Vernacular style consist of unadorned porch supports, walls clad with one dominant material, and a lack of stylistic details. The elements of the Contemporary style are the low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves, and the asymmetrical façades. While the house exhibits elements of the American Vernacular and Contemporary styles, it is not a high example of either style or a prime example of the modest appearance and function associated with these styles. The design of the outbuilding is related to its function as an agricultural building and does not strongly embody the influences and elements of a particular architectural style. The house and outbuilding do not embody distinction among other buildings built during the period in which they were constructed. They do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or possess any significant

distinguishable components. The remaining features on the site consist of the four foundations and one metal pole. These features are common in construction and design, and the site as a whole does not represent a significant distinguishable entity. Therefore, TR-001 is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The data potential of this site lies in the historic record. All the site constituents have either been altered or have been removed. During the period the house was occupied, refuse was disposed of offsite so there is no potential to find subsurface domestic refuse on the property. Additional research is unlikely to yield information beyond what is already represented in the archival record. As a result, the site is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

The integrity of materials, design, and workmanship is compromised by the presence of modern aluminum and vinyl-framed windows and modern doors on the house and outbuilding. The outbuilding lacks integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and association due to the replacement of the original siding with sheets of plywood. In addition, the removal of the citrus trees and associated agricultural buildings significantly detracts from the integrity of setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association of the site.

In conclusion, TR-001 was evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria. TR-001 is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under any criteria.

## **6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

A cultural resources inventory and evaluation was conducted for the Trinity Redevelopment Tract 18305 Project in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. During the field survey, one historic-period resource, an agricultural complex (TR-001) was identified and documented within the Project Area. TR-001 is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR. TR-001 is also not currently listed in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k), and has not been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g). Therefore, TR-001 is not considered an Historical Resource as defined by CEQA [CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)] and the proposed Project would not result in any significant impacts to Historical Resources under CEQA,

Geologic maps show that the Project Area contains early Holocene Quaternary alluvium. While these sediments are contemporaneous with pre-contact human occupation of the area, the two pre-contact resources within the one-mile records search radius are both located at least ¾-mile from the Project Area, and are exclusively centered around bedrock outcrops near the mouths of canyons. The Project Area does not contain any bedrock outcrops and no surface-level artifacts were found that would indicate it had been intensively used during the pre-contact period. Sediments within the Project Area have been disturbed by use of the property as a citrus grove, removal of the citrus grove, construction and removal of several buildings, and the operation of the property as an agricultural complex through the years. Therefore, the archaeological sensitivity of the area is believed to be low.

Although the archaeological sensitivity is low, there is still a potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. CEQA requires the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resources discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends

the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the Lead Agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant.

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify the CEQA lead agency, and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the San Bernardino County Coroner (as per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate information center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring

responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program.”

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## **LIST OF ATTACHMENTS**

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Attachment A – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment B – Project Area Photographs

Attachment C – CONFIDENTIAL DPR Site Records

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**ATTACHMENT A**

Sacred Lands File Coordination

# Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

## Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** Trinity Redevelopment Tract 18305 Rancho Cucamonga

**County:** San Bernardino County

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Cucamonga Peak (1996)

**Township:** 1N      **Range:** 7W      **Section(s):** 23

**Company/Firm/Agency:** ECORP Consulting, Inc.

**Street Address:** 215 North Fifth Street

**City:** Redlands      **Zip:** 92374

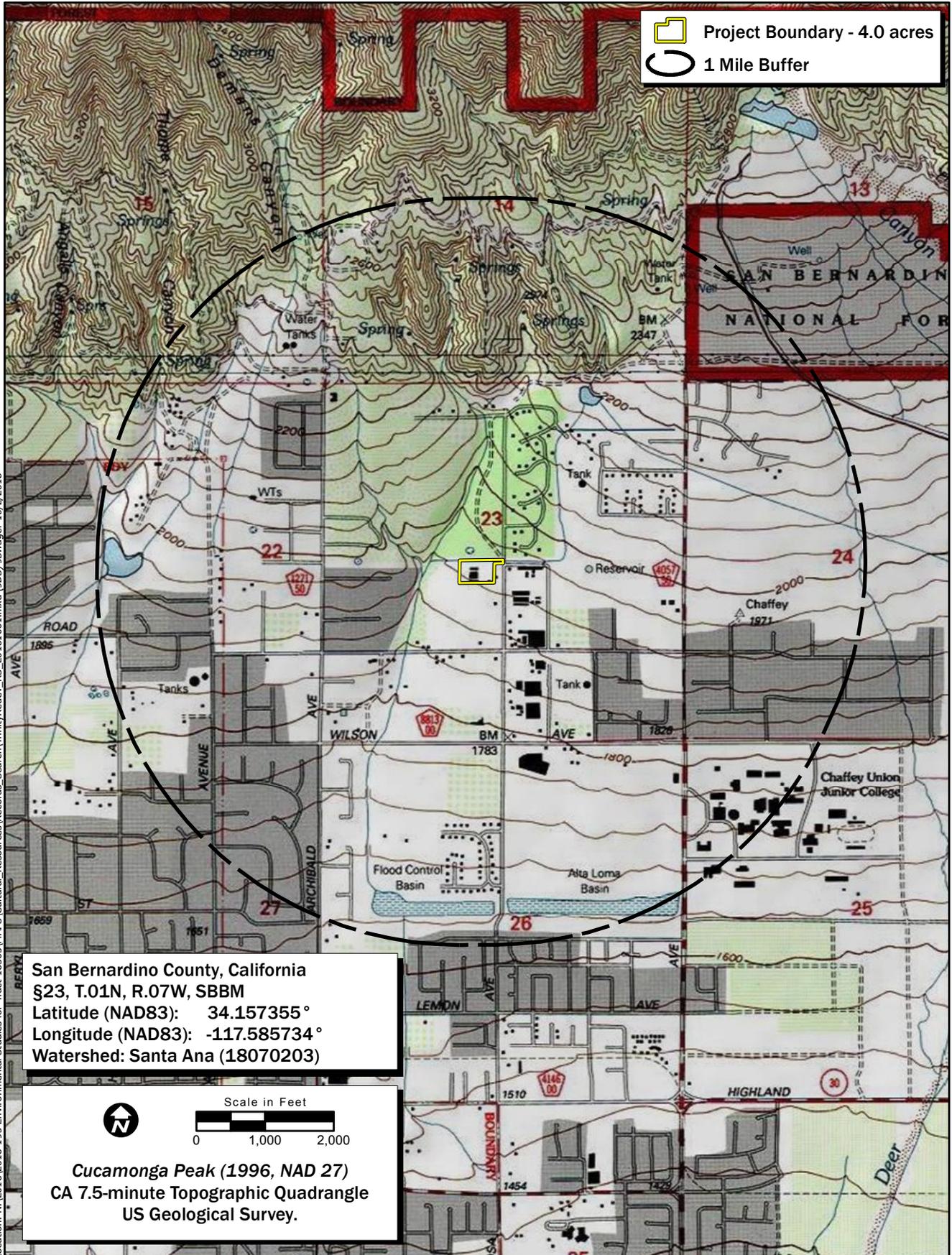
**Phone:** (909) 307-0046

**Fax:** (909) 307-0056

**Email:** wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com

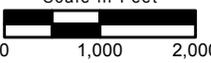
**Project Description:** Trinity Redevelopment is proposing to subdivide a 5-acre parcel into six single residential parcels in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County. ECORP is requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File for this project.

Location: N:\2018\2018-195 Environmental Studies for Tract 18305\WAPS\Cultural\_Resources\Search\Trinity\ReDev\_RS\_20181001.mxd (JDS)-Jswager 10/2/2018



 Project Boundary - 4.0 acres  
 1 Mile Buffer

San Bernardino County, California  
§23, T.01N, R.07W, SBBM  
Latitude (NAD83): 34.157355°  
Longitude (NAD83): -117.585734°  
Watershed: Santa Ana (18070203)

Scale in Feet  
 

Cucamonga Peak (1996, NAD 27)  
CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle  
US Geological Survey.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION  
Cultural and Environmental Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
Phone: (916) 373-3710  
Email: [nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>  
Twitter: @CA\_NAHC



October 10, 2018

Wendy Blumel  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
215 North Fifth Street  
Redlands, CA 92374

VIA Email: [wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com)

RE: Trinity Redevelopment Tract 18305 Rancho Cucamonga;

Dear Ms. Blumel;

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Katy.Sanchez@NAHC.ca.gov](mailto:Katy.Sanchez@NAHC.ca.gov).  
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Katy Sanchez for".

Katy Sanchez

Associate Environmental Planner  
Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission**

**Native American Contacts List**

**10/09/2018**

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning CA 92220  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov  
(951) 849-8807

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission Indians**

Goldie Walker, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 343  
Patton CA 92369  
(909) 528-9027

Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning CA 92220  
(951) 849-8807  
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**San Fernando Band of Mission Indians**

Donna Yocum, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838  
Newhall CA 91322  
ddyocum@comcast.net  
(503) 593-0933  
(503) 574-3308

Fernandeno  
Tataviam  
Serrano  
Vanyume  
Kitanemuk

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**

Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept.  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland CA 92346  
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov  
(909) 864-8933  
(909) 864-3370 Fax

Serrano

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**

Lynn Valbuena  
26569 Community Center Dr.  
Highland CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933

Serrano

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: Trinity Redvelopment Tract 18305 Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County,

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**ATTACHMENT B**

Project Area Photographs



## Photo Log

SITE: TRIMBLE REDEV. TRACT 18305 2018-195

Camera	Photo Number	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
Powershot	3363	E FACING FACADE 5360 HERMOSA AVE	W	10-23-18	RJC
	3364	" " CROSS VIEW	NW		
	3365	S FACING FACADE - E 1/2	N		
	3366	N " W 1/2	N		
	3367	S FACADE SW CORNER CROSS VIEW	NE		
	3368	W FACADE S 1/2	E		
	3369	W FACADE N 1/2	E		
	3370	CONCRETE WALL ALONG S FACADE	E		
	3371	E FACING FACADE	W		
	3372	" "	W		
	3373	" " CROSS VIEW @ NE CORNER	SW		
	3374	N FACADE	S		
	3375	N FACADE	S		
	3376	NW CORNER CROSS VIEW	SE		
	3377	N FACADE	S		
	3378	HOUSE N FACADE BY FOREGROUND	S		
	3379	DETAIL - EAVES - W FACING FACADE	S		
	3380	DETAIL OF FOUNDATION	E		
	3381	DOOR & WINDOW W FACADE	E		
	3382	ORIGINAL WINDOW - W FACADE	E		

(P)



ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

## Photo Log

SITE: TRINITY REDEV. tract 19305

2018-195

Camera	Photo Number	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
POWERSHOT	3383	REPLACED WINDOW N FACADE - E E 1/2	S	10-23-18	RJC
	3384	ROCK PLANTER	NE		
	3385	CHIMNEY	N		
	3386	ORIG WINDOW S COURTYARD	W		
	3387	COURTYARD	NE		
	3388	N	NW		
	3389	OUT BUILDING N FACADE	S		
	3390	CROSSVIEW @ NW CORNER	SE		
	3391	DETAIL WINDOW N FACADE	S		
	3392	W FACADE CROSSVIEW	SE		
	3393	W FACADE	E		
	3394	W FACADE CROSSVIEW	NE		
	3395	S FACADE - SW CORNER	NE		
	3396	S FACADE - W 1/2	N		
	3397	S FACADE E 1/2	N		
	3398	S FACADE - ORIGINAL WINDOW	N		
	3399	S FACADE - ORIGINAL SIDING AND PLYWOOD COVER	N		
	3400	S FACADE CONCRETE STEPS	NE		
	3401	SE CORNER OUTBUILDING	NW		
	3402	OUTBUILDING E FACADE	SW		



## Photo Log

SITE: TRUMP REDEV. TRACT 18305 2018-195					
Camera	Photo Number	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
Powershot	3403	OUTBUILDING NE CORNER	SW	10-23-18	RSC
	3404	OUTBUILDING FOUNDATION @ SE CORNER	W		
	3405	OUTBUILDING W/ FOREGROUND	S		
	3406	O.V. FROM SW CORNER	E		
	3407	" " "	NE		
	3408	" " "	N		
	3409	O.V. FROM NW CORNER	E		
	3410	" " "	SE		
	3411	" " "	S		
	3412	TR-002 F1 FOUNDATION	SW		
	3413	TR-002 F1 DETAIL	W		
	3414	TR-002 F2 FOUNDATION	N		
	3415	TR-002 F3 FOUNDATION	W		
	3416	TR-002 F3 BOX @ NW CORNER	E		
	3417	TR-002 F4 FOUNDATION	E		
	3418	TR-002 F5 POLE	W		
	3419	E END OF PROJECT AREA - FROM HERMOSA AVE.	W		





IMG\_3398



IMG\_3399



IMG\_3400



IMG\_3401



IMG\_3402



IMG\_3403



IMG\_3404



IMG\_3405



IMG\_3406



IMG\_3407



IMG\_3408



IMG\_3409



IMG\_3410



IMG\_3411



IMG\_3412



IMG\_3413



IMG\_3414



IMG\_3415



IMG\_3416



IMG\_3417



IMG\_3418



IMG\_3419































**ATTACHMENT C**

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***Confidential*** DPR Site Records

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #:  
HRI #:  
Trinomial:  
NRHP Status Code:

Update or Supplement

Other Listings:  
Review Code:

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 1 of 11

\*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by Recorder): TR-001

P1. Other Identifier: None

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Cucamonga Peak, California Date: 1996; T1N; R7W; NE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 23; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address: 5360 Hermosa Avenue

City: Rancho Cucamonga

Zip: 91737

d. UTM: NAD 83 Zone: 11S; 446073.63 mE /3779721.83 mN

e. Other Locational Data: Elevation: 1,923 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

**Directions:** From the intersection of Interstate 210 and Archibald Avenue, proceed north on Archibald Avenue for 1.31 mile to the intersection of Archibald Avenue and Hillside Road. Turn right (east) and proceed east on Hillside Road for 0.51 mile to the intersection of Hillside Road and Hermosa Avenue. Turn left (north) and proceed north on Hermosa Avenue for 0.21 mile. From this point, the site is located 165 feet to the west.

\*P3a. **Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):** This historic-period site is the remains of an agricultural complex consisting of two built environment features (a house and an outbuilding) four structure foundations (Feature 1-Feature 4) and a single embedded metal pole (Feature 5).

\*P3b. **Resource Attributes (List Attributes and Codes):** HP2. Single family property, HP4. Ancillary building, HP33. Farm/ranch, AH2. Foundations/structure pads

\*P4. **Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)



\*P5b. **Description of**  Photos  Drawing (View, date, accession#): View of house, view west, 10/23/2018. Photo# 3373.

\*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Sources**  Prehistoric  Historic  Both:

\*P7. **Owner and Address:**  
Private owner

\*P8. **Recorded by (Name, affiliation, address):** Robert Cunningham ECORP Consulting, Inc., 215 N. 5th Street, Redlands, CA 92373

\*P9. **Date**  Recorded  Updated: October 23, 2018

\*P10. **Survey Type:** Cultural resource survey

\*P11. **Report Citation:**

Cunningham, Robert 2018 *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Trinity Redevelopment Tract 18305 Project*. -Prepared by ECORP Consulting, Inc., Redlands, California.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheets  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Linear Feature Record  Archaeological Site Record  District Record  Bedrock Grinding Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List):

- \*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: m. ( ) × b. Width: m. ( )  
Method of Measurement:  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other: GPS  
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.):  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  Topography  
 Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary  Other (Explain):  
Reliability of Determination:  High  Medium  Low Explain:  
Limitations (Check any that apply):  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Site limits incompletely defined  
 Disturbances  Vegetation  Other (Explain):

A2. Depth:  None  Unknown Method of Determination:

- \*A3. Human Remains:  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown (Explain):

\*A4. Features: The archaeological portion of the resources consists of four foundations (Features 1 through 4) and a single metal pole (Feature 5). Feature 1 is a large rectangular wall foundation measuring 156 feet east to west by 91 feet north to south. The interior of the feature contains three sections of concrete, approximately 5 feet wide, that extend from the western edge to the eastern edge. The northwest portion of the feature is partially buried. The area surrounding and within the feature contains dense vegetation that may be obscuring portions of the foundation.

Feature 2 is a rectangular foundation located southwest of Feature 1. The foundation measures 19 feet east to west by 19.5 feet north to south. The foundation is segments, with what appears to be an older segment composed of concrete containing a high gravel content. This segment measures 11 feet east to west by 14.5 feet north to south. This segment is bounded to the west and north by an L-shaped section of newer concrete.

Feature 3 is a rectangular foundation located east of Feature 2. The foundation measures 36 feet east to west by 18 feet north to south. A concrete box measuring 3 feet in width by 1.5 feet high is attached to the western edge of the foundation at the northwest corner. The box is filled with rocks, vegetation, and refuse. The foundation is severely cracked and contains a scatter of concrete fragments and rocks near the northwest corner.

Feature 4 is a rectangular foundation located east of Feature 3. The feature appears as a disturbed area of undulating ground and dense vegetation. A concrete foundation is present beneath the surface and is discernible near the southwest corner. The feature measures 41 feet east to west by 7 feet north to south.

Feature 5 is a metal pole embedded vertically into the ground near the northeast corner of Feature 1. The pole measures 2.5 inches wide by 4 feet 3 inches tall. The top of the pole contains a bracket, possibly for mounting a sign.

\*A5. Cultural Constituents: The site contained a light scatter of non-diagnostic colorless, amber, and aqua bottle glass. The entire site was covered by a layer of dense grasses and additional artifacts may have been obscured.

\*A6. Were Specimens Collected?  No  Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

\*A7. Site Condition:  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances.): Most structures have been removed.

\*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): The site is located approximately 364 feet southeast of a drainage which emanates from the San Gabriel Mountains 0.55 miles (7,569 meters) to the north.

\*A9. Elevation: 1,923 feet AMSL

A10. Environmental:

A11. Historical Information: According to Government Land Office patents, Charles M. Wells purchased the property on March 23, 1901 (BLM 1908). A structure is first indicated at this location on the 1953 USGS Cucamonga Peak topographic quadrangle map. The house, outbuilding, and agricultural buildings are first visible on aerial photographs from 1959 (NETROnline 2018).

\*A12. Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  1542-1769  1769-1848  1848-1880  1880-1914  1914-1945  
 Post 1945  Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):

A14. Remarks:

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

NETROnline. Historic Aerials. 2018. [accessed October 19, 2018]. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 1953. Cucamonga Peak, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

A16. Photographs:

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: 215 N. 5th Street, Redlands, CA 92373

\*A17. Form Prepared by: Robert Cunningham

Date: 10/26/2018

Affiliation and Address: 215 N. 5th Street, Redlands, CA 92373

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # TR-001

- B1. Historic Name: none
- B2. Common Name: none
- B3. Original Use: Agriculture
- B4. Present Use: Single family residence

\*B5. **Architectural Style:** American Vernacular

\*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Exact construction dates are unclear, but based upon historic aerial photographs and historic USGS topographic maps, the property was in use as a citrus grove in 1938. The house was present by 1953, and the outbuilding and associated agricultural buildings were present by 1959 and the citrus trees were removed by 1966 (NETROnline 2018; USGS 1953, 1966).

\*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

\*B8. **Related Features:** Two buidings, four foundations, and one metal pole.  
None.

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. **Significance:** None **Theme:** Agriculture

**Area:** Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County

**Period of Significance:** None

**Property Type:** Agricultural complex

**Applicable Criteria:** N/A

Following is an evaluation of the agricultural complex. The complex consists of two standing buildings, four foundations (Features 1-4), and one metal pole (Feature 5). Research with the City of Rancho Cucamonga Planning Department revealed that neither the property nor any of the built environment features are listed on the City of Rancho Cucamonga Local Register of Historic Resources. According to Government Land Office patents, Charles M. Wells purchased a 320-acre parcel that included this property on March 23, 1901 (BLM 2018). A search of San Bernardino County Assessor's records revealed that in 1977, the property was owned by Alan E. Grimley, Jr. The records did not contain the names of any previous owners or indicate the span of time the property was held by Charles M. Wells or his descendants.

While the site is associated with the agricultural industry of the region, it is not associated with the period of significance of the growth of local agriculture in the late 1800s. Additionally, the site is not associated with the production of wine grapes; the most historically significant local agricultural industry. The property was in use as a citrus grove and agricultural complex in the mid-twentieth century, during the waning years of agriculture in the region, at a time when agricultural properties began to be supplanted by residential development. As the agricultural complex is not associated with a significant event or pattern of events in local, regional, or state history, it is recommended as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

No known individuals significant to the past are recorded as associated with the agricultural complex. A search of property records has revealed that the property was purchased by Charles M. Wells in 1901. Charles M. Wells is not known to be a person of local or regional historic significance. Archival research did not reveal the name of the owner of the property at the time it was known to be a citrus grove, or at the time the house and agricultural buildings were constructed. As the agricultural complex cannot be associated with a person or persons important in local or regional history, it is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

The house is most closely associated with the American Vernacular style of architecture with elements of the Contemporary style. The elements of the American Vernacular style consist of unadorned porch supports, walls clad with one dominant material, and a lack of stylistic details. The elements of the Contemporary style are the low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves, and the asymmetrical façades. While the house exhibits elements of the American Vernacular and Contemporary styles, it is not a high example of either style. The design of the outbuilding is related to its function as an agricultural building and does not strongly embody the influences and elements of a particular architectural style. The house and outbuilding do not embody distinction among other buildings built during the period in which they were constructed. They do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or possess any significant distinguishable components. Therefore, the house and outbuilding are evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3. The remaining features of the site consist of the four foundations and one metal pole. These features are common in construction and design, do not represent the work of a master architect, and possess high artistic value. The site as a whole does not represent a significant distinguishable entity. Therefore, this site does not meet eligibility criteria under CRHR Criterion 3.

(This space reserved for official comments.)

The data potential of this site lies in the historic record. All the site constituents have either been altered or have been removed. Additional research is unlikely to yield information beyond what is already represented in the archival record. As a result, the site is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Alterations to the house and outbuilding, removal of the citrus trees and associated agricultural buildings

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 4 of 11 Resource Name or #\* TR-001 \_\_\_\_\_  
significantly detracts from the integrity of setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

In conclusion, TR-001 does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource and does not contribute to any known or suspected district.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None.

**\*B12. References:**

BLM (U.S. Bureau of Land Management). 2018. General Land Office Records. <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx?searchTabIndex=0&searchByTypeIndex=0>

NETROnline. Historic Aerials. 2018. [accessed October 19, 2018]. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 1966. Cucamonga Peak, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1953. Cucamonga Peak, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

**B13. Remarks:**

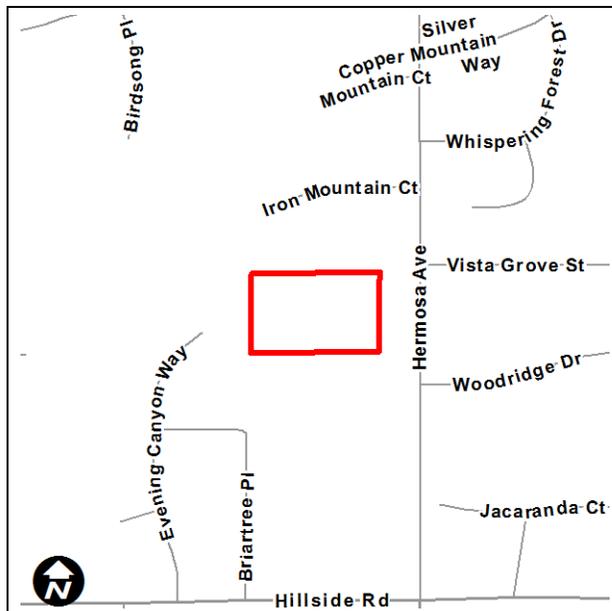
None.

**\*B14. Evaluator:**

Jeremy Adams  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*Date of Evaluation:**

October 31, 2018



\*Recorded by: R. Cunningham

\*Date: 10/23/2018

Continuation

Update

The house building has an irregular footprint resembling a lowercase letter “h” with two north-south oriented wings connected by a central hyphen. The building is covered with clapboard siding. The house features a composite shingle covered low-pitched gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. Rafters are exposed beneath the eaves, with a fascia board enclosing the outer edges of the rafters around the entire structure. A patio abuts the north elevation, and a courtyard is present along the southern elevation. The courtyard opens to the south and is bounded to the north, east, and west by the house structure. A stone chimney is located along the southern façade of the hyphen. The house features asymmetrical façades and no clearly defined front façade. The majority of windows have been replaced with modern aluminum framed sliding windows and vinyl double hung windows; however, there are two original wood framed casement windows on the west-facing façade, and one on the east-facing façade of the western wing. Based upon a review of historic aerial photographs and topographic maps, the house was built between 1938 and 1953. The architectural style most closely associated with the house is American Vernacular with elements of the Contemporary style. The elements of the American Vernacular style consist of unadorned porch supports, walls clad with one dominant material, and a lack of stylistic details. The elements of the Contemporary style are the low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves, and the asymmetrical façades.



View of north facing facade, house building at 5360 Hermosa Avenue. View south. Photo# 3377. 10/23/2018.



\*Recorded by: R. Cunningham

\*Date: 10/23/2018

Continuation

Update

The outbuilding has a rectangular plan oriented east to west along the long axis. Clapboard siding is present on the east-facing façade, as well as the eastern half of the north-facing façade, and vertical board siding is present on portions of the south-facing façade. Much of the original siding has either been covered or replaced by sheets of plywood over the majority of the structure. The building has a corrugated metal sheeting covered side gable roof. An addition is present on the west-facing façade. The addition is constructed of concrete masonry units and has a composition shingle covered shed roof slanting toward the west. Aluminum framed casement windows are present on the north- and west-facing façades, and a wood framed dual pane window is present on the south-facing façade. A large rectangular window is boarded up on the east-facing façade. One door is located on the north-facing façade, and two doors are located on the south-facing façade. The building rests on a concrete pad foundation. The design of the outbuilding is related to its function as an agricultural building and does not strongly embody the influences and elements of a particular architectural style.



View of north facing and west facing facades, outbuilding at 5306 Hermosa Avenue View southeast. Photo# 3390. 10/23/2018.



\*Recorded by: R. Cunningham

\*Date: 10/23/2018

Continuation

Update



View of Feature 1, building foundation. View southwest. Photo# 3412. 10/23/2018.



View of Feature 2, building foundation. View north. Photo# 3414. 10/23/2018.

\*Recorded by: R. Cunningham

\*Date: 10/23/2018

Continuation

Update



View of Feature 3, building foundation. View west. Photo# 3415. 10/23/2018.



View of Feature 2, box at northwest corner. View east. Photo# 3416. 10/23/2018.

\*Recorded by: R. Cunningham

\*Date: 10/23/2018

Continuation

Update



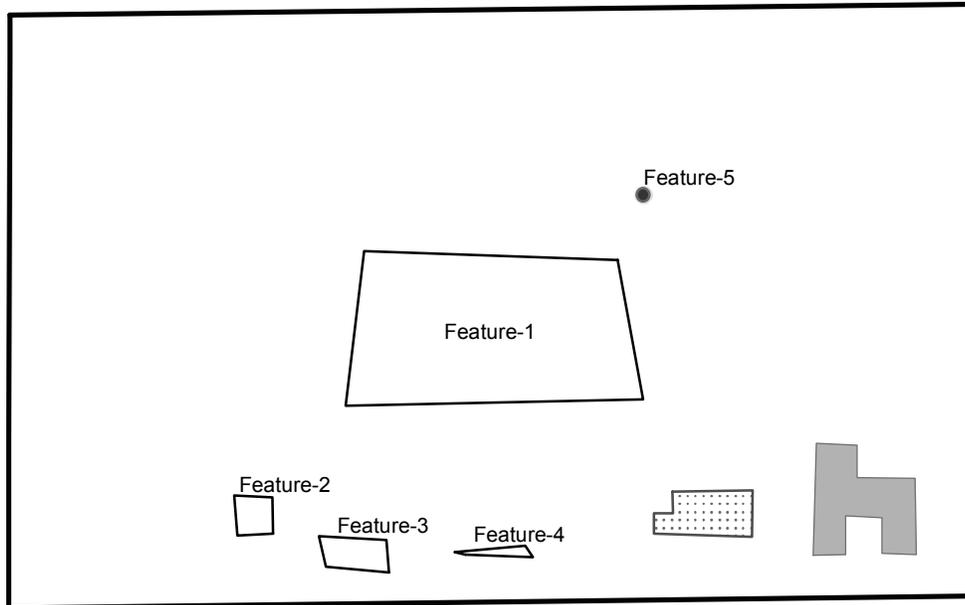
View of Feature 4, building foundation. View east. Photo# 3417. 10/23/2018.



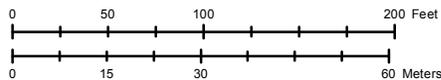
View of Feature 5, metal pole. View west. Photo# 3418. 10/23/2018.

**Legend**

-  Site Boundary
-  Cultural Feature (point)
-  House
-  Outbuilding
-  Cultural Feature (area)

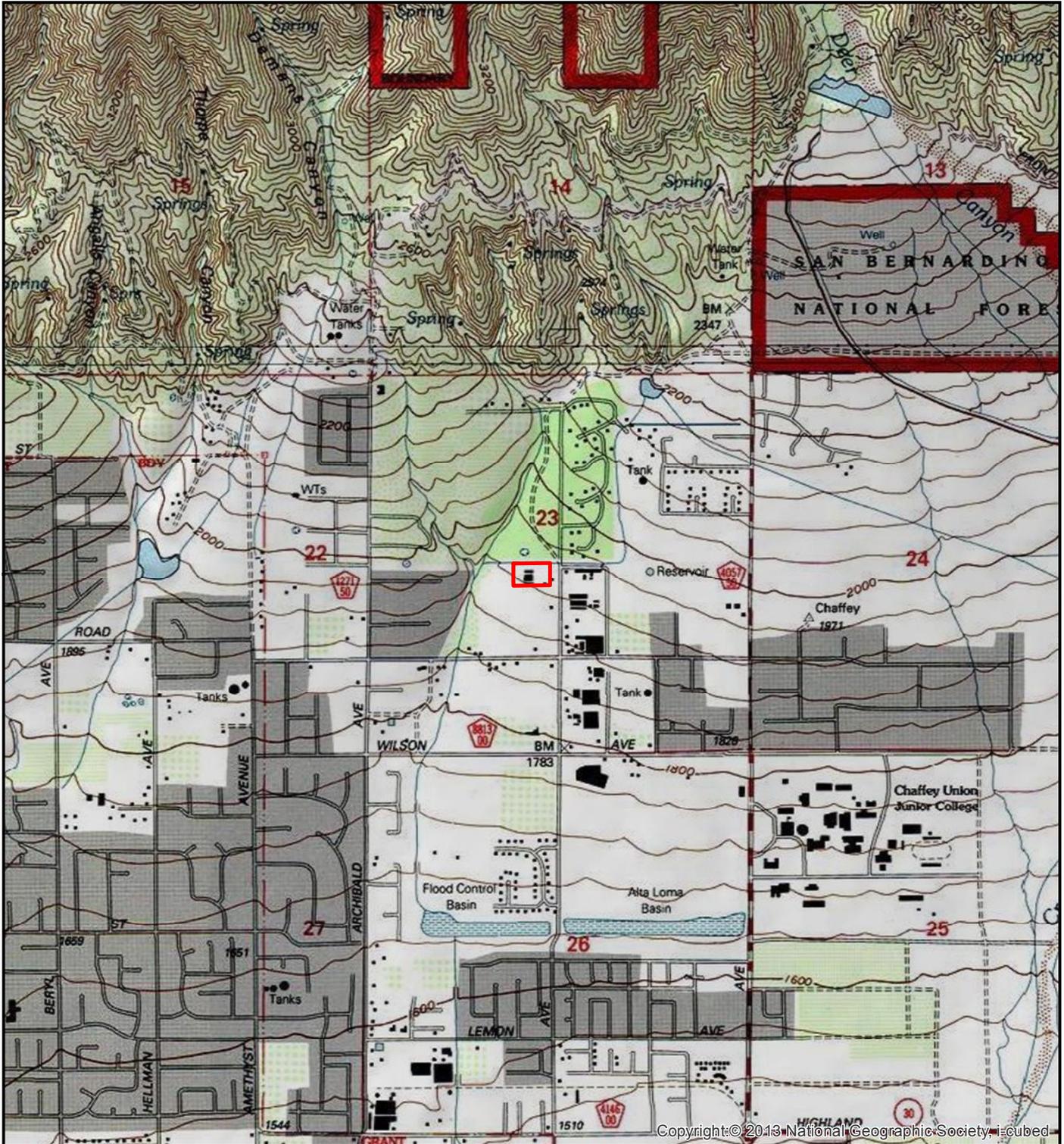


**\*Required Information**



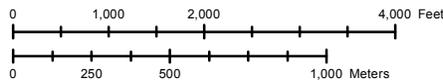
DPR 523K (1/95)





**\*Required Information**

DPR 523J (1/95)



**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Location: N:\2018\2018-156 Environmental Studies for Tract 183.05 MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\OPR\_Location\_Maps\TR\_001\_Location.mxd (j-ngardry 10/31/2018)