

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**TRI-CITY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX
CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA**

LSA

April 2016

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

TRI-CITY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

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LSA Project No. RGD1601

National Archaeological Database Information (NADB):

Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey

Sites Recorded: None

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: San Bernardino South, California

Acreage: ~19 acres

Key Words: San Bernardino, Phase I Survey, Negative Results



April 2016

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA was retained by Rockefeller Group Development to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed construction of the Tri-City Industrial Complex in the City of San Bernardino in the County of San Bernardino, California. This cultural resources assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. As a result of these efforts, no previously documented or undocumented cultural resources were identified. Therefore, due to the negative findings, lack of potential for cultural resources, and disturbance to the project area, no further cultural resources investigations or monitoring is recommended.

In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, further work in the area should be halted until the nature and significance of the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

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 Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, 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 may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by Rockefeller Group Development to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed construction of the Tri-City Industrial Complex in the City of San Bernardino in the County of San Bernardino, California. This assessment documents the potential for cultural resources to be present within the project area and whether those resources will be affected by construction of the project. This assessment addresses the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); as amended January 1, 2016): Public Resources Code (PRC), Division 13 (Environmental Quality), Chapter 2.6 Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) and Section 21084.1 (Historical Resources); and the Guidelines for CEQA (as amended December 1, 2015), California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5 Section 15064.5 (Determining the Significance of Impacts on Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources).

The project area is on the southeast corner of Tippecanoe Avenue and Victoria Avenue. It is bounded by commercial development on all sides. Specifically, it is located in an unsectioned area of Township 1 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the *San Bernardino South, California 7.5-minute* topographic quadrangle map (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1980) (Figure 1). The project area encompasses Assessor's Parcel Number (APNs) 028-110-012.

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 respond to the limits imposed by the environment by technological and behavioral adaptation and by altering the environment to produce more favorable conditions. Locations of archaeological sites are based on the constraints of these interactions, whether it be 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.

Biology

At an average elevation of 1,060 feet above mean sea level (amsl), the project is within the Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to an elevation of approximately 3,500 feet amsl. Although the native vegetation of the project area has been almost completely displaced by industrial development, common wild plants observed included mustard, Russian thistle, telegraph weed, fan palm, and many other pioneer species. Common animals include rodents, ravens, raptors, reptiles, and insects.

Geology

The project area is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, which 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). The geology of this province is similar

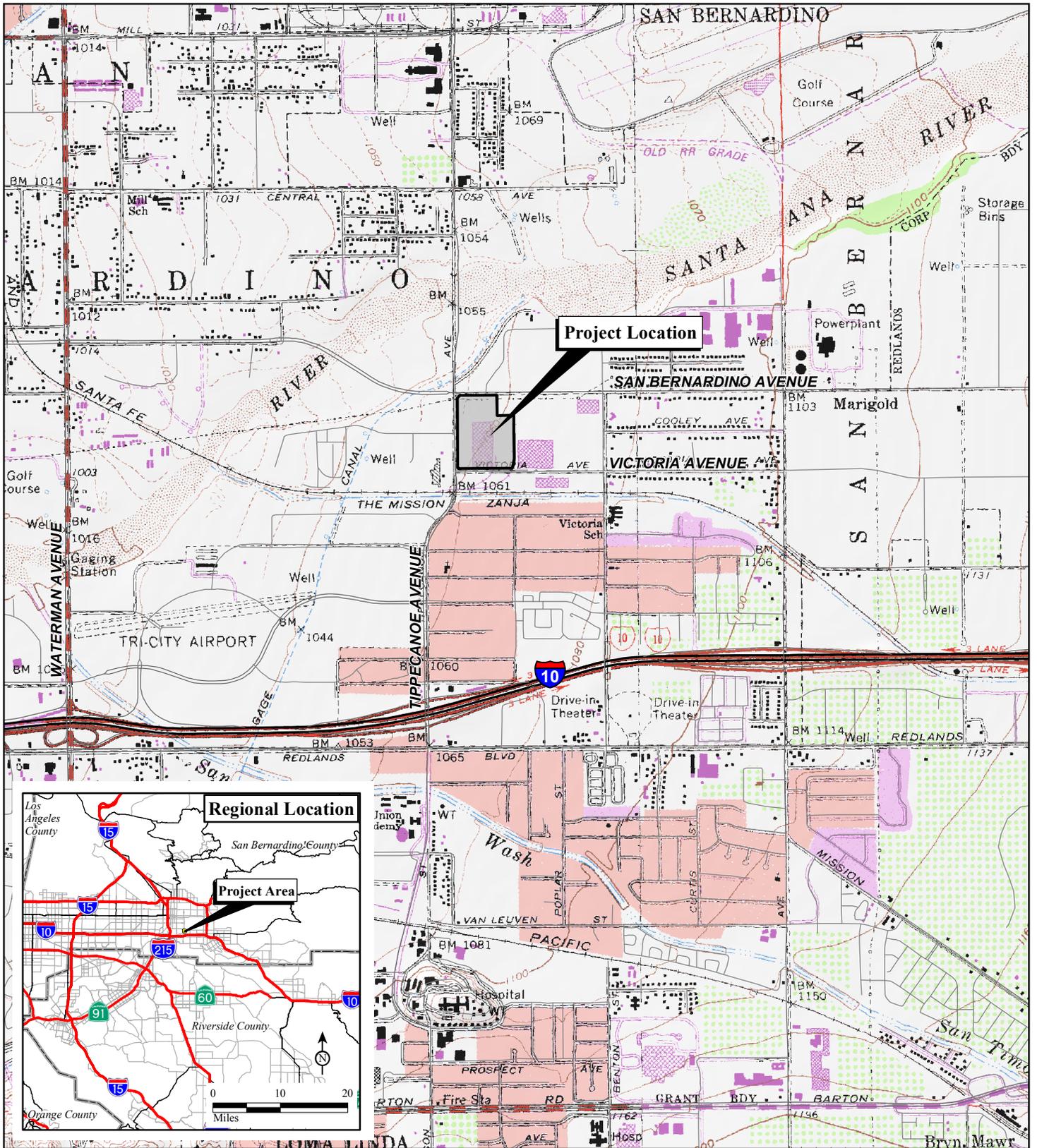


FIGURE 1

LSA



0 1000 2000
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quads: Redlands, 1988 and San Bernardino South, 1980; ESRI Streetmap, 2013.

I:\RGD1601\Reports\Cultural\fig1_RegLoc_topo.mxd (4/18/2016)

Tri-City Industrial Complex
Cultural Resources

Regional and Project Location

to that of the Sierra Nevada, with granitic rock intruding into the older metamorphic rocks. Within this province, the project is located on the Perris Block, which extends from the southern foot of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains southeast to the vicinity of Bachelor Mountain and Polly Butte (Morton and Miller 2006; Kenney 1999). It is bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto Fault and on the southwest by the Elsinore Fault Zone (Morton and Miller 2006).

The entire project area contains middle Holocene (4,200–8,200 years ago) Young Axial Channel Deposits, Unit 3 (Morton and Miller 2006). These paleo brown deposits consist of fine- to coarse-grained sand, pebbles, and small cobbles, with the larger clasts more abundant upstream (Morton and Miller 2006). The accumulated sediment was carried down from higher elevations and forms terraces flanking the Santa Ana River (Morton and Miller 2006).

Hydrology

The project region is characterized by an arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall averages 5–15 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. The project area is located approximately 1,200 feet south of the Santa Ana River.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California area have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (2004). 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 (1984:340–430) 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 1986).

Ethnohistory

The project is on the boundary of the traditional territories of the Cahuilla, Serrano, and the Gabrielino (Kroeber 1925; Bean 1978; Bean and Smith 1978a, 1978b). Like other Native American groups in Southern California, the Cahuilla, Serrano, and Gabrielino were semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who subsisted by exploitation of seasonally available plant and animal resources and were first encountered by the Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century. The first written accounts of these Native American groups are attributed to mission fathers. Ethnographies on the Cahuilla have been written by Barrows (1900), Hooper (1920), Strong (1929), Bean and Saubel (1972), and others. The Gabrielino were studied by Johnston (1962), Blackburn (1962–63), Hudson (1971), and others while the Serrano were documented by Benedict (1924), Strong (1929), Bright (1975), and others.

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). San Bernardino County was organized from portions of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties in 1853. The name was derived from the Spanish for St. Bernardine of Sienna (Gudde 1998). Since no resources were identified, the historical background will focus on the City.

City of San Bernardino. Captain Jefferson Hunt of the Mormon Battalion led a group of settlers into San Bernardino in 1851, purchased the Rancho San Bernardino from the Lugo family, constructed a fort, and a post office was opened the following year (Salley 1977; Haenzel 1992). In 1853, the City of San Bernardino was incorporated as the County Seat, and four years later the first orange trees were set out by Anson Van Leuven in Old San Bernardino. By 1882, local citrus crops were being shipped to Denver by rail and the city became one of the centers of Inland Empire agriculture by the end of the 19th century (Richards 1966). The City of San Bernardino and its surrounding area remained largely agricultural for the first half of the 20th century until the establishment of Kaiser Steel and the San Bernardino Army Air Field (later Norton Air Force Base), in the early 1940s, which initiated a shift in the local economic base and a corresponding rise in land values (City of Fontana 2008; California State Military Museum 2011).

METHODS

Records Search

On April 21, 2016, LSA Cultural Resources Manager Gini Austerman completed a cultural resources records search for the project area and a mile radius around it at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) located at the California State University Fullerton. The SCCIC is the State-designated repository for records pertaining to cultural resources in San Bernardino County. The objectives of this research were (1) to establish the status and extent of previously recorded cultural resources sites, surveys and studies, (2) to note the likelihood of encountering cultural resources and their type(s) based on previously recorded resources within 1 mile of the project area, and (3) to uncover relevant historical contexts. Data sources consulted at the SCCIC include archaeological site records, historic USGS topographic maps, reports from previous studies, and the State Historic Resource Inventory (HRI) for

San Bernardino County, which contains listings for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks (SHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI).

Additional Research

On April 20, 2016, Senior Cultural Resources Manager Riordan Goodwin reviewed historic-period maps and online aerial photographs.

Field Survey

On April 25, 2016, Mr. Goodwin conducted a reconnaissance pedestrian survey of the project area. Special attention was given to areas of exposed soil around the periphery of the parcel for evidence of artifacts on the surface. The purpose of this survey was to identify and document any cultural resources that might be exposed and locate areas within the project area that might be sensitive for cultural resources prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities.

RESULTS

Records Search

As Table A shows, data from the SCCIC indicated seven cultural resources studies have been conducted within a half mile radius, none of which included any portion of the project parcel. See Appendix A for records search bibliography. Two historic period cultural resources were documented within a half mile: a railroad (Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe “Kite Route” 36-006847), and a water conveyance system (Gage Canal , 36-007168). The nearest resource is the canal, approximately 200 feet north of the project area. Neither of the resources documented within the study area was listed in any of the inventories, directories, or registers.

Table A: Results of Records Search

Archaeological Sites	Built Environment	Reports
None	36-006847, 36-007168	SB-00113, SB-00134, SB-01808, SB-06291, SB-06446, SB-06447, and SB-07008

Additional Research

Review of historic aerial photographs suggests the project area was under intermittent cultivation from at least the late 1930s into the mid-1960s and indicates there were never any buildings or conspicuous structures within the project area during the historic period (Historic Aerials 1938–1966).

Field Survey

Visibility was exceptionally poor (approximately 5 percent), with extensive obstruction of the ground surface by buildings, landscaping, concrete and blacktop. The project parcel has been severely

disturbed by modern development and no native surfaces remain. Soils are silty alluvium. No cultural resources were identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. No previously documented or undocumented cultural resources were identified as a result of these efforts. Therefore, due to the negative findings, lack of potential for cultural resources, and disturbance to the project area, no further cultural resources investigations or monitoring are recommended. In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, further work in the area should be halted until the nature and significance of the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

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APPENDIX A
RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

rdg1601

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01133	NADB-R - 1061133; Voided - 81-6.1A	1981	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE TIPPECANOE AVENUE PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-000144, 36-001577, 36-006060, 36-006061, 36-006062, 36-006063, 36-006064, 36-006065, 36-006066, 36-006067, 36-006068, 36-006069, 36-006070, 36-006071, 36-006072, 36-006073, 36-006074, 36-006075, 36-006076, 36-006077, 36-006078, 36-006079, 36-006080, 36-006081, 36-006082, 36-006083, 36-006084, 36-006085, 36-006086, 36-006087, 36-006088, 36-006089, 36-006090, 36-006091, 36-006092, 36-006093, 36-006094, 36-006095, 36-006096, 36-006097, 36-006098, 36-006099, 36-006100, 36-006101, 36-006102, 36-006103
SB-01134	NADB-R - 1061134; Voided - 81-6.1B	1981	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	ADDENDUM TO CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE TIPPECANOE AVENUE PROJECT	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01808	NADB-R - 1061808; Voided - 88-6.5	1988	HAMPSON, R. PAUL, JERREL SORENSEN, SUSAN K. GOLDBERG, MARK T. SWANSON, and JEANNE E. ARNOLD	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY, UPPER SANTA ANA RIVER, CALIFORNIA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES AND INFOTEC	
SB-06291	NADB-R - 1066291	2008	Smith, Francesca, Caprice D. Harper, William Makeda, and John Dietler	Cultural Resource Technical Report: sbX E Street Corridor BRT Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.		36-006101, 36-007168, 36-017818
SB-06446	NADB-R - 1066446	2008	Chasteen, Carrie	Determinations of Effect Report: sbX E Street Corridor Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06447	NADB-R - 1066447	2009	Chasteen, Carrie	Addendum Cultural Resources Technical Report: sbX E Street Corridor BRT Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.		36-020826
SB-07008	NADB-R - 1067008	2011	Billat, Lorna and Brent Johnson	Jaques BTS/LA4523A, 1299 E. San Bernardino Avenue, San Bernardino City/County.		