

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**ATHERN RENTALS PROJECT
CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

LSA

June 2019

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**ATHERN RENTALS PROJECT
CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

Bryan Ingersoll, Project Manager
Adkan Engineers
6879 Airport Drive
Riverside, California 92504

Prepared by:

Riordan Goodwin
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507
(951) 781-9310

LSA Project No. AHR1901

National Archaeological Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Records Search, Survey, Positive Results
USGS Quadrangle: Guasti, California
Acreage: ~6.9



June 2019

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA was retained by Adkan Engineers to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Athern Rentals Project in the City of Jurupa Valley (City), Riverside County, California. The City required this study as part of the environmental review process to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. A portion of one cultural resource was previously documented within the project parcels. However, it is only a former agricultural field with little to no sensitivity for subsurface cultural residues and no well-substantiated prehistoric resources are recorded within a mile, indicating the project area has little to no sensitivity for subsurface cultural resources. Therefore, no further cultural resource investigations or archaeological monitoring are recommended.

If buried cultural materials are encountered during earthmoving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

In the event 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 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), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
FIGURE	ii
APPENDICES	ii
INTRODUCTION	1
SETTING	3
NATURAL SETTING	3
Climate and Watershed.....	3
Biology.....	3
Geology.....	3
CULTURAL SETTING.....	3
Prehistory	3
Ethnography	4
History	6
METHODS	8
RECORDS SEARCH	8
ADDITIONAL RESEARCH	8
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY	8
RESULTS.....	9
RECORDS SEARCH	9
ADDITIONAL RESEARCH	9
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY	9
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	10
REFERENCES	11

FIGURE

Figure 1: Regional and Project Location.....	2
--	---

APPENDICES

- A: RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY
- B: DPR SITE RECORD UPDATE

INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by Adkan Engineers to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Athern Rentals Project in the City of Jurupa Valley (City), Riverside County, California. This assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The research and field survey were conducted to determine whether the proposed project could adversely affect any resources considered historical resources by CEQA.

The project area is located on the northwest corner of Riverside Drive and Wineville Avenue (Figure 1). It is bounded by State Route 60 to the north, industrial development to the south, a natural gas facility to the east, and the Interstate 15/State Route 60 interchange to the west. The project is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Guasti, California* topographic quadrangle map in an unsectioned area of Township 2 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1980; Figure 1). The project area is an approximately 6.9-acre lot (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 156-030-016, 156-030-017, and 156-030-042), which is currently vacant. The proposed project is a 35,000-square foot warehouse/office building, ancillary on-site facilities for an equipment rental and sales business, a water quality basin, and other infrastructure improvements.

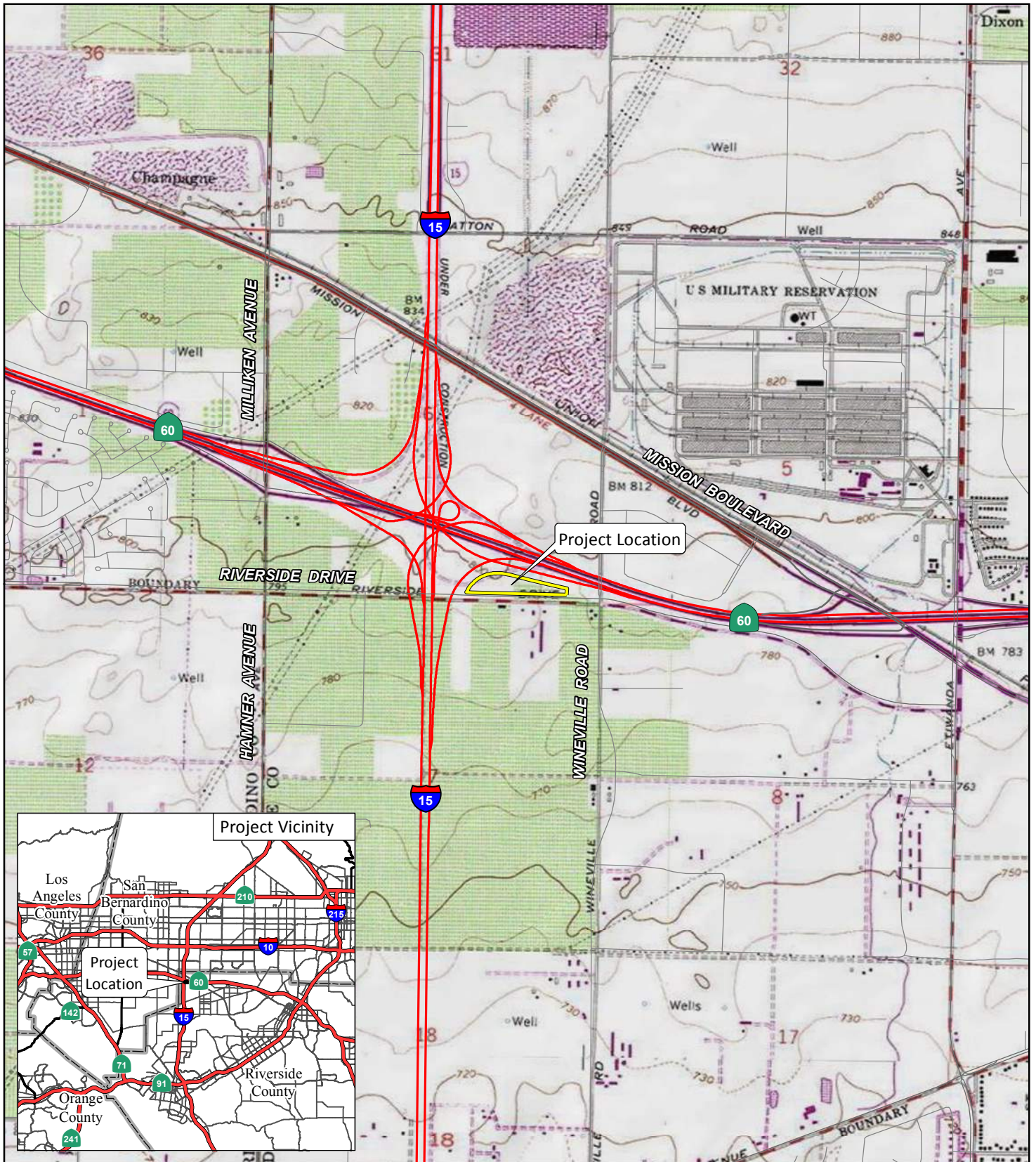
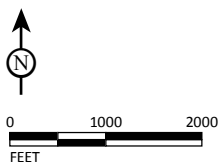


FIGURE 1

LSA



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Guasti (1981) & Corona North (1981); ESRI Streetmap, 2013.

I:\AHR1901\Reports\Cultural\fig1_RegLoc.mxd (4/19/2019)

Ahern Rentals Jurupa Valley
Regional and Project Location

SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

The natural setting of the project vicinity is presented based on the underlying theoretical assumption that humans and human societies are in continual interaction with the physical environment. Being an integral and major part of the ecological system, humans adapt to the environment through technological and behavioral changes. Locations of archaeological sites are based on the constraints of these adaptations, whether it is proximity to a particular resource, topographical restrictions, or shelter and protection. Sites will also contain an assemblage of artifacts and ecofacts consistent with the particular interaction.

Climate and Watershed

The project region is characterized by a temperate climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. The project was once bracketed by ephemeral drainages to the east and west.

Biology

At an average elevation of approximately 810 feet, the project is within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet in elevation. Although the natural vegetation has been largely removed from the project by weed abatement disking, pioneer species such as mallow, fiddleneck, hare oat, mustard, red brome, Russian thistle, and xeric grasses were noted on the property. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of reptiles, birds, and insects.

Geology

The project area is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with numerous rock outcroppings useful to the Native Americans for resource milling, shelter, and ceremonial art.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (1984). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's (1984) chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

After AD 500, there was an influx of Native American groups from the eastern deserts into southern California. These groups brought changes in subsistence focus and associated technologies, as well as burial practices. These cultural changes along with the group migrations are known as the Shoshonean Intrusion or Shoshonean Wedge (Kroeber 1925; Koerper 1979) and the Takic Wedge (Bergin and Ferraro 1999). The term Takic Wedge refers to the wedge of Takic culture groups that moved to the coast, displacing tribes of the Hokan and Yuman language stocks to the north and south (Shipley 1978). The ethnographically recorded Luiseño, Juaneño, and Gabrielino are thought to be the descendants of prehistoric Takic populations that settled along the coast during the Late Prehistoric Period, or perhaps even earlier. The Serrano and Cahuilla, more distant from the coast, are also Takic-speaking tribes within this wedge.

Ethnography

The project area is near the boundary of the traditional cultural territories of the Cahuilla and Gabrielino (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). Tribal territories were somewhat fluid and changed over time. The first written accounts of these Southern California tribes are attributed to the mission fathers, and later documentation was by others as indicated below.

Cahuilla

The territory of the Cahuilla ranged from the San Bernardino Mountains south to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains, from Orocopia Mountain to the east, to the San Jacinto Plain and Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and encompassed diverse environments ranging from inland river valleys and foothills to mountains and desert (Bean and Shippek 1978).

Cahuilla villages, generally located near water sources within canyons or near alluvial fans, comprised groups of related individuals, generally from a single lineage, and the territory around the village was owned by the villagers (Bean 1978). Like other Native American groups in Southern

California, the Cahuilla were semi-nomadic peoples leaving their villages and utilizing temporary campsites to exploit seasonably available plant and animal resources (James 1960).

Cahuilla subsistence was based primarily on acorns, honey mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and cactus fruit, supplemented by a variety of wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens (Kroeber 1925; Heizer and Elsasser 1980). Hunting deer, rabbit, antelope, bighorn sheep, reptiles, small rodents, quail, doves, ducks, and reptiles by means of bows, throwing sticks, traps, and communal drives is documented (James 1960).

The Cahuilla were documented by Barrows (1900), Hooper (1920), and Strong (1929) among others.

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino included portions of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties during ethnohistoric times, and also extended inland into northwestern Riverside County (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). It encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys, foothills and mountains (Bean and Shippek 1978).

The Gabrielino caught and collected seasonably available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle, living in permanent communities along inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. Seasonally, as foods became available, native groups moved to temporary camps to collect plant foods such as acorns, buckwheat, chía, berries, and fruits, and to conduct communal rabbit and deer hunts. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

The Gabrielino lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978). Both clans and villages were apparently exogamous, marrying individuals from outside the clan or village (Heizer 1968). Gabrielino villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief, who inherited his position from his father.

The nearest historically known Native American village to the project area was the Gabrielino community of *Horuuvunga* (also known to the Serrano as *Jurupet* and described to Alfred Kroeber as *Hurumpa*), purportedly located approximately 4.7 miles to the east somewhere between the Jurupa Mountains and the Pedley Hills (Kroeber 1925; Kirkman 1938; McCawley 1996).

The Gabrielino were described by Johnston (1962), Blackburn (1962–1963), Hudson (1971), and others.

With the Spanish intrusion came a drastic change in lifestyle for the natives of Southern California. Incorporation of the indigenous populations into the mission system led to the disruption of native cultures and changes in subsistence and land use practices. Mission San Gabriel, established in 1771, probably had a limited effect until the *asistencia* was established near Redlands, perhaps as early as 1819 (Harley 1988). Cattle ranch/farm settlements were established on or near Indian villages,

primarily in the major drainages conducive to horticulture and animal husbandry. Within a short time, the missions controlled many ranchos where Indians lived and worked.

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). Since there were no resources identified, the historic overview will focus on the County and local communities during the American Period.

Riverside County (from Lech 2016)

The Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from Los Angeles through the San Geronio Pass in 1876 bringing settlers into southwestern San Bernardino County, creating a boom of agricultural and land development during the 1880s. Although the towns of San Bernardino and Riverside (established in 1851 and 1870, respectively) both benefitted from the boom, by the last decade of the 19th century, social, political, and economic friction developed between the two communities; Riverside was Republican and temperance minded, while San Bernardino was predominantly Democratic, had no prohibition on saloons, and was secessionist during the Civil War. Both towns were also vying for settlers and spheres of influence in an era in which some communities such as Grapeland (in what is today Fontana) and Sunnyvale (in Moreno Valley) were either stagnating or being abandoned. After litigation alleging preferential use of tax revenues by San Bernardino, Riverside residents joined (then) San Diego County residents in the Temecula and San Jacinto Valleys and the desert region (who disliked the great distance to their county seat) successfully petitioning the State legislature to form Riverside County in 1893.

Transportation, agriculture, and the control of water continued to be central themes in the settlement, development, and growth of Riverside County (Robinson 1979).

The County thrived on its agricultural economy until the mid-1940s, after which there was a gradual transition toward manufacturing, construction, commerce, transportation, and ultimately suburban development. Although suburban housing was appealing to many after World War II (due to convenience and affordability), some individuals such as William Alexander preferred rural living and modest homes in outlying unincorporated areas of the County (see below).

Wineville/Mira Loma

In 1896, a post office was established near what was known as Cucamonga Valley (also referred to as Union) and, around four years later, the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad (later Union Pacific) constructed a line through the valley and a station at Etiwanda Avenue, naming it Stalder after local homesteader brothers (Gunther 1984). The similarity to the name of a nearby station (Streeter) caused confusion resulting a train wreck, so the names of the station and post office were subsequently changed to Wineville, reflecting the incipient viticulture of the area. By the mid-1920s the community had hundreds of acres under cultivation. A series of homicides during 1928 (the "Chicken Coop Murders" referenced in the 2008 film *Changeling*) garnered sensationalist media attention causing the community to change its name to Mira Loma in 1930 (Gunther 1984). The community prospered as an agricultural suburb of the City of Riverside (Gunther 1984).

Suburban development of the area west of Riverside accelerated after World War II and the communities of Mira Loma, Belltown, Crestmore Heights, Glen Avon, Indian Hills, Pedley, Rubidoux and Sunnyslope were incorporated as the City of Jurupa Valley in 2011.

METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

Data from records searches conducted in April and May 2019 at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) were utilized for this project. The objectives of this research were: (1) establish the status and extent of previously recorded sites, surveys and excavations within the project area and (2) note what types of resources might be expected to occur within the proposed project based on the existing data from known cultural resources sites located within a 1-mile radius.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

In March 2019, LSA Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin conducted additional research, including review of historic period aerials and maps. See Appendix A.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

On April 9, 2019, LSA Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin completed a pedestrian survey of all accessible exposed areas of the project parcels. The property was surveyed in systematic parallel transects spaced by approximately 10 meters (approximately 35 feet). Special attention was paid to areas of exposed soil for surface artifacts and features and rodent burrows for evidence of archaeosols. The purpose of this survey was to identify and document, prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities, any cultural resources and thus also to identify any area(s) that might be sensitive for buried cultural resources.

RESULTS

RECORDS SEARCH

Data from the EIC and SCCIC indicate there have been 34 cultural resource studies previously conducted within one mile of the proposed project, none of which included any portion of the project area. The project parcels were previously documented as a former portion of an expansive but historically obscure vineyard dating to at least the Depression Era (33-023961). Two additional resources have been documented within one mile: a possible prehistoric lithic scatter (33-016029) and the Galleano Winery building complex (33-007734) (Bessedin 2007; McKenna 2013). The alleged prehistoric resource (33-016029, approximately 300 meters/984 feet/~0.19 mile southeast) has questionable (possibly spurious) documentation and no trace of it was identified during subsequent trenching within its site boundary (Tang 2015). The winery is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

No buildings or structures were located within the project area during the historic period (Historic Aerials var.).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

Mr. Goodwin conducted the pedestrian survey of the entire project area. Visibility was exceptionally poor at approximately 5 percent with virtually complete obstruction by vegetation. The project parcel has been subjected to surface disturbance from weed abatement disking. Modern refuse was noted on the surface throughout the project parcels. Soils are silty alluvium. Although the project parcels were previously documented as a former portion of an expansive (but historically obscure) vineyard dating to at least the Depression Era (Site 33-023961), no trace of the vineyard or related features was identified during the current survey and no other cultural resources were identified (McKenna 2013). See Appendix B.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. A portion of one cultural resource was previously documented within the project parcels. However, it is only a former agricultural field with little to no sensitivity for subsurface cultural residues and no well-substantiated prehistoric resources are recorded within a mile, indicating the project area has little to no sensitivity for subsurface cultural resources. Therefore, no further cultural resource investigations or archaeological monitoring are recommended.

In the event that archaeological materials are encountered during construction, all construction work should be halted and a qualified archaeologist consulted to determine the appropriate treatment of the discovery (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5(f)).

In the event 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 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 NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

REFERENCES

Barrows, David Prescott

- 1900 *The Ethno-botany of the Coahilla [sic] Indians of Southern California*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Bean, Lowell John

- 1978 Cahuilla. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 575–587. *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith

- 1978 Gabrielino. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 538–549. *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John, and Florence C. Shippek

- 1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 550–563. *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase

- 1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press.

Bergin, Kathleen Ann, and David D. Ferraro

- 1999 Historic Properties Treatment Plan: Geotechnical Investigations of the CP Alignment of the Foothill Transportation Corridor—South, Orange and San Diego Counties, California. LSA Associates, Inc. Ms. on file, LSA Associates, Inc., 20 Executive Park, Suite 200, Irvine, California, 92614; Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1220 Pacific Highway, San Diego, California; and AC/S Environmental Security Office, MCB Camp Pendleton, California.

Bessedin, Thaddeus

- 2007 DPR site record for 33-160129.

Blackburn, Thomas C.

- 1962–1963 Ethnohistoric Descriptions of Gabrielino Material Culture. Annual Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey 5.

California Geological Survey

- 2002 *California Geomorphic Provinces*. California Geologic Survey Note 36. California Department of Conservation.

Harley, R. Bruce

- 1988 Rev. Juan Caballeria: Historian or Storyteller? Rethinking the 1810 Dumetz Expedition. *San Bernardino County Museum Quarterly* 35(2), 42p.

Heizer, Robert F.

- 1968 *The Indians of Los Angeles County. Hugo Reid's Letter of 1852.* Southwest Museum Papers 21. Los Angeles.

Heizer, Robert F., and Albert B. Elsasser

- 1980 *The Natural World of the California Indians.* University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Hooper, Lucile

- 1920 *The Cahuilla Indians.* University of California Publication in American Archaeology and Ethnology. Vol. 16 No. 6. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press. Banning, California.

Hudson, Dee T.

- 1971 Proto-Gabrielino Patterns of Territorial Organization in South Coastal California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 5(1). Costa Mesa, California.

James, Harry C.

- 1960 *The Cahuilla Indians.* Los Angeles: Westernlore Press. Reprinted in 1969 and 1985 by Malki Museum Press. Banning, California.

Gunther, Jane D.

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

HistoricAerials.com

- 1938 Aerial photograph showing project area.
1948 Aerial photograph showing project area.
1967 Aerial photograph showing area.

Johnston, Bernice E.

- 1962 *California's Gabrielino Indians.* (Frederick Webb Hodge Anniversary Publication Fund 8) Los Angeles: Southwest Museum.

Kirkman, George W.

- 1938 *The Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County: 1860 A.D.*

Koerper, Henry C.

- 1979 On the Question of the Chronological Placement of Shoshonean Presence in Orange County, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 15(3):69-84.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California.* Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 78 Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institute. Reprinted in 1976, New York: Dover Publications.

Lech, Steve

- 2016 *History of Riverside County.* (<http://www.riversidecountyhistory.org>).

McCawley, William

- 1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Banning and Novato: Malki Museum Press and Ballena Press.

McKenna, Jeannette

- 2013 Site record for 33-023916.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. San Diego: Academic Press.

Norris, R.M., and R.W. Webb

- 1976 *Geology of California*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 379 pp.

Robinson, W.W.

- 1979 *Land in California*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Schoenherr, Allan A.

- 1992 *A Natural History of California*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Shiely, William F.

- 1978 Native Languages of California. In R. Heizer ed., *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 8, California, pp. 80–90. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Strong, William D.

- 1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 26(1): 1–358. Berkeley.

Tang, Bai “Tom”

- 2015 Site record update for 33-016029.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1980 *Guasti, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

Wallace, William J.

- 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214–230.
- 1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology. In California, edited by R. Heizer, pp. 550–563. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8. W.C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.

- 1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3). Portales.
- 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by M. Moratto with contributions by D.A. Fredrickson, C. Raven, and C. N. Warren, pp. 339–430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In W.L. D'Azevedo ed., *Handbook of the North American Indians*, Vol. 11, *Great Basin*, pp. 183–193. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-007734			District	Historic		1991 (C. Whitmore, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 2002 (A. Hartig/R. McCoy, Hartig and Associates)	RI-08536
P-33-016029		Other - 06-MLH-A,B,C	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AP02	2009 (Thaddeus Besedin, None)	RI-08536, RI-08841
P-33-023961		Resource Name - Swift Transportation (Old Vineyard); Other - 20th Century Vineyard	Object, Site	Historic		2013 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al)	RI-09119

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00655	NADB-R - 1060655; Voided - 78-6.2	1978	COTTRELL, MARIE G.	REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED FOR A 900-ACRE PARCEL LOCATED IN THE SOUTHWEST OF ONTARIO IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	
SB-01029	NADB-R - 1061029; Voided - 80-9.15	1980	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW FOR THE SERRANO SUBSTATION TO MIRA LOMA SUBSTATION TRANSMISSION ROUTE ALTERNATIVE CORRIDOR RIGHT-OF-WAY	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	36-000270, 36-000897, 36-000898, 36-000899, 36-000900, 36-000902, 36-001543, 36-001570, 36-001608, 36-002067, 36-002068, 36-002259, 36-002260, 36-002317, 36-003023, 36-003690, 36-004032, 36-060002
SB-01358	NADB-R - 1061358; Voided - 83-2.6	1983	MACKO, MICHAEL E., EDWARD B. WEIL, JILL WEISBORD, and JOHN COOPER	FINAL REPORT: MIRA LOMA-SERRANO 500 KV DC AND SERRANO-VILLA PARK 220 KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	APPLIED CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGY, INC.	36-003690, 36-004032, 36-005096, 36-005097, 36-006030
SB-01499	NADB-R - 1061499; Voided - 85-7.4A-B	1985	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW: CALIFORNIA PORTION, PROPOSED PACIFIC TEXAS PIPELINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-04134	NADB-R - 1064134	2003	FULTON, PHIL	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 71.5 ACRES, PINHEIRO PROPERTY PROJECT, CITY OF ONTARIO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 19PP	LSA	
SB-04676	NADB-R - 1064676	2006	TANG, BAI and MICHAEL HOGAN	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT, OAKMONT INDUSTRIAL GROUP DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF ONTARIO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-05477	NADB-R - 1065477; Other - SCE	2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kames M. Keasling	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate IE24066D (SCE Tower Ontario), Milliken Avenue, Ontario, San Bernardino County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
SB-05482	NADB-R - 1065482	2004	Buffington, Kevin S.	Cultural Resource Assessment: 20-acre Rivermill Project, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California.	LSA	
SB-06095	NADB-R - 1066095	2009	Applied Earthworks	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Renewal Transmission Project.	Applied Earthworks	36-003690, 36-019845, 36-019846, 36-019847, 36-019848

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06787	NADB-R - 1066787	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Chino Groundwater Basin Dry-Year Yield Program Expansion, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM Tech	
SB-06818	NADB-R - 1066818	2010	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM TECH	
SB-07756	NADB-R - 1067756	2014	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM Tech	
SB-07956		2007	Doolittle, Christopher J.	Archaeological Survey report for Southern California Edison's G.O. 131-D Assessment of the Chino A-Bank System and System Split Project San Bernadino County, California	Eath Tech, Inc.	
SB-07977		2010	Panich, Lee, Tsim D. Schneider, and John Holson	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 8 East (Phases 2 and 3), San Bernardino County California	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	36-013330, 36-013636

APPENDIX B

DPR SITE RECORD UPDATE

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 33-023961

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Former portion of old vineyard

*Recorded by Riordan Goodwin

*Date: 4/26/2019

Continuation Update

These parcels (APNs 156-030-016, -017 and 156-030-042) were previously documented as a former portion of an expansive (but historically obscure) vineyard dating to at least the Depression Era (McKenna 2013). No trace of the vineyard or related features were identified during the current survey, but visibility was exceptionally poor.

McKenna
2013 Site record for 33-023961.



View east of APNs 156-030-016, 017 and 156-030-042 bounded by State Route 60, Riverside Drive, Wineville Avenue and the Interstate 15/State Route 60 interchange.

State of California - Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-023961
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

