
**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY OF THE
SNW DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
12774 BANYAN STREET, RANCHO CUCAMONGA,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 91739**

DECEMBER 2016



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I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A pedestrian cultural resources survey was conducted over the course of one day to document the subject parcel, enumerated as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 0225-011-07, located at 12774 Banyan Street, formally known as Summit Avenue, in Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California (Figures 1 and 2), under the regulatory standards of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The parcel is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Cucamonga Peak, California* topographic quadrangle map in Section 29, Township 1 North, Range 6 West (Figure 1). The project Area of Potential Effect (APE) consists of 6.31 acres that have been improved through cultivation of a citrus orchard and the planting of Eucalyptus trees as a windobreak.

The rectangular-shaped parcel, which borders Amber Lane to the north and Banyan Street to the south, slopes gently towards Banyan Street. Based upon past historic land use, cultivation and soil disturbance exceeded 2-3' feet in depth. Soils within the project site are classified as Soboba gravelly loamy sand (SoC) with 0-9 percent slopes. Geomorphically, the project site is classified as alluvial fans and backslope (California Soil Resource Website 2016). Eucalyptus trees dot the parcel, believed to have been planted in later years as a windbreak for the much older citrus orchard that once extended west into the next parcel, where there was residence and related structures, which have since been demolished. To the east is commercial development

Based upon information provided by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCIC), and a lack of permanent water within or near the subject property, cultural site sensitivity was deemed to be low. Historic maps and aerial photographs suggest the subject property was likely part of the Henry Albert family ranch. The property, which was considerably larger and part of the lands owned by the Etiwanda Colony, was planted as a fruit orchard in former years before the land was subdivided.

In summary, following a pedestrian survey of the entire parcel, no built environment or architectural resources were found, nor were any prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or features discovered. Near the center of the southern end of the project site, a granite block fragment and clay brick were identified, along with the remaining eucalyptus trees. The rock fragment and brick were likely remains from the nearby demolished residence to the west on the adjacent parcel. Mechanical equipment may have moved the stone and brick since the project site was tilled to eliminate weeds. Thus, no significant cultural resources were identified in the direct project APE, and, therefore, the proposed project will have no effect to historic properties. Nor will the project have a significant impact on any cultural properties identified in the indirect or visual project APE.

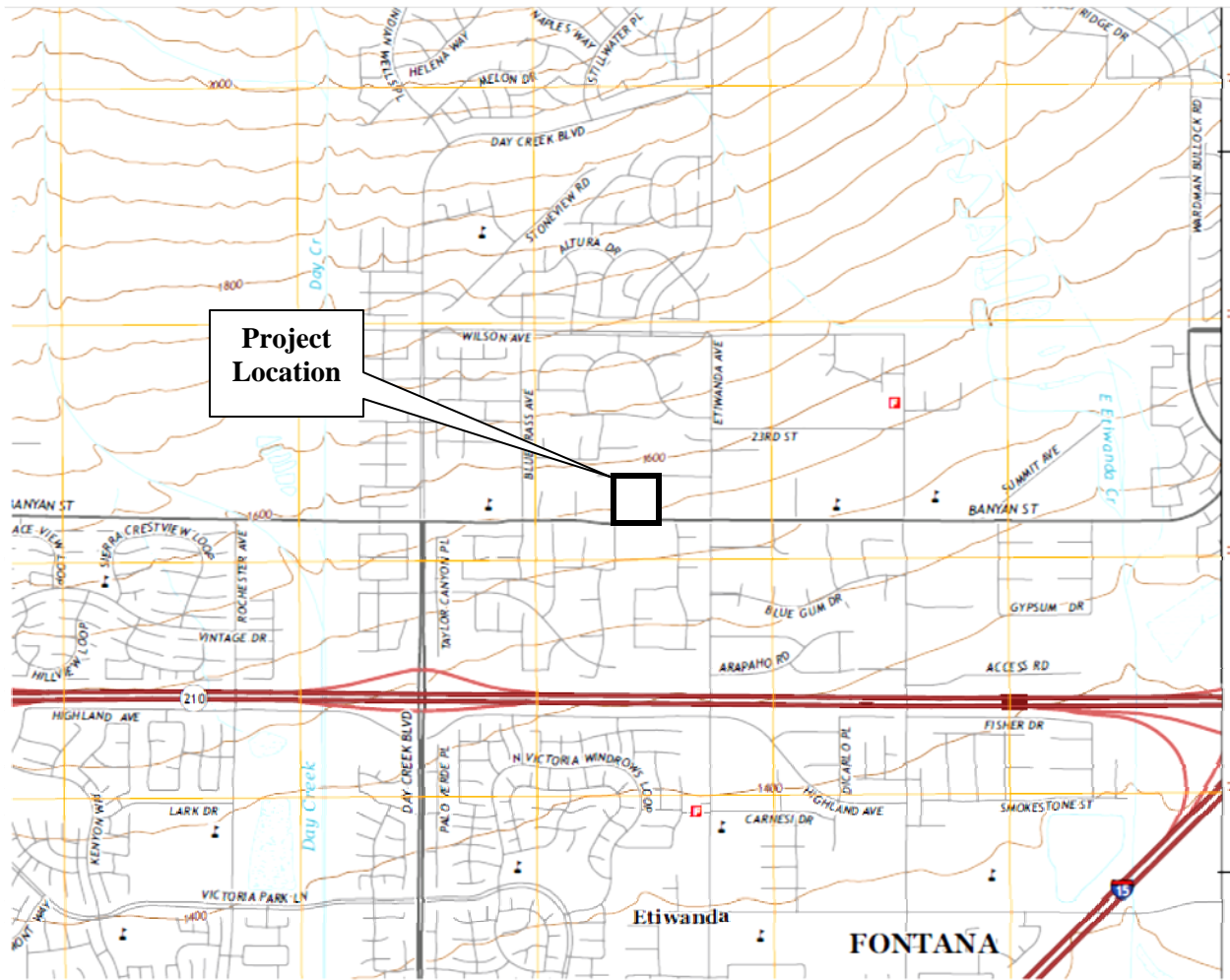
II. INTRODUCTION and PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As part of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) planning process for a proposed residential subdivision, the City of Cucamonga requested that a cultural resource study be conducted within the subject parcel, enumerated as APN. 0225-011-07, located at 12774 Banyan Street, formally known as Summit Avenue, in Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California (Figures 1 and 2), under the regulatory standards of the CEQA.

The 6.31 acre parcel is located on the USGS 7.5' *Cucamonga Peak, California* topographic quadrangle map in Section 29, Township 1 North, Range 6 West (Figure 1). The direct project Area of Potential Effect (APE) consists of 6.31 acres that include the subject parcel. The indirect or visual APE is a one mile radius around the parcel.

The proposed 6.31 acre subdivision will consist of 9 single family lots with a cul-de-sac street which is accessed off of Banyan Street. The subject property has a general down slope from Amber Lane to Banyan Street and has several rows of eucalyptus trees, which were historically used as wind breaks between orange tree groves. Currently the property, with the exception of the eucalyptus trees, is devoid of improvement.

This cultural resource study was conducted by Dana E. Supernowicz, M.A., R.P.A., of Historic Resource Associates, in November 2016. The Principal Investigator meets and/or exceeds the qualifications described in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Guidelines (Federal Register 48:190:44738-44739) (United States Department of the Interior 1983). The South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), utilizing the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), was contacted to conduct a record search of the project area.



**FIGURE I: Project Location Map
(USGS 7.5' Cucamonga Peak, CA Quadrangle)**



**FIGURE 2: Project Location Aerial Photograph Map
(Google Earth 2016)**

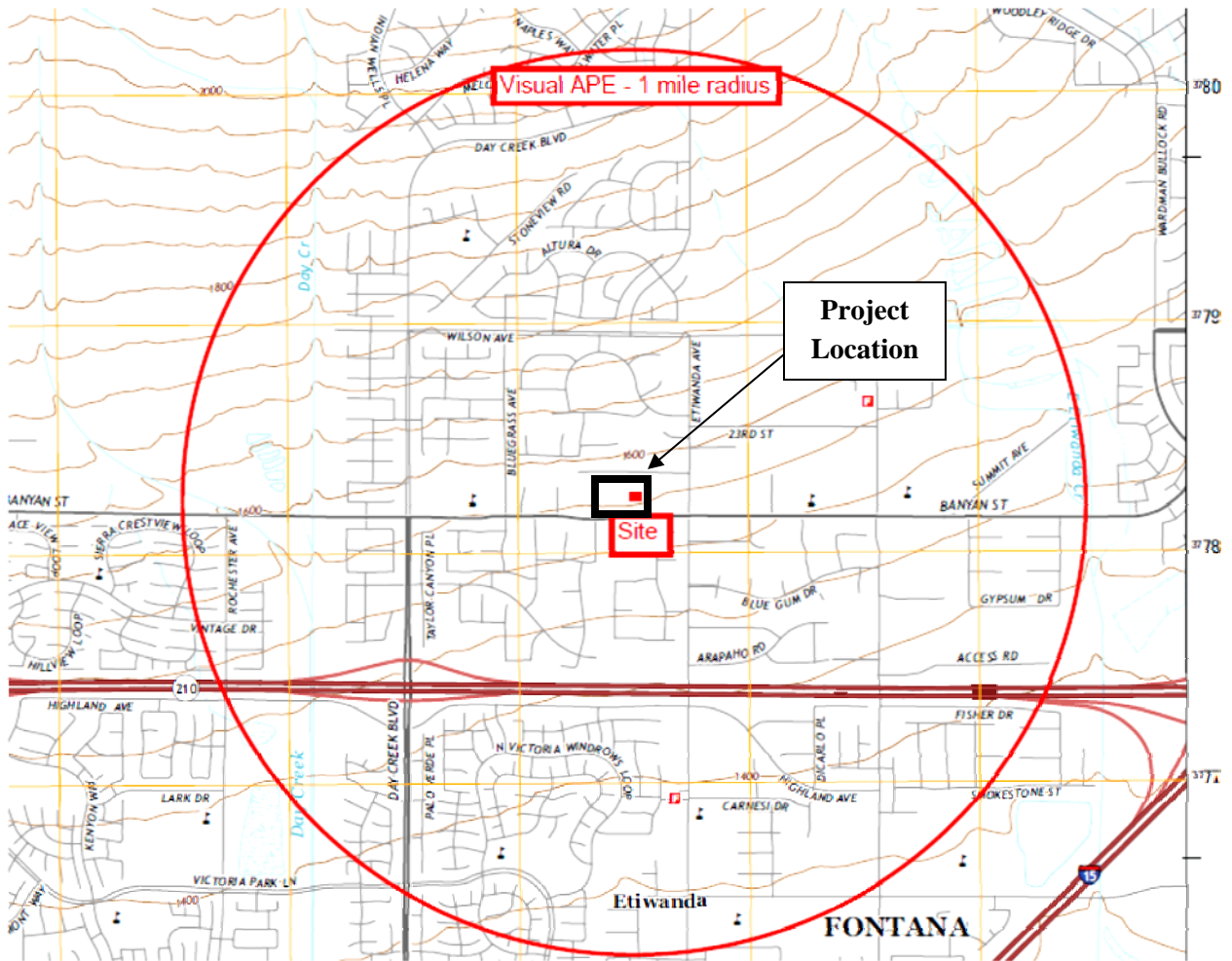


FIGURE 3: Project Visual APE Map

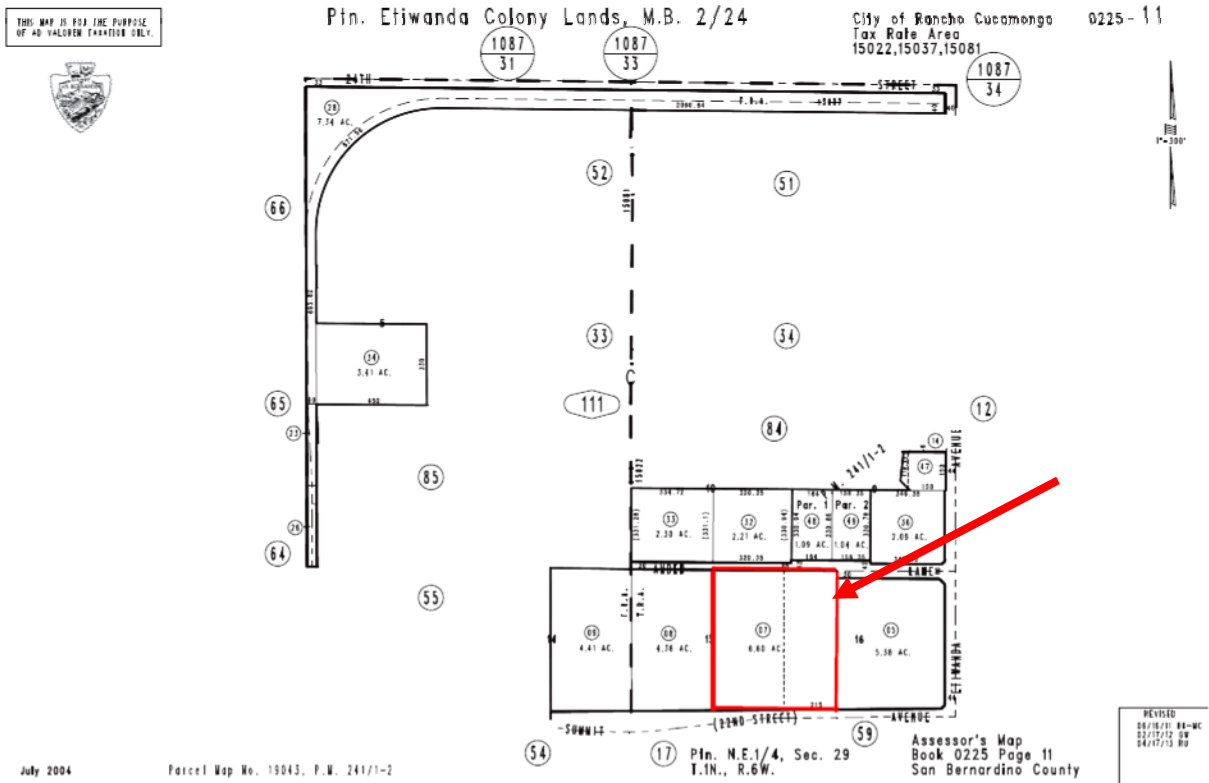


FIGURE 4: Project Assessor's Parcel Map

III. SUBJECT PROPERTY

The subject parcel fronts Amber Lane on the as depicted on the Assessor's Parcel Map (Figure 4). The parcel slopes gently to the south. At one time, a residence was located at the corner of Etiwanda Avenue and Banyan Street. The property, likely a farmhouse, was demolished to make way for commercial development. A second residence was located to the east of the subject parcel on APN. 0225-011-08 and 09. This building, like the residence on the corner, has since been demolished. The subject property does not appear to ever have been developed, with the exception of citrus trees that no longer exist and rows of existing eucalyptus trees, which were planted in more recent years (circa 1960s) to provide a windbreak or to insulate the citrus from damaging frosts.



FIGURE 5: View looking west at the project parcel from the west. Note the recent grading and cultivating throughout the parcel and the young eucalyptus trees on the site.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

According to the 1980 USGS 7.5' *Cucamonga Peak, California* Topographic Quadrangle Map, the subject property and project site are located at an elevation of approximately 1,566' above mean sea level (msl). The topography of the subject property is a gently sloping alluvial plain towards the south.

The vicinity of the project site is characterized by suburban and commercial development that has occurred since the 1970s. The project setting through the 1980s was moderate sized ranches, commonly planted with citrus groves or grapes (Figure 6). Vegetation on the site includes several rows of young eucalyptus trees. Soils within the project site are classified as Soboba gravelly loamy sand (SoC) with 0-9 percent slopes. Geomorphically, the project site is classified as alluvial fans and backslope (California Soil Resource Website 2016).

V. CULTURAL CONTEXT

A. Archaeology and Ethnography

The project area is located within an area of southern San Bernardino and Riverside counties that lies within the territory occupied by the Gabrielino. The Gabrielino are more directly associated with coastal and inland areas of present-day Orange and southern Riverside counties with their inland cultural characteristics being similar to those of the Cahuilla, a population generally associated with areas northeast of the San Jacinto Mountains, with the Luiseño further south in Riverside County. The Gabrielino are generally described as hunters and gatherers who also lived in semi-sedentary villages, practiced a complex form of territoriality and exploitation, and were known throughout Southern California for their rock art. Exchange between the Gabrielino, Luiseno and Cahuilla has been well documented. The Gabrielino, like the Luiseño, relied on intermittent drainages and springs for fresh water sources and villages were established near the natural springs. Smaller encampments were founded in other areas. Both tribes practiced a relatively complex social organization based on lineages and clans. Individual clans occupied village sites and exploited individualized territories. Interactions provided exchange in the forms of trade, marriage alliances, and social/ceremonial contact. Basically, marriage occurred between moieties, thereby avoiding marriages between blood relatives. Clan associations were more directly related to the exploitation of resources, trade, and social interaction (McKenna 2008; Bean and Smith 1978: 548; Bean and Shippek 1978: 550-563).

Analysis of ethnographic data and archaeological data has resulted in the development of various chronologies for the region. Jertberg (1982) synthesized this data and proposed the following chronology for comparative purposes: 10,000 to 6,000 B.C.: The Lake Mojave/San Dieguito Complex and/or Western Lithic Co-Tradition. Characterized by the presence of projectile points, large knives, scrapers, chopping tools, and scraper planes. Items associated with vegetal food processing and hunting and the presence of a coniferous woodland and pluvial lakes; 6,000 B.C.-A.D. 500: Archaic or Pinto Armagosa periods, characterized by diagnostic points, leaf shaped blades, hoppers, and scraper planes. Some sites exhibit a small assemblage of milling stones. A shift in climate and vegetation led to a shift in exploitation with an emphasis on vegetal resources; A.D. 500 to Historic: (un-named), characterized by the presence of the bow and arrow, ceramics, and cremations. Milling tools increase, including mortars and pestles. There is evidence of limited agriculture and the appearance of Shoshonean-speakers displacing local Hokan-speaking populations (McKenna 2008). During the protohistoric period the Rancho Cucamonga region was occupied by the cultural group referred to as "Kucamongan," who established a village-like clustering around the land mass later known as Red Hill. The Kucamongan people were part of the Gabrielino culture, which at their peak existed as one of the largest concentrations of indigenous peoples on the North American continent.

B. History

In 1769, Spanish Captain Gaspar de Portola led a group of soldiers and Franciscan monks, supervised by Father Junipera Serra, to Baja California in a colonization effort. The Mission System established by Serra supported a loosely-constructed social system of ranchos, primarily cattle producing, ordered by a feudal and kinship way of life. By 1833, the amount of control held by Spain diminished, and as Mexico won its independence from the Crown, all land in southern and Baja California was opened up for granting from the new governor of Mexico. A dedicated soldier, smuggler and politician, Tubercio Tapia was granted 13,000 acres of land around the area called Cucamonga by Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado on March 3, 1839. Using indigenous labor, Tapia constructed a well-fortified adobe home on Red Hill and raised cattle (City of Rancho Cucamonga Website 2016).

American forces entered California in 1846, annexed it in 1848, and it became a state in 1850. Maria Merced Williams de Rains was the great-granddaughter of Francisco Lugo and granddaughter of Antonio Lugo, and daughter of Isaac Williams of the famous Rancho Santa Ana del Chino. Dona Merced and her husband John Rains purchased the Rancho de Cucamonga from Tapia's daughter and her husband Leon Victor Prudhomme in 1858. Before his murder in 1862, Rains greatly expanded the vineyards Tapia had planted and imported brick masons from Ohio, via Los Angeles, to construct the family home, now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Rancho period came to a close and changing land ownership and debates over water rights determined the American settlement of this region. When combined with transportation, the availability of water shaped the nature of development. The wagon trail over Cajon Pass to the Mission San Gabriel in 1826, the Butterfield Stagecoach line in 1858, the Union Pacific Railroad in 1887, and the Pacific Electric Railway Line in 1913 all brought supplies and immigrants to the area (City of Rancho Cucamonga Website 2016).

President Abraham Lincoln signed into existence a post office located at the base of Red Hill in 1864, the first in the western portion of San Bernardino County. After John Rains' death and Dona Merced's departure, the Rancho went into foreclosure, and in 1870, was sold to Isaias Hellman and other San Francisco businessmen who later formed the Cucamonga Company. In 1887, both water and access were provided to the Cucamonga colony, as irrigation tunnels were dug into Cucamonga Canyon and the Santa Fe Railroad extended through the area. Although early settlers planted and cultivated citrus, olive, peach, and other crops, vineyards and wine making also characterized the Cucamonga community (City of Rancho Cucamonga Website 2016).

Alta Loma was carved from the original Rancho de Cucamonga. The banker, Hellman, formed the Cucamonga Homestead Association, but could not get water to the subdivision, and the town's development was curtailed until Adolph Petsch and four other investors opened up the

Hermosa tract in 1881 just outside of the Rancho lands. Spurred on by the competition, Hellman established the Iowa tract in 1882 and brought needed water to the tract via Cucamonga Canyon. Dug by Chinese laborers, some of these water ways are still in use. The two colonies combined to form Loamosa in 1887 and when in 1913 the Pacific Electric Railway came through, supported by Captain Peter Demens, a Russian nobleman, and other citrus growers looking to improve crop transportation, the town became Alta Loma (City of Rancho Cucamonga Website 2016).

The City's eastern community of Etiwanda, also referred to as Etiwanda Colony, has the distinction of being the first town planned by William and George Chaffey, who purchased the land in 1881 from Joseph Garcia, a retired Portuguese sea captain. The innovations in city planning, subdividing, promotion, beautification, and, most significantly, irrigation for which the Chaffeyes would become famous, were first tested in the Etiwanda colony. George Chaffey, an experienced engineer, created a mutual water company and pipe system of irrigation that became the standard for water system management in southern California. Not set on just bringing water to the arid chaparral, Chaffey also harnessed hydro-electric power and on December 4, 1882, the first electric light glowed from Etiwanda; and four months earlier the first long distance call in southern California was completed between San Bernardino and Etiwanda. By 1913, the community boasted of paved streets, rock curbs, and streetlights quite a list of accomplishments for a small town (City of Rancho Cucamonga Website 2016).

Many Mexican families labored in the vineyards and groves, often living in small, quickly constructed camps, located away from the other centers of settlement. Later, they created a thriving community of their own, known as North Town, in which a dance hall, theater, markets, restaurants, and a church, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, was founded and bound them together. Likewise, Italian immigrants like the Nosenzos, Guideras, DiCarlos, and Campanellas established a community out along Foothill Boulevard in southern Etiwanda, consisting of homes, wineries of all sizes, and the Sacred Heart church (City of Rancho Cucamonga Website 2016).

During the 1970s, Alta Loma, Etiwanda, and Cucamonga experienced massive and uncontrolled growth due to Los Angeles and Orange County families seeking affordable housing. In 1975, the Tri-Community Incorporation Committee was created to propose the formation of a new city. The proposal went before the voters in November of 1977 and the incorporation of Rancho Cucamonga was approved by a 59 percent majority (City of Rancho Cucamonga Website 2016).



FIGURE 6: View of the Cucamonga Valley in the 1940s.
The farmer is tilling the soils between the rows of grapes.

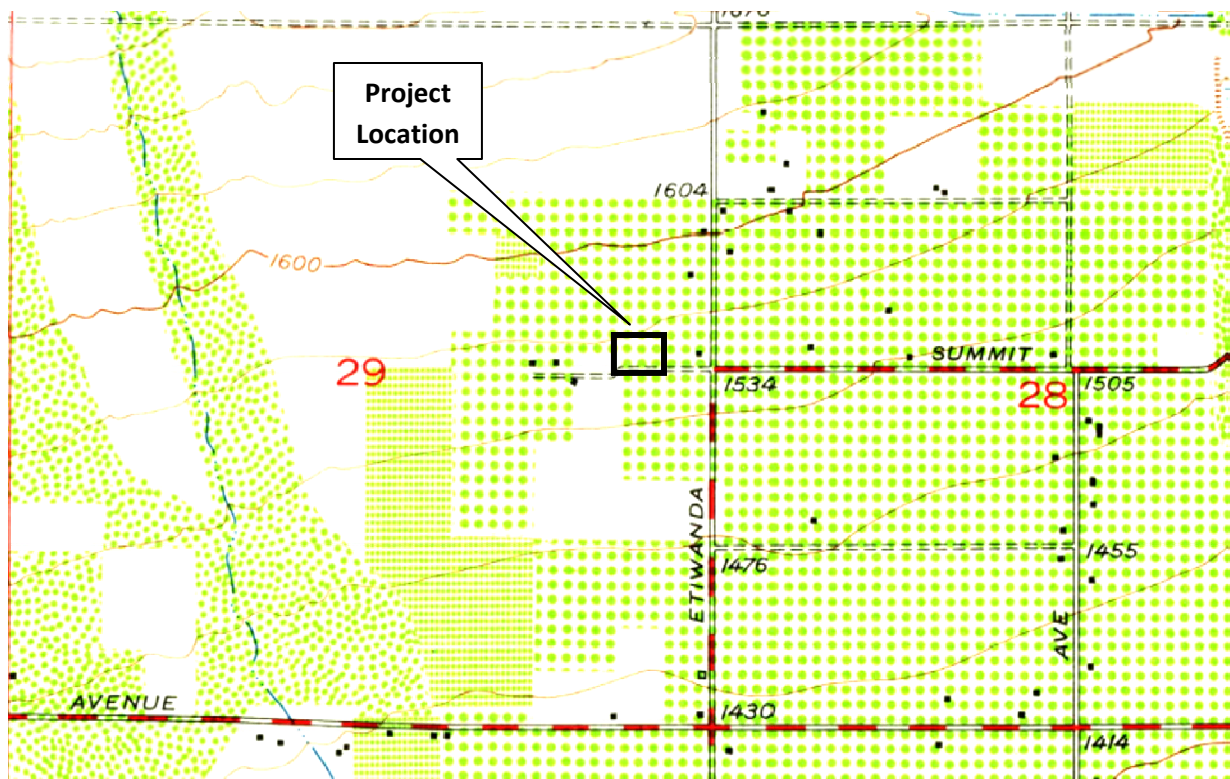


FIGURE 7: USGS 7.5' Cucamonga Peak, CA Quadrangle 1953.

Based upon historic maps (Figure 7), the project area was cultivated with orchard crops beginning in the early 1900s through the late twentieth century. During the 1950s or 1960s eucalyptus trees were planted as wind rows or breaks within the orchard. While the orchard is gone, the eucalyptus trees remain (Figure 5). In recent years the site has undergone further disturbance through intensive discing or blading the soils to remove weeds around the existing trees.

VI. RESEARCH RESULTS

On December 7, 2016, the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) conducted a record search (File No. 17056.3133) of the proposed project. The one mile search radius encompassed the USGS 7.5' *Cucamonga Peak, California* topographic quadrangle map. A review of files at the SCCIC indicated that the subject parcel has never undergone any cultural resource assessments. There have been sixty cultural resource studies conducted within one mile radius of the project location: Harris (1976/#SB-00327), Harris (1976/#SB-00340), Scott (1976/#SB-00447), Hearn (1976/#SB-00453), Baldwin (1978/#SB-00650), Baldwin (1978/#SB-00652), Baldwin (1978/#SB-00653), Baldwin (1978/#SB-00654), Bean et al. (1981/#SB-01115), Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. (1982/#SB-01299), Carrico et al. (1982/#SB-01300), McIntyre (1986/#SB-01580), Lerch (1986/#SB-01582), Lerch (1986/#SB-01591), Hatheway et al. (1988/#SB-01829), Sutton (1989/#SB-02043), McKenna (1990/#SB-02188), Robinson and Risher (1990/#SB-02261), McKenna (1991/#SB-02316), Hammond (1989/#SB-02527), Gallup et al. (1989/#SB-02530), Landis (1993/#SB-02851), McLean and Michalsky (1997/#SB-03278), Tetra Tech (2000/#SB-03455), Demcak (1998/#SB-03457), Duke (2000/#SB-03459), Erickson (1978/#SB-03468), Love (2002/#SB-03773), Hatheway (2001/#SB-03774), Cotterman (2001/#SB-03776), Budinger (2003/#SB-03967), Budinger (2001/#SB-03968), Lewis (2002/#SB-03969), Manley (1997/#SB-04216), Steely (2004/#SB-04367), Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (2004/#SB-04469), Thal (2005/#SB-04484), Wlodarski (2005/#SB-05103), Smallwood (2005/#SB-05104), Tibbett (2005/#SB-05105), Wlodarski (2005/#SB-05175), Bodemer (2006/#SB-05365), Wlodarski (2005/#SB-05703), Wlodarski (2005/#SB-05731), Budinger (2005/#SB-05734), Patterson (2007/#SB-05737), Abeyta and George (2008/#SB-05993), Encarnacion (2007/#SB-05998), Tang et al. (2008/#SB-05999), Tang et al. (2008/#SB-06000), Hogan (2008/#SB-06174), Northwest Economic Associates and Cultural Systems Research, Inc. (2004/#SB-06498), Tang et al. (2008/#SB-06787), Northwest Economic Associates and Topanga Anthropological Consultants (2004/#SB-06830), Bonner et al. (2011/#SB-07310), Billat (2011/#SB-07312), Tang (2011/#SB-07316), Dice et al. (2003/#SB-07423), Bonner and Williams (2013/#SB-07802), and Riordan (2014/#SB-07869). None of these studies encompassed the project site.

There were no National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible properties listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory (HPD). There were sixteen archaeological resources or

architectural properties recorded within the one mile APE radius of the project location: Privies, dumps, and trash scatters (P-36-004946/CA-SBR-004946H), Foundations, structure pads, privies, dumps, and trash scatters (P-36-006252/CA-SBR-006252H), Foundations, structure pads, privies, dumps, trash scatters, wells, and cisterns (P-36-006253/CA-SBR-006253H), Foundations, structure pads, privies, dumps, trash scatters, walls, and fences (P-36-006254/CA-SBR-006254H), Privies, dumps, and trash scatters (P-36-007322/CA-SBR-007322H), Privies, dumps, and trash scatters (P-36-007323/CA-SBR-007323H), Foundations, structure pads, privies, dumps, and trash scatters (P-36-007661/CA-SBR-07661H), Privies, dumps, and trash scatters (P-36-010296/CA-SBR-010296H), Landscaping, orchard, walls, and fences (P-36-010297/CA-SBR-010297H), Landscaping, orchard, privies, dumps, trash scatters, and water conveyance system (P-36-013027/CA-SBR-012481H), Foundations, structure pads, privies, dumps, trash scatters, wells, cisterns, and water conveyance system (P-36-013740/CA-SBR-012644H), Privies, dumps, and trash scatters (P-36-013747), Foundations, structure pads, privies, dumps, trash scatters, wells, cisterns, water conveyance system, and standing structures (P-36-013748/CA-SBR-016156H), Landscaping, orchard, privies, dumps, trash scatters, and water conveyance system (P-36-013883/CA-SBR-012709H), Engineering structure (P-36-025410/CA-SBR-016155H), and Flake (P-36-060257). There were no archaeological resources or architectural properties recorded within the project site.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No significant cultural resources were identified during the implementation of this study and no additional archaeological work is recommended for this proposed project. If archaeological remains are exposed during ground construction, work within five meters of the radius of the find(s) must be halted and a qualified archaeologist retained to evaluate the findings. If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, all work must halt, and the County Coroner must be notified (Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code). The coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. The MLD should make his/her recommendations within 48 hours of their notification by the NAHC. This recommendation may include A) the nondestructive removal and analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American human remains; (B) preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place; (C) relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment; or (D) other culturally appropriate treatment.

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