

*Initial Study: PROJ-2022-00008*

*West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project – RAA*

*APN: 0296-211-67*

*September 2023*

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## **APPENDIX 4**

# **CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**



**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
FOR THE WEST COAST TORAH RETREAT  
AND CAMP CENTER SYNAGOGUE  
BUILDING PROJECT  
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 0296-211-67  
RUNNING SPRINGS,  
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

FOR SUBMITTAL TO:

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO  
LAND USE SERVICES DEPARTMENT  
385 N. ARROWHEAD AVENUE, 1<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR  
SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92415

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## ABSTRACT

At the request of Tom Dodson and Associates, Mojave Archaeological Consulting, LLC, conducted a cultural resources investigation for the proposed West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project, in the unincorporated community of Running Springs, San Bernardino County, California. This study is prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as part of the environmental review process for the proposed project. Pursuant to the provisions of CEQA and state and local CEQA guidelines, the County of San Bernardino is the Lead Agency.

The project applicant proposes to construct a new synagogue building within an approximately 3-acre portion of the existing West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center (Dovid Oved Retreat Center). The project site (APN 0296-211-67) is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Cepu Road and Pine Manor Lane. It is within the USGS Topo 7.5-minute map for Keller Peak, CA, within Section 9, Township 1 North, and Range 2 West.

This report describes the methods and results of the cultural resources investigation of the project area, which included a records search and literature review, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey of the 3-acre project area. The purpose of the investigation was to provide the County of San Bernardino with the information and analysis necessary to determine the potential for the proposed project to impact “historical resources” and “archaeological resources” under CEQA.

The records search performed by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), included a 0.5-mile-wide buffer (study area), and indicated seventeen previous cultural resources investigations and five cultural resources are documented within the 0.5-mile study area. Six of the previous cultural resource investigations assessed portions of the project area. No cultural resources have been previously documented within the 3-acre project area, however, one resource, CA-SBR-001631, a prehistoric campsite with bedrock milling features and an associated artifact scatter documented during the 1970's, is immediately adjacent to the project area. The Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC was completed with negative results. As part of investigative background research, outreach letters were sent to 13 Tribal groups, resulting in three responses to date (included in Appendix A).

Mojave Archaeological Consulting conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site on 19 May 2023. Four resources including three isolates (one historic and two prehistoric) and one site (a historic period culvert) were identified and recorded during the survey. The site was evaluated for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and is recommended not eligible. However, the presence of the isolated prehistoric artifacts, and the close proximity of the previously documented prehistoric campsite (CA-SBR-001631) indicate the project area is sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. Considering this, Mojave Archaeological Consulting recommends archaeological monitoring during any initial ground disturbance (i.e. clearing, grubbing, grading, or excavation) to determine if continued monitoring during project construction is necessary.

In the event that archaeological materials are encountered during construction, all work must be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance and integrity of the find. If intact and significant archaeological remains are encountered, the impacts of the project should be mitigated appropriately. Any such discoveries, and subsequent evaluation and treatment, should be documented in a cultural resources report, which would be submitted to the SCCIC for archival purposes.

Additionally, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, CEQA Statute & Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), and PRC Section 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of the discovery of human remains. Finally, if the project area is expanded to include areas not covered by this survey or

other recent cultural resource investigations in the study area, additional cultural resource investigations may be required.

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**Acronyms and Abbreviations**

B.P.	before present
ca.	circa
cal	calibrated years
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCS	cryptocrystalline silica
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
cm	centimeter
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
ft	feet
GLO	General Land Office
GPS	Global Positioning System
m	meter
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NPS	National Park Service
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SLF	Sacred Lands Files
USGS	United States Geological Survey

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Overview

The project applicant proposes to construct a new synagogue building within an approximately 3-acre portion of the existing West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center (Camp), near the unincorporated community of Running Springs, in San Bernardino County, California. The synagogue building will be installed within the northwestern corner of the project site and will include an 8,710 square ft structure, a 3,146 square ft covered outdoor entry deck, and a 2,196 square ft outdoor seating area. Other improvements will include a trail, landscaping, and several water quality management basins. The remainder of the site will remain as undeveloped open space. The 3-acre project site (APN 0296-211-67) is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Cepu Road and Pine Manor Lane.

The project area is located in mountain forest habitat with scattered single-family residences. Immediately north and west of the project area are existing buildings and facilities associated with the Camp. Paved roads are located on the west and north sides of the project area. The 3-acre project area itself consists of undeveloped vacant land that has been subject to limited past disturbance associated with ongoing land uses such as vegetation clearing and use of a foot path and an assembly space.

The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Initial technical studies to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the project include a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the project area. Tom Dodson and Associates retained Mojave Archaeological Consulting, LLC, to conduct the cultural resources investigation for project compliance with CEQA. The County of San Bernardino is the Lead Agency. Michelle Hart, M.A., served as Principal Investigator for the current study. Ms. Hart initiated records searches with the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and completed background research, survey fieldwork, and report writing. SCCIC staff completed the archaeological records search.

This report presents a site description ([Section 2](#)); the cultural context, which provides a review of the prehistoric and historic background for the project area ([Section 3](#)); the regulatory framework that mandates consideration of cultural resources in project planning ([Section 4](#)); the methods used in the field survey and resource evaluation ([Section 5](#)); the results of the study ([Section 6](#)); conclusions and recommendations ([Section 7](#)); and references cited ([Section 8](#)).



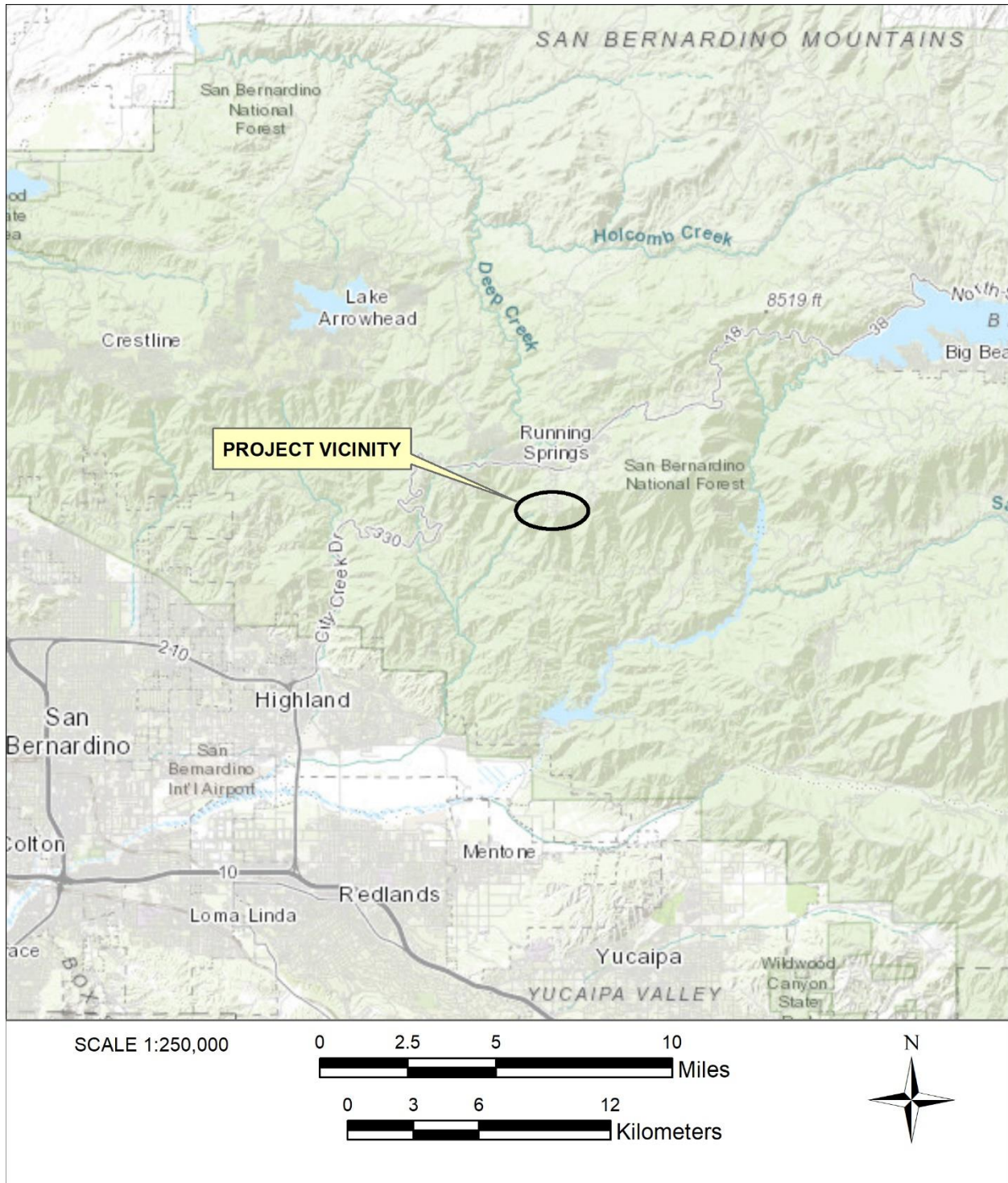


Figure 1: Project Vicinity

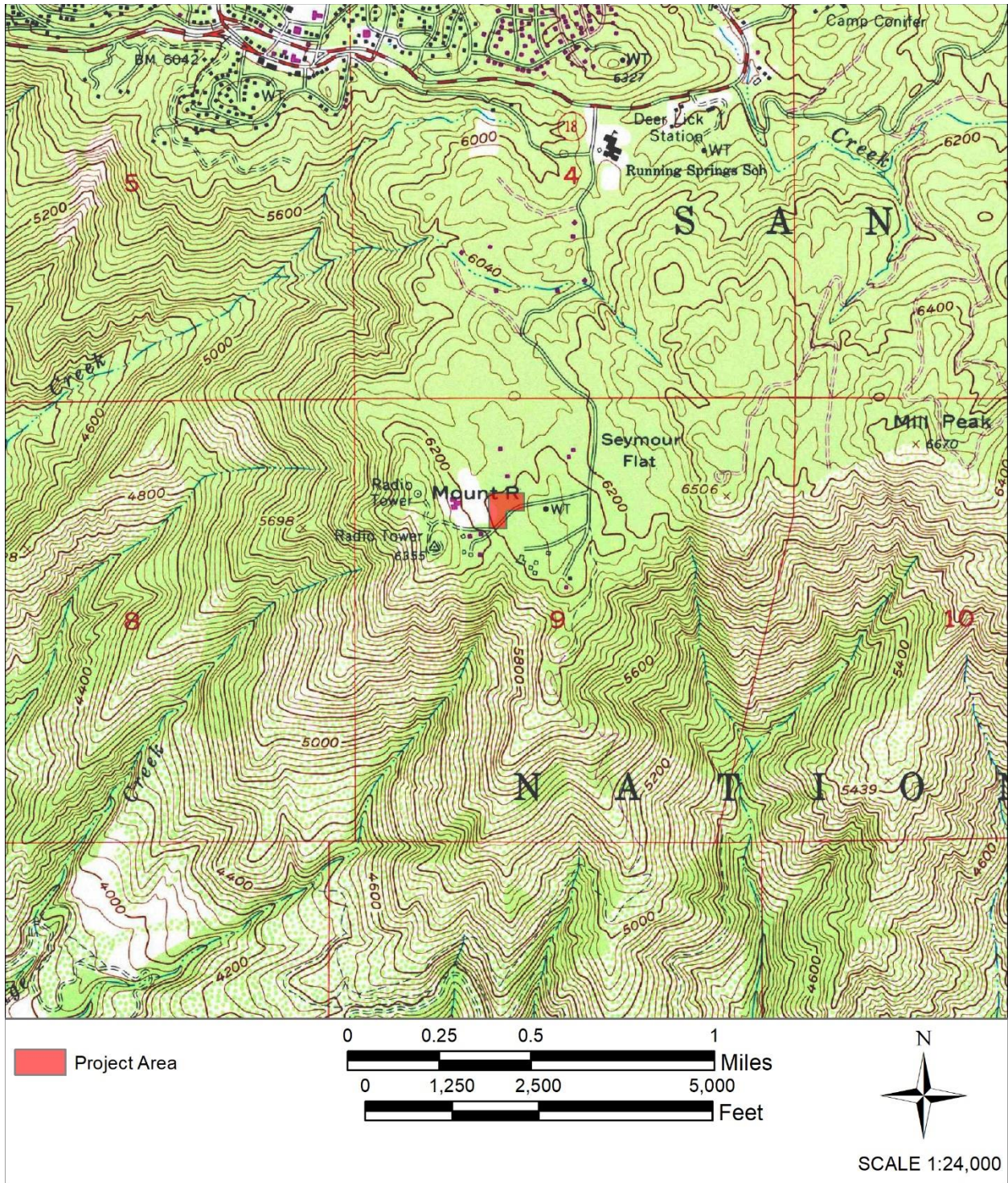


Figure 2: Project Location, USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle: Keller Peak, CA

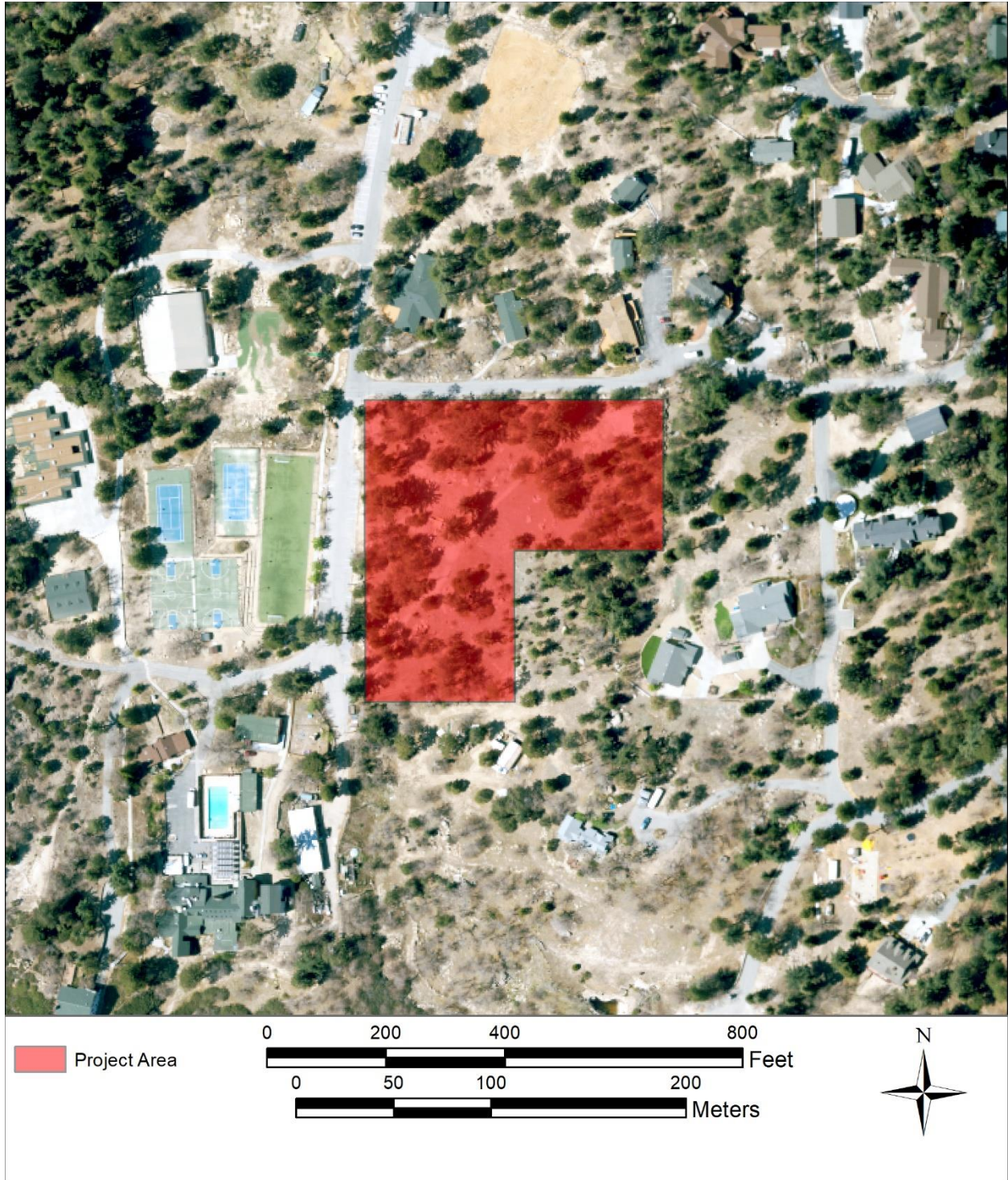


Figure 3: Project Area on NAIP Aerial Imagery (Data Source: USGS Earth Explorer)

## 2 SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Current Site Use

The area surrounding the West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center (Camp) is comprised of mountain forest habitat with scattered single-family residences. Immediately north and west of the project area are existing buildings and facilities associated with the Camp. The project area itself consists of undeveloped land that has been subject to limited past disturbance associated with ongoing land uses such as vegetation clearing and use of a foot path and an assembly space. Asphalt-paved Pine Manor Lane and Cepu Road are located on the west and north sides of the project area. A chain link fence lines the east and south side of the parcel. A minor seasonal northeast to southwest-trending drainage channel passes through the southern portion of the site.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

The project site is located in the Mountain Region of San Bernardino County, in the southern portion of the unincorporated community of Running Springs (Figures 1 and 2). It is situated east of the San Bernardino Valley on the North American Plate within the San Bernardino Mountains, at the eastern extent of the Transverse Range (Norris and Web 1976). The northern side of the mountains is steep, separated from the Mojave Block to the north by a fault. To the west and south, the San Andreas Fault separates the San Bernardino Mountains from the San Gabriel Mountains and the San Bernardino Valley. North of Waterman Canyon, the San Andreas Fault splits into the Mill Creek-Mission Creek Fault from the Morongo Valley and across the mountains to the north of Mill Creek and the Banning Fault through San Gorgonio pass.

The San Bernardino Mountain range extends approximately 60 miles east to west. To the east of the range lies the southern Mojave desert, to the west lies the San Gabriel Mountains, separated by Cajon Pass, and to the south and southeast the San Jacinto Mountains separated by Banning Pass. The highest peak in the San Bernardino Mountains is Mount San Gorgonio, at an elevation of 11,502 ft. Elevation at the project area ranges from approximately 6,205 to 6,248 ft. The range consists of Mesozoic Era granite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, and quartz diorite. USGS geological maps also define the project area and surrounding vicinity as containing Mesozoic volcanic deposits including andesite, rhyolite, volcanic breccia, basalt, and minor pyroclastic rocks (USGS 2023). In general, the project area consists of alluvium covered by sandy loamy soil with thin soil development on steep slopes and areas of exposed granite boulder outcrops.

### 2.3 Local Climate and Ecology

The climate in Running Springs is generally mild. Rainfall averages 35 inches annually, most of which occurs during the months of December through April, while some isolated thunderstorms may occur in July and August. The area receives about 33 inches of snow a year. Temperatures in summer average 83 degrees while winter temperatures reach an average low of 29 degrees. Vegetation in the general vicinity is dominated by mixed conifer woodland which consists of Coulter pine (*Pinus coulteri*) sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophylla*), Pringle manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pringlei*), wallflower (*Erysimum capitatum*) bastardsage (*Eriogonum wrightii*), rock buckwheat (*Eriogonum saxatile*), pine lousewort (*Pedicularis semibarbata*) lupine (*Lubinus bicolor*), and various grasses (Sawyer 1994; Vasek and Barbour 1977). The region also provides habitat for a variety of fauna including mule deer, bobcat, mountain lion, black bear, racoon, coyote, cottontail rabbit, wood rat, ground squirrel, chipmunk, quail, acorn woodpecker, mountain chickadee, western bluebird, Stellar's jay, various reptiles, and other species.

**Plate 1: Overview of the project area, view to the southwest at northeast corner of the parcel.**



**Plate 2: Boulder outcrops within the project area, view to the southwest.**



**Plate 3: Existing assembly space and associated infrastructure within the project area, view to the north.**



**Plate 4: Area previously disturbed by mechanical excavation within northern extent of project area, view to the northeast.**



### 3 CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

The following presents a cultural context for the project vicinity. This overview addresses the broader perspective of prehistoric and historic use in the area and is based upon numerous past reports and synthesis that summarize the history of human occupation in southern California as a whole, with specific focus on the San Bernardino County area. This context was summarized from recent reports as well as cultural frameworks and synthesis from several decades of past regional archaeological research, including that of Rogers (1939), Sutton et al. (2007); Warren (1980, 1984); and Warren and Crabtree (1986), among others, as cited below.

#### 3.1 Prehistoric Chronology

One of the most commonly-cited prehistoric cultural frameworks for southern California was proposed by Claude Warren (1980, 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's outline for human occupation in the divided prehistory into five distinct archaeological periods. Warren associated these periods with changes in climate related to the terminal Pleistocene and Holocene epochs. These include Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Spring, and Shoshonean (Late Prehistoric) periods. Some studies have asserted the presence of archaeological assemblages dating to periods earlier than Lake Mojave; however, as discussed by Warren and Crabtree (1986), the validity of these studies is controversial and they have little or no relationship to later cultural developments in the region. In 2007, Sutton et al. expanded on Warren's framework (1984) and use the term "complex" to emphasize cultural rather than temporal association, deferring temporal association to the term "period," which they associate with geologic time. Subdivisions of the cultural framework proposed by Sutton et al. (2007) include hypothetical "Pre-Clovis" and "Paleo-Indian" complexes, and the Lake Mojave, Pinto, Dead Man Lake, Gypsum, Rose Spring, and Late Prehistoric complexes.

##### 3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Complex (pre-10,000 B.P.)

To date, the Paleo-Indian complex within southern California inland areas is represented exclusively by Clovis material culture; however, the relationship with later stemmed points is also a consideration. Some early research has proposed the theory of two different traditions relating to interior and coastal adaptation during the Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene transition. Based on work in the Panamint Valley, Davis (1970) posited the theory of "Paleo-Desert," a geographic distinction from Paleo-Indian sites of the "Paleo-Coastal" tradition. In the Paleo-Desert geographic region, Paleo-Indian sites are generally located along the shorelines of ancient pluvial lakes (Davis 1970). One common theme among nearly all known Paleo-Indian complex sites in North America is the tool assemblage, which includes fluted spear points, typically made from fine-grained lithic material. Fluted points, defined as a component of the Clovis material culture in California, have been found throughout most of the state from coastal estuary environments to ancient Pleistocene lakeshores, which are now in desert areas. Near the area of Cajon Pass in San Bernardino County, at least five sites that contained fluted projectile points have been identified. These sites suggest an early occupation of approximately 12,000 B.P., which corresponds to the "hypothetical Pre-Clovis" (pre-10,000 B.P.) complex (Sutton et al. 2007). In addition to fluted points, the Paleo-Indian tool assemblage was composed mainly of scrapers, burins, awls, and choppers, which were used for processing animals and other food resources.

##### 3.1.2 Lake Mojave Complex (10,000-7,000 B.P.)

Ground stone implements in the material culture are seen in low frequency during this time, from which limited hard seed grinding activities can be inferred. This has been interpreted as representative of a shift toward a more diversified and generalized economy (Sutton 1996; Sutton et al. 2007). The high incidence of non-local materials and marine shell is interpreted as wider spheres of interaction than previously seen.

Cultural materials dating from this complex encompass the Playa cultures, as described by Rogers (1939), the San Dieguito complex (Warren 1967), and the Lake Mojave complex (Warren and Crabtree 1986). This phase is considered ancestral to the Early Archaic cultures of the Pinto complex. Campbell et al. (1937) describe Lake Mojave assemblages as including Lake Mojave series projectile points (leaf-shaped, long-stemmed points with narrow shoulders) and Silver Lake points (short-bladed, stemmed points with distinct shoulders). Other diagnostic items include flaked stone crescents; abundant bifaces; and a variety of large, well-made scrapers, graters, perforators, and heavy core tools (Sutton et al. 2007).

### ***3.1.3 The Pinto Complex (7,000-4,000 B.P.)***

The Pinto complex represents a broad continuity in the use of flaked stone technology, including less reliance on obsidian and cryptocrystalline silicates (CCS), as well as the prevalence of ground stone implements in the material culture, which distinguishes this complex from the earlier Lake Mojave complex (Sutton et al. 2007). Warren (1984) proposed that cultural adaptation to the changing desert environment between 7500 and 5000 B.P. may account for the material characteristics of the Pinto complex, which gradually replaced those of the Lake Mojave complex. The age and catalysts for the technological adaptations noted in the Pinto complex remain a topic of dispute. Sutton et al. (2007) cite work conducted at the military installations of Fort Irwin and Twentynine Palms that produced radiocarbon dates as early as 8820 B.P. associated with Pinto complex assemblages. These dates push back the beginnings of the complex as coincidental with the Lake Mojave complex. The Pinto complex is marked by the appearance of Pinto-series projectile points, which are characterized as thick, and shouldered with expanding stem and concave bases. Pinto points were typically produced by percussion reduction and demonstrate limited pressure retouch. Other characteristics of the Pinto assemblage are bifacial and unifacial core tools, and an increase in milling stones.

According to Sutton et al. (2007), the Dead Man Lake complex is local variation of the Pinto complex. Sutton et al. (2007) cite archaeological discoveries within the Twentynine Palms area as associated with the Dead Man Lake complex. The complex is defined by small to medium-sized contracting stemmed or lozenge-shaped points, battered cobbles, bifaces, simple flaked tools, milling implements, and shell beads (Sutton et al. 2007).

### ***3.1.4 The Gypsum Complex (4000 to 1800 B.P.)***

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of the Gypsum complex was similar to that of the preceding Pinto complex, although new tools were added either as innovations or “borrowed” from other cultures as adaptations to the desert environment. Gypsum complex sites are characterized by medium- to large-stemmed and corner-notched projectile points (these include Elko series, Humboldt Concave Base, and Gypsum styles). In addition, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, handstones, and milling tools become relatively common, and the mortar and pestle appear for the first time. It is believed that ritual activities became important, evidenced by split-twig figurines and petroglyphs depicting hunting scenes. Finally, increased contact with neighboring groups likely provided the inland occupants important storable foodstuffs during less productive seasons or years, in exchange for high-quality lithic materials such as obsidian and CCS. Archaeological assemblages attributed to the Gypsum complex have been radiocarbon dated to roughly 4000 to 1800 B.P.

The Gypsum complex is characterized by population increases and broadening economic activities. While hunting continued to be an important subsistence focus, the processing of plant foods took on greater importance. It is suggested that because of these new adaptive mechanisms, the increase in aridity during the Late Gypsum complex (after ca. 2500 B.P.) had relatively little consequence on the distribution and increase in human populations (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). While open camp sites remain common, the use of rock shelters appears to have increased at this time. Base camps with



extensive midden development are a prominent site type in well-watered valleys and near concentrated subsistence resources (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Additionally, evidence of potential ritualistic behavior during this time exists through the presence of rock art, quartz crystals, and paint pigments (Sutton et al. 2007). Rock art motifs suggest that bighorn sheep hunting was important during the Gypsum complex (Grant et al. 1968). The faunal remains of bighorn sheep and deer, rabbits and hares, rodents, and reptiles are reported from Gypsum complex sites in southern California, particularly within the central Mojave desert (Hall and Basgall 1994). The archaeological record suggests there was a major population increase within the California desert ca. 3000 to 2300 B.P. (Gilreath and Hildebrandt 1991; Sutton 1988). A shift in subsistence orientation and mobility near the end of the Gypsum complex is suggested, with increased emphasis on the hunting of smaller mammals, possibly coinciding with the introduction of bow and arrow technology (Basgall et al. 1986; Sutton 1996).

### ***3.1.5 The Rose Spring Complex (1800 to 900 B.P.)***

The Rose Spring complex is characterized by small projectile points, including Eastgate and Rose Spring types. These smaller projectile point types appear to mark the introduction of a bow and arrow technology and the decline of the atlatl and spear (Sutton 1996). Flaked stone knives, drills, bone awls, pipes, various milling implements, and marine shell ornaments are also characteristic of the Rose Spring complex, as is the prevalent use of obsidian. Sutton (1996) notes that Rose Spring complex sites are common in the California desert and are often found near springs, washes, and lakeshores. Subsistence practices during the Rose Spring complex appear to have shifted to the exploitation of medium and small game, including rabbits and rodents, with a decreased emphasis on large game. At the Rose Spring archaeological site, numerous bedrock milling features, including mortar cups and slicks, are associated with rich midden deposits, indicating that the milling of plant foods had become an important activity. In addition, evidence of permanent living structures is found during this time (Sutton et al. 2007).

Warren (1984) asserts that the Rose Spring complex was marked by strong regional cultural developments. In the desert region technology and styles were heavily influenced from the lower Colorado River area. Warren (1984) divided the Rose Spring (Saratoga Springs) into several regionally distinct cultural developments deduced from pottery types and projectile point styles. By about 1200 to 1000 B.P., Buff and Brown Ware pottery and Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points. The initial date for this influence remains unknown; however, it does appear that by 1200 to 1000 B.P. become common and continue well after the Rose Spring/Saratoga Spring period (Warren 1984).

### ***3.1.6 The Late Prehistoric Period (900 B.P. to Contact)***

Late Prehistoric sites contain a significantly different cultural assemblage than that seen in the preceding archaeological complexes. Characteristic artifacts of the Late Prehistoric period include Desert-series projectile points (Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular), Brownware ceramics, Lower Colorado Buff Ware, higher frequencies of milling implements (unshaped manos, milling slabs, mortars and pestles), incised stones, and shell beads (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Faunal assemblages found within Late Prehistoric archaeological sites typically contain deer, rabbits, reptiles, and rodents. The use of obsidian dropped off during this time with the increased use of CCS. Evidence of large occupation sites, representing semi-permanent and permanent villages, characterizes Late Prehistoric settlement patterns and socioeconomic and sociopolitical organization continued to increase in complexity. With a return of wetter conditions by about 500 B.P. southern California populations utilized a greater variety of subsistence resources, this included the exploitation of both small and large animals, as well as fish. Milling technology also reflects the continuation of a reliance on seeds and other plant resources as staple foods. The increased frequency of special purpose food processing sites can also be seen as a reflection of an increase in specialized environmental knowledge and complex resource exploitation strategies.

### 3.2 Ethnographic Setting

Native peoples who occupied the area of Running Springs included the Serrano, who were the dominant group of the San Bernardino Mountain region according to ethnographic accounts and Serrano cultural history. The Serrano refer to themselves as *Maara'yam* (Serrano) and *Yuhaaviatam* (a clan of the Serrano), which means “People of the Pines”. Historically, they occupied a wide-ranging territory, centered out of the San Bernardino Mountains, and including portions of the desert to the east, and the San Bernardino Valley to the south (Kroeber 1925). Estimates of the pre-contact populations of most native groups in California vary substantially between sources, but Lowell John Bean suggested that the Serrano may have had a population of perhaps 2,500 people (Bean and Smith 1978). There were multiple localized clans of Serrano across the San Bernardino Mountains and extending into Mojave Desert region (Sutton and Earle 2017). The Serrano generally associated themselves with two separate moieties including the *Tukum* (Wildcat) and the *Wahilyam* (Coyote).

The Serrano relied on hunting, gathering, and fishing. Game for hunting included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, rodents, and various birds. Plant staples consisted of acorns, pine nuts, bulbs and tubers, berries, mesquite pods, various cacti, and yucca. Diverse materials were used for foraging and processing food, as well as shelter clothing, and other items. These materials included shell, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, animal skins, and features to make basketry, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, clothing, cordage, bows, arrows, drills, pipes, musical instruments, and other specialized items (Bean and Smith 1978). Reliable water sources dictated settlement locations and most villages were situated near water sources such as springs and streams. Houses and other structures were generally round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Serrano villages also often had a ceremonial house which served as a central gathering place, other structures included granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978).

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as the 1770s, European influence on Serrano lifeways was negligible until at least the early 1800's in part due to their remote and mountainous inland territory. Beginning around 1819, the Spanish/Mexican mission system expanded to the edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, many of the Serrano were forced to relocate to the San Gabriel Mission and other California missions and *asistencias* (sub-missions or outposts). During the late 1800s, the Serrano and Chemehuevi experienced increasing conflict with encroaching Euroamerican prospectors and settlers in the area. According to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, many Serrano men, women, and children were killed by a state-government-sanctioned armed militia during a 32-day campaign in 1866 (<https://sanmanuel-nsn.gov/culture/about-smbmi>). By the early 20th century, the majority of the small remaining Serrano population had relocated to reservations. Today, most Serrano descendants are found on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations.

### 3.3 Historical Setting

The first known written account of European travels through the San Bernardino Mountain region may be that of Lieutenant Pedro Fages, who accompanied a 1772 expedition from San Diego (Abdo 2019). Fages' travel journal describes the party's route along the western side of the San Jacinto Mountains, to present-day Riverside, into the San Bernardino Valley, and on to the Mojave Desert via Cajon Pass. Another notable early travel account is that of Father Francisco Garcés in 1776 (Earle 2005, Warren et al. 1980). His trip was a trading and missionary expedition that diverged from the major Juan Bautista de Anza expedition, seeking a direct land route from Arizona and the Colorado River to Monterey, California, though his route avoided the peaks and slopes of the more mountainous areas. Following the Garcés expedition, the military commander of Alta California made the decision to close the western border to native trade (Earle 2005), although long-distance traders and missionaries continued to pass through the area. Jedediah Strong Smith, a Mormon trapper, was the first American citizen to enter California

overland, crossing the Mojave Desert and reaching the San Bernardino Valley via Cajon Pass in 1826, and again during a subsequent trip in 1827 (Earle 2005; Warren et al. 1980).

Sporadic logging began in the San Bernardino Mountains by the mid 1800's, as San Bernardino was settled. A mill was constructed by Mormon settler's at Mill Creek Canyon in 1853 and lumber was shipped to San Bernardino (Robinson 1989). By 1852, a route was constructed up Waterman Canyon to access interior forest areas for logging, this route would eventually become State Highway 18. Multiple steam-powered sawmills operated on the mountain top and lumber was shipped to San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and beyond. By the early 1900's much of the large old-growth forest had been denuded, from Sawpit Canyon in the west to Running Springs in the east (Robinson 1989). Many of the primary roads in the area were constructed as a result of these logging activities.

By the 1870's tourists from Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and other inland cities began to ascend the logging road switchbacks to recreate in the forest during the hot summer months. Recreational camps with tents, cabins, horse facilities, and dining halls were constructed. By the 1890's scheduled stages transported passengers to rustic resort destinations at Camp Rogers, Skyland, the Squirrel Inn, and Pinecrest. In 1913 several of the old logging road segments were connected and road improvements were made to create a long scenic loop that was designated Rim of the World Drive in 1915 (Robinson 1989). Seasonal recreation and year-round population steadily increased within communities including Crestline, Lake Arrowhead, and Big Bear.

Running Springs originated during the resulting mountain real estate boom of the 1920's, beginning as a small subdivision of residential lots, a resort hotel, and a small business district along Rim of the World Drive. The town was originally on 1,000 acres of land that was purchased from the Bookings Lumber company by B. Dade and the Bank of San Bernardino in 1923. In 1924 B.L. Smith purchased the property and laid out the plan for the community. By 1927 Running Springs had a population of 400, with a store, post office, restaurant, and gas station. Seymour Flats, where the current project area is located, was sold in large expensive lots extending from south of Running Springs along the mountain top. Several of the lots were sold to Hollywood celebrities including David O. Selznick, Waler Huston, and Reginald Denny, who build mansions in the 1920's and 1930's (Robinson 1989).

Following World War II, City Creek Road was realigned, widened, and regraded and became part of State Highway 30 (now 330), contributing to a new period of growth in Running Springs and surrounding areas (Robinson 1989). As a result, new houses and commercial businesses were constructed. Running Springs continues to see growth today with many residents commuting to San Bernardino, Riverside, and other cities for work. Additionally, recreational skiing and other outdoor activities provide seasonal tourism. Today, Running Springs has more than 4,410 residents.

## 4 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The project requires review and approval from the County of San Bernardino and is subject to the requirements of CEQA. The *CEQA Statute & Guidelines* (Association of Environmental Professionals 2021) direct lead agencies to determine whether a project will have a significant impact on historical resources. Under CEQA, a cultural resource considered “historically significant” is a “historical resource” if it is included in a local register of historical resources, listed in or determined eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or meets the requirements for listing on the CRHR under any one of the criteria of historical significance (see Section 4.2).

Compliance with CEQA’s cultural resource provisions typically involves several steps. Archival research and field surveys are conducted, and identified cultural resources are inventoried and evaluated in prescribed ways. A prehistoric and historical archaeological site, standing structure, building, or object deemed by the lead agency to be a historical resource must be considered in project planning and development. A project with an impact that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant impact on the environment. The lead agency is responsible for identifying potentially feasible measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate significant impacts in the significance of historical resources.

### 4.1 California Environment Quality Act

The *CEQA Statute & Guidelines* include procedures for identifying, analyzing, and disclosing potential adverse impacts to historical resources, which include all resources listed in or formally determined eligible for the CRHR, or local registers. CEQA further defines a “historical resource” as a resource that meets any of the following criteria of historical significance:

- A resource listed, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing, in the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5024.1, Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 4850 et seq.)
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k), public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- A resource identified as significant (i.e., rated 1-5) in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g) (California Department of Parks and Recreation [DPR] 523 Form), unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource is considered “historically significant” if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR Section 4852), as outlined below.

### 4.2 California Register of Historical Resources Criteria of Evaluation

Under CEQA, a resource may be considered “historically significant” if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or

3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The fact that a resource is not listed, or determined eligible for listing, in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k)), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1(g)) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1

### 4.3 Regulations Concerning Discovery of Human Remains

#### *Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5-7055*

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5-7055 requires that, in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27491 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of any death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in PRC Section 5097.98. The coroner shall make his or her determination within 2 working days from the time the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, notifies the coroner of the discovery or recognition of the human remains. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact the NAHC by telephone within 24 hours.

#### *California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98*

This code mandates that the lead agency adhere to the following regulations when a project results in the identification or disturbance of Native American human remains:

*a) Whenever the Native American Heritage Commission receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, it shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants may, with the permission of the owner of the land or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The descendants shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 24 hours of their notification by the commission. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.*

*b) Whenever the Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a descendent, or the descendent identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation provided for in subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94 fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property, in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.*

*c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5097.9, the provisions of this section, including those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section, and any action taken to implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94, shall be exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act [Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000)].*

*d) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 30244, the provisions of this section, including those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section, and any action taken to implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (1) of Section 5097.94, shall be exempt from the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976 [Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000)].*

#### **4.4 Senate Bill 18**

Senate Bill 18 requires cities and counties to notify and consult with California Native American Tribes about proposed local land use planning decisions for the purpose of protecting Tribal cultural resources. Senate Bill 18 stipulates that, beginning 1 March 2005, cities and counties must send any proposals for revisions or amendments to general plans and specific plans to those California Native American Tribes that are on the NAHC's contact list and have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction. Cities and counties must also conduct consultations with these tribes prior to adopting or amending their general plans or specific plans or designating land as open space.

#### **4.5 Assembly Bill 52**

Assembly Bill 52 was enacted to guarantee that Tribal cultural resources are protected to the largest extent possible throughout the development process. Tribal cultural resources are defined by PRC Section 21074 as follows:

*(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:*

*(A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.*

*(B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.*

*(2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.*

*(3) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.*

*(4) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).*

If Tribal cultural resources are identified within a project area, impacts must be avoided or mitigated to the extent feasible. Assembly Bill 52 protects these resources by requiring that lead agencies seek Tribal consultation prior to the release of any CEQA documentation. Lead agencies must notify tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a potential project area within 14 days of a development application being complete. Upon this initial notification, tribes would confirm consultation within 30 days of notification if consultation is deemed necessary.

## 5 METHODS

The study was conducted in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports Guidelines* (California OHP 1990), the *Guidelines For Archaeological Research Designs* (California OHP 1991), and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* [48 Federal Register 44716-44740] (NPS 1983).

### 5.1 Literature and Records Search

A literature and records search was requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) on 14 February 2023. The results of the records search were received on 30 March 2023 and are summarized in Section 6.

Maps and aerial imagery were also reviewed to determine the historic land uses in the study area. Available sources included General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps for T1N R2W dating to 1882, 1896, 1906, 1944, and 1930 ([gloreCORDS.blm.gov](http://gloreCORDS.blm.gov), accessed 22 May 2023), USGS topographic quadrangle maps dating from 1904 through the 1980's, and aerial imagery dating from 1938, 1966, 1968, and the 1980's ([earthexplorer.usgs.gov](http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov) and [neteronline.com](http://neteronline.com), accessed 22 May 2023). No cultural features are depicted in the vicinity of the search area in the 1882 to 1930 GLO land survey plat maps. Likewise, no roads or other cultural features are depicted from 1904 through 1951 in any of the USGS topo maps. By 1955 the area is named Seymour Flat. Several roads and six structures, are depicted within Section 9, including an unnamed northeast to southwest-trending road through the southern portion of the project area. Several of the mapped structures are visible in aerial imagery dating to 1938, one of which is the "Huston Mansion" which was constructed by Walter Huston between 1932 and 1934 (Mirro 2006). By 1968, a water tank, radio tower, and several additional structures are constructed in Section 9. Aerial imagery indicates most of the buildings and facilities associated with the present Dovid Oved Retreat Center/ West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center were constructed after 1968 and prior to 1980. No structures are shown within the 3-acre project area in any of the historical maps or aerial imagery. Light use of the project area, including walking paths associated with the surrounding camp, is evident beginning around 1980.

### 5.2 Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Outreach

Mojave Archaeological Consulting contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on 14 February 2023, requesting a review of their Sacred Lands Files (SLF) to determine if any known Native American cultural properties (e.g., cultural resources, traditional use or gathering areas, places of religious or sacred activity) are present within or adjacent to the project area. The NAHC responded on 01 March 2023, stating the SLF search results were negative but also suggested contacting 20 individuals representing 13 Tribal groups. Mojave Archaeological Consulting sent outreach letters to representatives of all 13 Tribal groups on 08 March 2023. A follow up inquiry was emailed on 30 March 2023. To date, three responses have been received. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians stated that a records check confirms the project is not within their Traditional Use Area and deferred to other Tribes in the area. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians stated they are unaware of any specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, but requested their office be contacted immediately should any cultural resources be discovered during the development of the project. The Quechan Indian Tribe responded that they do not wish to comment on the project and defer to more local Tribes and would support their responses on the matter. A sample outreach letter and copies of all Tribal responses received to date are provided in Appendix A. Compliance with Tribal notification and consultation under Assembly Bill 52 is the responsibility of the Lead Agency (County of San Bernardino) under CEQA and the results of the NAHC SLF search and Native American contact list are included in Appendix A to assist with government-to-government consultation requirements under Assembly Bill 52.

### 5.3 Field Methods

Mojave Archaeological Consulting's Principal Investigator, Michelle Hart, performed an intensive pedestrian field survey of the project area on 19 May 2023. The survey began at the northeast corner of the parcel and was completed from north to south along parallel linear transects oriented west to east, spaced no more than 15-meters apart. Special attention was given to boulders and rock outcrops which were closely inspected for the presence of milling features and rock art. The entirety of the 3-acre parcel was systematically surveyed in this manner. A handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver, digital topographic maps, and aerial imagery were used to ensure intensive coverage. When cultural resources were encountered, the surveyor conducted a careful inspection of the vicinity, plotted the location using a GPS receiver, photographed the resource, and recorded information about its characteristics, context, and extent. All resources encountered during the intensive inventory were documented on State of California DPR 523 Series Forms (included in Appendix B of this report) in accordance with guidelines developed by the California OHP, provided in the *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (California OHP 1995). Lastly, to assess the potential for buried cultural deposits, soil profiles were examined along road cuts, drainage/wash banks, rodent burrows, previously excavated soils, and other natural and artificial exposures. Ground surface visibility was variable and generally fair (approximately 50-to-60%) throughout most of the project area, dependent on the density of vegetation cover and level of previous ground disturbance.



## 6 RESULTS

### 6.1 Previous Investigations

A CHRIS literature and records search was performed by the SCCIC, which included a 0.5-mile-wide buffer (study area). The results of the search were received on 30 March 2023. Seventeen cultural resource studies have been previously conducted within the 0.5-mile-wide study area (Tables 6.1-1 and 6.1-2). Six of these studies include portions of the current project area and are discussed below:

In 1976, archaeologists from the San Bernardino County Museum Association (SBCMA) conducted a reconnaissance (non-intensive) survey for the “CEDU project” (Harris 1976). A brief letter report associated with this project notes one significant archaeological site (SBCM-1680/ CA-SBR-001631) “south of the road leading to the-CEDU Ranch property” which they described as having been destroyed by past grading operations. No further information on CA-SBR-001631 is provided in the report and no resources were located or documented during the reconnaissance survey which appears to have included the entirety of the current project area.

In 1973 and 1978, SBCMA archaeologists conducted a cultural resources assessment of approximately 370 acres of land near Running Springs for the proposed Seymour Flat Development, including a portion of the current project area. Two brief letter reports for this project (Schuiling 1973; Simpson et al. 1978) note a “known prehistoric campsite”, presumably CA-SBR-001631, just south of the project area. The two letter reports do not further elaborate on CA-SBR-001631 and no prehistoric or historic resources were found within the 370 acres investigated as part of the project.

In 2003, CRM TECH conducted a linear survey for a proposed water system improvement project for the Running Springs Water District and surveyed a small corridor through the current project area (Dahdaul and Ballester 2003). No cultural resources were documented as result of the project; however, the easternmost portion of CA-SBR-001631, located just outside of the project area, was informally revisited and was noted to contain bedrock mortars along with “chipped stone pieces, ceramic sherds, and burned bone”.

In 2005, Applied Earthworks completed 40 acres of cultural resources survey for the Natural Resources Conservation Service for tree cutting and vegetation removal activities (Mirro 2006); this survey appears to have encompassed the entirety of the current project area. One historic lodge was identified and documented during the survey, outside of the current project area. Additionally, CA-SBR-001631 was found to be located outside of the project area and was confirmed to not extend within the project area.

Lastly, in 2011, a two-acre cultural resources survey that included some of the current project area was conducted for fire prevention/ timber management activities (Feller 2011). No cultural resources were identified as a result of the survey.

**Table 6.1-1: Previous Surveys within or intersecting the Project Area**

Number	Year	Author(s)	Title
SB-00309	1976	Ruth O. Harris	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment CEDU Foundation, Inc. Running Springs, California
SB-04088	2003	Miriam Dahdaul and Daniel Ballester	Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Report Running Springs Water District Assessment District No. 10 Improvements Project Near the Community of Running Springs San Bernardino County, California
SB-04938	2006	Michael Mirro	Cultural Resource Survey of 40 Acres within the Chabad Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service

Number	Year	Author(s)	Title
SB-00697	1973	Walter C. Schuiling	Environmental Impact Archaeological Survey: Seymour Flat Development
SB-00698	1978	Ruth Dee Simpson, Betty Morre, Robert Robinson, and Michael Lerch	Cultural Resources Assessment of Rimwood Development Project
SB-07396	2011	Peter Feller	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Moore Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California

**Table 6.1-2: Additional Previous Surveys within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area**

Number	Year	Author(s)	Title
SB-04935	2006	Michael Mirro	Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 298 Acres within the Urban Large Parcel RS 181 Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-04943	2005	Michael Mirro	Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 65 Acres within the Rimwood II Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-04950	2004	Michael Mirro	Cultural Resources Survey of 137 Acres in the Rimwood Parcel for the natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-05535	2007	Michael Mirro	Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 78.4 Acres in the Fredalba-Hamamura Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-06046	2008	Michael Mirro	Cultural Resources Survey of 164.3 Acres on the Rimwood Fuel Modification Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-06470	2009	Roger D. Mason and Roger G. Hatheway	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the San Bernardino Mountains Disaster Debris Management Program, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06488	2009	Peter L. Feller	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Shafer Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06553	2009	John S. Kessler	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Bellows Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06761	2005	Jill K. Gardner, Audry Williams, and Hubert Switalski	A Heritage Resources inventory for the Hazard Tree Removal Project in the Mountain Tope and Front County Districts of the San Bernardino National Forest on Behalf of Southern California Edison Company
SB-07394	2011	Cary D. Cottemamn and Evelyn N. Chandler	Cultural Resources Inventory of an Infrastructure Improvement and Maintenance (IIM) Project for Metro PCS Communications Facility LA 4026A in Running Springs, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07395	2012	Peter Feller	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Powser Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California

## 6.2 Previously Identified Resources

The CHRIS literature and records search indicates five cultural resources have been previously documented within the 0.5-mile study area or the project area (Table 6.2.1). Of these resources, three are prehistoric and two are historic. The prehistoric resources include a campsite (CA-SBR-001631), a single

bedrock milling feature, and a sandstone metate fragment. The historic resources include a large historic lodge and associated water conveyance system, and a historic water well and pump station. All of these resources are located outside of the current project area, however, as CA-SBR-001631 is located in close proximity (less than 15 m), it is further discussed below.

CA-SBR-001631 is a prehistoric campsite that was originally documented by R. Robinson in May 1973. Robinson described the site as consisting of eight deep mortars with an associated artifact scatter including “surface rich points (obsidian), pottery, bone, flakes”. The site was subsequently updated by R. Robinson and B. Robinson in June 1973. At this time, it was noted five bedrock mortars were in place and three were displaced. A possible petroglyph was also noted but not further described. In 1977, the site was updated by D. Monniger who noted the eight previously documented bedrock milling features but did not discuss any artifacts or other site components. Disturbance noted in 1977 included the excavation of a swimming pool, a home garden, and some vandalism. In 2003, CRM TECH revisited the site to confirm its location but did not complete a formal site update. CRM TECH’s report describes the revisited easternmost portion of the site as containing bedrock mortars along with “chipped stone pieces, ceramic sherds, and burned bone” (Dahdaul and Ballester 2003). CA-SBR-001631 was not revisited during the current investigation as it is outside of the project area on privately-owned land. As mapped in the 1970’s the site measures approximately 305 x 305 m and lies less than 15 m east of the southern extent of the project area.

**Table 6.2-1: Previously Recorded Resources within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area**

Resource Number	Resource Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
P-36-001631 CA-SBR-001631	Prehistoric campsite: “Indian Grinding Stones”, “Selznick Site”	Unknown/Unevaluated
P-36-012232	Historic building and associated features: “Huston Mansion and Water Conveyance System”	Unknown/Unevaluated
P-36-012688	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Unknown/Unevaluated
P-36-013511	Prehistoric metate fragment	Unknown/Unevaluated
P-36-013512	Historic water well and pump station	Unknown/Unevaluated

### 6.3 Newly Recorded Resources – Intensive Pedestrian Inventory Results

Four newly recorded resources were documented within the project area, including three isolates (one historic and two prehistoric), and one historic site. As the newly identified resources are greater than 45 years of age, they meet the California OHP’s minimum age threshold for documentation and evaluation of cultural resources for listing on the CRHR. The documented resources are summarized in Table 6.3-1 and described below. Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) series 523 forms from each resource are provided in Appendix B.

**2023-002-ISO-01:** is a historic isolate consisting of a small refuse dump. It contains approximately eight items in a 15 x 15 ft area including two unidentifiable fragmented cans, glass bottle fragments (colorless, amber, and green), and fragments of a salt glazed stoneware crock and a glazed white ware saucer. The fragmented glass bottles include one square-based colorless imported liquor bottle embossed “WALKER’S / S / KILMARNOCK WHISKEY / 3A2” (approximately 1860-1908) and one colorless condiment bottle with Hazel Atlas maker’s mark (1920-1964, Toulouse 1971). All items are fragmented and burned and appear representative of an early 20th century garbage burn pile that has been dispersed

by modern vegetation clearing activities. The refuse dump is situated on a southwest facing slope approximately 150 ft. east of Pine Manor Lane.

**2023-002-ISO-02:** is a prehistoric isolate. It consists of a single basalt tertiary flake measuring 2 cm. No other artifacts were identified in the vicinity. It is located adjacent to a modern rock-lined walking path approximately 100 m east of Pine Manor Lane. The location is relatively flat with a minor slope (approximately 5-10 degree) towards the southwest. Several rock outcrops are present in the area. The location is moderately disturbed from past vegetation clearing and use of the walking path and a nearby amphitheater.

**2023-002-ISO-03:** is a prehistoric isolate. It consists of a sandstone slab metate fragment measuring 21.0 x 11.5 x 2.3 cm. It has moderate use wear and light pecking on one surface and one edge which appears to have been shaped. No other artifacts were identified in the vicinity. It is located approximately 70 meters east of Pine Manor Lane on a small rise overlooking a minor northeast-to-southwest trending drainage. The location is relatively flat with several granitic rock outcrops present in the vicinity. The area is moderately disturbed from past vegetation thinning and use of a nearby walking path amphitheater.

**2023-002-MAC-01:** is a historic culvert. It consists of length of horizontally laid buried concrete pipe flanked by low rock and concrete masonry walls at its openings. The concrete pipe measures 2 ft in diameter x 2.5 inches thick. Each of the two rock and concrete masonry walls measures approximately 6 ft long (east to west) x 16 inches tall x 8 to 12 inches wide. The walls contain three visible courses of rock mortared with concrete. Each of the rocks is local granite and average 8 to 12 inches in size. The walls are spaced 15 ft apart and would have been located on either side of a 14 to 15 ft-wide roadbed with the pipe buried under the road, serving as a culvert to divert water off the road surface. No other physical evidence of the road is present within the project area but the culvert is situated at the mapped location of an unnamed northeast to southwest trending road depicted on USGS topographic quadrangles for Keller Peak, CA dating to 1955. The road would have provided access to nearby residences situated to the southwest of the project area, including the "Huston Mansion" (P-36-012232) which was built between 1932 and 1934 by Walter Huston (Mirro 2006). The road remains visible on the 2018 Keller Peak quad and is faintly visible on 1968 aerial imagery. By 1980, north-to-south trending Pine Manor Lane was constructed and the road segment was no longer in use. Considering this information, the culvert was likely constructed sometime between the early 1930's and 1980. It is in fair condition and appears mostly intact. Some displaced rocks are located in the vicinity and the feature is partially obscured by encroaching vegetation and forest duff. The culvert is situated at a minor northeast to southwest trending drainage approximately 200 ft. east of Pine Manor Lane.

**Significance Assessment:** The historic culvert (2023-002-MAC-01) does not appear to meet any criteria for listing in the CRHR. As discussed above, research of relevant historical sources indicates the culvert may have been constructed as early as the 1930's and prior to 1980. The road with which the culvert is associated, would have provided access to nearby residences to the southwest, including the "Huston Mansion", constructed by Walter Huston between 1932 and 1934. The road segment itself is no longer extant within the project area, leaving only archival sources to ascertain this possible association. Walter Huston was a famous Canadian actor and singer. While arguably Mr. Huston may be an individual important to local, regional, and perhaps national history, there is no evidence to suggest Mr. Huston built or designed the culvert and no data available to further elaborate on any possible important connections between the feature and Mr. Huston himself. Furthermore, it is indeterminate if the feature was constructed during the same era as the Huston Mansion and any of its associated features. Likewise, while the culvert can be broadly associated with general themes of transportation and development of the area from the 1930's to post-war periods, it cannot be directly associated with any specific event. Therefore 2023-002-MAC-01 does not appear to be eligible under Criteria 1 and 2. The feature is of basic utilitarian rock masonry and concrete construction and does not embody any particularly distinctive characteristics representative of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor is it representative

of the work of a master. Overall, it is similar to innumerable culverts found in association with numerous roads in Running Springs and nearby communities. Considering this, it does not appear eligible under Criterion 3. Lastly, any available history of the resource has been sufficiently addressed through archival research and the culvert is an example of a common and well-understood resource type, therefore it has little potential to yield any additional new information important to history. As such, it does not appear eligible under Criterion 4. In summary, 2023-002-MAC-01 is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under any criteria.

The three newly documented isolates (2023-002-ISO-01, -02, and -03) are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under any criteria (isolated occurrences are generally considered not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR unless they possess unique or substantial qualities to warrant their consideration for listing).

**Table 6.3-1 Newly Identified Resources within the Project Area**

Temporary Resource Number	Resource Type	Description	Significance Assessment
2023-002-ISO-01	Historic Isolate	Small early 20 <sup>th</sup> century refuse dump	Not Eligible for the CRHR; Not Significant
2023-002-ISO-02	Prehistoric Isolate	One basalt tertiary flake	Not Eligible for the CRHR; Not Significant
2023-002-ISO-03	Prehistoric Isolate	One sandstone metate fragment	Not Eligible for the CRHR; Not Significant
2023-002-MAC-01	Historic Site	Concrete and stone masonry road culvert dating from the 1930's to 1980	Not Eligible for the CRHR; Not Significant

## 7 CONCLUSION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Mojave Archaeological Consulting, LLC has prepared this cultural resources assessment on behalf of Tom Dodson and Associates, for the development of the West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project, in the unincorporated community of Running Springs, San Bernardino County, California. The site consists of an approximately 3-acre parcel (0296-211-67), located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Cepu Road and Pine Manor Lane.

In accordance with CEQA, to determine the potential for the proposed project to impact historical/archaeological resources eligible for or listed on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), Mojave Archaeological Consulting's assessment included a records search and literature review, a Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive archaeological survey of the 3-acre project area.

The records search performed by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), included a 0.5-mile-wide buffer (study area), and indicated seventeen previous cultural resources investigations and five cultural resources are documented within the 0.5-mile study area. Six of the previous cultural resource investigations assessed portions of the project area. No cultural resources have been previously documented within the 3-acre project area, however, one resource, CA-SBR-001631, a prehistoric campsite with bedrock milling features and artifacts including projectile points, debitage, ceramics, burned bone, and charcoal, recorded during the 1970's, is in very close proximity to the project area (less than 15 m). The Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC was completed with negative results. Outreach letters sent to 13 Tribal groups have resulted in three responses to date (included in Appendix A).

Mojave Archaeological Consulting conducted an intensive pedestrian survey on 19 May 2023. Four newly recorded resources were documented within the project area, including three isolates and one site:

- 2023-002-ISO-01 is a small early 20th century refuse dump containing two unidentifiable fragmented cans, glass bottle fragments, and fragments of a salt glazed stoneware crock and a glazed white ware saucer.
- 2023-002-ISO-02 consists of one basalt tertiary flake.
- 2023-002-ISO-03 is a sandstone metate fragment.
- 2023-002-MAC-01 is a historic concrete and stone masonry culvert dating from the early 1930's to 1980.

The three isolates (2023-002-ISO-01, -02, and -03) are not considered eligible for the CRHR. The historic site (2023-002-MAC-01) was evaluated for listing on the CRHR and is recommended not eligible. All resources documented during the current investigation are therefore not considered "historically significant" or "historical resources" and require no further consideration or management under CEQA. However, the presence of the isolated prehistoric artifacts, and the very close proximity of a previously documented prehistoric site (CA-SBR-001631) indicate the project area is sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. Considering this, Mojave Archaeological Consulting recommends archaeological monitoring during any initial ground disturbance (i.e. clearing, grubbing, grading, or excavation) to determine if continued monitoring during project construction is necessary.

In the event that archaeological materials are encountered during construction, all work must be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance and integrity of the find. If intact and significant archaeological remains are encountered, the impacts of the project should be mitigated appropriately. Any such discoveries, and subsequent evaluation and treatment, should be documented in a cultural resources report, which would be submitted to the SCCIC for archival purposes.

Additionally, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, *CEQA Statute & Guidelines* Section 15064.5(e), and PRC Section 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of the discovery of human remains. Finally, if the project area is expanded to include areas not covered by this survey or other recent cultural resource investigations in the study area, additional cultural resource investigations may be required.

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**APPENDIX A**

**SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND TRIBAL  
CORRESPONDENCE**

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

March 1, 2023

Michelle A. Hart  
Mojave Archaeological Consulting, LLCVia Email to: [michelle@mojavearchaeology.com](mailto:michelle@mojavearchaeology.com)CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
LubeñoVICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
ChumashSECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
MiwokCOMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
LubeñoCOMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
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Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Niënan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)**Re: West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Ms. Hart:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded 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. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might 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 me. 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](mailto:Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

*Cameron Vela*Cameron Vela  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
3/1/2023**

<p><b>Agua Caliente Band of Cahulla Indians</b> Reid Milanovich, Chairperson 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264 Phone: (760) 699 - 6800 Fax: (760) 699-6919 laviles@aguacaliente.net</p>	Cahulla	<p><b>Los Coyotes Band of Cahulla and Cupeño Indians</b> Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189 Phone: (760) 782 - 0711 Fax: (760) 782-0712</p>	Cahulla
<p><b>Agua Caliente Band of Cahulla Indians</b> Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264 Phone: (760) 699 - 6907 Fax: (760) 699-6924 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net</p>	Cahulla	<p><b>Morongo Band of Mission Indians</b> Robert Martin, Chairperson 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220 Phone: (951) 755 - 5110 Fax: (951) 755-5177 abrtery@morongo-nsn.gov</p>	Cahulla Serrano
<p><b>Augustine Band of Cahulla Mission Indians</b> Amanda Vance, Chairperson 84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236 Phone: (760) 399 - 4722 Fax: (760) 369-7161 nhaines@augustineband.com</p>	Cahulla	<p><b>Morongo Band of Mission Indians</b> Ann Brierty, THPO 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220 Phone: (951) 755 - 5259 Fax: (951) 572-6004 abrtery@morongo-nsn.gov</p>	Cahulla Serrano
<p><b>Cabazon Band of Mission Indians</b> Doug Welmas, Chairperson 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203 Phone: (760) 342 - 2593 Fax: (760) 347-7880 jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov</p>	Cahulla	<p><b>Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation</b> Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366 Phone: (760) 572 - 2423 historicpreservation@quechantribe.com</p>	Quechan
<p><b>Cahulla Band of Indians</b> Daniel Saigado, Chairperson 52701 U.S. Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539 Phone: (951) 763 - 5549 Fax: (951) 763-2808 Chairman@cahulla.net</p>	Cahulla	<p><b>Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation</b> Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'its'an Cultural Committee P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366 Phone: (928) 750 - 2516 scottmanfred@yahoo.com</p>	Quechan
<p><b>Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation</b> Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723 Phone: (626) 926 - 4131 admin@gabrielenoindians.org</p>	Gabrieleno		

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 5097.96 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project, San Bernardino County.



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
3/1/2023**

<p><b>Ramona Band of Cahulla</b> Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539 Phone: (951) 763 - 4105 Fax: (951) 763-4325 admin@ramona-nsn.gov</p>	Cahulla	<p><b>Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians</b> Isalah Vivanco, Chairperson P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Phone: (951) 654 - 5544 Fax: (951) 654-4198 lvivanco@soboba-nsn.gov</p>	Cahulla Luiseno
<p><b>Ramona Band of Cahulla</b> John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539 Phone: (951) 763 - 4105 Fax: (951) 763-4325 jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov</p>	Cahulla	<p><b>Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians</b> Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Phone: (951) 663 - 5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov</p>	Cahulla Luiseno
<p><b>San Manuel Band of Mission Indians</b> Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources 26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346 Phone: (909) 864 - 8933 Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel- nsn.gov</p>	Serrano	<p><b>Torres-Martinez Desert Cahulla Indians</b> Cultural Committee, P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274 Phone: (760) 397 - 0300 Fax: (760) 397-8146 Cultural- Committee@torresmartinez- nsn.gov</p>	Cahulla
<p><b>Santa Rosa Band of Cahulla Indians</b> Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539 Phone: (951) 659 - 2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228 lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov</p>	Cahulla		
<p><b>Serrano Nation of Mission Indians</b> Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369 Phone: (909) 528 - 9032 serranonation1@gmail.com</p>	Serrano		
<p><b>Serrano Nation of Mission Indians</b> Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369 Phone: (253) 370 - 0167 serranonation1@gmail.com</p>	Serrano		

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 5097.90 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed West Coast Torch Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project, San Bernardino County.

**MOJAVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING**

PO Box 271  
Joshua Tree, CA 92252  
760-583-3445  
mojave\_consulting@outlook.com

March 08, 2023

Ann Brierty, THPO  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, California 92220  
Transmitted via email to [abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov](mailto:abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov)

RE: West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project  
Assessor's Parcel Number 0296-211-67  
2.93 acres in Running Springs  
San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Brierty,

I am writing to bring your attention to the above referenced project. The project applicant is planning to construct a new synagogue building which will consist of an 8,710 square foot structure and an attached 3,146 square foot deck. Other improvements will include an outdoor seating area, a trail, landscaping, and water management basins. The proposed project site is located within a 2.93-acre parcel within the overall 83-acre West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center, located in the unincorporated community of Running Springs, in the Mountain Region of San Bernardino County. The 2.93-acre project site (APN 0296-211-67) consists of vacant and undeveloped property located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Cepu Road and Pine Manor Lane. The project is located within the USGS Topo 7.5-minute map for Keller Peak, CA, and is located in Section 9, Township 1 North and Range 2 West. A project location map is provided for your reference and GIS shapefiles of the location can be sent upon request.

Mojave Archaeological Consulting, LLC is conducting a cultural resource investigation and preparing the Cultural Resources Report as part of the Initial Study for this project. San Bernardino County will serve as the Lead Agency for the CEQA process.

As part of the cultural resource investigation of the project area, on February 14, 2023, Mojave Archaeological Consulting submitted a CHRIS Data Request with the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), and also requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File on the same day. At this time, the results of the SCCIC records search are pending. In a letter dated March 1, 2023, the NAHC responded that the Sacred Land's File Search produced negative results but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information.

I am reaching out to you to seek any information you may wish to provide regarding potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area and would welcome any input to consider during the cultural resource investigation. I am planning on completing the pedestrian survey of the project area in late March or early April, dependent on snow cover.

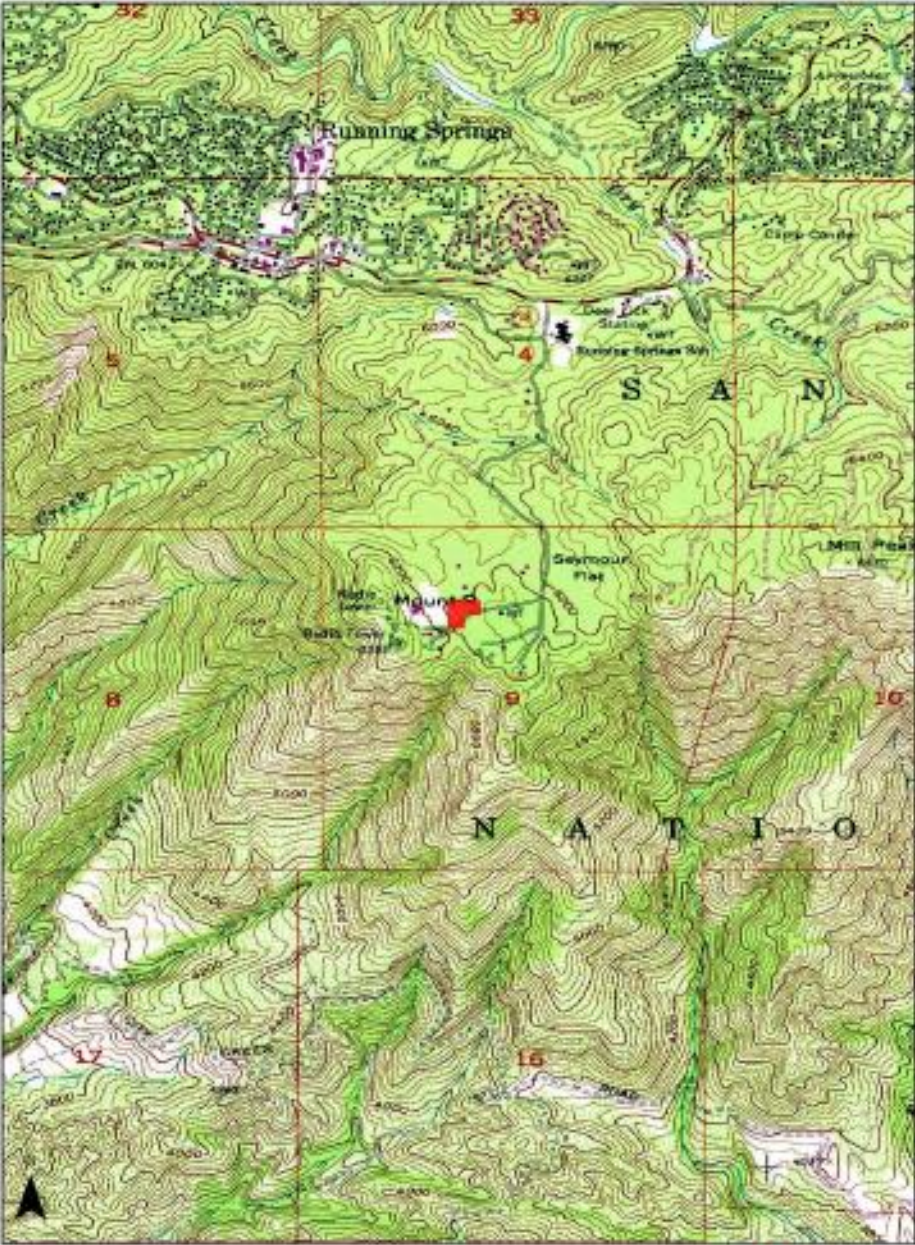
Please respond at your earliest convenience with any information or knowledge you may wish to share to inform the cultural resource investigation. I can be reached at [mojave\\_consulting@outlook.com](mailto:mojave_consulting@outlook.com) or 760-583-3445. Any requests for documentation or information I cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or San Bernardino County as the Lead Agency. Please note that as the cultural resources consultant for the project, Mojave Archaeological Consulting is not involved in government-to-government consultation or AB 52 compliance; rather, this letter is intended to seek your input to determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area to help assess the cultural resource sensitivity of the project. I look forward to your input and appreciate your time and effort to review this request.

Best Wishes,



Michelle Hart, M.A.  
Cultural Resource Specialist/Principal Investigator  
Mojave Archaeological Consulting, LLC  
Email: [mojave\\_consulting@outlook.com](mailto:mojave_consulting@outlook.com)

Project Area  
APN 0296-211-67, Running Springs, San Bernardino County, CA



Keller Peak, CA 1:24,000



Project Area

**RE: West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project- Running Springs**

THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>

Wed 3/8/2023 1:06 PM

To: 'Michelle Hart' <mojave\_consulting@outlook.com>

Good Afternoon Michelle,

A records check of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,



Xitlaly Madrigal  
*THPO Cultural Resources Analyst*  
[xmadrigal@aguacaliente.net](mailto:xmadrigal@aguacaliente.net)  
C: (760) 423-3485 | D: (760) 883-6829  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264

**From:** Michelle Hart <mojave\_consulting@outlook.com>

**Sent:** Wednesday, March 8, 2023 11:35 AM

**To:** THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>

**Subject:** West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project- Running Springs

**\*\* This Email came from an External Source \*\***

Good Morning,

Please find the attached information letter and map regarding the West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project. Please reach out with any questions. Have a great day!

Best Wishes,

Michelle Hart  
Mojave Archaeological Consulting



**AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS**  
**PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236**  
**Telephone: (760) 398-4722**  
**Fax (760) 369-7161**  
**Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance**  
**Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin**  
**Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin**

Date: 03/09/2023

Dear: Cameron Vela  
Cultural Resources Analyst

**Subject:** West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project, San Bernardino County

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Geramy Martin".

Geramy Martin, Tribal Secretary  
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

**RE: [EXTERNAL]:West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project- Running Springs**

Jill McCormick <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>

Wed 3/8/2023 1:02 PM

To: Michelle Hart <mojave\_consulting@outlook.com>

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

Thank you,  
H. Jill McCormick, M.A.

Quechan Indian Tribe  
Historic Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899  
Office: 760-572-2423  
Cell: 928-261-0254  
E-mail: [historicpreservation@quechantribe.com](mailto:historicpreservation@quechantribe.com)



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**From:** Michelle Hart <mojave\_consulting@outlook.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, March 08, 2023 1:55 PM  
**To:** Jill McCormick <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL]:West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project- Running Springs

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello,

Please find the attached information letter and map regarding the West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project. Please reach out with any questions. Have a great day!

Best Wishes,

Michelle Hart  
Mojave Archaeological Consulting

**APPENDIX B      DPR 523 FORMS**



State of California The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: 2023-002-ISO-01

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County San Bernardino

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Keller Peak, CA Date 1967 T 1N; R 2W; SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 9; SB B.M.

\*c. Address

\*d. UTM: Zone 11S, NAD 83 491069 mE, 3783236 mN

\*e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of Capu Road and Pine Manor Lane, in Running Springs, the resource is located approximately 250 ft to the southeast.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

2023-002-ISO-01 is a historic isolate consisting of a small refuse dump. It contains approximately eight items in a 15 x 15 ft area including two unidentifiable fragmented cans, glass bottle fragments (colorless, amber, and green), and fragments of a salt glazed stoneware crock and a glazed white ware saucer. The fragmented glass bottles include one square-based colorless imported liquor bottle embossed "WALKER'S / S / KILMARNOCK WHISKEY / 3A2" (approximately 1860-1908) and one colorless condiment bottle with Hazel Atlas maker's mark (1920-1964, Toulouse 1971). All items are fragmented and burned and appear representative of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century garbage burn pile that has been dispersed by modern vegetation clearing activities.

The refuse dump is situated on a southwest facing slope approximately 150 ft. east of Pine Manor Lane. Several rock outcrops are present in the area. The location is moderately disturbed from past vegetation clearing and use of nearby walking path and amphitheater. Ground visibility was fair (approximately 50 percent). Vegetation in the vicinity includes sugar pine, California black oak, Pringle marzanita, and rock buckwheat. Elevation is approximately 6,220 ft.



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: AP16:  
Other (Isolated Find)

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

P5. Description of Photo: 2023-002-ISO-01, representative artifact sample, detail, 05/19/2023.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
West Coast Torah Retreat & Camp Center  
3500 Seymour Road  
Running Springs, CA 92382

\*P8. Recorded by:  
Michelle Hart  
Mojave Archaeological Consulting, LLC  
PO Box 271  
Joshua Tree, CA, 92252

\*P9. Date Recorded: 05/19/2023

DPR 523A (9/2013)

\*Required information

State of California The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		Primary #
<b>PRIMARY RECORD</b>		HRI #
		Trinomial
		NRHP Status Code
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date

Page 2 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: 2023-002-ISO-01

P1. Other Identifier:

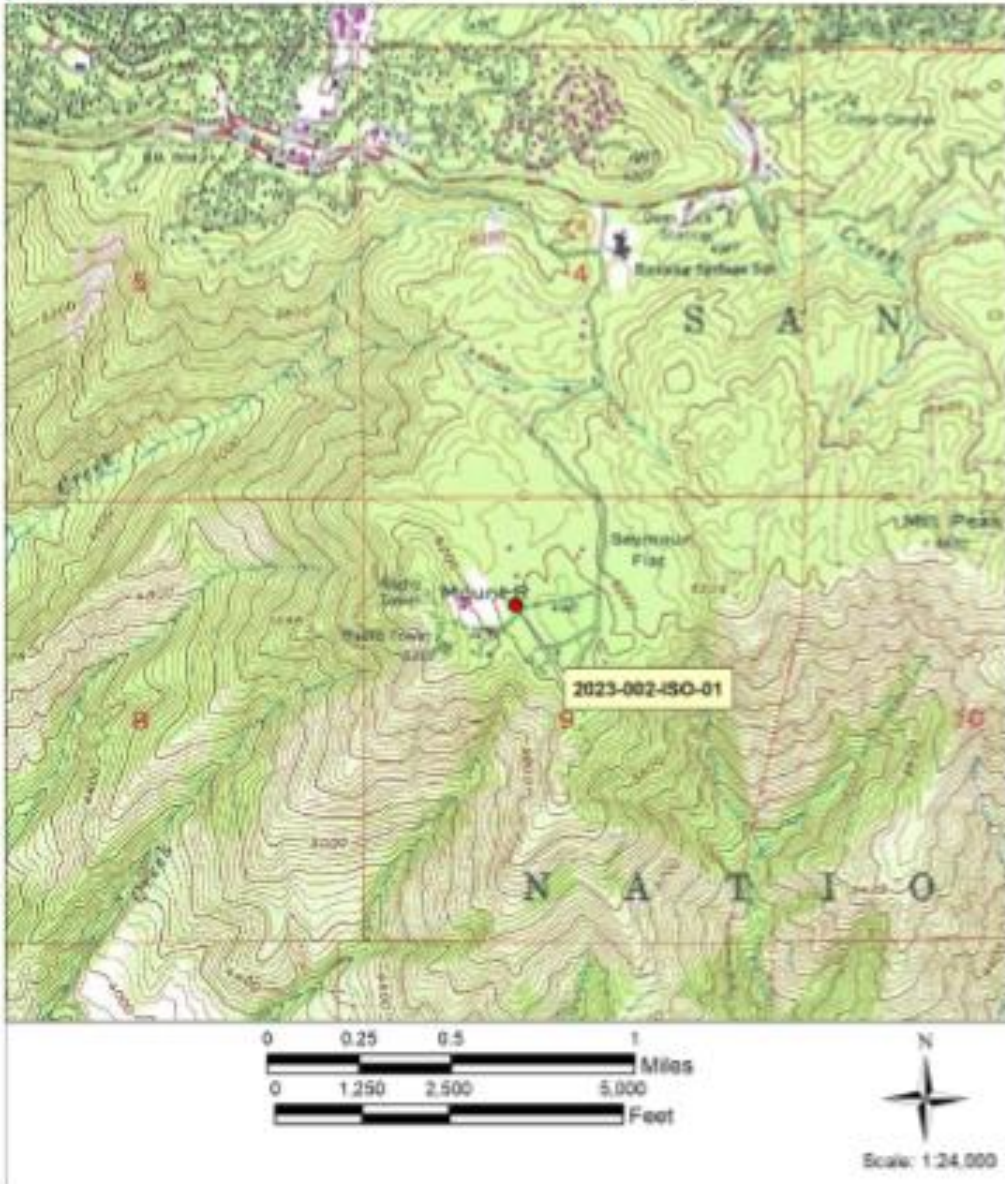
\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive (15-m)

\*P11. Report Citation:

Hart, Michelle (2023). Cultural Resources Assessment for the West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 0626-211-67, Running Springs, San Bernardino County, California.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location 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):



State of California The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

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Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or #: 2023-002-ISO-02

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County San Bernardino

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Keller Peak, CA Date 1967 T 1N; R 2W; SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 9; SB B.M.

c. Address

d. UTM: Zone 11S,NAD 83 491014 mE, 3783173 mN

e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of Cepu Road and Pine Manor Lane, in Running Springs, the resource is located approximately 100 m to the southeast

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

2023-002-ISO-02 is a prehistoric isolate. It consists of a single basalt tertiary flake measuring 2 cm. No other artifacts were identified in the vicinity. It is located adjacent to a modern rock-lined walking path approximately 100 m east of Pine Manor Lane. The location is relatively flat with a minor slope (approximately 5-10 degree) towards the southwest. Several rock outcrops are present in the area. The location is moderately disturbed from past vegetation clearing and use of the walking path and a nearby amphitheater. Ground visibility was fair (approximately 50 percent). Vegetation in the vicinity includes sugar pine, California black oak, Pringle manzanita, and rock buckwheat. Elevation is approximately 6,230 ft.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: AP16: Other (Isolated Find)

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



P5. Description of Photo: 2023-002-ISO-02, basalt flake, detail, 05/19/2023.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
West Coast Torah Retreat & Camp Center  
3500 Seymour Road  
Running Springs, CA 92382

\*P8. Recorded by:  
Michelle Hart  
Mojave Archaeological Consulting, LLC  
PO Box 271  
Joshua Tree, CA, 92252

\*P9. Date Recorded: 05/19/2023

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive (15-m)

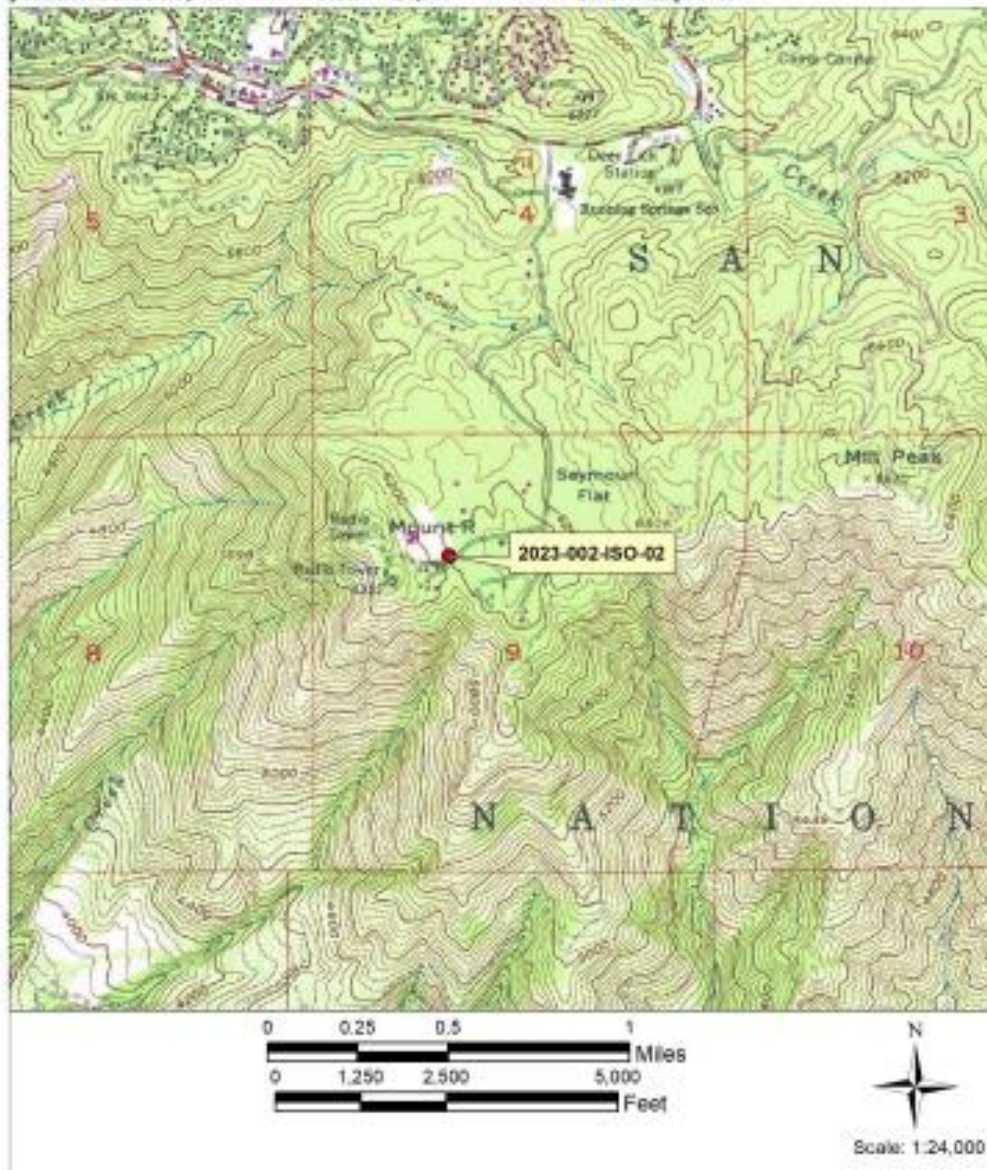
\*P11. Report Citation:  
Hart, Michelle (2023). Cultural Resources Assessment for the West Coast Torah

Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 0626-211-67, Running Springs, San Bernardino County, California.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location 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 (9/2013)

\*Required information



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or #: 2023-002-ISO-03

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County San Bernardino

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Keller Peak, CA Date 1967 T 1N; R 2W; SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 9 ; SB B.M.

c. Address

d. UTM: Zone 11S, NAD 83 491050 mE, 3783208 mN

e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of Capu Road and Pine Manor Lane, in Running Springs, the resource is located approximately 85 m to the southeast.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

2023-002-ISO-03 is a prehistoric isolate. It consists of a sandstone slab metate fragment measuring 21.0 x 11.5 x 2.3 cm. It has moderate use wear and light pecking on one surface and one edge which appears to have been shaped. No other artifacts were identified in the vicinity. It is located approximately 70 meters east of Pine Manor Lane on a small rise overlooking a minor northeast-to-southwest trending drainage. The location is relatively flat with several granitic rock outcrops present in the vicinity. The area is moderately disturbed from past vegetation thinning and use of a nearby walking path. Ground visibility was fair (approximately 60 percent). Vegetation in the vicinity includes sugar pine, California black oak, Pringle manzanita, and rock buckwheat. Elevation is approximately 6,235 ft.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: AP16: Other (Isolated Find)

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



P5. Description of Photo: 2023-002-ISO-03, sandstone metate fragment, detail, 05/19/2023.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
West Coast Torah Retreat & Camp Center  
3500 Seymour Road  
Running Springs, CA 92382

\*P8. Recorded by:  
Michelle Hart  
Mojave Archaeological Consulting, LLC  
PO Box 271  
Joshua Tree, CA, 92252

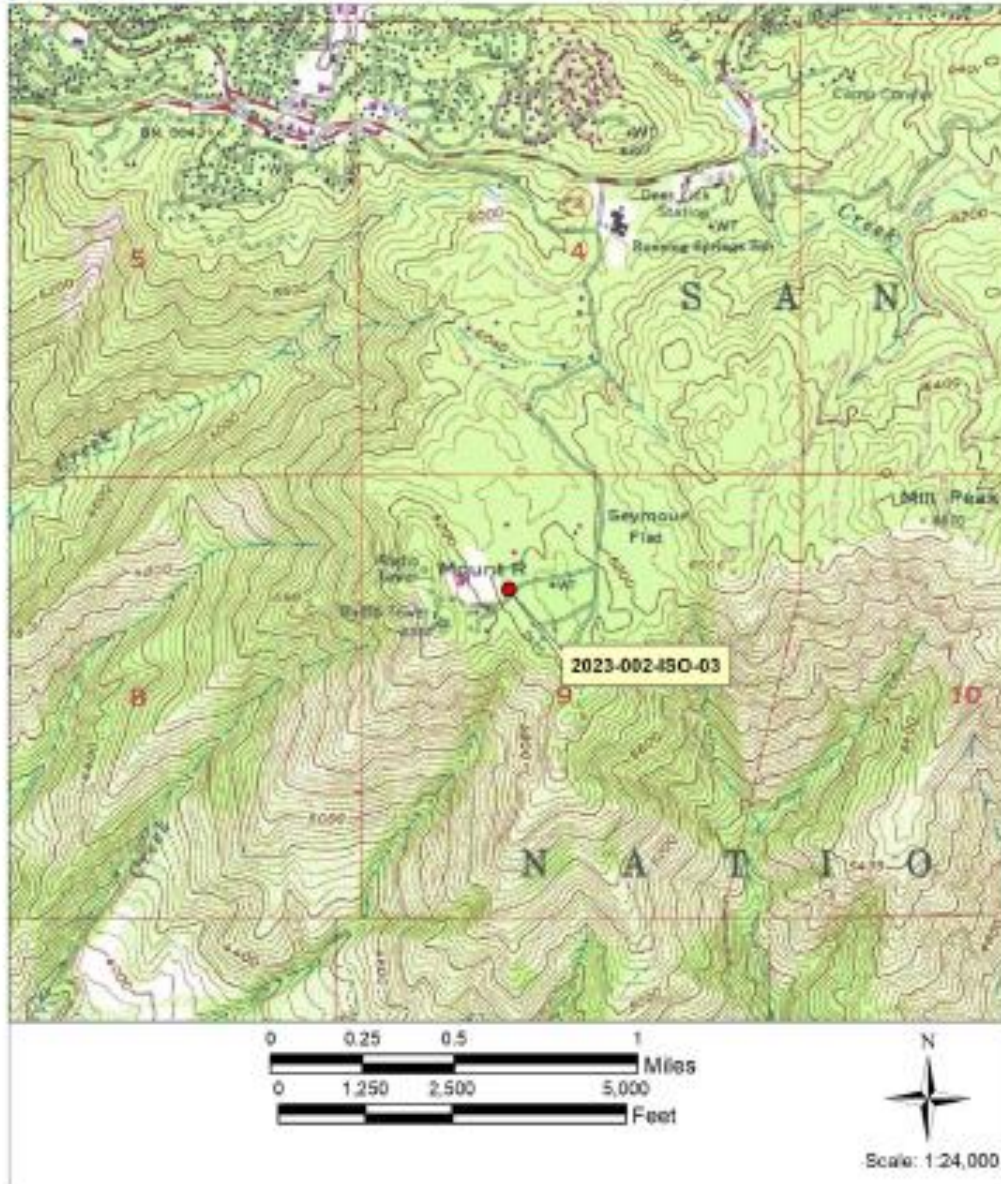
\*P9. Date Recorded: 05/19/2023

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive (15-m)

\*P11. Report Citation:  
Hart, Michelle (2023). Cultural Resources

Assessment for the West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 0628-211-67, Running Springs, San Bernardino County, California.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location 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):



State of California The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: 2023-002-MAC-01

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County San Bernardino

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Keller Peak, CA Date 1967 T 1N; R 2W; SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 9; SB B.M.

c. Address

d. UTM: Zone 11S, NAD 83 491055 mE, 3783174 mN

e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of Cepu Road and Pine Manor Lane, in Running Springs, the resource is located approximately 385 ft to the southeast.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

2023-002-MAC-01 is a historic culvert. It consists of length of horizontally laid concrete pipe flanked by a low rock and concrete masonry wall at its openings. The concrete pipe measures 2 ft in diameter x 2.5 inches thick. Each of the two rock and concrete masonry walls measures approximately 6 ft long (east to west) x 16 inches tall x 8 to 12 inches wide. The walls contain three visible courses of rock mortared with concrete. Each of the rocks is local granite and average 8 to 12 inches in size. The walls are spaced 15 ft apart and would have been located on either side of a 14 to 15 ft-wide roadbed with the pipe buried under the road, serving as a culvert to divert water off the road surface.

No other physical evidence of the road is present within the project area, but the culvert is situated at the mapped location of an unnamed northeast to southwest trending road depicted on USGS topographic quadrangles for Keller Peak, CA dating to 1955. The road would have provided access to nearby residences situated to the southwest including the "Huston Mansion" which was built between 1932 and 1934 by Walter Huston (Mirro 2006). The road remains visible on the 2018 Keller Peak quad



and is faintly visible on 1968 aerial imagery. By 1980, north-to-south trending Pine Manor Lane was constructed and the road segment was no longer in use. Considering this information, the culvert was likely constructed sometime between the early 1930's and 1980. It is in fair condition and appears mostly intact. Some displaced rocks are located in the vicinity and the feature is partially obscured by encroaching vegetation and forest duff.

The culvert is situated at a minor northeast to southwest trending drainage approximately 200 ft. east of Pine Manor Lane. Several rock outcrops are present in the area. The location is moderately disturbed from past vegetation clearing activities. Ground visibility was fair (approximately 60 percent). Vegetation in the vicinity includes sugar pine, California black oak, Pringle manzanita, and rock buckwheat. Elevation is approximately 6,215 ft.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH11. Wall/fence

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

P5. Description of Photo: 2023-002-MAC-01, concrete and rock masonry culvert, view to the south, 05/19/2023.



State of California The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION <b>PRIMARY RECORD</b>		Primary # HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date

Page 2 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: 2023-002-MAC-01

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:

West Coast Torah Retreat & Camp Center  
 3500 Seymour Road  
 Running Springs, CA 92382

\*P8. Recorded by:

Michelle Hart  
 Mojave Archaeological Consulting, LLC  
 PO Box 271  
 Joshua Tree, CA, 92252

\*P9. Date Recorded: 05/19/2023

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive (15-m)

\*P11. Report Citation:

Hart, Michelle (2023). Cultural Resources Assessment for the West Coast Torah Retreat and Camp Center Synagogue Building Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 0626-211-67, Running Springs, San Bernardino County, California.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location 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):

