

# **PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY, TEXAS STREET 35**

**APN 0167-041-01-0-000, CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN  
BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**Project No. 2202-2991**

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**DECEMBER 2022**





## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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**Report Title:** Phase I Archaeological Study, Texas Street 35, 0167-041-01-0-000, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California

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**Contract No:** 2202-2991

**U.S.G.S. Quad:** Redlands, California

**Key words:** San Bernardino County, Redlands, North Redlands, Phase I Archaeological Study, Santa Ana River

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of TK Consulting, Inc., on behalf of The True Life Companies (TTLIC) Redlands Texas, LLC, Padre Associates, Inc. (Padre) has completed a Phase I archaeological study in support of the Texas Street 35 Project (Project) located on APN 0167-041-01-0000 in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California (Project site). The scope of this document includes an archaeological records search and a Phase I pedestrian survey.

The records search did not reveal any previously recorded resources within the Project site. Padre Staff Archaeologist, Val K. Kirstine, conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project site on November 18, 2022. No cultural resources were observed during the survey.

Proposed Project impacts will not affect cultural resources and no further archaeological study or monitoring is warranted. Padre recommends that the Project proceed as planned. In the event cultural resources are encountered during the proposed Project, Padre recommends stopping construction activities within a 100-foot radius. Work will resume once an archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology has assessed the find and identified and implemented appropriate mitigation measures.

One copy of this report will be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. A copy of all field notes is on file at Padre's office in San Luis Obispo, California.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	1-1
<b>2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK .....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1 STATE REGULATIONS .....	2-1
2.1.1 California Environment Quality Act .....	2-1
2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources .....	2-1
2.2 CITY OF REDLANDS MUNICIPAL CODE.....	2-2
2.3 REGULATIONS CONCERNING DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS .....	2-3
<b>3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL OVERVIEW.....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....	3-1
3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT.....	3-1
3.2.1 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 - circa 9,000 YBP).....	3-1
3.2.2 Milling Stone Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 – 1,300 YBP).....	3-1
3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP - 1790).....	3-2
3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT .....	3-2
3.3.1 Cahuilla .....	3-2
3.3.2 Serrano .....	3-3
3.4 HISTORIC PERIOD CONTEXT .....	3-4
3.4.1 Spanish Period (1769 – 1821) to Mexican Period (1821 – 1848).....	3-4
3.4.2 American Period (1848 – Present).....	3-4
3.4.3 Project Site History .....	3-5
<b>4.0 RECORDS SEARCH.....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
4.1 METHODS .....	4-1
4.2 RESULTS.....	4-1
<b>5.0 FIELD SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS .....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
<b>6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>6-1</b>
<b>7.0 REFERENCES CITED .....</b>	<b>7-1</b>

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1-1. Project Location Map.....1-2  
Figure 5-1. Overview of Project site, facing north.....5-1  
Figure 5-2. Overview of north edge of Project site, with river channel at right, facing northwest.5-2  
Figure 5-3. Overview of drainage channel in eastern portion of Project site, facing south .....5-3  
Figure 5-4. Overview of northern edge of parcel at Santa Ana River Channel, facing north .....5-3  
Figure 5-5. Overview of shooting range at north end of Project site, facing north.....5-4  
Figure 5-6. Overview of Project site, facing south .....5-4

**APPENDICES**

Appendix A. Confidential Records Search Results

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of TK Consulting, Inc., on behalf of The True Life Companies (TTLIC) Redlands Texas, LLC, Padre Associates, Inc. (Padre) has completed a Phase I archaeological study in support of the Texas Street 35 Project (Project) located on APN 0167-041-01-0000 in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California (Project site). The purpose of the archaeological study was to identify archaeological resources within the Project site prior to the implementation of the Project.

Padre completed the Phase I archaeological study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. CEQA requires lead agencies to evaluate proposed projects for their potential to impact archaeological resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2, and 21084.1, and California Code of Regulations 15064.5). According to the CEQA Guidelines, “historical resources” include buildings, structures, objects, districts, or sites that may possess prehistoric or historical archaeological, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant effect on important cultural resources, then alternative plans or mitigation measures need to be developed. However, only important cultural resources need to be considered in the mitigation plans.

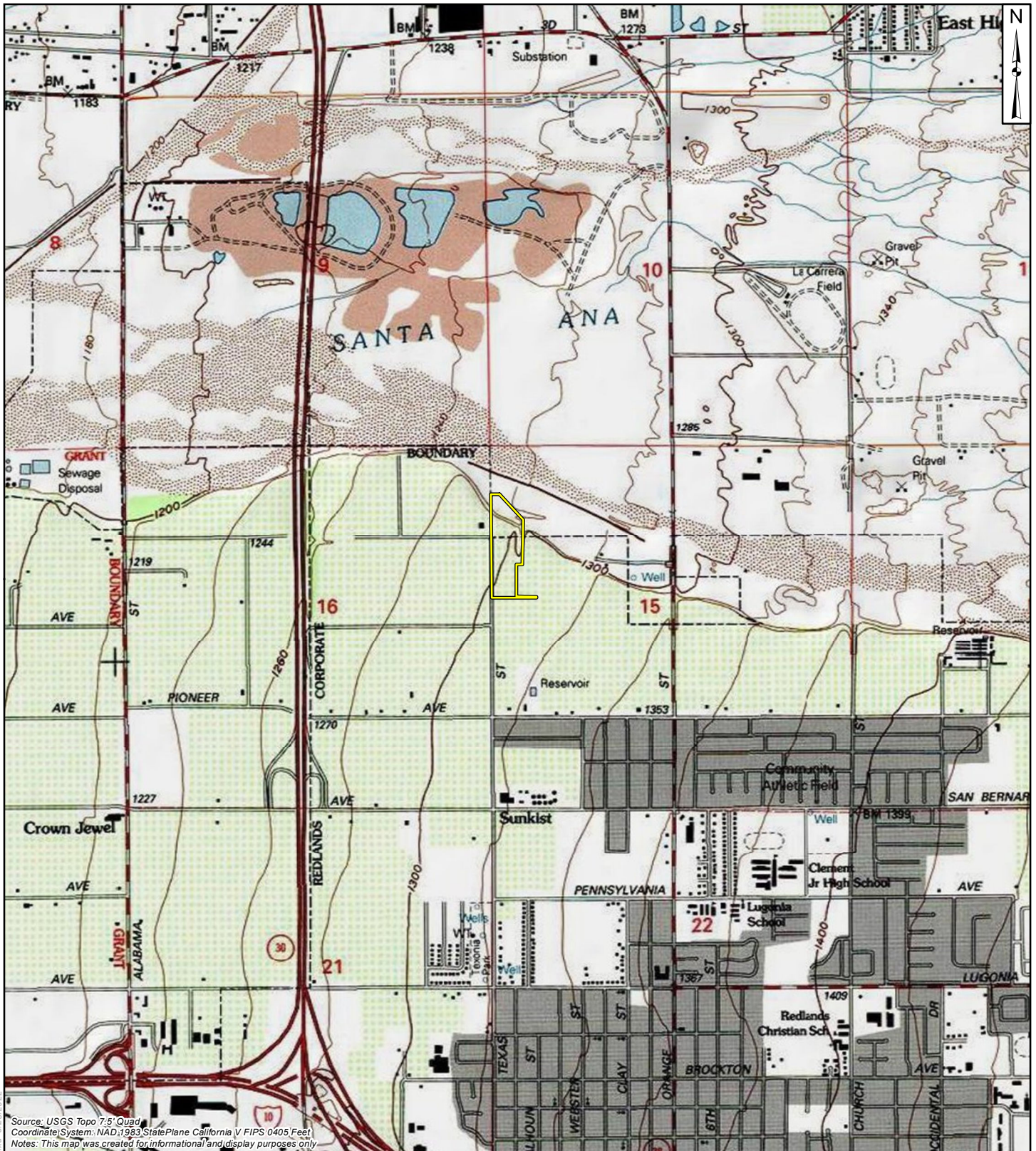
Padre Staff Archaeologist, Val K. Kirstine, completed the pedestrian survey on November 18, 2022 and was overseen by Padre Senior Archaeologist, Rachael J. Letter, M.S., RPA. Ms. Letter exceeds the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards as outlined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 61.

The remainder of this section provides the Project description and location; Section 2.0 discusses the regulatory framework; Section 3.0 provides the environmental, ethnographic and archaeological overviews for the region; Section 4.0 describes the records search results; Section 5.0 presents the field methodology and survey results; Section 6.0 provides a summary and recommendations; and references are listed in Section 7.0. Appendix A provides the confidential records search results.

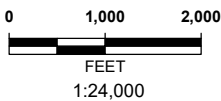
### 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION


The approximately 14.69-acre Project site is located within the *Redlands, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Series topographic quadrangle map. Specifically, the Project site is located within the NW ¼ of Section 15, Township 1 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1-1). The overall elevation is 1,300 feet above mean sea level, and the Santa Ana River corridor runs along the northern boundary of the Project site. In addition, the northern third of the Project site contains a small ephemeral drainage feature. The Project site is located approximately 500 feet north of Domestic Avenue, and is bounded by Texas Street to the west, a residential development to the south, a public park to the east, an outdoor shooting range (Redlands Shooting Park) to the northeast, and the Santa Ana River channel to the north.

The proposed Project is the construction of 35 single family dwellings and an approximately 2.9-acre active open space/park area.



Source: USGS Topo 7.5' Quad  
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet  
 Notes: This map was created for informational and display purposes only



LEGEND:  
 Project Location



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Redlands  
 Legal Description: T01S, R03W Sec.15

**padre**  
 associates, inc.  
 ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS &  
 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS

PROJECT NAME:  
 TEXAS STREET 35, CITY OF REDLANDS  
 SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA  
 PROJECT NUMBER:  
 2202-2991  
 DATE:  
 August 2022

# PROJECT LOCATION

FIGURE  
 1-1

Project:\Archeology\Texas Street\_35\Project\_Location.mxd 8/25/2022



## 2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following regulatory framework describes the applicable state and local statutes, ordinances, and policies pertaining to the protection of archaeological resources. These laws must be considered during the planning process for projects that have the potential to affect archaeological resources in San Bernardino County.

### 2.1 STATE REGULATIONS

#### 2.1.1 California Environment Quality Act

CEQA statute and guidelines include procedures for identifying, analyzing, and disclosing potential adverse impacts to historical resources, which include all resources listed in or formally determined eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or local registers. CEQA further defines a “historical resource” as a resource that meets any of the following criteria:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the CRHR;
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant;
- A resource identified as significant (i.e., rated 1-5) in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1(g) (Department of Parks and Recreation Form [DPR] 523), unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant; or
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California, provided the determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource is considered “historically significant” if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5).

#### 2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources

**CRHR Criteria of Evaluation.** The CRHR is a listing of California resources that are significant within the context of California’s history. The CRHR is a state-wide program of similar scope to the National Register Historic Places (NRHP). In addition, properties designated under municipal or county ordinances are eligible for listing in the CRHR. A historic resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following criteria that are defined in the California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Section 4850:

- It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or

- 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.

The CRHR criteria are similar to NRHP criteria, and are tied to CEQA, as any resource that meets the above criteria is considered an historical resource under CEQA.

## **2.2 CITY OF REDLANDS MUNICIPAL CODE**

According to the City of Redlands Municipal Code (2.62.030), the term “historic resource” includes the following:

A general term that refers to areas, districts, streets, places, buildings, structures, outdoor works of art, natural or agricultural, cultural, archaeological, architectural, community or aesthetic value and are 50 years old or older.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the City of Redlands to be “significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the City of Redlands Register of Historic and Scenic Resources (Municipal Code 2.62.170) including the following:

- a) It has significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the city of Redlands, state of California, or the United States;
- b) It is the site of a significant historic event;
- c) It is strongly identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history, or development of the city;
- d) It is one of the few remaining examples in the city possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen;
- e) It is a notable work of an architect or master builder whose individual work significantly influenced the development of the city;
- f) It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant architectural innovation;
- g) It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city;
- h) It has unique design or detailing;
- i) It is a particularly good example of a period or style;
- j) It contributes to the historical or scenic heritage or historical or scenic properties of the city (to include, but not be limited to, landscaping, light standards, trees, curbing, and signs);
- k) It is located within a historic and scenic or urban conservation district, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development (Ord. 1954 § 8[a], 1986).

## 2.3 REGULATIONS CONCERNING DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

California Public Resources Code §5097.98 (Notification of Native American human remains, descendants; disposition of human remains and associated grave goods) mandates that the lead agency adhere to the following regulations when a project results in the identification or disturbance of Native American human remains:

- (a) Whenever the commission receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, it shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants may, with the permission of the owner of the land, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The descendants shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 hours of their notification by the Native American Heritage Commission. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.
- (b) Whenever the commission is unable to identify a descendant, or the descendant identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation provided for in subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94 fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5097.9, the provisions of this section (including those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section), and any action taken to implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94, shall be exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13, commencing with Section 21000).
- (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 30244, the provisions of this section (including those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section), and any action taken to implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (1) of Section 5097.94 shall be exempt from the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20, commencing with Section 30000).

### **3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL OVERVIEW**

#### **3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The Project site is situated on a bluff above the Santa Ana River bottom. The Project site is within the Fontana – Calimesa Terraces subsection of the Southern California Mountains and Valleys ecoregion. The subsection contains mostly Quaternary nonmarine sediments and recent alluvium with fluvial erosion and deposition as the main geomorphic processes. The predominant natural plant community was California sagebrush; however, most of this was removed with the introduction of citrus orchards (McKenna, 2014; Miles and Goudey, 1998).

Local soils consist of Hanford sandy loam, zero to two percent slopes, a well drained alluvium derived from granite (UCD, 2022). The climate is hot and subhumid with a moderate marine influence (Miles and Goudey, 1998).

#### **3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

Most researchers agree that the earliest occupation for the region surrounding the Project site dates to the early Holocene (11,000 to 8,000 years ago). The Paleo Indian, Milling Stone, and the Late Prehistoric periods are the three general cultural periods represented in San Bernardino County. The following discussion of the cultural history references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component around the City of Redlands was represented by the ancestors of the Cahuilla, Serrano, and Gabrielino/Tongva tribes (Belcourt et al., 2022; Conroy and Smith, 2022).

##### **3.2.1 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 - circa 9,000 YBP)**

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the end of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]) when the environment was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto, 1984). At the end of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Martin, 1967, 1973; Moratto, 1984; Fagan, 1991). People during this period were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores, and likely used generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting techniques to procure a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Moratto, 1984; Erlandson and Colten, 1991; Moss and Erlandson, 1995).

The earliest sites known in the area are attributed to the San Dieguito culture, which consists of a hunting culture with flaked stone tool industry (Warren, 1967). The material culture related to this time included scrapers, hammer stones, large flaked cores, drills, and choppers, which were used to process food and raw material.

##### **3.2.2 Milling Stone Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 – 1,300 YBP)**

Around 8,000 years ago, subsistence patterns changed, resulting in a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with a decrease in the

number of chipped stone tools. The material culture from this time period includes large, bifacially worked dart points and grinding stones, handstones and metates.

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

### **3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP - 1790)**

At approximately 1,500 years before present, bow and arrow technology started to emerge in the archaeological record, which also indicates new settlement patterns and subsistence systems. The Late Prehistoric period has been characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead (Belcourt et al., 2022; Conroy and Smith, 2022).

The Palomar Tradition is attributed to this time and is comprised of larger two patterns: the Peninsular Pattern in the inland areas of the northern Peninsular Ranges (e.g., San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains) and the northern Coachella Valley (Sutton, 2010), and the San Luis Rey pattern of the City of Redlands. Archaeological sites from this time period are characterized by soapstone bowls, arrowhead projectile points, pottery vessels, rock paintings, and evidence of cremation sites. The shift in material culture assemblages is largely attributed to the emergence of Shoshonean (Takic-speaking) people who entered California from the east (Belcourt et al., 2022).

## **3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT**

The Project site is near the boundary between two Native American tribes: the Cahuilla and the Serrano (as delineated by Kroeber [1925]). Both groups are described below.

### **3.3.1 Cahuilla**

The Project site falls within the northwestern region of the Cahuilla's traditional territory, as denoted by the San Gorgonio Pass. The Cahuilla existed within the most geographically diverse region, having exploited more than 500 native and non-native plants (Bean and Saubel, 1972). The Cahuilla spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin (Bean and Shipek, 1978).

Precontact settlement is characterized by structures within permanent villages that ranged from small brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular dwellings. Villages were situated near water sources, in the canyons near springs, or on alluvial fans at man-made walk-in wells (Bean, 1972). Villages had areas that were publicly owned as well as areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. There appears to be slight difference in subsistence tools between the Desert, Pass, or Mountain Cahuilla groups. The Desert Cahuilla used deep, wooden mortars with a long pestle whereas San Gorgonio Pass Cahuilla utilized shallower mortars with basketry rims (Kroeber, 1908). Cahuilla granaries were usually raised on pole platforms two to four feet high, which resembled birds' nests, and were used to store mesquite (Kroeber, 1908).

In comparison with other Southern California tribes, the Cahuilla appear to have had a lower population density and a less rigid social structure. The Cahuilla are patrilineal, with closely related patrilineages that share an assumed common ancestor which is important socially and ceremonially (Hudlow, 2007). The office of lineage leader, also known as a *nét*, directed subsistence activities, settled conflicts, represented the clan regionally and was responsible for correct performances of ceremonies, with the official role of the chief passed from father to eldest son (Bean, 1978; Hudlow, 2007). Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean, 1978; Kroeber, 1925).

Initial contact between Europeans and the Cahuilla most likely occurred during the expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza in 1777 (Napton and Greathouse, 1982). The presence of the San Gabriel Mission in the early 1800s led to more contact via baptisms (Napton and Greathouse, 1982). It also led to the Native Americans moving away from traditional habitation sites to separate themselves from the influence of the Mission (Brumgardt, 1977). The Cahuilla traditions may have been relatively stable until mission secularization in 1834, due to the policy of the Catholic Mission fathers, or *padres*, to maintain imported European traditional style settlement and economic patterns (Bean and Shipek, 1978). After 1877, when the United States government established Indian reservations in the region and religious missionaries began conversion of the Native American populations in the region, traditional cultural practices were prohibited. Presently, the Cahuilla reside in nine separate reservations in Southern California, located in Imperial, Riverside and San Diego counties (Bean, 1978).

### **3.3.2 Serrano**

The Serrano has been defined as a Northern Uto-Aztecan language sub-family which resided in the mountains and deserts of interior southern California, known as the Mountain Serrano and the Desert Serrano (Sutton and Earle, 2017). The Serrano's traditional use area is believed to located from the Cajon Pass of the San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountains, as far east as Twentynine Palms, as far south as to Yucaipa, and as far north as Barstow (Bean and Smith, 1978). Gifford (1918) categorizes the Serrano as a clan and moiety-oriented, or local lineage oriented, group tied to traditional territories or use areas. Typically, a "village" consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching.

Considered hunter-gatherers, the Serrano exhibited sophisticated technologies devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers and seeds of various kinds. Principal game animals included were deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds (Bean and Smith, 1978). The Serrano spoke a language that belongs to the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, with some evidence of similarity with the Gabrielino (of the Los Angeles Basin) (Miller, 1984).

European influence on the Serrano was limited until 1819, with the establishment of an asistencia near present day Redlands (Bean and Smith, 1978). By 1834, most of the western Serrano population had been displaced, with those located northeast of San Gorgonio Pass continued to thrive. Today, Serrano descendants are found mostly on the Morongo and San Manuel reservations, which are a modern-day culmination of Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeno lineages.

### **3.4 HISTORIC PERIOD CONTEXT**

#### **3.4.1 Spanish Period (1769 – 1821) to Mexican Period (1821 – 1848)**

The Spanish period began in 1769 with Captain Gaspar de Portolá's land expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican Independence. During the Spanish Period, the establishment of the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (1771) was influential throughout the surrounding regions, using the area for cattle grazing Rancheria. An asistencia was established in Redlands in 1819 and helped facilitate the Mission's control and colonization of the surrounding area Rancheria (San Bernardino History and Railroad Museum, 2010). Missionaries instructed Serrano, Gabrielino, and Cahuilla workers to build the Mill Creek Zanja, a 12-mile-long irrigation ditch routing water from Mill Creek to Guachama Rancheria (San Bernardino History and Railroad Museum, 2010). It was the area's first stable water resource and supplied water to the ranch, asistencia, and local farms.

After control of the area shifted to Mexico in 1821, secularization began throughout the area and the missions and their associated ranches began to decline. The Mexican government proceeded to push settlements of Mexican populations from the south by deeding large grants to individuals who promised to employ settlers. The Project site is approximately one mile east of the boundary for the historic Rancho San Bernardino, which was granted to the Lugo family in 1842 (Belcourt et al., 2022).

#### **3.4.2 American Period (1848 – Present)**

The Treat of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was signed 1848, ending the war between Mexico and the United States. Mexico ceded over half of its territory, including present-day California. By 1850, California was admitted to the Union. The Gold Rush of 1849 saw a tremendous influx of Americans and Europeans flooding into Southern California. The passing of the Homestead Act of 1862 continued this increase of settlers within the region. In 1851, a group of 500 Mormon settlers from Salt Lake City traveled to the Rancho San Bernardino area and purchased the land grant for the area from the Lugo family. The group stayed in the area until 1857 when they were summoned back to their hometown. The land was divided and sold. Completion of both the Southern Pacific Railroad in the mid-1870s and the competing Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway in the 1880s, ushered in a land boom which swept through much of southern California,

especially within the San Bernardino Valley (Encarnación et al., 2008). By 1887, the first spur to Redlands was built.

In 1881, E.G. Judson and Frank E. Brown formed the Redlands Water Company and began construction of a water canal to supply future citrus groves planted by Wisconsin native E.J. Waite. During the development, the pair noticed the red-colored adobe soil and gave the new town its name, Redlands. Three years later, Brown built the Bear Valley Dam and reservoir, securing a steady supply of water for the blossoming town and plentiful citrus groves. With a stable water source and booming railways, the City of Redlands experienced a development boom with the creation of paved streets, sidewalks, sewage, and electricity systems. The city was officially incorporated in 1888 (Redlands Area Historical Society, 2015).

Citrus orchards continued to prosper in the area and was the main economic source for the City. However, everything changed in early January of 1913, when a three-day-long cold spell referred to simply as “the Freeze,” devastated most of the area’s citrus groves. Almost the season’s entire orange crop was ruined, except for fruit from the very few groves with oil-fueled heaters known as smudge pots. The loss of the crop led to a decline in business, property values, residential growth, and tourism, which impacted the Redlands population and economy (Conroy and Smith, 2022).

By the 1920s, Redlands had reestablished its dominance in the citrus industry. New groves were planted and more packinghouses and industrial properties were developed. The citrus industry continued to thrive until after World War II, when land values began to make it more worthwhile to develop properties into residential subdivisions (Burgess and Gonzales, 2004). Since the mid-twentieth century, the older citrus groves have steadily given way to residential and commercial development. However, the city of Redlands has continued to steadily grow while maintaining a connection to the historic agricultural roots. Currently, the city of Redlands owns 16 citrus groves throughout the city totaling 164 acres. They include Valencia oranges, navel oranges, Star Ruby grapefruit, and Rio Red grapefruit (City of Redlands, 2017).

### **3.4.3 Project Site History**

According to Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, the northern half of Section 15 (T1S, R3W), which includes the Project site, was held by the State of California in 1875. The Project site is located within the northeastern portion of the city of Redlands in an area that was first known as Sunnyside and later Lugonia. In 1870, George A. Crow settled in the Sunnyside area, followed by James B. Glover and A.A. Carter in 1873, and Colonel William R. Tolles, a Civil War veteran, in 1874 (*Redlands Daily Facts*, 2009). At this time, San Bernardino County had two communities using the Sunnyside name. To reduce confusion, and because of the historic connection to the Lugo family, the Lugonia name for this community was adopted in 1880 (Burgess, 2008). As described in 1883, the Lugonia community is located “between Old San Bernardino (to the west) and Crafton (to the east), and having Santa Ana River for its northern boundary, while on the south it is bounded by the foothills north of San Timoteo Canyon” (Lawton, 1883). As with the Judson and Brown Ditch that fed Redlands, the Sunnyside Ditch extended from the Santa Ana River through Lugonia (Hammond, 1888). Between 1875 and the 1930s, the Project site and the surrounding area developed as a citrus-growing area along the Santa Ana River.



## 4.0 RECORDS SEARCH

### 4.1 METHODS

Padre ordered an archaeological records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (SCCIC-CHRIS) at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF) on August 26, 2022. The records search included a review of all recorded historic-era and prehistoric archaeological sites within the Project site and an 0.25-mile search radius, as well as a review of known cultural resource surveys and technical reports. Padre received the results on November 9, 2022.

During the records search, the following sources were consulted:

- SCCIC base maps, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangles for the Project site, and other historic maps;
- Pertinent survey reports and archaeological site records to identify recorded archaeological sites and historic-period built-environment resources (such as buildings, structures, and objects) within or immediately adjacent to the Project sites; and
- The California Department of Parks and Recreation's California Inventory of Historic Resources (1991) and the Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Properties Directory (2007), which combines cultural resources listed on the California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and those that are listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

### 4.2 RESULTS

The records search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Project site. One historic-aged resource, CA-SBR-7052H, was recorded approximately 500 east of the Project site. This resource was the former Arth Ranch, an early twentieth century orange grove and irrigation system with two homes. The recorded portions of CA-SBR-7052H were demolished in the early 2000s for a residential development (Lerch, 1991).

The records search also indicated that portions of the northern half of the Project site and the eastern and southern edges of the Project site have been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Additionally, seven cultural resource studies have been completed a 0.25-mile radius of the Project site.

## 5.0 FIELD SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

On November 18, 2022, Padre Staff Archaeologist, Val K. Kirstine, surveyed the Project site for archaeological resources. The Project site consists of a 14.69-acre parcel that was a former orchard, although no trees are present (Figure 5-1). The Project site was surveyed in parallel transects spaced no more than 10 meters (32.8 feet) apart, where not constrained by terrain, fencing, and vegetation. No cultural resources were observed during the survey.



**Figure 5-1. Overview of Project site, facing north**

Soils within the Project site consisted predominantly of Hanford sandy loam, a well-drained alluvium derived from granite and characterized by zero to two percent slopes, pale brown to light yellowish brown in color, with localized patches of dense reddish brown gravelly clay with coarse sand. Soils within the northernmost part of the Project site, located within a lower terrace of the Santa Ana River channel, are characterized as Psammets, Fluvents, and frequently flooded soils, comprised of excessively well-drained sandy alluvium. Granite rock was abundant throughout the Project site, ranging from fist-sized to small boulder-sized, with larger boulders piled along the Santa Ana River channel (Figure 5-2), and lining a drainage channel that runs along the west side of the Project site, parallel with Texas Street. Small, scattered fragments of pea-sized granitic road base and non-local sedimentary rock were also observed along the margins of the Project site, adjacent to Texas Street.



**Figure 5-2. Overview of north edge of Project site, with river channel at right, facing northwest**

Local terrain was predominantly level. A shallow, north-south aligned drainage channel containing a small homeless camp extends through the eastern part of the Project site (Figure 5-3). A moderately steep embankment lies at the northernmost edge of the Project site, which slopes down to a lower terrace of the Santa Ana River (Figure 5-4). Although a portion of the mapped parcel boundary extends into this lower terrace area, the nearby Redlands Shooting Park appears to utilize this space for target and skeet shooting (Figure 5-5). Local vegetation consisted primarily of weeds and seasonal grasses with occasional patches of scrub brush. Several mature eucalyptus trees were also observed in the northern part of the Project site.

Ground surface visibility was generally very good and ranged from 50 to 90 percent, with dense vegetation and patches of modern trash accounting for the areas of reduced visibility. In the areas where dense vegetation was present, sufficient opportunity for the assessment of surface soils was provided by patches of thinner vegetation and via the inspection of freshly exposed backdirt piles generated by burrowing animals (Figure 5-6).



**Figure 5-3. Overview of drainage channel in eastern portion of Project site, facing south**



**Figure 5-4. Overview of northern edge of parcel at Santa Ana River Channel, facing north**



**Figure 5-5. Overview of shooting range at north end of Project site, facing north**



**Figure 5-6. Overview of Project site, facing south**

## **6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Padre has completed a Phase I archaeological study in support of the Texas Street 35 Project located on APN 0167-041-01-0000 in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.

The records search did not identify any cultural resources within the Project site, and no cultural resources were identified within the Project site during the pedestrian survey.

Proposed Project impacts will not affect cultural resources and no further archaeological study or monitoring is warranted. Padre recommends that the Project proceed as planned. In the event cultural resources are encountered during the proposed Project, Padre recommends stopping construction activities within a 100-foot radius. Work will resume once an archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology has assessed the find and identified and implemented appropriate mitigation measures.

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## **APPENDIX A**

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### **CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS**

