

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

LUGONIA VILLAGE PROJECT

CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

February 2023

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LSA Project No. CRX2202

National Archaeological Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Record Search, Survey, Archaeological Assessment, Positive Results

Sites Recorded: LSA-CRX2202-S-1

USGS Quadrangle: Redlands, California

Acreage: 8.73



February 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Redlands (City) retained LSA to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Lugonia Village Project (project) in Redlands, San Bernardino 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 record search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. A previously undocumented historic period cultural resource was identified within the project area and evaluated as not a “historical resource” as defined by CEQA and no prehistoric resources are documented within 1 mile. However, due to the former presence of 19th-century buildings, there is some potential for subsurface resources. Therefore, archaeological monitoring of all excavation activities down to a depth of 3 feet within 100 feet of the former residence location is recommended.

In the event 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.

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Redlands (City) retained LSA to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Lugonia Village Project (project) in Redlands, San Bernardino 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 per CEQA.

The project site is bounded by suburban development to the east, State Route 210 to the west and vacant land to the north and south. The project is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map in Section 21 of Township 1 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1988; Figure 1). The project area is 8.73 acres (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0167-171-04, 0167-171-05, 0167-091-06), which were previously cultivated in citrus. The proposed project is residential development comprising multifamily and single-family townhomes.

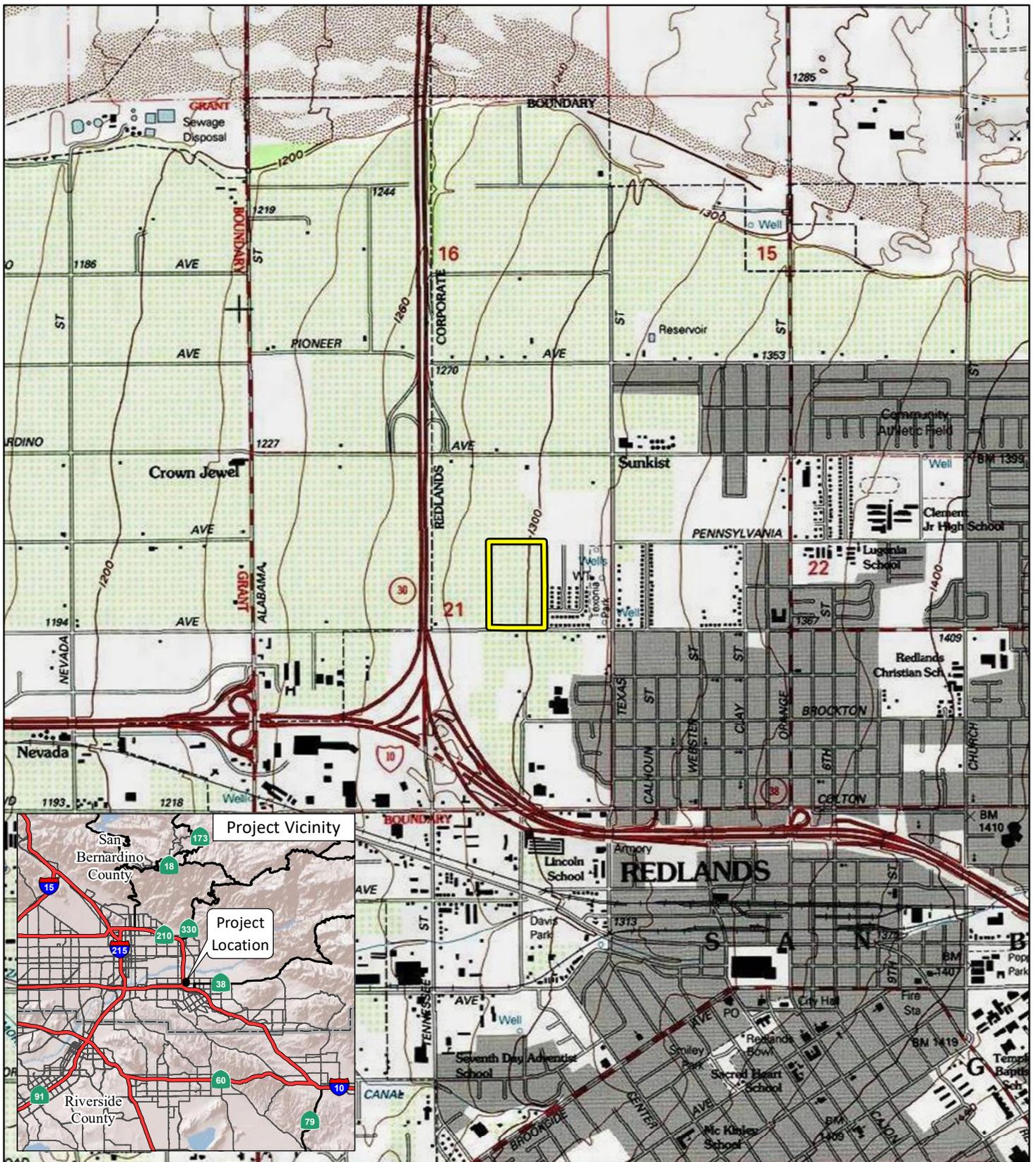


FIGURE 1

LSA

LEGEND

 Project Location



0 1000 2000
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Redlands (1988), CA

I:\CRX2202\GIS\MXD\ProjLoc_USGS.mxd (9/19/2022)

SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

Hydrology

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 nearest natural reliable source of water is the Santa Ana River, which drains west-southwest approximately 1 mile north of the project.

Biology

At an average elevation of approximately 1,300 feet above mean sea level (amsl), the project is within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet amsl. Although the natural vegetation has been largely removed from the project by past cultivation and weed abatement discing, pioneer species such as fiddleneck, hare oat, mustard, puncture vine, Russian thistle, telegraph weed, 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).

Ethnography

The project is near the intersection of the traditional cultural territories of the Cahuilla and the Serrano (Bean 1978; Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Tribal territories were somewhat fluid and changed over time. Like other Native American groups in Southern California, they were semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who subsisted by exploitation of seasonably available plant and animal resources. The first written accounts of Native American groups in Southern California were by Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century. Later documentation of the Serrano was by Benedict (1924), Bright (1975), Strong (1929), and many others. The Cahuilla were studied by Barrows (1900), Kroeber (1908), Hooper (1920), and others.

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 Shipek 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).

Serrano

The Serrano lived in the area generally north of Cahuilla territory (western Riverside County), occupying much of present-day San Bernardino County and northeastern Los Angeles County, but there is some overlap in the perceived ancestral areas. The term Serrano is Spanish for “mountaineer” or “highlander” and was given to people who inhabited the areas of the San Bernardino Mountains that had no associated mission.

The Serrano, like the Cahuilla, were hunter-gatherers who relied on the women to do much of the collecting while the men hunted and captured various animals. Although they exploited whatever flora was available in the area they happened to be, generally they collected acorns, piñon nuts, honey, mesquite, yucca, and cactus fruits, in addition to various seeds, bulbs, and roots. Plants were consumed both raw and cooked. Food processing involved the use of manos, metates, mortars, and pestles. Antelope, deer, mountain sheep, rabbits, and rodents were killed and captured, and the most common hunting implements were the bow and arrow, throwing stick, traps, snares, and deadfalls. Meat was prepared in earth ovens, by boiling in watertight baskets, or by parching (Bean and Smith 1978).

Most of the Serrano lived in small villages near reliable sources of water (springs, perennial seeps, streams, and small lakes) (Benedict 1924). They lived in tule-covered, dome-shaped structures and had ceremonial houses and sweat houses for their religious activities. The basic settlement unit was a village with a number of small satellite resource-gathering camps. The project area is in the vicinity of the ethnohistorically known village of *Kaawchama* (or *Wa’achnga*), which developed around the San Bernardino Asistencia (see below; McCawley 1996).

The Serrano had a patrilineal society composed of clans and families linked by both ancestry and ceremony. Three clans divided this group: the Mohineyam, the Yuhevatom, and the Maringayam. The Serrano were also divided by moieties: the Wildcats and the Coyotes.

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 on the Serrano population until the San Bernardino Asistencia (and the Mill Creek Zanja that served it) were established in what would become Redlands around 1820 (Harley 1988). 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 (1769–1821), the Mexican Period (1821–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). As the resource identified within the project area most likely dates to the 20th century, this historic context is limited to a summary addressing San Bernardino County and Redlands.

San Bernardino County

Around 1820, an asistencia of the Mission San Gabriel was established at the Native American village of *Kaawchama* (Hispanicized to *Guachama*) in the area that would become the western portion of Redlands (McCawley 1996). The 35,500-acre Rancho San Bernardino (which includes the project area) was granted to Antonio Maria Lugo in 1842 (Richards 1966). San Bernardino County was created in 1853 from portions of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties due to mineral wealth and the city of San Bernardino was incorporated as the county seat the following year. Agriculture ultimately replaced mining as the county's economic base, with thousands of acres under cultivation by the beginning of World War I (McGroarty 1914).

Redlands

After the Mormons left the San Bernardino Valley in the late 1850s, prominent individuals such as Ben Barton and Anson Van Leuven established ranches along what would become Barton Road. By the end of the decade, the area around the mouth of the Santa Ana Canyon was acquired by the Crafts family and would later become known as Crafton. The community that subsequently developed in the area between Crafton and the Old San Bernardino Mission district became known as Lugonia (after the Lugo family, original owners of Rancho San Bernardino). By the early 1880s, two Lugonia entrepreneurs, E.G. Judson and F.E. Brown, formed the Redlands Water Company and began buying up land and constructing reservoirs and canals to provide water to their acquisitions. Judson and Brown platted the town of Redlands (named for the color of the soil) in 1887 (Gudde 1998). The town was incorporated the following year, fourth in San Bernardino County. Redlands prospered during the regional citrus boom, but from its founding it also developed with the substantial contributions of "gentlemen ranchers," prosperous industrialists from the East Coast and the Midwest who established winter homes in the community.

METHODS

RECORD SEARCH

On November 21, 2022, the cultural resources record search was conducted for the project area by staff at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within 1 mile of the project site, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

In January 2023, LSA Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin conducted additional research, including review of historic period aerial photographs, maps, and the Built Environment Resource Directory.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

At the City's direction, LSA requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 19, 2022.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

On September 11, 2022, LSA Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project parcel. The property was surveyed in systematic parallel transects spaced by approximately 10 meters (approximately 33 feet). Special attention was paid to areas of exposed soil for surface artifacts and features and rodent aprons 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

RECORD SEARCH

Data from the SCCIC indicate there have been 12 cultural resource studies previously conducted within 0.5 mile of the proposed project, none of which included any portion of the project area. Although resources were documented within the project area, 15 resources have been recorded within 0.5 mile, including historic period foundations and refuse scatters, water conveyance features, orchards, landscaping, and built environment properties (Table A). Four built environment resource have been evaluated as eligible for local listing as historic properties.

Table A: Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Primary #	OHP #	Site Description	Status Code
36-007765	—	Water conveyance features, refuse scatter, former site of c.1915 residence	—
36-007766	—	Orange grove, water conveyance, driveway and foundation features, former site of c.1895 residence	—
36-007767	—	Driveway, retaining wall, and landscaping, former site of c.1896 residence	—
36-007768	—	Orange grove, foundation, water conveyance, and driveway features, landscaping, former site of c.1890 residence	—
36-008135	—	Water conveyance system	—
36-008137	—	27495 San Bernardino Avenue; “early 20 th century” farm complex	—
36-012468	—	Water conveyance (orchard irrigation) system	—
36-012852	—	Water conveyance system, refuse scatter	—
36-013514	—	1660 West San Bernardino Avenue; c. 1901 residence	—
36-013622	—	Cobble curb feature	—
36-016704	61804	907 Calhoun Street; c. 1910 residence	5S2
36-016705	61803	922 Calhoun Street; c. 1910 residence	5S2
36-017007	61949	914 Lawton Street c. 1895 residence	5S2
36-017414	61951	706 West Lugonia Avenue c. 1895 residence	5S2
36-031678	—	Refuse scatter	—

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

Review of historic period aerial photographs and maps indicates that there were buildings within the project area (apparently a residence and ancillary buildings) from the 1890s until they were removed sometime before 1959, and the parcels were under cultivation with a citrus orchard from at least the late 1930s until at least the late 1960s (HistoricAerials.com var., USGS 1901).

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

Although the NAHC responded on November 7, 2022 with positive results for the SLF search along with a list of Native American contacts recommended for contact, due to indeterminate technical difficulty, LSA did not receive the SLF results until February 2, 2023 (see attached SLF search results, Appendix B).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

Mr. Goodwin conducted the pedestrian survey of the entire project area. Visibility was good at approximately 80 percent with the surface partially obscured by vegetation. The project parcels have been subjected to surface disturbance from decades of citriculture and subsequent weed abatement discing. Soils are silty alluvium. A historic period water conveyance system and feature were identified within the project area.

Site LSA-CRX2202-S-1

This resource comprises a somewhat unusual water conveyance (irrigation) system (three predominantly rock-and-mortar flumes) along with a brick-and-mortar cistern. Rock-and-mortar flumes are generally associated with late-19th to early 20th century agriculture, and the combination of materials and technology in these (cobble and mortar, cement-surfaced brick-and-mortar, pre-cast concrete/concrete pipe) suggests an 1890s to 1910s irrigation system that was repaired/maintained well into the 20th Century. The system has been severely damaged, disrupted and obscured (buried).

DISCUSSION

The water conveyance features within the project area have sustained a catastrophic loss of integrity (in terms of both physical aspect and setting) and therefore are not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or local designation under the City Ordinance, and collectively the features do not constitute a “historical resource” or “unique archaeological resource” as defined by CEQA. There are no prehistoric resources documented within 1 mile of the project area. However, the apparent age of the resource and the former presence of a related residence and ancillary buildings suggest some potential for undocumented subsurface historic period cultural resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources record search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. A previously undocumented historic period cultural resource was identified within the project area and evaluated as not a “historical resource” as defined by CEQA, and no prehistoric resources are documented within 1 mile. However, due to the former presence of 19th-century buildings, there is some potential for subsurface resources. Therefore, archaeological monitoring of all excavation activities down to a depth of 3 feet within 100 feet of the former residence location is 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.

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APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) 523 FORMS

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or # : LSA-CRX2202-S-1

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Riverside, California

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Redlands Date: 1978 T 3S; R 4E; S ½ of Sec 21; M.D. SBB.M.

c. Address: Lugonia Avenue

City: Redlands

Zip: 92374

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; Northwest Corner/north end of Feature F-3: 481806mE/ 3770320mN; (G.P.S. NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: ~1300'; APNs 666-330-093 & 669-060-024. From Interstate 10, Orange Street north to West Lugonia Avenue west (.47 miles). The resource is on the north side of Lugonia Avenue (see Sketch Map).

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This resource consists of several remnant historic period irrigation flumes and a brick masonry cistern on the former site of an orchard (see Archaeological Site Record and Linear Feature Form for details).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH6 (Water conveyance features)

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View north of Feature A; frame #3103.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both
1890s to 1930s

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of Redlands
35 Cajon Street, Suite 20
Redlands, California 92373

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Riordan Goodwin, RA
LSA

1500 Iowa Ave. Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507

*P9. Date Recorded:

September 11, 2022.

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive pedestrian.

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Goodwin, Riordan 2023; Cultural Resources Assessment, Lugonia Village Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length: ~1280' × Width: ~823'**

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Tentative Parcel Map

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): Decades of weed-abatement disking.

A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination: Visual inspection.

***A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): Very unlikely at this type of site.

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

Three irrigation flumes: Features 'A', 'B' and 'C' are of cobble and cement, brick and cement, pre-formed concrete, and steel crossbar construction; Feature 'B' has a nearby brick and mortar asymmetrical domed cistern; 'C' also has short segment of concrete pipe. With the possible exception of the cistern feature, no trace of the house or ancillary buildings was found (see A11 below).

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

None: sparse modern and temporally ambiguous refuse scattered throughout site.

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

***A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Features damaged/disrupted/obscured by soil

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): Santa Ana River, approximately 1 mile north.

***A9. Elevation:** Approximately 1300 feet.

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Pioneer species such as fiddleneck, datura, hare oat, mustard, puncture vine, Russian thistle, and telegraph weed. Vacant land— slope is less than 5% to the west.

A11. Historical Information: The site parcels were under citrus cultivation likely from the 1890s into the late 1960s. The residence and associated ancillary buildings formerly located in the southeast portion of the site were constructed in the 1890s and removed by the late 1950s.

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

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

This is the former site of a citrus orchard and 'grove house' that date to the 1890s. This is consistent with the development/land use history of the four parcels to the north between State Route 210 and Karon Street. The remnant irrigation system is a somewhat unusual combination of late-19th to early 20th century rock-/brick-and-mortar flumes, enhanced or repaired by steel cross-braces, pre-cast concrete and concrete pipe. Otherwise, this is an example of a common resource: a remnant orchard-related water conveyance system in poor condition lacking any indication of a subsurface (historic refuse deposit) component. Due to their nature and lack of integrity, the features are neither a "historical resource" nor "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA.

A14. Remarks: There is a potential relationship with one or more of the former orchards to the north, but this was not investigated due to nature/lack of integrity of the resource. This is a marginal example of many other resources of its type in the area and region, and its cultural resource value has been realized by the current documentation.

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

Historic Aerials.com; 2023: 1938, 1959, 1968 and 1980 Aerial photographs.
Mason, Roger D. and Jeanette McKenna; 1993: Cultural Resources Survey for the Cities Pavillion Project, Redlands, CA.
USGS: 1901, 1954 *Redlands, California* 15 minute and 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle maps, respectively.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):

Frames 3102-3119.

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, CA 92507

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Riordan Goodwin, RA

Date: 1/31/2023

Affiliation and Address: LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, CA 92507

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-CRX2201-S-1

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: None.

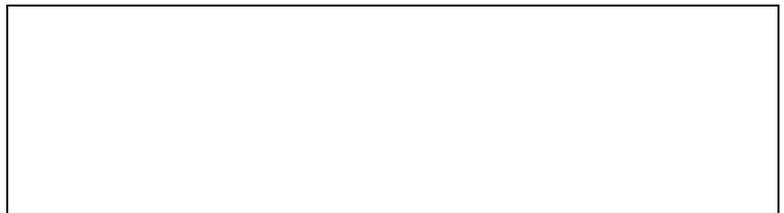
L2a. Portion Described: Entire Resource X Segment Point Observation Designation: _____

L2b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map)
Three flumes and a cistern between: 481806 and 481950 mE/3769970 and 3770327mN (see sketch map).

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)
See Archaeological Site Record (ASR)

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features, meters for prehistoric features) L4e. Sketch of Cross Section (include scale) Facing: _____

- a. Top Width ~18"
- b. Bottom Width ~12"
- c. Height or Depth 14"+
- d. Length of Segment ~1150'



L5. Associated Resources: Possibly parcel(s) to north.

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)
(See ASR)

L7. Integrity Considerations: The flumes and cistern have been severely damaged/obscured by soil and the original citrus orchard/grove house setting of this resource has been obliterated.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing

(view, scale, etc.)
View east of cistern feature

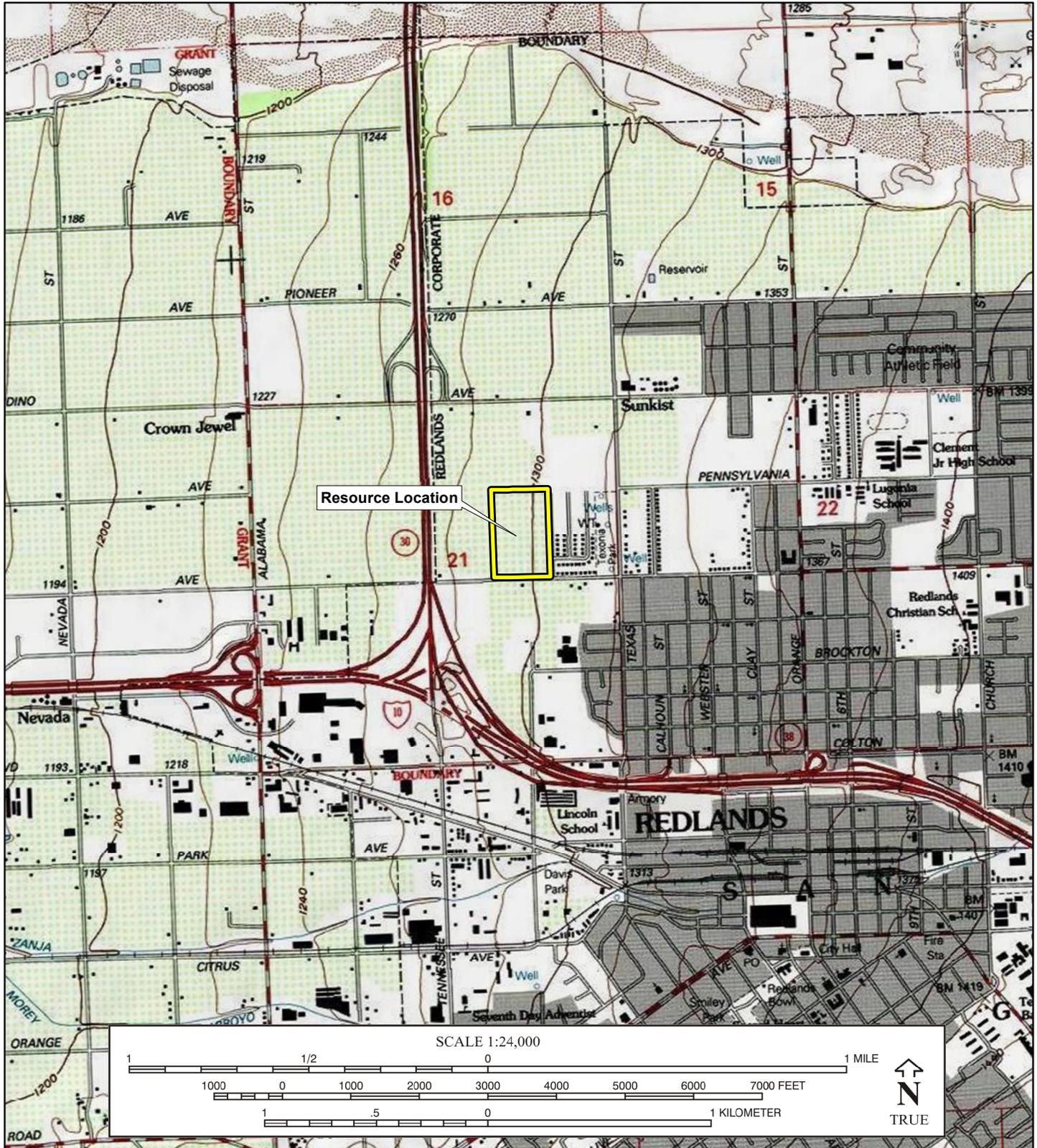
L9. Remarks:
(See ASR)

L10. Form Prepared by:
 (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Riordan Goodwin, RA
 LSA Associates, Inc.
 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite
 200
 Riverside, California 92507



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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

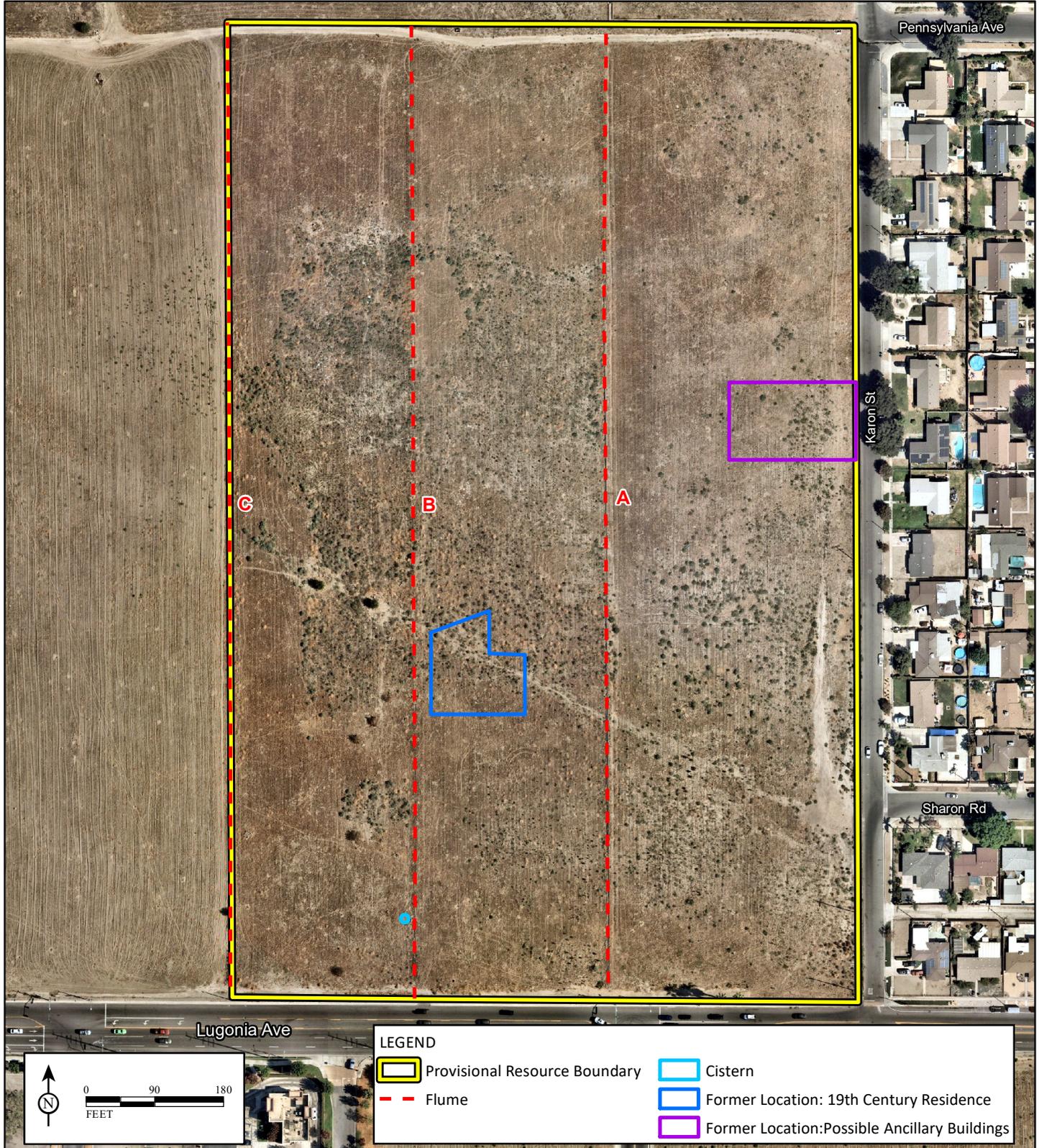
Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 5

*Resource Name or (Number Assigned by Recorder) _____ LSA-CRX2202-S-1

Drawn By: Rory Goodwin

Date: January 19, 2023



I:\CRX2202\GIS\MXD\Cultural\DPRSketch_Map.mxd (1/20/2023)

APPENDIX B

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 7, 2022

Rory Goodwin
LSA

Via Email to: Rory.Goodwin@lsa.net

Re: Lugonia Village Project (CRX2202), San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Tribes on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

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Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
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Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
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(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/7/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
84-001 Avenue 54 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

Sierra Pencille, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1976 1990 Palo Verde Chemehuevi
Drive
Havasu Lake, CA, 92363
Phone: (760) 858 - 4219
Fax: (760) 858-5400
chairman@cit-nsn.gov

Colorado River Indian Tribes

Rebecca Loudbear, Attorney
General
26600 Mohave Road Chemehuevi
Parker, AZ, 85344 Mojave
Phone: (928) 669 - 1271
Fax: (928) 669-5675
rloudbear@critdoj.com

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

Timothy Williams, Chairperson
500 Merriman Ave Mojave
Needles, CA, 92363
Phone: (760) 629 - 4591
Fax: (760) 629-5767
lindaotero@fortmojave.com

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Lugonia Village Project (CRX2202), San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/7/2022**

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes

Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno
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kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes

Matias Belardes, Chairperson
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Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A

Heidi Lucero, Chairperson
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Kern Valley Indian Community

Robert Robinson, Chairperson
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Phone: (760) 378 - 2915 Koso
bbutterbredt@gmail.com

Kern Valley Indian Community

Brandy Kendricks,
30741 Foxridge Court Kawaiisu
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krazykendricks@hotmail.com

Kern Valley Indian Community

Julie Turner, Secretary
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Phone: (661) 340 - 0032 Koso

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
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abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/7/2022**

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
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Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
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Pechanga Band of Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
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Temecula, CA, 92593
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Pechanga Band of Indians

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pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
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Yuma, AZ, 85366
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scottmanfred@yahoo.com

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

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Preservation Officer
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Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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***San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians***

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ddyocum@comcast.net

***San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians***

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/7/2022**

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
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**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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**Serrano Nation of Mission
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**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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**Soboba Band of Luiseno
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**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Cultural Committee,
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Thermal, CA, 92274
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Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

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nsn.gov

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

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Preservation Officer
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amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

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