



CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE HUME SOCIAL CAMPGROUND PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

DRAFT REPORT

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Kimley-Horn to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation in support of the Hume SoCal Campground Project (Project) in the Green Valley Lake community, in San Bernardino County, California. The Project proposes the expansion of the current Hume SoCal Campground facilities to accommodate up to 2,854 total occupants. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); San Bernardino County (County) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of CEQA.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resources investigation of the Project area. This investigation included background research, communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and interested Native American tribal groups, development of appropriate background contexts, a survey of the Project area, resource evaluations, and preparation of this report. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to cause adverse effects to cultural resources under CEQA.

A literature review and records search were conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. The records search indicated there are 26 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the Project area. Of these 26 resources, four are mapped within the Project area. The four resources within the Project area consist of one prehistoric site (P-36-002306), one prehistoric isolated artifact (P-36-012233), and two historic period built-environment resources (P-36-004887 and P-36-00749).

As part of the background research, PaleoWest requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. Results of the SLF search indicate that there are no known Native American cultural resource(s) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested contacting 23 individuals representing 20 Native American tribal groups to determine if they have additional information about Native American cultural resources in the Project area. All 23 recommended individuals were contacted as part of the outreach effort. To date, 10 responses has been received.

PaleoWest conducted a pedestrian survey of the proposed Project area on November 7 and 19, 2022. The survey found that the Project area is a modern, highly developed, campground facility surrounded by sub-alpine mountain forest environment. All four of the previously recorded cultural resources that were identified during the records search were attempted to be located during the survey. In addition, one newly recorded historic period archaeological resource, an abandoned 1940s Chevrolet pickup truck (22-0563-01H), was documented during the survey. As part of the current study, an evaluation for historical significance indicates that none of the resources identified within the Project area are recommended eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). As such, no further cultural resource management is recommended for these resources.

Despite the overall general low sensitivity, due to the limited ground visibility and the presence of two previously recorded prehistoric cultural resources within the Project area, archaeological monitoring is recommended for initial ground-disturbing activities associated with development of the Project area. During this initial monitoring effort, the Project Archaeologist can determine if additional archaeological monitoring or cultural resource management efforts may be warranted.

In the event that potentially significant cultural resources are encountered during construction activities associated with the Project, a qualified archaeologist shall be obtained to assess the significance of the find in accordance with the criteria set forth in the CRHR. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Kimley-Horn to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation in support of the Hume SoCal Campground Project (Project) in the Green Valley Lake community, in San Bernardino County, California. The Project proposes the expansion of the current Hume SoCal Campground facilities to accommodate up to 2,854 total occupants. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); San Bernardino County (County) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of CEQA.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project area is located within the Green Valley Lake Community in the mountain region of San Bernardino County. The Project is located immediately east of Green Valley Lake Road and approximately 0.4 miles northwest of State Route 18 (Figure 1-1). The Project would be developed on five parcels totaling approximately 251 acres including Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0328-071-05; 0328-071-07; 0328-071-10; 0328-121-40; and 0328-121-42. The Project is depicted in Sections 28 and 33, Township 2 North, Range 2 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey Keller Peak, CA 7.5' topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2). The area is currently partially developed and includes the current Hume SoCal Campground facilities.

The Project proposes the expansion of the current Hume SoCal Campground facilities to accommodate up to 2,854 total occupants. This would be accomplished through the continued use of existing campground structures as well as the development of additional campground and recreational structures and uses within a 251-acre area of the Green Valley Lake community. Development of the Project site would be completed in five phases.

Phase 1 of the Project would involve the development of facilities to be used as a Junior High Camp. Proposed residential structures within the Phase 1 area include an expanded welcome center, private administration and guest speaker residencies, staff housing, and student dormitories. Phase 1 also includes the development of a gymnasium, bus parking, a snack shop, a chapel, converting an existing chapel to a small meeting space, an expansion to the existing dining hall, a maintenance building, an amphitheater, and restrooms. Outdoor recreation facilities include grass quads. Existing and proposed facilities within Phase 1 would accommodate up to 988 guest occupants.

Phase 2 of the Project would involve the development of facilities to be used as a High School Camp. Proposed residential structures within the Phase 2 area include staff housing buildings, and student dormitories. Phase 2 also includes the development of a large dining hall, gymnasium, a chapel, amphitheater, and restrooms. Outdoor recreation facilities include grass quads, a swimming pool, and a recreation pond. Existing and proposed facilities within Phase 2 would accommodate up to 1,096 occupants.

Phase 3 of the Project proposes the development of an Adult Lodge. Phase 3 would include the development of one adult lodge with included access road. Existing and proposed facilities within Phase 3 would accommodate up to 140 occupants.

Phase 4 of the Project would include the development of an Elementary Age Camp and associated facilities. Proposed residential structures within Phase 4 include semi-permanent insulated tent structures for students. Phase 4 also includes the development of restroom

facilities with showers and an amphitheater. Outdoor recreation facilities include grass quads, a dining canopy, a swimming pool, and a recreation pond. Existing and proposed facilities within Phase 4 would accommodate up to 500 occupants.

Phase 5 of the Project proposes the creation of a tent-based youth camp, Wildwood Camp. Residential structures proposed for this phase consist of semi-permanent insulated tent structures. Phase 5 also includes the development of restroom facilities with showers and an amphitheater. Outdoor recreation facilities include grass quads, a dining canopy, a swimming pool, and a recreation pond. Existing and proposed facilities within Phase 5 would accommodate up to 130 occupants.

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the project location and description. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context that should be considered for the Project. Chapter 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of the cultural resource literature and records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), along with the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and summary of the Native American communications are presented in Chapter 4. The field methods employed during this investigation and findings are outlined in Chapter 5 with management recommendation provided in Chapter 6. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.



Figure 1-1. Project Vicinity Map.

For Official Use Only.
Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103; Cal. Government Code 6254.10)

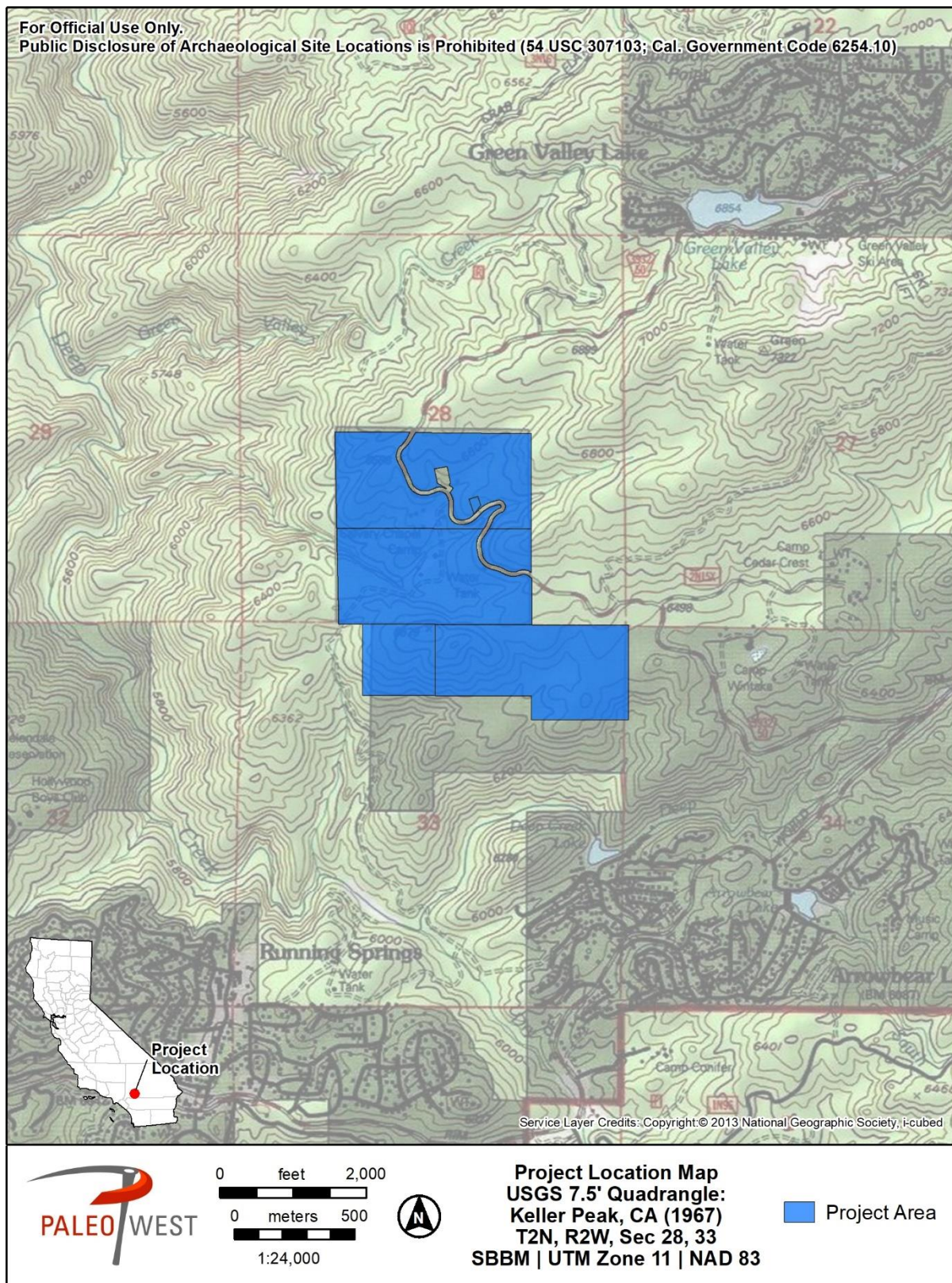


Figure 1-2. Project Location Map.

2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess a project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by a project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.¹ In addition, it must meet at least one of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered.

2.2 SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

The following information outlines the goals of the County's General Plan for cultural resources documented within the County as of October 27, 2020, when the Cultural Resources Element of the Plan was updated (County of San Bernardino 2022):

2.2.1 Goal CR-1 Tribal Cultural Resources

Tribal cultural resources that are preserved and celebrated out of respect for Native American beliefs and traditions.

¹ The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assumes a 5-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 1995:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

Policy CR-1.1 Tribal notification and coordination. We notify and coordinate with tribal representatives in accordance with state and federal laws to strengthen our working relationship with area tribes, avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American archaeological sites and burials, assist with the treatment and disposition of inadvertent discoveries, and explore options of avoidance of cultural resources early in the planning process.

Policy CR-1.2 Tribal planning. We will collaborate with local tribes on countywide planning efforts and, as permitted or required, planning efforts initiated by local tribes.

Policy CR-1.3 Mitigation and avoidance. We consult with local tribes to establish appropriate project-specific mitigation measures and resource-specific treatment of potential cultural resources. We require project applicants to design projects to avoid known tribal cultural resources, whenever possible. If avoidance is not possible, we require appropriate mitigation to minimize project impacts on tribal cultural resources.

Policy CR-1.4 Resource monitoring. We encourage active participation by local tribes as monitors in surveys, testing, excavation, and grading phases of development projects with potential impacts on tribal resources.

2.2.2 Goal CR-2 Historic and Paleontological Resources

Historic resources (buildings, structures, or archaeological resources) and paleontological resources that are protected and preserved for their cultural importance to local communities as well as their research and educational potential.

Policy CR-2.1 National and state historic resources. We encourage the preservation of archaeological sites and structures of state or national significance in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's standards.

Policy CR-2.2 Local historic resources. We encourage property owners to maintain the historic integrity of resources on their property by (listed in order of preference): preservation, adaptive reuse, or memorialization.

Policy CR-2.3 Paleontological and archaeological resources. We strive to protect paleontological and archaeological resources from loss or destruction by requiring that new development include appropriate mitigation to preserve the quality and integrity of these resources. We require new development to avoid paleontological and archeological resources whenever possible. If avoidance is not possible, we require the salvage and preservation of paleontological and archeological resources.

Policy CR-2.4 Partnerships. We encourage partnerships to champion and financially support the preservation and restoration of historic sites, structures, and districts.

Policy CR-2.5 Public awareness and education. We increase public awareness and conduct education efforts about the unique historic, natural, tribal, and cultural resources in San Bernardino County through the County Museum and in collaboration with other entities.

3.0 SETTING

This chapter discusses the environmental setting, in addition to the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical cultural settings of the Project area to provide context about the nature and significance of the cultural resources within the region. Topography, access to water, and natural resources are key factors in dictating human activities in the region during prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic periods. Therefore, before discussing human activities in the region, a summary of the natural environmental setting is summarized below.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is located in southern San Bernardino County within the San Bernardino Mountain range and the greater southern California Transverse Ranges. The San Bernardino Mountains separate the southern Mojave Desert from the inland valleys of southern California. The San Bernardino Mountains of the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province consists of a series east-west trending steep mountain ranges and valleys extending approximately 500 kilometers (km) from Santa Barbara County to Desert Center in Riverside County. The San Bernardino Mountains are 95 km long bounded by Cajon Pass west and Morongo Valley near Desert Hot Springs to the east. The majority of the mountains is underlain by Mesozoic granitic and volcanic rocks with a minority consisting of metamorphic rocks from the middle Proterozoic (Morton and Miller 2006). Quaternary deposits within the mountains are largely restricted to valleys and large canyons.

The northern part of the Project area is centered on a small upland valley while the southern area is situated on two peaks. The peaks are about 6,640 ft (feet) above mean sea level (amsl), the valley floor is between 6,440 to 6,520 ft amsl and the terrain overall, including the valley floor, is generally sloping. Two small drainages enter the valley from the northeast with channels incised into the valley floor as they transect the Project area and drain into Deep Creek about 1 km to the west.

Underlying bedrock consists of Cretaceous monzogranite of Keller Peak, which is a coarse grained biotite granite rock (Morton and Miller 2006). Outcrops are common throughout the Project area. Sediment accumulation and soil development within the Project area is limited to the bench and saddle areas in the southern part of the Project area. Other portions are dominated by eroding colluvial deposits moving downslope and into the creek system. The low gradient of the bench and saddle have permitted the formation of soils with thick organic surface horizons and gradual accumulation of sediments transported into the area by sheet wash and runoff (Soil Survey Staff 2023a,b).

The San Bernardino Mountains contain a large diversity of environmental zones, from high desert creosote scrub vegetation regime, to sub-alpine and alpine forest. The Project area is located within the sub-alpine zone on the northern watershed side of the mountains. The climate and environment of the region are typical of southern California's mountains, with temperatures in the region reaching over 85 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and dipping to below freezing in the winter. The average annual precipitation is approximately 8-14 inches.

The dominant plant community in the vicinity of the Project area is sub-alpine forest: California Black Oak (*Quercus Kelloggii*), California Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Coulter Pine (*Pinus*

coulteri), Sugar Pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), White Fir (*Abies concolor*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos manzanita*), Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and Willow (*Salix alba*). Geologic makeup of the project area is exclusively granite (bedrock) with quartz. Sediments observed in the Project area include a loamy silty sand in the top 6-8 inches (decomposed leaf matter) underlain by decomposed granite (bedrock or varying degrees of erosion). Topography of the Project area consists of mountains separated by drainages, with little flat terrain.

3.2 CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING

3.2.1 Prehistoric Setting

Prehistoric occupation of the inland valleys of Southern California can be divided into seven cultural periods: Paleoindian (circa [ca.] 12,000–9,500 years before present [B.P.]); Early Archaic (ca. 9,500–7,000 B.P.); Middle Archaic (ca. 7,000–4,000 B.P.); Late Archaic (ca. 4,000–1,500 B.P.); Saratoga Springs (ca. 1,500–750 B.P.); Late Prehistoric (ca. 750–410 B.P.); and Protohistoric (ca. 410–180 B.P.), which ended in the ethnographic period. Due to the nature of prehistoric archaeological sites identified within 0.5 mile of the Project area, the prehistoric cultural setting discussed below begins at the Late Archaic period.

These periods are structured based on the archaeological research conducted at Diamond Valley Lake as part of the Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP), located approximately 30 miles southeast of the Project area (Goldberg et al. 2001; McDougall et al. 2003). For the most part, the prehistory of the inland valleys of Southern California that characterizes the Project area has been less thoroughly understood than that of the nearby desert and coastal regions. Prior to the ESRP cultural resources studies, no comprehensive synthesis had been developed specifically for the interior valley and mountain localities of cismontane Southern California that characterize the region. The following has been adapted from Horne and McDougall (2008).

Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000 to 1500 B.P.)

The Late Archaic period was a time of cultural intensification in Southern California. The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region. Effective moisture continued to increase in the desert interior by approximately 3,600 B.P. and lasted throughout most of the Late Archaic. This ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. By approximately 2,100 B.P., however, drying and warming increased, perhaps providing motivation for resource intensification. Archaeological site types that typify this time period include residential bases with large, diverse artifact assemblages, abundant faunal remains, and cultural features as well as temporary bases, temporary camps, and task-specific activity areas. In general, sites showing evidence of the most intensive use tend to be on range-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources, such as perennial springs or larger streams, while less intensively used locales occur either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans (Goldberg et al. 2001).

Data from Late Archaic component archaeological sites also suggest increased sedentism during this period, with a change to a semi-sedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, and especially refuse deposits in Late Archaic components, suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the preceding Middle Archaic period, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of Southern California after ca. 3,100 B.P. (Goldberg et al. 2001; Spaulding 2001). Drying and

warming after ca. 2,100 B.P. likely extracted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift towards greater sedentism (Goldberg et al. 2001).

A technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle. These tools were used for processing acorns and hard seeds, such as those derived from the mesquite pod. This development correlates with a warming and drying trend that began around 2,100 B.P., which appears to have resulted in resource intensification (Goldberg et al. 2001).

The subsistence base broadened during the Late Archaic period. The technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may indicate the use of acorns, an important storable subsistence resource. Hunting also presumably gained in importance. An abundance of broad, leaf-shaped blades and heavy, often stemmed or notched projectile points have been found in association with large numbers of terrestrial and aquatic mammal bones. Other characteristic features of this period include the appearance of bone and antler implements and the occasional use of asphaltum and steatite. Most chronological sequences for Southern California recognize the introduction of the bow and arrow by 1,500 B.P., marked by the appearance of small arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period was similar to that of the preceding Middle Archaic; new tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Diagnostic projectile points of this period are still fairly large (dart point size), but also include more refined notched (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) forms (Warren 1984). Late in the period, Rose Spring arrow points appeared in the archaeological record in the deserts, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and the Colorado River region. This projectile point type was not found at the ESRP study area, and there is no evidence suggesting that the bow and arrow had come into use at this time in the inland regions of Southern California.

Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 to 750 B.P.)

In the early years of this period, cultural trends were, in large part, a continuation of the developments begun during the end of the Late Archaic Period. These include an increasing adaptation to the arid environment in the deserts and an increase in trade relations (Warren 1984). Warren (1984) indicates that there were four cultural spheres within the Mojave and Colorado deserts during the early part of this period, including a southern desert sphere influenced by Patayan (Hakatayan) cultures adjacent to the Colorado River. This southern cultural sphere includes the Colorado Desert and San Jacinto Mountains, but it is unclear whether this influence extended as far west as the Project area.

Lake Cahuilla is believed to have refilled the Coachella Valley around 1,450 B.P. and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, waterfowl, and wetland resources during this period. Desert people, speaking Shoshonean languages, may have moved into Southern California at this time, the so-called “Shoshonean Intrusion.” Brown and Buff Ware pottery first appeared on the lower Colorado River at about 1,200 B.P. and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1,100 B.P. (Moratto 1984).

About 1,060 B.P., environmental conditions became notably warmer and drier. This period of intense drought, the Medieval Warm, extended throughout the Southwest (Stine 1994; Warren 1984), and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas.

Human occupation of the Lake Perris and the ESRP area declined during this time period with use focused on springs and other sources of water (Goldberg et al. 2001). In inland San Diego County, a similar period of reduced activity or abandonment during this time has been noted (Moratto 1984). Saratoga Springs-style projectile points, a large triangular form associated with use of the bow and arrow, began to appear in the ESRP area at this time. However, the sparse assemblages found from this period obscure the exact timing of the transformation from dart and atlatl to bow and arrow.

Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750 to 400 B.P.)

The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric Period, ending about 575 B.P. A period of lower temperatures and increased precipitation, known as the Little Ice Age, resulted in increased resource productivity in the inland region. Population increased in the region of the Project area during this wet interval. In the ESRP area, several small, but apparently semisedentary occupations, date to this time period. Cottonwood Triangular points began to appear in inland assemblages at this time, and Obsidian Butte obsidian became much more common (Goldberg et al., 2001).

By about 500 B.P., strong ethnic patterns developed among native populations in Southern California. This may reflect accelerated cultural change brought about by increased efficiency in cultural adaptation and diffusion of technology from the central coastal region of California and the southern Great Basin (Douglas 1981). During this period, Lake Cahuilla began to recede (Waters 1983) and the large Patayan populations occupying its shores began moving westward into areas such as Anza Borrego, Coyote Canyon, the Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Plain (Wilke 1976). The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately 400 B.P. (A.D. 1640), resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges to the west, and the Colorado River regions to the east.

Protohistoric Period (ca. 410–180 B.P.)

The improved, dynamic conditions of the Little Ice Age continued throughout the Protohistoric period. Utilization of the bow and arrow promoted an increase in hunting efficiency while a renewed abundance of mortars and pestles indicates extensive exploitation of various hard nuts and berries. As a result of the increased resource utilization of the area, sedentism intensified with small, fully sedentary villages forming during the Protohistoric period. This is evidenced by sites containing deeper middens suggesting more permanent habitation. These would have been the villages, or rancherias, noted by the early nonnative explorers (True 1966). The cultural assemblage associated with the Protohistoric period included the introduction of locally manufactured ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes, an abundance of imported Obsidian Butte obsidian, Cottonwood Triangular points, and Desert Side-notched points as well as the addition of European trade goods, such as glass trade beads, late in the period (Meighan 1954).

3.2.2 Ethnohistoric Setting

Archival research and published reports suggest the Project area is situated within the traditional use territory of the Serrano, specifically the Yuhaviatam clan of Serrano people, who have historically lived in the San Bernardino Mountains. The Serrano spoke language belonging to the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock

(Geiger and Meighan 1976:19). In the following section, a brief synopsis of Serrano ethnography is presented. This information has been summarized from Bean and Smith (1978), Bean and Vane (2001), and McCawley (1996).

The Serrano belonged to nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. Each clan, “political-ritual-corporate units” composed of 3 to 10 lineages, owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site with specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in defense, in large communal subsistence activities, and in performing rituals. Clans were apt to own land in the valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches.

In prehistoric times, Serrano shelters are believed to have been dome shaped; after contact they tended to be rectangular in shape. Serrano shelters were often made of brush, palm fronds, or arrowweed. Most of the Serrano domestic activities were performed outside the shelters within the shade of large, expansive *ramadas*.

The Serrano were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, harvesting, and protoagricultural people. As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were also available.

To gather and prepare these food resources, the Serrano had an extensive inventory of equipment including bows and arrows, traps, nets, disguises, blinds, spears, hooks and lines, poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights, and pry bars. In addition, the Serrano had an extensive inventory of food processing equipment including hammers and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, winnowing shells and baskets, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives (made of stone, bone, wood, and carrizo cane), bone saws, and drying racks made of wooden poles to dry fish.

Mountain tops, unusual rock formations, springs, and streams are held sacred to the Serrano, as are rock art sites and burial and cremation sites. In addition, various birds are revered as sacred beings of great power and sometimes were killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for important individuals. As such, bird cremation sites are sacred.

3.3 HISTORICAL SETTING

3.3.1 County of San Bernardino

The earliest recorded historic-period use of the lands within the San Bernardino Valley began in the 1770s, following establishment of the Mission San Gabriel approximately 40 miles west of the Project site. The area was part of the mission lands and was primarily used for horse and cattle grazing. In 1842, the Lugo family was granted rights to approximately 37,000 acres of land in what was to become *Rancho San Bernardino*. The Project area lies at the southern boundary of the rancho.

During this time, the Yuhaaviatam Clan, who inhabited what is now known as the Project area, was first identified by Spanish explorers who used the term “Serrano” people to describe the indigenous population. “Serrano” is the Spanish term for “highlander.” Due to colonization, the Tribe, which includes descendants of the Yuhaaviatam Clan, is known as the San Manuel Band

of Mission Indians as “San Manuel” came from the Yuhaaviatam’s leader’s Spanish name, Santos Manuel, and “Mission Indians” originated from the 21 missions that were established by the Spanish settlers in California between 1769 and 1823. Much of the Yuhaaviatam Clan was murdered or captured and placed at the San Gabriel Mission. During the 1700s and 1800s, much of the Yuhaaviatam Clan and many other indigenous people from nearby regions were used as labor for mission support and then for irrigation efforts to support the growing communities of settlers in Mentone, Redlands, and Loma Linda (San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2023).

One of the earliest settlements established in the San Bernardino Valley was Politana, which was founded in 1842 by a group of settlers from New Mexico; the settlement lies southeast of the Project area on the east side of the Santa Ana River. Three years later, the community of Agua Mansa was established on the west side of the river. Farmsteads were laid out in both communities and an extensive irrigation system was constructed. Agua Mansa flourished until 1862, when a flood destroyed the settlement leaving only the cemetery and chapel. Although the cemetery remains, now known as the Agua Mansa Pioneer Cemetery, the chapel was abandoned in 1883 and is no longer extant.

Settlement in the San Bernardino Valley was also spurred by the establishment of a Mormon colony under the leadership of Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich. Brothers Lyman and Rich bought the San Bernardino Rancho from Jose and Maria Armenta Lugo in 1851. San Bernardino County was established on April 26, 1853 and ceded a portion of its territory to the formation of Riverside County in 1893. Two Mormon colonies were established on either side of the Santa Ana River. The Mormons who settled in the San Bernardino area raised livestock, planted crops, and established civic services such as a school and a post office. The majority of the Mormon settlers in San Bernardino returned to Salt Lake City; however, some remained. Agriculture and livestock continued to be the chief industries in San Bernardino County (Chasteen 2015).

General agriculture and livestock raising pursuits were quickly overshadowed by the citrus industry in Southern California beginning in the 1870s. The first orange trees in San Bernardino were planted by Anson Van Leuven in 1857. Citrus quickly became the largest industry in Southern California; including growing, packing, and shipping. Other industries included cattle ranching, growing sugar beets, and viticulture and enology. The burgeoning citrus industry led to a population boom and spurred the development of transcontinental railroads (Chasteen 2015).

Several companies were formed beginning in the mid- to late-1800s in an effort to develop San Bernardino County and Southern California in general. Beginning in 1887 in San Bernardino County, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company was formed. The company purchased 28,000 acres and the water rights to Lytle Creek, and laid out the townsites of Rosena (now known as Fontana), Rialto, Bloomington, and San Sevaine. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, though ultimately unsuccessful in its attempts, initiated much of the early residential and commercial development in San Bernardino County. After the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company failed, largely due to a nationwide economic depression, several other development companies, such as the Fontana Farms Company, were formed to purchase the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company holdings and also to further development of towns and industries in the San Bernardino Valley. The establishment of transcontinental rail lines brought an influx of people and money to Southern California, which led to a real estate boom (Chasteen 2015).

3.3.2 Green Valley Lake Community

The community of Green Valley Lake is unincorporated and lies north of Running Springs and Arrow Bear. The community was developed after 1926 when the Green Valley Dam was constructed on Green Valley Creek creating the Green Valley Lake (Green Valley Lake 2013). While the dam was built on the creek, the Green Valley Lake is man-made, formed by the dam. The approximately 9-acre lake is fed solely by rain runoff, snow melt, and underground springs.

The San Bernardino Mountains and the Project area are historically known for logging and lumber activities, cattle ranching, hunting, and for providing passage for the Mormons into the San Bernadino Valley in the 1850s. As early as the 1880s, timber claims on the Green Valley area lands, near the Project, were made by the Highland Lumber Company. The lumber company went on to build the City Creek Toll Road, now Highway 330, which took lumber from the Molina Box Factory to make orange crates utilized heavily by the booming citrus industry in the San Bernardino Valley (Green Valley Lake 2013). The Project area became a part of the San Bernardino National Forest Reserve in 1893 and shortly after the Highland Lumber Company was sold to the Brookings Lumber Company. A number of the lumber haul roads and railroad grades that were used in the mid-1800s and early 1900s were eventually converted to the highways that now run through the mountain range. In the early half of the 20th century, the San Bernardino National Forest was created but much of the original homesteads in the area were kept private property. Today, the Green Valley Lake community remains as the “best kept secret on the mountain” and consists of a small population of about 300 people (Green Valley Lake 2013). The community attracts visitors looking to get away from the nearby Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties and take advantage of the outdoor activities the community provides.

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

PaleoWest completed a literature review and records search at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton, on October 20, 2022. This inventory effort included the Project area and a 1-mile radius around the Project area, collectively termed the study area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historic period cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project area and surrounding area. A summary of the results of the record search and background research are provided below.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The records search results indicate that 50 previous investigations have been conducted and documented within the study area between 1976 and 2015 (Table 4-1). Of these 50 studies, only eight of these studies includes portions of the Project area. As a result of the records search, it appears that 100% of the Project area has been inventoried for cultural resources.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Investigations within the Project Study Area

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
SB-00381	1976	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Arrowbear Area, Keller Peak Quad, NE 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec. 4 T1N R2W
SB-00419	1976	Hearn, Joseph E. And Ruth D. Simpson	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Running Springs Domestic Water Improvement Facilities Project For 1976
SB-00516	1977	Brown, La Verna A.	Historical And Archaeological Reconnaissance: Lake Arrowhead Tracts 9972 and 9973
SB-00628	1978	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Tentative Tracts 10393 And 10394, Running Springs Area
SB-01151	1981	Smith, Gerald A.	Cultural Resources Assessment: Green Valley Lake Dredging Project
SB-01217	1981	Lerch, Michael K.	Cultural Resources Assessment for The Jack Rindal - Snow Valley, Inc., General Plan Amendment, Arrowbear Lake Area, San Bernardino County, California
SB-01814	1988	Wilke, Philip J.	Arrowbear Park County Water District
SB-02217	1990	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of a 300 +/- Acre Parcel as Shown on TTM 14530 in Running Springs, San Bernardino County
SB-02226	1991	LSA Associates	An Archaeological Assessment of the Calvary Chapel Youth Camp
SB-02487	1991	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase II Archaeological Testing Program: Archaeological Testing of Sites CA-SBR-6782 and CA-SBR-6783, Running Springs/Rainbow Creek, Running Springs, San Bernardino County, California

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
SB-02759	1993	Dillon, Brian D.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Calvary Chapel Youth Camp, San Bernardino Mountains, San Bernardino County, California
SB-02925	1991	Mlazovsky, Marilyn	Camp Awahanee Gas & Water Line
SB-02926	1991	Mlazovsky, Marilyn	Camp Awahanee Water Tank and Access Road
SB-02928	1993	Mlazovsky, Marilyn	I-96 Road Paving
SB-02931	1993	Mlazovsky, Marilyn	Yellow Stake Campsites Rehabilitation
SB-02936	1993	Mlazovsky, Marilyn	Picnic / Staging Area
SB-03331	2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resources Assessment for Pacbell Wireless Facility Cm496-01
SB-03336	1985	Reynolds, Robert E.	Dry Creek Firewood Sale
SB-04091	2000	Romani, Gwendolyn	Green Valley to Arrowbear Lake Areas Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, SBNF, San Bernardino County, California
SB-04092	2001	Jensen, Peter M.	Proposed Sprint SB54XC483C Cell Tower Site, 31324 Green Valley Lake Road at Arrowbear Lake Within the Ponderosa Pines Christian Camp Facility, San Bernardino County, California
SB-04933	2004	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 80 Acres on the Valley View/Cedar Pines Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-04934	2006	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 102.3 Acres within the AB165ULP Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-04935	2006	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 298 Acres within the Urban Large Parcel RS 181 Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-04936	2005	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 23 acres on the Herdrick, Seecombe, Simon Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-04937	2006	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 90 Acres within the Calvary Chapel Extension Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-04942	2005	Mirro, Michael	Update for the Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 160 Acres within the Calvary Chapel Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-04945	2004	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 115 Acres on the Ponderosa Pines Camp Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-04946	2004	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 126 Acres on the SBLMT and W. Sauey Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-04947	2004	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 11 Acres on the Frake Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-04948	2004	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 87 Acres on the Arrowbear Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
SB-04949	2004	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 71 Acres on the William Wyatt Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-04954	2004	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of a 14-mile Segment of Highway 18 near Lake Arrowhead, California
SB-05530	2006	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 300 Parcels Encompassing 126 Acres Within the Urban Large Parcel Rs 203 Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-05907	2007	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Monitoring of State Route 18 in the San Bernardino Mountains for the National Resources Conservation Service
SB-06470	2009	Mason, Roger D. and Roger G. Hatheway	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the San Bernardino Mountains Disaster Debris Management Program, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06482	2008	Kessler, John S.	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Richardson Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06483	2009	Feller, P.L.	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Pittman Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06485	2008	Kessler, John S.	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Degraffenreid Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino, California
SB-06551	2008	Kessler, John S.	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Running Springs East Fuel Modification Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06554	2010	Valasquez, S.	An Archaeological Survey Report for the FY 2009 Region Contract- Camp Helendade BSA Property Green Tree Thinning Unit, HFT RRU-218/ CRP 09-028, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06555	2010	Hatheway, Roger	Historical And Archaeological Survey of the Aguirre Conditional Use Permit (Cup) Property, County of San Bernardino, Vicinity of Arrowbear, California
SB-06761	2005	Gardner, Jill K., Audry Williams, and Hubert Switalski	A Heritage Resources Inventory for the Hazard Tree Removal Project in the Mountain Top and Front Country Districts of the San Bernardino National Forest on Behalf of Southern California Edison Company
SB-07114	2010	Hale, Sara, Chandler, Evelyn, and Mason, Roger	Cultural Resources Inventory of Two Proposed Pole Replacements in Twin Peaks and Arrowbear San Bernardino County, California
SB-07397	2011	Losekoot, Frank	A Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Headwaters Fuel Modification Projects for the County of San Bernardino, Hazardous Tree Removal Operations, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07399	2010	Feller, P.L.	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Hoag Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
SB-07668	2014	Dahdul, Miriam, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Running Spring Water District Lift Stations Replacement Project, Running Springs Area, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07753	2011	Losekoot, Frank	A Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Mountain Heli East Fuel Modification Project for the County of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-08015	2015	Bietz, Spencer and Natalie Brodie	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of One Deteriorated Power Pole on an Unnamed Circuit, TD 869544, San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, California
SB-08133	2015	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resource Assessment Class I Inventory
SB-08140	2014	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah A. Williams, Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE24776C (SCE Calectric-Pepper & Highgrove-Calectric 115KV-121061E), Southeast Corner Macy and Walnut San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

Note: Cultural Resources Studies in **bold** are within the Project area.

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN ONE MILE OF PROJECT AREA

The records search indicated that twenty-six cultural resources have been previously documented within the study area (Table 4-2). Of these twenty-six resources, four lie within the Project area. The four resources within the Project area consist of one prehistoric site (P-36-002306), one prehistoric isolated artifact (P-36-012233), and two historic period structures/sites (P-36-004887 and P-36-00749).

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Study Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Period	Type	Description
P-36-000947	CA-SBR-947	Prehistoric	Site	Running Springs Site; bedrock milling features along the stream bed
P-36-001487	CA-SBR-1487	Prehistoric	Site	Green Valley Creek Site; bedrock milling features
P-36-001488	CA-SBR-1488	Prehistoric	Site	Keller Peak Site; two milling stones
P-36-002306	CA-SBR-2306	Prehistoric	Site	Camp Awahantee Site; single bedrock milling feature and small lithic scatter [No longer extant]
P-36-004886	CA-SBR-4886	Prehistoric	Isolate	Single bedrock mortar
P-36-004887	CA-SBR-4887H	Historic	Built	Brookings railroad grade
P-36-006783	CA-SBR-6783/H	Multicomponent	Site	Single prehistoric battered stone and fire-affected rock, historic period refuse and gun shells
P-36-007049	CA-SBR-7049H	Historic	Built	Rim of the World Drive
P-36-007129	CA-SBR-7129	Prehistoric	Isolate	Single bedrock mortar

Primary No.	Trinomial	Period	Type	Description
P-36-007130	CA-SBR-7130H	Historic	Site	Narrow gauge logging railroad alignment built by Brookings Lumber Company
P-36-012233		Prehistoric	Isolate	Single milling stone observed in two fragments
P-36-012683		Historic	Site	Camp Cedar Crest; multiple structures
P-36-012684		Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock milling features
P-36-012685		Historic	Site	Stone fireplace and chimney
P-36-012686		Historic	Site	Square concrete platform
P-36-012783		Historic	Built	Well/cistern
P-36-012784		Historic	Built	Arrowbear "Red Light" District, presently Lumber Baron Pizza
P-36-012785	CA-SBR-15909H	Historic	Site	Remnants of single-family cabin
P-36-015013	CA-SBR-15908H	Historic	Built	Bridge 54-309, SR 18
P-36-015014		Historic	Built	Running Springs Logging Wheels Historical Monument
P-36-021123	CA-SBR-13639H	Historic	Site	Stone foundation wall and two large logs atop foundation
P-36-023996	CA-SBR-15181H	Historic	Built	Powers Lane
P-36-023997	CA-SBR-15182H	Historic	Built	Upper Boulder Road
P-36-060184		Prehistoric	Isolate	Single maul/hammer
P-36-060250		Prehistoric	Isolate	Single quartzite core
P1061-8		Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock milling feature

Note: Cultural resources in **bold** are within the Project area.

4.2.1 P-36-002306/CA-SBR-2306

This resource was documented in 1991 by P. Jertberg and J. Marmor as a dispersed scatter of flakes and one bone fragment on the surface outside of an enclosed campfire ring within the Calvary Chapel Youth Camp property. The 1991 site record also mentions a previously documented bedrock mortar that was observed during a previous visit; however, Jertberg and Marmor were not able to relocate the bedrock mortar. The scatter of artifacts was observed within a 50 by 50 meter area and consists of five flakes (siltstone, jasper, chert, metavolcanic, and metasedimentary), one possible biface fragment, and one bone fragment from a medium-sized mammal (Jertberg and Marmor 1991). Noted disturbances to the site included a dirt road on the south side of the site, a camping area, the campfire circle, and surface disturbances from campground activities.

The resource was visited and updated in 1992 by Brian D. Dillon who noted that the prehistoric site is located at the old natural amphitheater of Camp Ahwanee, used by the Boy Scouts and others in the 1920s. Dillon noted that previous documentation of the prehistoric archaeological site stated that the site consisted of a single bedrock mortar feature as well as a small surface

lithic scatter, but at the time of Dillon's documentation, neither has survived due to repeated disturbance of the area. Additionally, Dillon noted that an area of 40 by 50 meters had been bulldozed. As a result, this resource may no longer be extant.

4.2.2 P-36-004887/CA-SBR-4887H

This resource was documented in 1981 by M.K. Lerch as a historic period grade segment of narrow-gauge logging railroad built by Brookings Lumber Company to transport timber from where it was cut to their mill at Fredalba. Specifically, Lerch observed one railroad tie and many small railroad spikes that local residents have collected. At this time, Lerch noted that many portions of the railroad grade had been paved and are now modern roadways.

The resource was updated in 2004 by Hubert Switalski. Switalski documented the remains of a segment of the historic Brookings Railroad grade that is located east of Keller Peak Road and is 1.3 miles in length. It was noted that much of the segment of the railroad grade in 2004 is now known as Highway 18, Keller Peak Road, and other paved roads in the area. The segment that was recorded by Switalski had been reduced to a dirt trail.

4.2.3 P-36-007049/CA-SBR-7049H

This resource is known as Rim of the World Drive and has been documented multiple times. In 1997, David Maxwell documented a 400-foot-long segment of the road near the northwest boundary of Camp Harrold F. Whittle. Maxwell noted that this segment of the resource consisted of a dirt road with modified trees (possible markers). Maxwell also noted that since the late 1950s the road segment appeared to be used as a horse trail by the YMCA.

In 1991, Michael Lerch and Mark Swanson documented the original route of Rim of the World Drive from its dedication site (established on July 18, 1915) until it was bypassed to the south by construction of a newer high-gear road in 1930. Specifically, the resource was documented as running between US Forest Service Baylis Park Picnic Area on State Route (SR) 18 and Pinecrest Conference Center SR 189. Lerch and Swanson noted that the road segment was a graded asphalt-paved roadway and that stone entry monuments were present at the north end.

In 2001, John D. Goodman II documented a maintained Forest Service Road that spans approximately 6.5 miles and merges with two roads and follows the alignment of an early segment of the 1915-1923 Rim of the World Drive in Fawnskin Valley. Goodman noted that the segment of the Forest Service Road is part of Rim of the World Drive that was taken over by the County in 1911 and became a toll-free road.

In 2002, Daniel F. McCarthy and John D. Goodman II documented a series of earlier roads dating from the turn of the century that were designated as Rim of the World Drive in 1915. McCarthy and Goodman documented a series of roads that began at the mouth of Waterman Canyon going to the top of the crest of the San Bernardino Mountains and proceeded east through Crestline, Heaps Peak, Hunsaker Flat (Running Springs), Green Valley, north of Butler Peak to Fawnskin Valley, Big Bear Lake, Pine Lake (Big Bear Lake), Clark Grade past Clark Ranch across Bear Creek, Keller Creek down to the Santa Ana Canyon road where it exits the mouth of the Santa Ana Canyon. McCarthy and Goodman (2002) noted that the historic route of the Rim of the World Drive varied in width from between 16-20 feet and the original length was 101 miles long.

Michael W. Tuma updated a segment of Rim of the World Drive in 2005 that was within the Arrowhead Spring area. Tuma noted that there were no apparent changes to the condition of the highway within the segment that was revisited.

In 2010, ECORP archaeologists Elizabeth Denniston and Jenn Howard visited two segments of the historic-age alignments of Rim of the World Drive. The first segment overlapped the Santa Ana Road and ran through Manzanita Flats. The second segment was a small 150-foot-long segment that branched off 7 Pines Road. Denniston and Howard noted that in 2010, there were no changes to these segments of the resource and all previously recorded information appears accurate.

Joshua Trampier documented and updated segments of the Crest Route in 2011, which intersected SRs 18, 38, and 189 in the San Bernardino National Forest. Three road segments of the Crest Route, located on SR 18 at postmile 21.2, SR 38 at postmile 58.9, and again at SR 189 at postmile 1.7. The segments continued beyond the right-of-way, and only portions located within the right-of-way were documented. The first of three segments was noted as being almost completely lost due to vegetation overgrowth and consisted of an unpaved two-lane road. The second segment, called Rim of the World Drive, intersected with SR 38, and extended through a residential area and provided access to downtown Fawnskin. The third segment had been incorporated into the driveway/parking lot of the Mountain High Market and numerous asphalt patches were visible on the surface of the road.

Most recently, in 2012, Josh Smallwood visited and updated a 2,724-foot-long stretch of Rim of the World Drive (SR 18) that traverses through the town of Rimforest in the San Bernardino Mountains. Smallwood noted that the segment of the road appeared much the same way it did in the late 1940s according to historical maps and photographs of the area with little changes over the last 60 or 70 years. Smallwood also commented that the segment and Rim of the World of 1915-1916 and the 1920-1960 is significant to the development and growth of the San Bernardino Mountains region and, as such, appears eligible for CRHR under Criterion 1.

4.2.4 P-36-012233

This resource is a prehistoric isolated, fragmented, millingstone that was recorded by Sheets and Kile in 2005. Sheets and Kile noted that the core material of the millingstone was a fine-grained, pinkish, igneous rock that appeared to be fire-affected. The millingstone fragments appeared to be incorporated into a modern, one course tall assemblage of granite stones, stacked to augment a natural alcove created by a large granite boulder.

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES CONSULTED

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature and data review include the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). Of the four resources within the Project area, one resource (P-007049, Rim of the World Highway) is listed as eligible on the NRHP.

Historical maps and aerial images were also consulted as part of the background research. Maps that were examined as part of this effort include Redlands, California 15-minute (1899), Redlands, California 30-minute (1901), San Bernardino, California 1 by 2-degree (1953) USGS series maps (TopoView 2022). Historical aerial images were available on NETROnline dating to

1938, 1966, 1969, 1980, 1985, 1990, 2010, and 2020. Results of the archival review indicate that the Project area remained primarily undeveloped until sometime between 1938 and 1966 after the construction of structures and the development of clearings for camp complexes/resorts (NETROnline 2022; TopoView 2022). The Hume SoCal Campground, specifically, appears within the Project area on aerial photos as early as 1966. According to Hume Christian Camps (2020), at the turn of the century, Green Valley Lake Christian Camp was originally a logging camp called Lightning Dale. Much of the timber that came from the property was used to build crates for orange groves and provide wood for the town of San Bernardino. In the 1940s, the grounds were home to the Larry's Boys Camp and the springs and wells that are on-site today were built. The Boy Scouts of America then purchased the property and utilized the grounds for their camp from 1950-1980. The grounds were then purchased by the Calvary Chapel of Costa Mesa in the 1980s, and the Green Valley Lake Christian Camp broke ground in 1991. In 2020, the camp was released to the Hume Lake Christian Camps which now leases the property from Calvary Chapel of Costa Mesa.

A review of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) records indicated that a portion of the Project area is a part of a Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566) Patent issued to Walter E. Seely in 1889 (BLM 2022). The patent provided the sale of public lands in entire, half, quarter, and half quarter sections (less than 160 acres) after July 1, 1820. It appears that buildings and other structures constructed within the Project area that are associated with the Calvary Chapel Camp (now SoCal Hume) lie within the lands related to the patent.

4.4 BURIED SITE SENSITIVITY

Potential for buried prehistoric sites in this area is generally low. However, the layer of organic material consisting of leaf litter and pine needles would likely obscure most surface sites. Along the creeks, deposits are coarse and high-energy derived from flooding or debris flows. In the southern part of the Project is a bench with a small pond. This low gradient area may be depositional and there is potential for buried sites. As well, there is a saddle near the peaks in the southeast corner of the Project area that is also low gradient and may have the potential to gradually accumulate sediment through sheetwash and organic matter accumulation. Both areas have surfaces that are relatively stable and are only subject to limited amounts of erosion. As such, there is potential for shallowly buried prehistoric sites in these areas. Elsewhere in the Project area deposits are erosional and sites would be restricted to the surface beneath the organic leaf litter.

4.5 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

A SLF search request was sent to the NAHC for the Project on September 2, 2022. The objective of the search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area and place of religious or sacred activity) within the immediate vicinity of the Project. A response from the NAHC was received on November 1, 2022, indicating that there are no known Native American cultural resource(s) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested contacting 23 individuals representing 20 Native American tribal groups to find out if they have additional information about the Project area. Scoping letters were sent to all of the recommended tribal contacts via email or mail on November 14, 2022. Follow up calls were made on December 2,

2022. The SLF results letter, list of recommended contacts, a sample scoping letter, a contact/response matrix, and copies of correspondence are included in Appendix A.

To date, 10 responses have been received:

- A response from Lacy Padilla, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians' Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, was received via email on November 15, 2022. The response from Lacy Padilla states that the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry did not reveal any Tribal Traditional Use Areas within the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe defers to other Tribes in the area.
- A response from Omar Aceves, the Tribal Operations Clerk for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians was received via email on November 23, 2022 with a letter from Victoria Martin, the Tribal Vice-Chairperson, attached. The letter from Victoria Martin stated that the Tribe is unaware at this time of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the Project. If resources are discovered during the development of the Project, Ms. Martin requests that the Tribal Office be contacted immediately for further evaluation.
- Response received via email on November 17, 2022 from Bobby Ray Esparza, the Cultural Director for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, stating that the Project does lie within the Tribe's traditional land use area and that they believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. Furthermore, the Tribe requests that a cultural monitor from the Cahuilla be present for all ground disturbing activities including grading, trenching, drilling, grubbing, and survey. Additionally, Mr. Esparza requests that a copy of the cultural report and all associated materials be provided to the Tribe.
- During a follow up phone call on December 2, 2022, Mr. Morales, the Chairman for the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, stated that the Project is within areas that are highly sensitive for cultural resources. He requests that a Native American Monitor and an Archaeological Monitor be present during all ground-disturbing activities. Additionally, Mr. Morales requests that he be contacted after the client has agreed to implementing Native American monitoring.
- During a follow up phone call on December 2, 2022, Mr. Paul Macarro, the Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Pechanga Band of Indians stated that the Tribe defers to more local Tribal Groups for this Project as it lies outside of their Traditional Use Area.
- A response from Jill McCormick, the Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe's Historic Preservation Officer, was received via email on November 15, 2022. The response from Jill McCormick states that the Tribe does not wish to comment on the Project and that they defer to more local Tribes and support their determinations on the matter.
- During a follow up phone call on December 2, 2022, staff from the Tribal Office for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla recommended that PaleoWest re-send the scoping letter again to Mr. Gomez's email address. A follow up email was sent to Mr. Gomez, the Environmental Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla, on December 2, 2022.
- During a follow up phone call on December 2, 2022, Mr. Ontiveros, the Cultural Resources Department Representative for the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians,

stated that the Tribe defers to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for the Project.

- An email response was received on December 9, 2022 from Deneen Pelton, the Cultural Resources Department Coordinator for the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, stating that the Project is not within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI) and that they defer to more local Tribes for pertinent information regarding the Project area.
- An email response was received on December 20, 2022 from Bonnie Bryant, Cultural Resource Technician for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI), stating that the Tribe is not aware of any Serrano cultural resources within the proposed Project area; however, the Project is of great interest to the Tribe. As such, the Tribe is interested in consulting with the CEQA lead agency during AB 52 consultation.

5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELD METHODS

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by PaleoWest archaeologists Evan Mills, M.A., RPA, and Jackson Case, B.A. on November 7, and 19, 2022. The survey methods followed standard archaeological methods consisting of parallel pedestrian transects spaced at 10–15-meter (m) (33–50-ft) intervals when allowed by terrain and vegetation. Field staff investigated all landforms (ridges, toes of slopes, broad low angle terrain) likely to contain archaeological materials. They also opportunistically examined any subsurface exposures, including rodent burrows and cut banks. The transects were navigated using georeferenced maps on iPad tablets and handheld global position system (GPS) units (Bad Elf GPS unit). Field iPads included all Project maps and relevant site forms. Field iPads with the ArcGIS web application were used to record and document resources.

The Project area was documented with digital photographs that included general views of the topography and vegetation density, and other images. A photograph log was maintained to include photograph number, date, orientation, photograph description, and comments. Mr. Mills and Mr. Case carefully inspected all areas likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources located within the Project area. Materials and features that could not be accurately dated in the field were also recorded. Historic period indicators include standing buildings, objects, structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons, and leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, and horseshoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass windowpanes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, and railroad spurs). Prehistoric site indicators include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground-stone, pottery, or even human bone.

All cultural materials and features of an eligible age were recorded during the surveys in accordance with OHP (1995) guidelines. When artifacts or features were found during the surveys, site boundaries were defined by surveying out in widening concentric circles until artifacts were no longer encountered. Artifacts or features that were within 30 m of each other, or that were clearly related, were combined into the same isolate or site. All resources were digitally recorded in the field directly into a FileMaker database on iPad.

All newly identified cultural resources were recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 5232 forms. In addition, previously recorded cultural resources were revisited during the survey. The current condition of each resource was assessed to determine if there had been any changes since the last recordation. All newly recorded sites were fully recorded and are described in this report.

5.2 FIELD RESULTS

The Project is located within the property of the existing Hume SoCal Campground which extends on both east and west sides of Green Valley Lake Road. The Project area is located

within the sub-alpine zone of the San Bernardino Mountains (Figure 5-1). The area is characterized by undulating slopes that face predominately west, north, and south. The sediments within the Project area are loamy duff (decomposing leaf matter) at varying depths on the surface, underlain by decomposing granite bedrock. Alluvial sandy silts exist in the low lying flat or basin landforms. Vegetation is exclusively sub-alpine forest, White Fir, California Black Oak, California Live Oak, Coulter Pine, Sugar Pine, and willow in the wash bottoms. Understory vegetation consists of manzanita, chamise, and white thorn. Roughly 35-45% of the Project area is developed and include portions of the campground.

Approximately 85% of the Project area was intensively surveyed, the remaining 15% included steep slopes, areas of dense vegetation, and areas fully developed by the campground (building pads, paved roads, recreational facilities [pond, ice rink]). Ground visibility across the Project area was poor (0-10%). The forest environment contains an extensive amount of duff (pine needles and leaves) on top of the ground surface. Disturbances included all elements of the campground (roads, buildings, recreation areas, equipment storage yards). The forest surrounding the camp is largely undisturbed and remains undeveloped.

During the survey, an attempt was made to visit all four previously recorded resources mapped within the Project area. Additionally, one new historic period archaeological resource was identified during the survey effort. The campground features and elements are modern and do not meet the age requirement to be considered historic resources.



Figure 5-1. Project area overview, facing east

5.3 DOCUMENTED CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

Previously recorded resources within the Project area consisted of P-36-002306 (prehistoric habitation), P-36-004887 (historical railroad grade), P-36-07049 (historical road), and P-36-012233 (prehistoric isolated artifact) (Figure 5-2). As previously stated, one new historic period archaeological resource, an abandoned 1940s pickup truck (22-0563-01H), was documented within the Project area (Figure 5-2).

5.3.1 P-36-002306/CA-SBR-2306

This resource was reported as a prehistoric habitation location with a single bedrock mortar and a small lithic scatter. The site has been extensively disturbed by modern development of a recreation center in the same location as the prehistoric site. No signs of the lithic scatter were observed (Figure 5-3); however, the bedrock mortar was found in addition to a second bedrock mortar. The first mortar is 20 cm in diameter and 11 cm deep on a granite boulder that measures 98 x 60 x 23 cm. The second bedrock mortar is 17 cm in diameter and 11 cm deep on a granitic boulder that measures 1.6 x 1 x 0.7 m. The site was updated with current location of the mortars and a statement on current conditions (See Appendix B for DPR update). The location of the bedrock mortars is the only data remaining at the site. The lithic scatter and any other associated artifacts or features were likely destroyed by the development of a baseball field in the immediate area.

CRHR Eligibility

CA-SBR-2306 is a special-use area likely related to subsistence-based processing activities, such as the milling of native seeds, plant fibers, and/or small mammals. The previously documented lithic scatter was not located and no surface artifacts were identified at the site during the revisit; the area has been extensively disturbed. The absence of surface artifacts suggest that the site lacks substantial buried cultural deposits.

Extant data indicate that the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. CA-SBR-2306 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and therefore is recommended as not eligible for listing under Criterion 1. It is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and therefore is recommended as not eligible for listing under Criterion 2. It also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and thus is recommended not eligible under Criterion 3. The site does not contain temporally diagnostic artifacts or any materials suitable for chronometric dating. The lack of chronological control and absence of artifacts mean that temporal and cultural components cannot be defined at CA-SBR-2306. Thus, while the site contains data on settlement organization and land use and subsistence practices, these data lack potential to contribute any new information important to regional prehistory or history. Furthermore, it is unlikely that additional investigations at the site will produce sufficient quantities of artifacts from controlled stratigraphic contexts to overcome these deficiencies. For these reasons, the site is recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4.

For Official Use Only.
Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103; Cal. Government Code 6254.10)

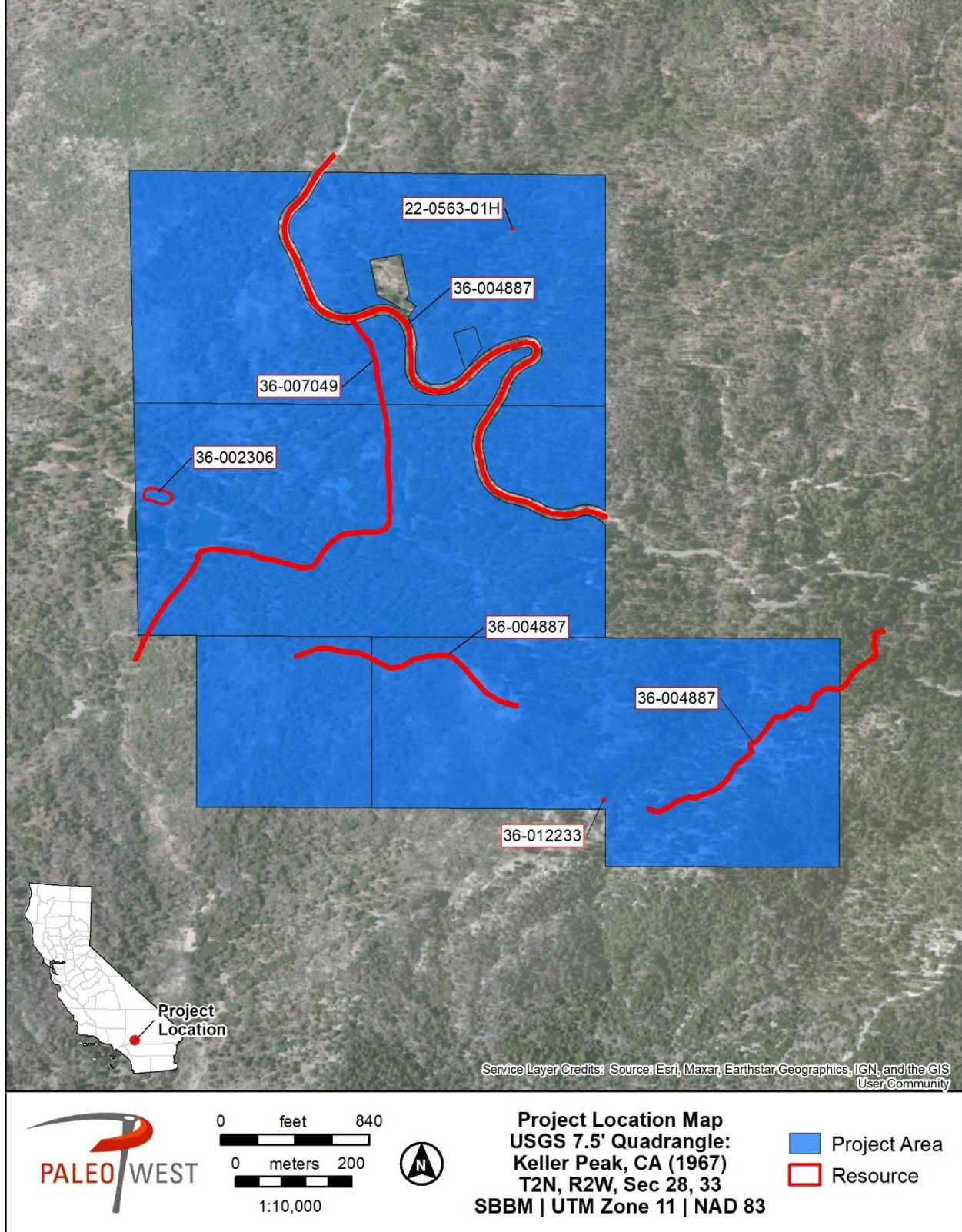


Figure 5-2. Resource Location Map



Figure 5-3. CA-SBR-2306 Feature 2 facing former site location (baseball field), facing east-southeast

5.3.2 36-004887/CA-SBR-4887H

This resource includes two segments of the Brookings Railroad grade plotted within the Project area. One of the segments (northern) is the current alignment of Green Valley Lake Road. The road is in use and the primary access route to the community of Green Valley Lake, northeast of the Project area (Figure 5-4). Approximately 70% of the mapped alignment of the second segment (southern) was located within the Project area. The previous plotted alignment was slightly askew based on the findings of the current field effort and, as such, a more accurate alignment was plotted with sub-meter accurate GPS and an update to the record was prepared (See Appendix B for DPR update). The southern segment is faint in most of the visible sections and some segments have been used by the camp (Figure 5-5). Additional segments of the railroad grade exist outside the Project area and were not investigated as part of the Project.

CRHR Eligibility

The Brookings Railroad was constructed in the early 1900s and was reportedly in use in the San Bernardino Mountains between 1908 and 1913 by the Brookings Lumber Company (Lerch 1981). During the late 1800s and early 1900s the population of the San Bernardino valley was rapidly increasing, creating a fervent need for lumber to be used to construct homes, stores, church, civic buildings, etc. In response to this need, John E. Brookings, with financial backing from his cousin, Robert S. Brookings, formed the Brookings Lumber Company and began purchasing the assets of other struggling lumber companies, crippled by the nationwide economic depression of 1892-1893, in the area (RWHS 2023). In order to transport logs from



Figure 5-4. CA-SBR-4887H northern end of Project area, facing west-northwest



Figure 5-5. CA-SBR-4887H southern segment, facing west

the surrounding timberlands within the mountains to their newly renovated sawmill southwest of present-day Running Springs (formerly known as Fredalba), the Brookings Railroad was constructed. It was reportedly the first and only logging railroad in the San Bernardino Mountains and was constructed with second-hand equipment by temporary Sante Fe Railroad laborers as well as lumbermen with little or no railroad construction experience (trainboard.com 2023). Steep grades prevented the use of the railroad all the way to the base of the mountains confining the railroad operations in the timberlands. “As forests were cleared, the railroad was extended into the next suitable logging area. About six miles of track were laid throughout the Brookings timberlands” (trainboard.com 2023). By 1913 the timber stands that were leased began to run dry (RWHS 2023). At that time, the company started looking for new lumber locations along the coastline and workers began to leave to the area in search of new prospects.

A review of the available data indicates that the two segments of Brookings Railroad grade within the Project area do not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. While CA-SBR-4887H is associated with the expansion and construction of areas within the San Bernardino valley, it is associated with one of many lumber companies in Southern California and was not solely vital to the expansion of the area. Additionally, John F. Brookings is one of many lumbermen throughout the country and the state that moved from place to place looking for areas to continue their lumber interests. As such, the two segments of the resources within the Project area do not appear to be eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 and 2 and are recommended not eligible for listing. The remnants of the two railroad segments were constructed with second-hand materials by temporary laborers and lumbermen and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and thus is recommended not eligible under Criterion 3. Finally, it is unlikely that these two segments have the potential to broaden our understanding of 20th century railroad construction or lumber activities, or to the history of the San Bernardino Mountains, California, or the United States. Therefore, these segments of CA-SBR-4887H do not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4 and are recommended not eligible for listing.

5.3.3 36-007049/CA-SBR-7049H

A small segment of the historic Rim of the World Drive (P-36-007049/CA-SBR-7049H) is located within the Project area. The resource extends throughout the San Bernardino Mountains. The segment located within the Project area is currently in use as one of the main roads running North/South through the campground. The plotted alignment of the resource was confirmed in the field and does not appear to have been altered from the previous recording event. This segment of road is paved, in use, and no associated artifacts or evidence of historic period use were observed (Figure 5-6) (See Appendix B for DPR update). This resource extends beyond the Project area in many locations.

CRHR Eligibility

The Rim of the World Drive, dedicated in 1915, has been evaluated and recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1. The entire length of Rim of the World Drive through the San Bernardino Mountains, including this segment within the Project area, was mapped by the San Bernardino National Forest in 2001. The mapping was completed as part of the recordation and evaluation of the entire 1915–1916 route from the mouth of Waterman Canyon,



Figure 5-6. CA-SBR-7049H northern Project area, facing south-southwest

through the mountains, and down to the mouth of Santa Ana Canyon (McCarthy and Goodman 2001). McCarthy and Goodman (2001) indicated that the Rim of the World Drive was a significant road in Southern California history because it opened the mountain areas to increased recreational use and development. However, McCarthy and Goodman did not recommend the road eligible for listing on either the CRHR or the NRHP because they stated that over the last several decades, the original alignment has been realigned, rerouted, and resurfaced and does not appear to retain sufficient integrity. A later examination of the eligibility of the road, conducted by Josh Smallwood, focused on the significance the road has had on the area since the 1920s (Smallwood 2012).

Rim of the World Drive evolved over the early decades of the 20th century to accommodate the expansion and growth of development in the region and was designated State Highway 18 by the 1920s. Smallwood (2012) recommended the resource eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 because of the “significant role it played in the development and growth of the San Bernardino Mountain region.” Additionally, Smallwood argued that despite the various road modifications and improvements in the 1920s and early 1930s, the alignment, design, materials, construction, and appearance have changed very little since that time. As such, the road retains sufficient integrity to relate its significance dating to the period of 1933–1960s. However, Smallwood did not complete survey of the entire length of Rim of the World Drive, but instead focused his evaluation on a 2,724-ft-long segment in the community of Rimforest stating that segment of road retains sufficient historical integrity to relate the period of significance, 1933-1960s, and is eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1. Smallwood (2012) indicated the segment located within the community of Rimforest does not appear to be eligible under any of the other criteria of the CRHR, as it is not directly associated with an

important historical figure (Criterion 2), it does not exhibit any architectural or engineering merits (Criterion 3), and it does not have the data potential to yield information important to the study of our local, state, or national history (Criterion 4).

While the larger resource and, specifically, the portion evaluated by Smallwood in 2012 appears to be eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 and retains sufficient historic integrity, the segment of the road within the current Project area does not appear to retain that same historic integrity. The segment of road within the Project area is in regular use by the campground and has been subject to modern maintenance and improvements resulting in the loss of integrity. The road appears well maintained and does not exhibit any historical significance outside of the documented alignment. Additionally, as Smallwood stated the road is not directly associated with an important historical figure, it does not exhibit any architectural or engineering merits, and it does not have the data potential to yield information important to the study of the San Bernardino Mountains, California, or the United States. As such, the segment of the resource within the current Project area does not appear meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR.

5.3.4 36-012233

This resource was documented as a prehistoric isolated metate. The location of the isolated artifact was visited and thoroughly inspected; however, the metate was not located. The isolated artifact may have been destroyed or transported to an unknown location (See Appendix B for DPR update). As this resource appears to be no longer extant, it was not evaluated for listing on the CRHR; however, isolated artifacts are typically not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR due to lack of data potential.

5.3.5 22-0563-01H

The newly identified resource within the Project area consists of a 1940s Chevrolet pickup truck that was abandoned in the forest. The truck may have been brought to the location at any point over the past 80 years. There are no other historic constituents in the vicinity and the campground has been using the area for archery. The truck is stripped, has no visible Vehicle Identification Number or license plate; however, there is noted graffiti on it, and a faint "STONE and BRICK WORK" on the bed of the truck (See Appendix B for DPR update).

CRHR Eligibility

Very little information can be discerned about this abandoned resource; however, a review of the available data indicates that the resource does not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. The abandoned truck cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and therefore is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion 1. It does not appear to be associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and therefore is recommended as not eligible for listing under Criterion 2. It also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and thus is recommended not eligible under Criterion 3. Finally, it is unlikely that this resource has the potential to broaden our understanding of the 20th century automotive industry, or to the history of the San Bernardino Mountains, California, or the United States. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.



Figure 5-7. 22-0563-01H, abandoned pickup truck, facing southeast

6.0 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kimley-Horn retained PaleoWest to complete a cultural resource assessment of the proposed Project near the community of Green Valley Lake in San Bernardino County, California. The assessment included an SCCIC cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, archival research, a field survey, and resource evaluations.

The results of the cultural resource assessment identified two prehistoric resources, and three historic period cultural resources in the Project area. The SLF search returned negative results for the Project area; however, during outreach to local Native American tribes, both the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians indicated the area may be sensitive for cultural resources and requested a Native American monitor and an archaeological monitor be present during Project implementation.

None of the previously recorded resources documented within the Project area meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. One of the resources, P- 36-012233 (an isolated metate), was not located during the survey effort and is believed to have been destroyed or moved to an unknown location. No additional cultural resource management is recommended for these resources.

The potential for buried prehistoric sites in the Project area is generally low and no new prehistoric resources were identified during the survey; however, the layer of organic material covering the majority of the ground surface would likely obscure most surface sites. Additionally, there are two areas of low gradient in the Project area, including a bench with a small pond in the southern part of the Project area and a saddle near the peak in the southeast corner of the Project. Both areas have surfaces that are relatively stable and are only subject to limited amounts of erosion. As such, there is potential for shallowly buried prehistoric sites in these areas. Elsewhere in the Project deposits are erosional and sites would be restricted to the surface beneath the organic leaf litter. Despite the overall general low sensitivity, due to the limited ground visibility and the presence of two previously recorded prehistoric cultural resources within the Project area, archaeological monitoring would be recommended for initial ground-disturbing activities associated with development of the Project area. During this initial monitoring effort, the Project Archaeologist can determine if additional archaeological monitoring or cultural resource management efforts may be warranted.

In the event that potentially significant cultural materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

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Appendix A.

Native American Coordination



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 1, 2022

Robbie Thomas
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: rthomas@paleowest.com

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Laura Miranda
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VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
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Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
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COMMISSIONER
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
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Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
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Re: SoCal Hume Phase I Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Thomas:

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.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/1/2022**

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed SoCal Hume Phase I Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/1/2022**

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula
Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Cupeno
Luiseno

Pechanga Band of Indians

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Luiseno

Pechanga Band of Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Luiseno

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Quechan

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Luiseno

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed SoCal Hume Phase I Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/1/2022**

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

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed SoCal Hume Phase I Project, San Bernardino County.



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

November 14, 2022

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Transmitted via email to roadkingcharles@aol.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Hume SoCal Phase I Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Alvarez,

On behalf of Kimley-Horn, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation in support of the Hume SoCal Phase I Project (Project). The Project is situated on approximately 251 acres of land and includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0328-071-05; -07; -10; -40; and -42 within the Green Valley Lake community in San Bernardino County (County) (see attached map). PaleoWest understands this Project is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County will be the lead CEQA agency.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed for the Project at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. The records search indicated that there are four cultural resources that have been previously documented within the Project area. These four resources include two historic period structures and two prehistoric archaeological resources. The prehistoric resources consist of a bedrock milling feature with a lithic scatter and an isolated millingstone that has been fractured into two fragments. The resource consisting of the bedrock milling feature and lithic scatter are noted to no longer be extant due to repeated disturbance to the area. The historic period resources consist of the Brookings Railroad Grade and the Rim of the World Drive. A pedestrian survey of the Project area is currently being conducted by PaleoWest archaeologists.

As part of the cultural resource investigation, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on November 1, 2022 stating that that no Native American cultural resources were identified within the Project area. However, should your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (918) 232-4312 or rthomas@paleowest.com.

Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you for taking the time to review this request.

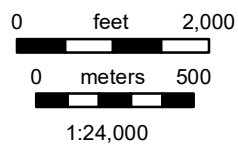
Sincerely,

Roberta Thomas, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest

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Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103; Cal. Government Code 6254.10)



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Project Location Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Keller Peak, CA (1967)
T2N, R2W, Sec 28, 33
SBBM | UTM Zone 11 | NAD 83

 Project Area

Native American Contact/Response Matrix				
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	Phone: (760) 699 - 6800 Fax: (760) 699-6919 laviles@aguacaliente.net	Sent via email 11/14/2022	NA	See below
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	Phone: (760) 699 - 6907 Fax: (760) 699-6924 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Sent via email 11/14/2022	NA	A response from Lacy Padilla, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians' Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, was received via email on November 15, 2022. The response from Lacy Padilla states that the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry did not reveal any Tribal Traditional Use Areas within the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe defers to other Tribes in the area.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians 84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	Phone: (760) 398 - 4722 Fax: (760) 369-7161 hhaines@augustinetribe.com	Sent via email 11/14/2022	NA	A response from Omar Aceves, the Tribal Operations Clerk for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians was received via email on 11/23/22 with a letter from Victoria Martin, the Tribal Vice-Chairperson, attached. The letter from Victoria Martin stated that the Tribe is unaware at this time of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the Project. In the event that resources are discovered during the development of the Project, Ms. Martin requests that the Tribal Office be contacted immediately for further evaluation.
Doug Welmas, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	Phone: (760) 342 - 2593 Fax: (760) 347-7880 jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and left VM for Mr. Welmas
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians 52701 U.S. Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 763 - 5549 Fax: (951) 763-2808 Chairman@cahuilla.net	Sent via email 11/14/2022	NA	Response received via email on 11/17/22 from Bobby Ray Esparza, the Cultural Director for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, stating that the Project does lie within the Tribe's traditional land use area and that they believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. Furthermore, the Tribe requests that a cultural monitor from the Cahuilla be present for all ground disturbing activities including grading, trenching, drilling, grubbing, and survey. Additionally, Mr. Esparza requests that a copy of the cultural report and all associated materials be provided to the Tribe.

Native American Contact/Response Matrix				
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	Phone: (626) 926 - 4131 admin@gabrielinoindians.org	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and unable to leave VM for Mr. Salas as his mailbox is full.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	Phone: (626) 483 - 3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and spoke with Mr. Morales. Mr. Morales stated that the Project is within areas that are highly sensitive for cultural resources. He requests that a Native American Monitor and an Archaeological Monitor be present during all ground-disturbing activities. Additionally, Mr. Morales requests that he be contacted after the client has agreed to implementing Native American monitoring.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino /Tongva Nation 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	Phone: (951) 807 - 0479 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and left VM for Ms. Goad.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	Phone: (562) 761 - 6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417 gtongva@gmail.com	Sent via email 11/14/2022	NA	See below
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	Phone: (626) 407 - 8761 christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and left VM for Ms. Conley
Charles Alvarez Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	Phone: (310) 403 - 6048 roadkingcharles@aol.com	Email returned sent via USPS 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and left VM for Mr. Alvarez

Native American Contact/Response Matrix				
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	Phone: (760) 782 - 0711 Fax: (760) 782-0712	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and left message with Tribal Office staff.
Ann Brierty, THPO, Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Phone: (951) 755 - 5259 Fax: (951) 572-6004 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and left VM for Ms. Brierty.
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Phone: (951) 755 - 5110 Fax: (951) 755-5177 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and left VM for Mr. Martin
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Pala, CA, 92059	Phone: (760) 891 - 3515 Fax: (760) 742-3189 sgaughen@palatribe.com	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and left VM for Ms. Gaughen
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator Pechanga Band of Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	Phone: (951) 770 - 6306 Fax: (951) 506-9491 pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and spoke with Mr. Macarro. Mr. Macarro stated that the Tribe defers to more local Tribal Groups for this Project as it lies outside of their Traditional Use Area
Mark Macarro, Chairperson Pechanga Band of Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	Phone: (951) 770 - 6000 Fax: (951) 695-1778 epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov	Sent via email 11/14/2022	NA	See above
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (928) 750 - 2516 scottmanfred@yahoo.com	Sent via email 11/14/2022	NA	See below

Native American Contact/Response Matrix				
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (760) 572 - 2423 historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Sent via email 11/14/2022	NA	Email received from Ms. McCormick on 11/15/22 stating that the Tribe does not wish to comment on the Project and that they defer to more local Tribes and support their determinations.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 763 - 4105 Fax: (951) 763-4325 jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and spoke with Tribal Office staff who recommended that the letter be sent again to Mr. Gomez via his email. Email was sent again on 12/2/2022
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 763 - 4105 Fax: (951) 763-4325 admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Sent via email 11/14/2022	NA	See above
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	Phone: (760) 297 - 2635 crd@rincon-nsn.gov	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and left VM for Ms. Madrigal. Email response from Deneen Pelton, the Cultural Resources Department Coordinator for the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, was received on 12/9/22 stating that the Project is not within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI) and that they defer to more local Tribes for pertinent information regarding the Project area.
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	Phone: (760) 749 - 1051 Fax: (760) 749-5144 bomazzetti@aol.com	Sent via email 11/14/2022	NA	See above
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	26569 Phone: (909) 864 - 8933 Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Email received from Mr. Bonnie Bryant, Cultural Resource Technician, on 12/20/22 stated that there are no known serrano cultural resources in the proposed Project area; however, the area is of great concern to SMBMI. As such, the Tribe is interested in consulting pursuant to AB 52.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 659 - 2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228 Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and unable to leave VM

Native American Contact/Response Matrix				
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	P. Phone: (253) 370 - 0167 serranonation1@gmail.com	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and left VM for Mr. Walker
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	Phone: (909) 528 - 9032 serranonation1@gmail.com	Sent via email 11/14/2022	NA	See above
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	Phone: (951) 654 - 5544 Fax: (951) 654-4198 ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov	Sent via email 11/14/2022	NA	See below
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	Phone: (951) 663 - 5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and spoke with Mr. Ontiveros who stated that the Tribe defers to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Cultural Committee, P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	Phone: (760) 397 - 0300 Fax: (760) 397-8146 Cultural- Committee@torresmartineznsn. gov	Sent via email 11/14/2022	Phone call 12/2/2022	Called and left VM

From: [THPO Consulting](#)
To: [Gena Severen](#); [THPO Consulting](#)
Cc: [Roberta Thomas](#)
Subject: RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Hume SoCal Phase I Project, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Tuesday, November 15, 2022 10:31:52 AM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Greetings,

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,

Lacy Padilla

THPO Operations Manager
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264
D: 760-699-6956 | C: 760-333-5222

From: Gena Severen <GGranger@paleowest.com>
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2022 7:54 PM
To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Cc: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@paleowest.com>
Subject: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Hume SoCal Phase I Project, San Bernardino County, California

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

Please see the attached letter and map for the Hume SoCal Phase I Project, San Bernardino County, California.

Warm regards,



Gena Severen (Granger), MA, RPA | Associate Archaeologist
PaleoWest
ggranger@paleowest.com
mobile: 562-310-0153
www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles, California

**517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016**



This email has been scanned by Inbound Shield™.

From: [Jill McCormick](#)
To: [Gena Severen](#)
Cc: [Roberta Thomas](#)
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL]:Cultural Resource Investigation for the Hume SoCal Phase I Project, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Tuesday, November 15, 2022 5:19:04 AM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

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.

H. Jill McCormick M. A.
Historic Preservation Officer
Ft. Yuma Quechan Tribe
350 Picacho Road
Winterhaven, CA 92283
Office: 760-572-2423
Cell: 928-261-0254

From: Gena Severen <GGranger@paleowest.com>
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2022 9:06:20 PM
To: Jill McCormick <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Cc: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@paleowest.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL]:Cultural Resource Investigation for the Hume SoCal Phase I Project, San Bernardino County, California

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.

Please see the attached letter and map for the Hume SoCal Phase I Project, San Bernardino County, California.

Warm regards,



Gena Severen (Granger), MA, RPA | Associate Archaeologist
PaleoWest
ggranger@paleowest.com
mobile: 562-310-0153
www.paleowest.com
Los Angeles, California
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016



Roberta Thomas

From: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2022 11:00 AM
To: Roberta Thomas
Cc: anthony madrigal
Subject: Re: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Hume SoCal Phase I Project, San Bernardino County, California

Good morning Robbie,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians received and reviewed the project notification regarding the above project located in San Bernardino County, Ca. According to the map provided the project is located within the Cahuilla's traditional land use area. Therefore, we do have an interest in this project. We believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. The Cahuilla Band requests that a cultural monitor from Cahuilla be present for all ground disturbing activities including grading, trenching, drilling, grubbing, and survey. We also request the cultural report and all associated materials with this project. The Cahuilla Band appreciates your assistance in preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in your project.

Respectfully,

***BobbyRay Esparza
Cultural Director
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cell: (760) 423-2773
Office: (951) 763-5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808***

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From: BobbyRay Esparza <Bresparza@cahuilla.net>
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2022 9:40 AM
To: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>
Subject: Fw: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Hume SoCal Phase I Project, San Bernardino County, California

Respectfully,

BobbyRay Esparza
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Council Member

From: Daniel Salgado <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>

Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2022 8:38 AM

To: BobbyRay Esparza <Bresparza@cahuilla.net>; Anthony Madrigal <anthonymad2002@gmail.com>; Anthony Madrigal Sr <Amadrigalsr@cahuilla.net>

Subject: FW: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Hume SoCal Phase I Project, San Bernardino County, California

Fyi...

Daniel Salgado
Tribal Council Chairman
Cahuilla Band of Indians

From: Gena Severen <GGranger@paleowest.com>

Date: Monday, November 14, 2022 at 7:57 PM

To: "chairman@cahuilla.net" <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>

Cc: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@paleowest.com>

Subject: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Hume SoCal Phase I Project, San Bernardino County, California

Please see the attached letter and map for the Hume SoCal Phase I Project, San Bernardino County, California.

Warm regards,



Gena Severen (Granger), MA, RPA | Associate Archaeologist

PaleoWest

ggranger@paleowest.com

mobile: 562-310-0153

www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles, California
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016





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: November 23, 2022

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Hume SoCal Phase I Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear: Gena Severen (Granger)
Associate Archaeologist

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,

Victoria Martin

Victoria Martin, Tribal Vice-Chairperson
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

From: [Deneen Pelton](#)
To: [Gena Severen](#)
Cc: [Cheryl Madrigal](#)
Subject: Hume SoCal Phase 1
Date: Friday, December 9, 2022 8:39:34 AM

Greetings,

This email is written on behalf of Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, ("Rincon Band" or "Band"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government.

The Band has received the notification for the above referenced project. The location identified within project documents is not within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI).

At this time, we have no additional information to provide. We recommend that you directly contact a Tribe that is closer to the project and may have pertinent information.

Thank you for submitting this project for Tribal review. If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749-1092 or via electronic mail at crd@rincon-nsn.gov.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Deneen Pelton

Cultural Resources Department Coordinator

Cultural Resources Department

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center, CA 92082

Office: 760-749-1092

Fax: 760-749-8901

Email: dpelton@rincon-nsn.gov



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Roberta Thomas

From: Mr. Bonnie Bryant <Bonnie.Bryant@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2022 2:22 PM
To: Roberta Thomas
Cc: Ryan Nordness
Subject: Hume Social Phase I project Information request



IRONSCALES couldn't recognize this email as this is the first time you received an email from this sender
Bonnie.Bryant@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Hey Ms. Thomas,

Thank you for reaching out to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concerning the proposed project area. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department. The proposed project did not have any known Serrano cultural resources. The area is of great concern to SMBMI, and is very interested to consult whenever this project moves into AB52/CEQA territory.

Thank you again for your correspondence, if you have any additional questions or comments, please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Respectfully,

Mr. Bonnie Bryant

Cultural Resource technician

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Bonnie.Bryant@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Mr. Bonnie Bryant

Cultural Resources Tech

Bonnie.Bryant@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

O:(909) 864-8933 x 50-2033

M:(909) 633-6615

26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346



Appendix B.

DPR Forms

*Recorded by: E. Mills, J. Case

*Date: 11/19/22

☐ Continuation

☒ Update

This resource was visited by PaleoWest archaeologists on 11/19/2022 as part of the Hume Socal Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation. The area has been heavily developed by the current camp owners, there is a sports field on top of where the site is plotted. No surface cultural material was observed in the entire vicinity. The only remaining elements of the prehistoric site are two bedrock mortars located west of the plotted site on a small ridge. Feature 1 is a conical bedrock mortar that measures 20cm in diameter by 11cm deep, the granite boulder it sits on measures 98cm x 60cm x 23cm tall. Feature 2 is another bedrock mortar, placed on a shelf of a granite boulder with the southern side of the mortar even to the boulder surface, while the northern side is deep into the boulder. The mortar measures 17cm in diameter by 11cm deep on the north side. The boulder measures 1.6m x 1m x 70cm tall. Feature 2 has a natural shelf and basin on the south side, the mortar placed where it is would make easier collection of ground acorns.

The rest of the site is destroyed. The camp has turned the surrounding 150-200m diameter into a recreation area, with sports field, large pond, and general open space.

CRHR Evaluation:

CA-SBR-2306 is a special-use area likely related to subsistence-based processing activities, such as the milling of native seeds, plant fibers, and/or small mammals. The previously documented lithic scatter was not located and no surface artifacts were identified at the site during the revisit; the area has been extensively disturbed. The absence of surface artifacts suggest that the site lacks substantial buried cultural deposits.

Extant data indicate that the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. CA-SBR-2306 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and therefore is recommended as not eligible for listing under Criterion 1. It is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and therefore is recommended as not eligible for listing under Criterion 2. It also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and thus is recommended not eligible under Criterion 3. The site does not contain temporally diagnostic artifacts or any materials suitable for chronometric dating. The lack of chronological control and absence of artifacts mean that temporal and cultural components cannot be defined at CA-SBR-2306. Thus, while the site contains data on settlement organization and land use and subsistence practices, these data lack potential to contribute any new information important to regional prehistory or history. Furthermore, it is unlikely that additional investigations at the site will produce sufficient quantities of artifacts from controlled stratigraphic contexts to overcome these deficiencies. For these reasons, the site is recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4.



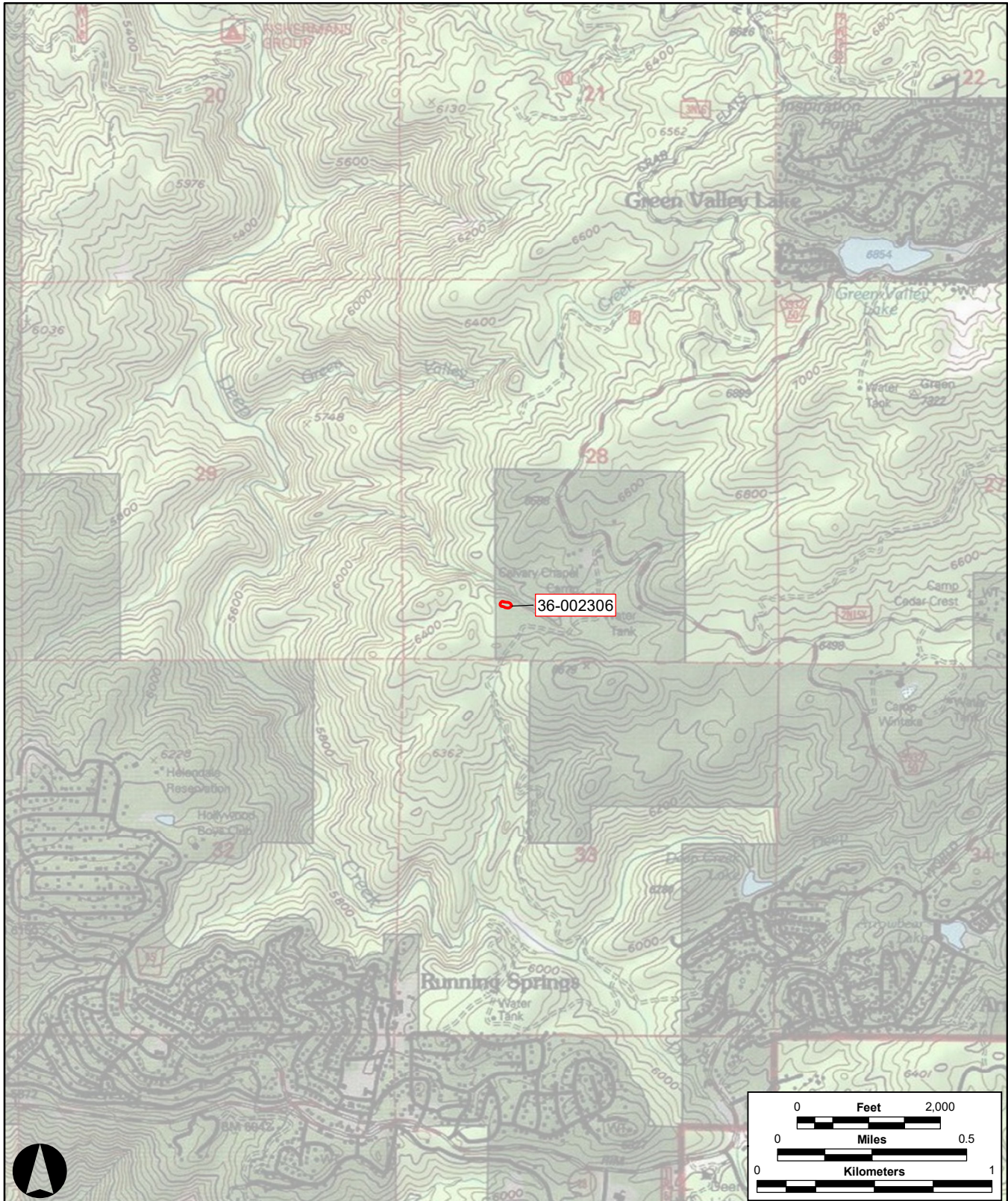
Feature 1 detail shot



Feature 2 detail shot facing north.

Report Citation: 2023. Thomas, Roberta, Gena Severen, Evan Mills, and Michael Mirro. *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Hume Socal Campground Project, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared by PaleoWest LLC, Redlands, CA.





(1061)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD UPDATE

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBR-2306/H
 OTHER DESIGNATIONS: Boy Scout Camp Site

- 1: COUNTY: San Bernardino
- 2: USGS QUAD: Keller Peak 7.5 Minute, 1967; Photorevised 1988.
- 3: UTM: Zone 11, 491120 M. Easting, 3786840 M. Northing.
- 4: TOWNSHIP: 2 North, RANGE: 2 West,
 ne 1/4 of sw 1/4 of se 1/4 of sw 1/4 of Section 28.
- 5: ELEVATION: 6450-6500 feet above mean sea level.
- 6: LOCATION:

On a small, flat stream terrace and adjacent slope south of a perennial tributary to Deep Creek, adjacent to the dirt road leading to the Calvary Chapel Youth Camp headquarters, approximately 1.25 miles southwest of Green Valley Lake, in the San Bernardino Mountains.

7: PREHISTORIC: Yes HISTORIC: Yes PROTOHISTORIC: Unknown

8: SITE DESCRIPTION:

The prehistoric site is located at the old natural amphitheater of Camp Ahwah-nee, used by the Boy Scouts and others as an improved campground as early as the 1920's. The prehistoric archaeological site is said to have consisted of both a single bedrock mortar feature as well as a small surface lithic scatter; neither has survived into the present day due to repeated disturbance of the area.

The historic site consists of a portion of the old narrow-gauge logging railroad alignment built by the Brookings Lumber Company in the 1890's and used up til 1910. The rails and ties are long gone, but a stretch of approximately 200 meters of the old, overgrown leveled grade remains in fairly good condition to the south of the present dirt road leading past the destroyed prehistoric site.

- 9: SITE TYPE: Prehistoric: Temporary Camp (?).
 Historic: Railroad Logging Line.

10: AREA:

Prehistoric: Not applicable. Bulldozed area measures 40 x 50 meters.

Historic: Railroad alignment measures some 5 meters wide by 200 meters long, and merges with later logging skid roads and modern dirt roads.

- 11: DEPTH: None noted.

11/17/92
 DILLON

12: FEATURES:

Prehistoric: Granite boulder with bedrock mortar holes was reported as destroyed or moved off site in 1973.

Historic: Remnants of the 80 to 100 year old railway logging line described above.

13: ARTIFACTS: None noted in 1992: 5 flakes and possible biface reported in 1991.

14: NON-ARTIFACTUAL CONSTITUENTS: None noted.

15: HUMAN REMAINS: None noted.

16: DISTURBANCE:

Prehistoric Site: Extreme. The prehistoric site has been completely destroyed as the result of repeated episodes of cumulative damage. The site was used as a log landing several times in the past and graded or bulldozed each time, most recently in 1973, when the bedrock mortar feature was removed. The site area has also been used as a campground continuously since the 1920's, both by "Larry's Boy's Camp" and the Boy Scouts of America; numerous semi-permanent 1/2 planked, 1/2 tent structures used to be in existence atop and adjacent to the archaeological site, as well as attendant facilities such as outhouses, sinks, water lines, showers, etc. The site area also hosted a small amphitheater where log benches upslope (north) of a large, rock-lined campfire circle were employed for group seating. Subsequent to P. Jertberg's January, 1991 visit (LSA, 1991), all traces of the old campground installations but for a single outhouse were demolished, the brush adjacent to the site was cleared mechanically, and a thick duff layer was scraped off the site as a fire control measure.

Historic Site: Moderate. All but a short section of the logging railroad grade has been converted to logging haul roads or to modern dirt roads; a short section (roughly 200 meters long) however, remains in good condition and is worth preserving.

17: NEAREST WATER:

Perennial creek tributary to Deep Creek runs along northern margin of site, some 50 meters north.

18: VEGETATION COMMUNITY: Mixed coniferous forest.

19: VEGETATION ON SITE: Oaks, Pines, Fir, Manzanita

20: SITE SOIL: Gray to tan sandy clay and DG.

21: SURROUNDING SOIL: Same as above.

22: GEOLOGY: Exposed granite boulders.

23: LANDFORM: Flat stream terrace and adjacent slope.

Dillon, 4/28/93: Calvary Chapel Youth Camp Site CA-SBR-2306/H, Page 3 of 7.

24: **SLOPE:** At site: 0-5%; nearby: 5-25%.

25: **EXPOSURE:** Westerly, northerly.

26: **LANDOWNER:** Calvary Chapel Youth Camp, Green Valley, CA, 92341

27: **REMARKS:**

Archaeological site CA-SBR-2306 was originally recorded in 1973 by R.A. Robinson, a local avocational archaeologist who lives in the Green Valley Lake community. At the time of its original recording, Robinson noted a single granite bedrock boulder with five mortar holes. Robinson revisited the site in 1982 and filed a site update, noting that the bedrock mortar boulder had either been destroyed or removed since the time of his earlier visit. I spoke with Mr. Robinson by telephone in late 1992, and he confirmed that shortly after the time of his original recording of the site, it was bulldozed and essentially destroyed.

The site was visited by Ms. P. Jertberg in January, 1991, and re-recorded. Jertberg confirmed the absence of the bedrock feature at the site, but reported "5 flakes (siltstone, jasper, chert, metavolcanic, metasedimentary) and one possible biface" and "One bone fragment (medium mammal)" on the surface near the campfire at the bottom of the old Boy Scout amphitheater. No other description of these putative artifacts is provided, and they were not collected, measured, or illustrated. Jertberg could not determine whether or not her "artifacts" were the result of primary or secondary deposition, and states that "a thick (6" - 10") layer of leaves and pine needles covers the surround area severely limiting visibility".

Subsequent to Jertberg's January, 1991 visit, the site surface was scraped and all traces of the "artifacts" she failed to collect were lost. At present, no archaeological evidence remains at the prehistoric site, and it must be considered 100% destroyed. Although the report presumably written by Jertberg herself of the 1991 Calvary Chapel Youth Camp archaeological survey (LSA, 1991: 7) notes the existence of "the narrow gauge Brookings Railroad Grade" nearby, the historic component, consisting of a section of that very railroad grade at the CA-SBR-2306 site was overlooked: Jertberg, the previous archaeological surveyor of the property, declined to record the historic logging railroad alignment as an historic site, despite being notified of its presence by Dr. Rick Oliver, the Calvary Chapel Youth Camp manager.

Proposed for the site vicinity is selective timber harvesting and conversion of the old Boy Scout amphitheater into a baseball diamond. Concomitant with this latter development is to be the importation and spreading of clean fill over the lower margin of what used to be archaeological site CA-SBR-2306 so as to raise a level grade. Because the prehistoric site has been completely destroyed, such activities will not constitute an adverse impact to remaining prehistoric cultural resources. There is no reason why either the timber harvest plan or baseball diamond construction should not proceed in the area previously identified as that of prehistoric site CA-SBR-2306.

On the other hand, the remaining portion of the old railroad logging grade lies outside the proposed baseball diamond, but may be affected by the proposed timber harvest. That portion of the old railroad grade remaining should be pre-

REMARKS (Cont'd):

served intact by the following mitigative methods: any trees cut in the vicinity of the grade should be directionally felled away from the grade and taken out by lifting, not dragging, across the grade itself. The grade may be used for tree extraction by rubber-tired vehicles only, and not re-graded or otherwise "improved" for the purposes of timber extraction. Any and all log landings and additional skid roads should be located away from the old alignment.

If such mitigation steps are followed, there is no reason why the timber harvest presently proposed cannot proceed.

28: REFERENCES:

LSA Associates, Inc.
1991

An Archaeological Assessment of the Calvary Chapel/Boy Scouts of America Youth Camp, Green Valley Lake, California.

Dillon, Brian D.
1993

Archaeological Impact Assessment of the Calvary Chapel Youth Camp, an 107 acre parcel in the San Bernardino Mountains, San Bernardino County, California.

- 29: **PROJECT NAME:** Same as above (Dillon, 1993).
- 30: **PROJECT TYPE:** Site Survey and Inventory.
- 31: **SITE ACCESSION NUMBER:** None
- 32: **SITE PHOTOS:** Dillon, 1992.
- 33: **DATE RECORDED:** November 17, 1992
- 34: **RECORDED BY:** Brian D. Dillon, Ph.D.
- 35: **AFFILIATION/ADDRESS:** Consulting Archaeologist,
16007 Lemarsh St., Sepulveda,
CA, 91343

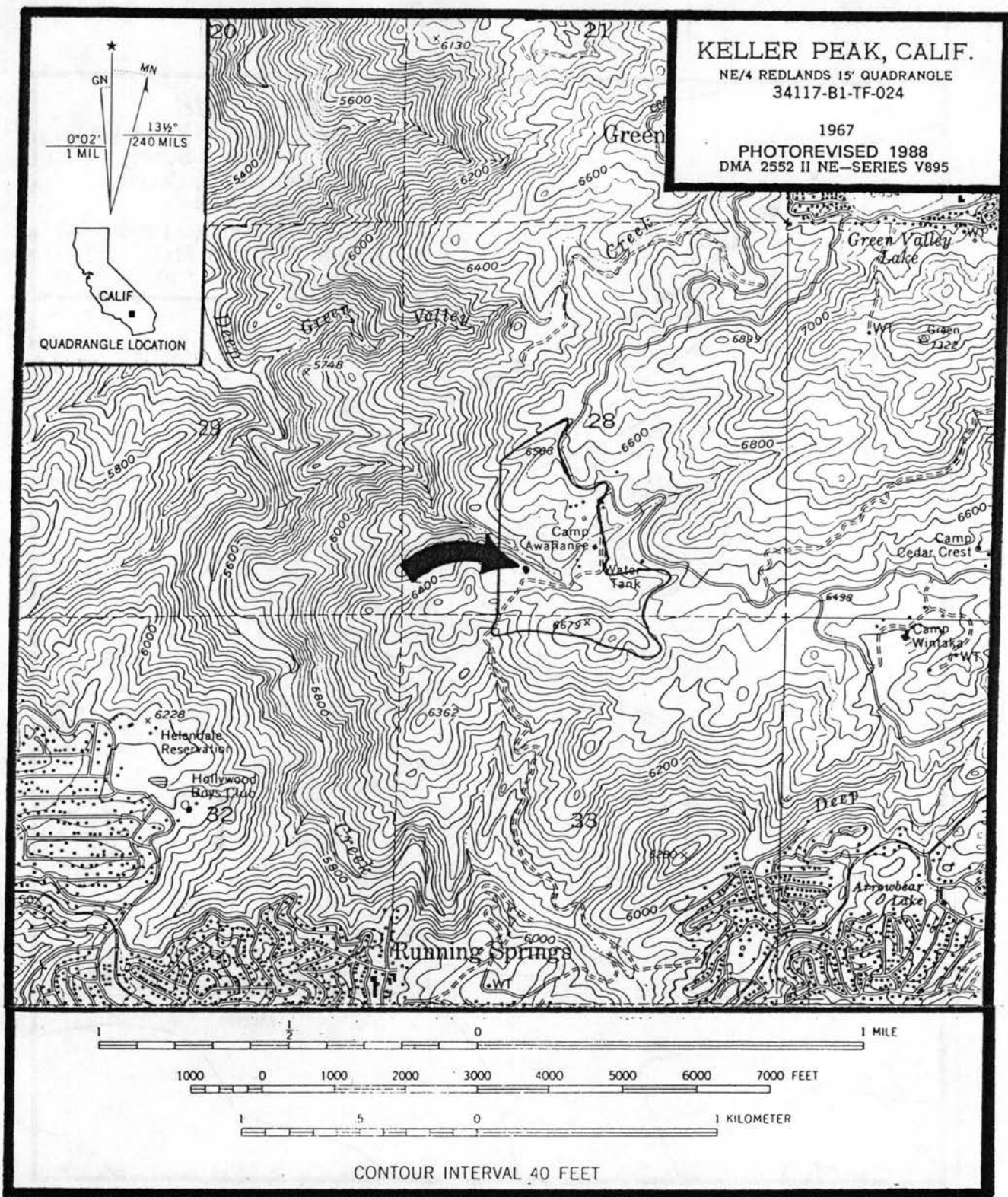


Figure 1: Location of archaeological site CA-SBR-2306/H on the Calvary Chapel Youth Camp, reproduced from the USGS Keller Peak 7.5 minute Topographic Sheet.

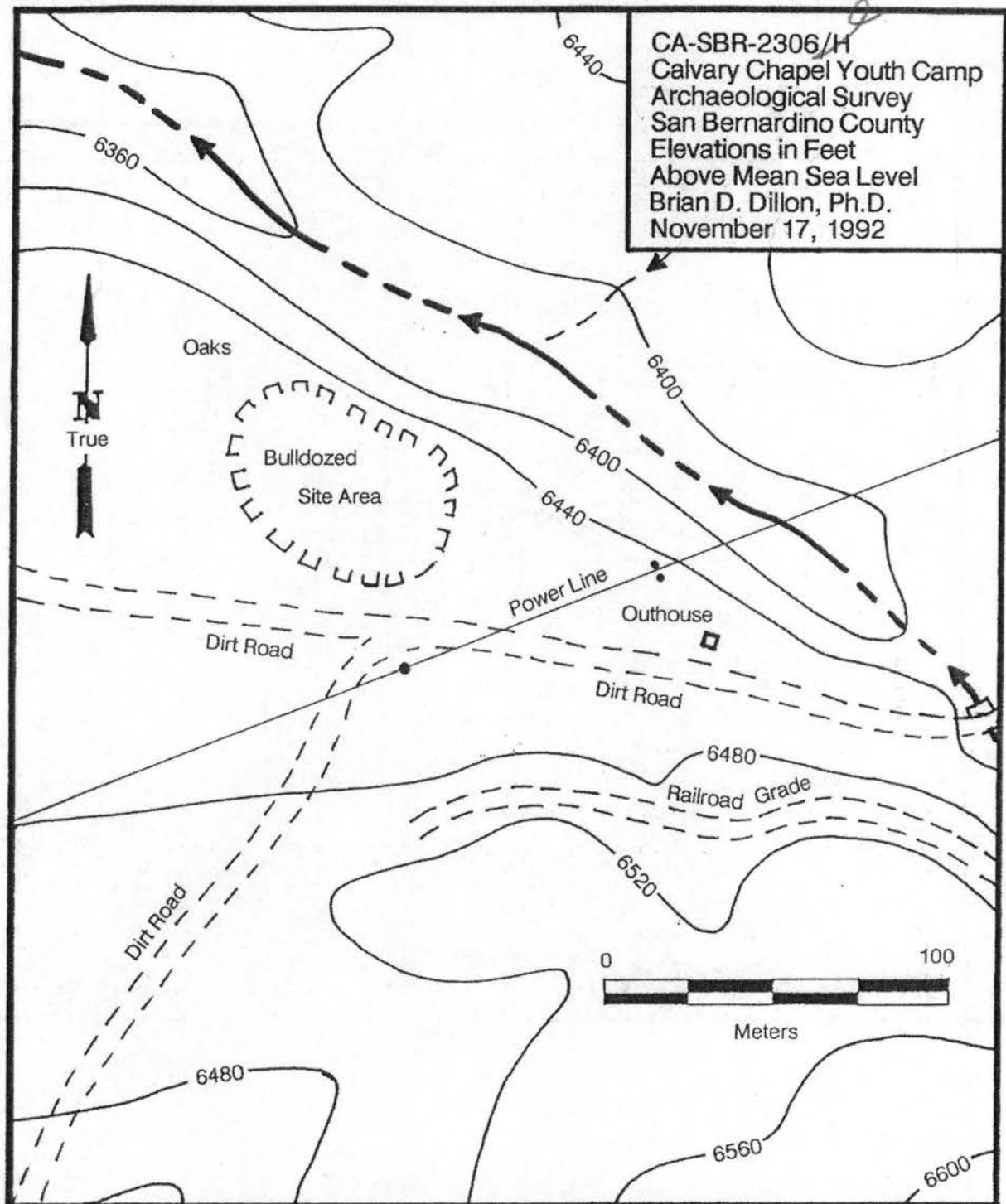


Figure 2: Archaeological site map of CA-SBR-2306/H on the Calvary Chapel Youth Camp.

Dillon, 4/28/93: Calvary Chapel Youth Camp Site CA-2306/H, Page 7 of 7.



Figure 3 (Above): View towards northwest over reported location of archaeological site CA-SBR-2306 on the Calvary Chapel Youth Camp. Scraped area contained log benches, and was covered with duff in 1991. Figure 4 (Below): View towards west along the old Brookings Lumber Company narrow-gauge railroad grade at CA-SBR-2306/H. Scale bar points north, measures 2 meters, Dillon photos, 1992.



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: _____

Page 1 of 4

1. County: San Bernardino
2. USGS Quad: Keller Peak (7.5') X (15') Photorevised 1988
3. UTM Coordinate: Zone 11U 14911100 m Easting 3786810 m Northing ()
4. Township 2 north Range 2 west:NE % of SW % SE % SW % of Section 28 Base Mer. SBM ()
5. Map Coordinates: 120 mmS 110 mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation 6440 feet ()
7. Location: Assessor's Parcel Number 328-071-7,10/ Calvary Chapel Youth Camp/Enter camp area west from Green Valley Lake Road, continue southwest on dirt road approximately .4 of a mile, site is on north side of road/ the site area is in a cleared open area with large campfire surrounded by logs/a major drainage defines the north and east boundary/one vacant cabin is on southeast and one structure to the west/ ()
8. Prehistoric X Historic Protohistoric 9. Site Description The site is a dispersed scatter of flakes on the surface outside the enclosed campfire ring/ one bone fragment was observed on surface/the site area is a clearing with some large granite boulders and trees around it/the bedrock mortar on original site record was not relocated and may have been moved or destroyed per earlier records. ()
10. Area 50 meters m() x 50 meters m() m²
 Method of Determination: Pacing ()
11. Depth: Unknown cm Method of Determination: NA ()
12. Features: None observed
 _____ ()
13. Artifacts: 5 flakes (siltstone, jasper, chert, metavolcanic, metasedimentary) and one possible biface fragment.
 _____ ()
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: One bone fragment (medium mammal)
 _____ ()
15. Date Recorded: Update 1/16/91 16. Recorded By: P. Jertberg/J. Marmor ()
17. Affiliation and Address: LSA Associates, Inc., 3403 10th Street, Riverside, CA 92501
 _____ ()

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: _____

Page 2 of 4

18. Human Remains: None observed

19. Site Disturbances: Dirt road on south side of site area/camping, campfire circle, cabin activities have disturbed surface.

Nearest Water

20. (type, distance, direction) Major seasonal drainage adjacent to north and east boundary of site.

21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Western Coniferous Forest Plant Community

Plant List ()

22. Vegetation (on site): Several species of oak, pine and fir including Jeffrey Pine, Black Oak, Ceanothus, Manzanita, Ceanothus

23. Site Soil: Loose, coarse decomposing granite with humus derived from thick cover of leaves and pine needles

24. Surrounding Soil: Same

25. Geology: Large granite outcrops dispersed throughout the area

26. Landform: San Bernardino Mountain Range portion of Transverse Mountain Range System

27. Slope: Almost flat

28. Exposure: Open/lower north facing slope of ridgeline

29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Calvary Chapel of Costa Mesa, 3800 S. Fairview Avenue, Santa Ana, CA 92704 and Boy Scouts of America, 3590 Harbor Gateway North, Costa Mesa, CA 92704

30. Remarks: Artifactual materials visible on cleared surface only/a thick (6" - 10") layer of leaves and pine needles covers the surrounding area severely limiting visibility. A determination of primary or secondary deposit could not be made. Artifacts were left in field marked by yellow flagging.

31. References: An Archaeological Assessment of Calvary Chapel Youth Camp, Green Valley Lake, San Bernardino County, California by Patricia Jertberg, LSA Associates Inc., January 1991

32. Name of Project: Calvary Chapel Youth Camp

33. Type of Investigation: Archival records search and field assessment

34. Site Accession Number: _____ Curated At: _____

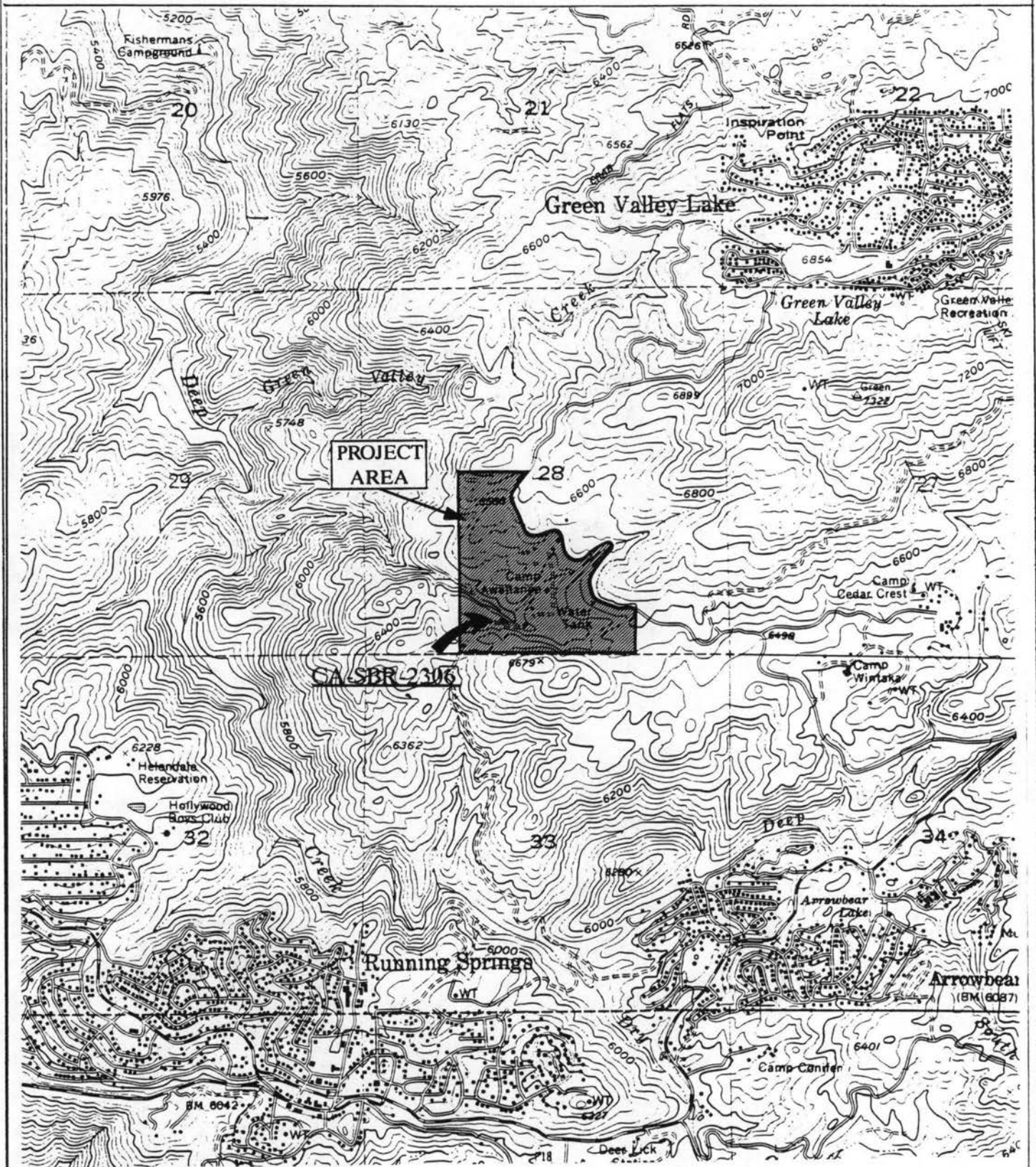
35. Photos: 30 black and white photos developed on proof sheet/ curated at LSA, Riverside

P36-002301

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION
MAP

Other Designations: _____

Page 3 of 4.



Source: USGS Quad 7.5' - Keeler Peak, Ca.

936-002306

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBR-2306

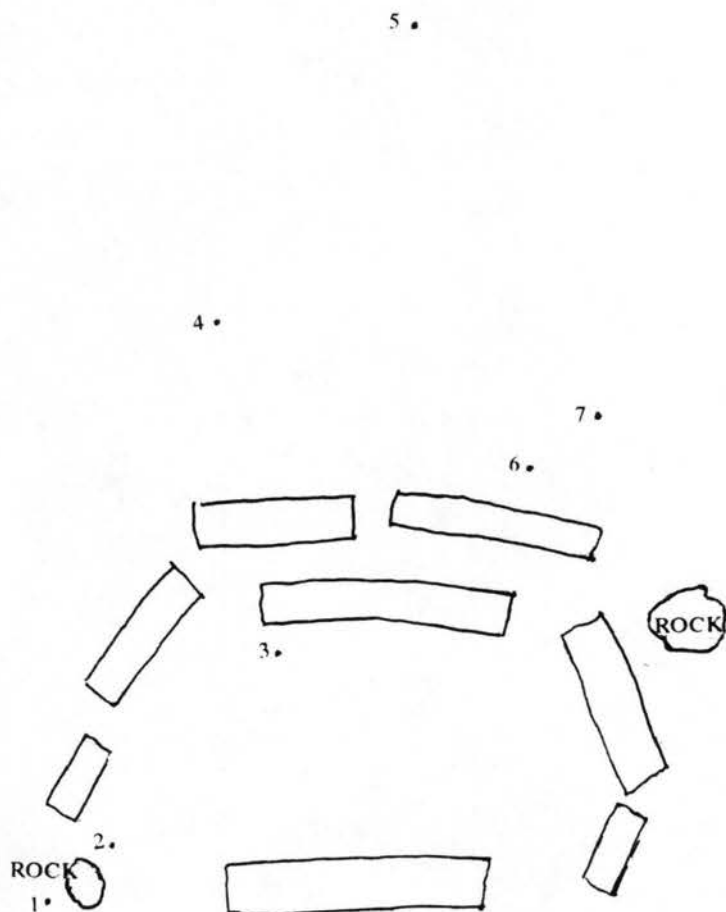
1 1 91
Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: _____

Page 4 of 4 .

ARTIFACTS AND BONE

- 1 = SILTSTONE FLAKE
- 2 = RED JASPER FLAKE
- 3 = CHERT FLAKE
- 4 = METAVOLCANIC FLAKE
- 5 = METASEDIMENTARY FLAKE
- 6 = CHERT BIFACE FRAGMENT
- 7 = BONE FRAGMENT



NORTH 

● DATUM

SCALE: 1 PACE = .87 METERS


5 PACES

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
SITE SURVEY FORM

1678
SBCM1678

Field No. USFS # 102 Site Name CAMP AWANANEE

County SAN BERNARDINO State CALIF

USGS quad maps: REDLANDS 15', KELLER BEAK 7 1/2'

of of of of of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 28 OK

Twp. 2 N, Rng. 2 W, Base Meridian, Elevation 6300' ^{OK} _{1/16/86}

Distance 1/4 MILE along bearing SW. from CAMP HEADQUARTERS

Latitude & Longitude or UTM grid # S 11/ 3786820 N 491140 E 3786800 N - 491325 E X

Site dimensions 100' x 100' (?)

Site description (features, condition, situation) 5 BEDROCK

MORTARS STILL VISABLE. SITE HAS BEEN

USED AS TENTING AREA BY BOY SCOUTS FOR

MANY YEARS.

Details concerning possible destruction NEARLY COMPLETE

DESTRUCTION

Collected artifacts stored at NONE

Sketch artifacts, site location, features, etc. on back

Recorded by R.A. ROBINSON Date 21 SEPT 73

Address Box 185 GREEN VALLEY LAKE CA 92341

Additional remarks

MORTARS HAVE BEEN MOVED AND OVERUN BY
TENT SITES. 3/31/82 RAR

See map on Back

Return to: Archaeological Data Center, San Bernardino County Museum
18860 Orange Avenue, Bloomington, Ca. 92316. (Ph. 877-2272)

Office Use Only: SITE #

PRIORITY

REFERRED TO

SBr 2306

*Recorded by: E. Mills, J. Case

*Date: 11/19/2022 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

Two segments of the Brookings Railroad grade were visited by PaleoWest archaeologists as part of the Hume Social Campground Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation. The northern segment within this project area is the current Green Valley Lake Road, an active access to the community of Green Valley Lake. The southern segment was investigated and found in sections. The original plotted location was slightly inaccurate, or is no longer visible, another possibility is the railroad grade has been modified and used by past and present owners of the property. The two segments mapped during this update are faint and are believed to be the historic grade. The western segment is 1,391 feet long and the eastern segment is 1,870 feet long. Both segments are mapped with submeter accurate GPS in the correct location (see location map attached). The road width and visibility vary throughout the length of each segment.

CRHR Evaluation:

The Brookings Railroad was constructed in the early 1900s and was reportedly in use in the San Bernardino Mountains between 1908 and 1913 by the Brookings Lumber Company (Lerch 1981). During the late 1800s and early 1900s the population of the San Bernardino valley was rapidly increasing, creating a fervent need for lumber to be used to construct homes, stores, church, civic buildings, etc. In response to this need, John E. Brookings, with financial backing from his cousin, Robert S. Brookings, formed the Brookings Lumber Company and began purchasing the assets of other struggling lumber companies, crippled by the nationwide economic depression of 1892-1893, in the area (RWHS 2023). In order to transport logs from the surrounding timberlands within the mountains to their newly renovated sawmill southwest of present-day Running Springs (formerly known as Fredalba), the Brookings Railroad was constructed. It was reportedly the first and only logging railroad in the San Bernardino Mountains and was constructed with second-hand equipment by temporary Sante Fe Railroad laborers as well as lumbermen with little or no railroad construction experience (trainboard.com 2023). Steep grades prevented the use of the railroad all the way to the base of the mountains confining the railroad operations in the timberlands. "As forests were cleared, the railroad was extended into the next suitable logging area. About six miles of track were laid throughout the Brookings timberlands" (trainboard.com 2023). By 1913 the timber stands that were leased began to run dry (RWHS 2023). At that time, the company started looking for new lumber locations along the coastline and workers began to leave to the area in search of new prospects.

A review of the available data indicates that the two segments of Brookings Railroad grade within the Project area do not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. While CA-SBR-4887H is associated with the expansion and construction of areas within the San Bernardino valley, it is associated with one of many lumber companies in Southern California and was not solely vital to the expansion of the area. Additionally, John F. Brookings is one of many lumbermen throughout the country and the state that moved from place to place looking for areas to continue their lumber interests. As such, the two segments of the resources within the Project area do not appear to be eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 and 2 and are recommended not eligible for listing. The remnants of the two railroad segments were constructed with second-hand materials by temporary laborers and lumbermen and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and thus is recommended not eligible under Criterion 3. Finally, it is unlikely that these two segments have the potential to broaden our understanding of 20th century railroad construction or lumber activities, or to the history of the San Bernardino Mountains, California, or the United States. Therefore, these segments of CA-SBR-4887H do not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4 and are recommended not eligible for listing.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 36-004887
HRI#
Trinomial CA-SBR-4887H

Page 2 of 3

*Resource Name or # 36-004887

*Recorded by: E. Mills, J. Case

*Date: 11/19/2022 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update



Central portion of western segment facing east.

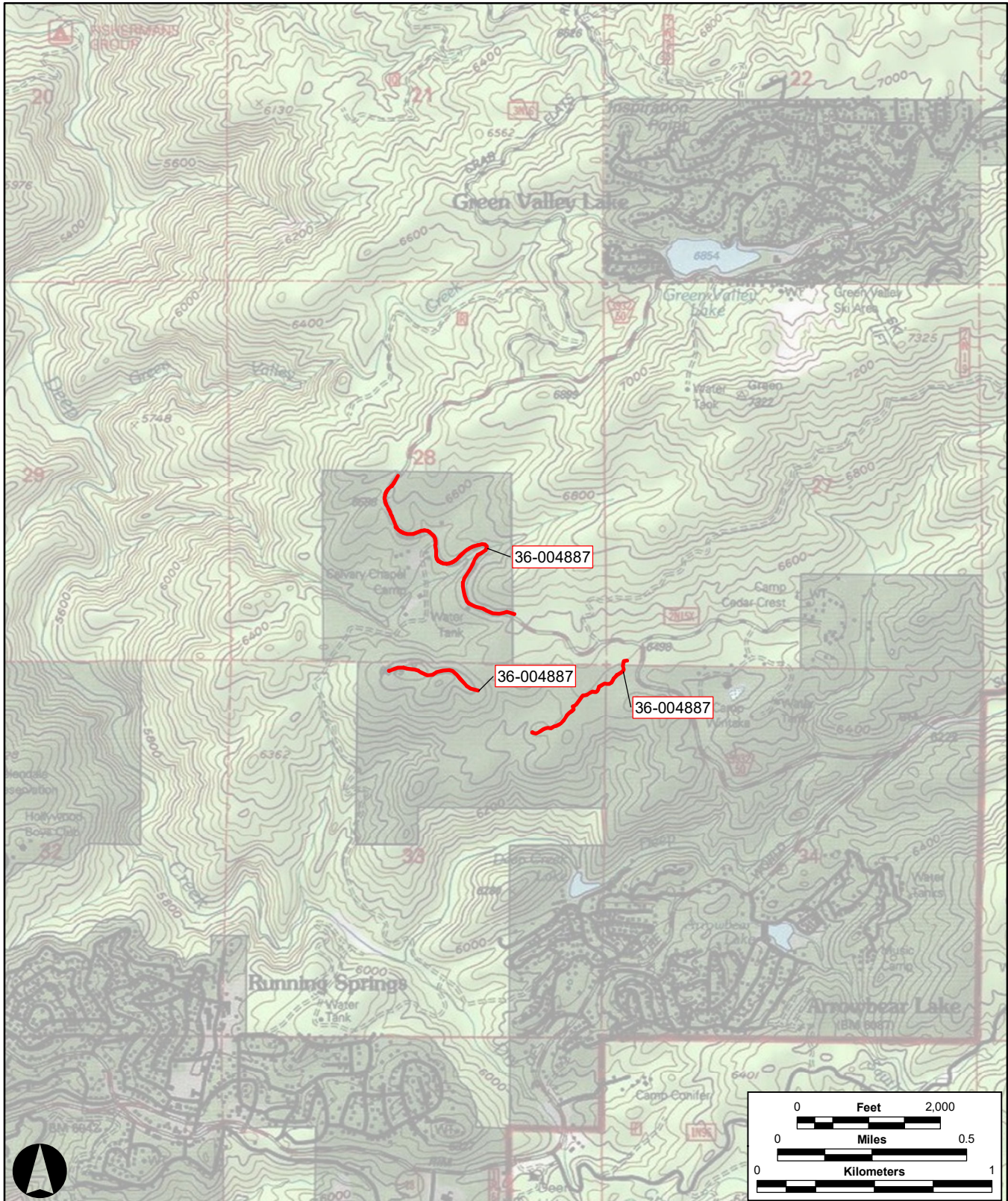


Western end of eastern segment facing east.

Report Citation: 2023. Thomas, Roberta, Gena Severen, Evan Mills, and Michael Mirro. *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Hume Social Campground Project, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared by PaleoWest LLC, Redlands, CA.

References:

- Lerch, M. K.
1981 Department of Parks and Recreation Form(s) for P-36-004887. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Rim of the World Historical Society (RWHS)
2023 Mountain History Museum. Mileposts #1031 (07/06/2021). Accessed April 2023, <https://mtnmuseum.org/mileposts-1031/>.
- Trainboard.com
2023 Brookings Lumber History. Logging no easy task, Mark Landis, correspondent (04/07/2002). Accessed April 2023, <https://www.trainboard.com/highball/index.php?threads/brookings-lmbr-history.35266/>.



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-36-004887 UPDATE
HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-4887H
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-4887H

P1. Other Identifier: Brookings Railroad Grade

***P2. Location:** ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

***a. County:** San Bernardino

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Keller Peak, CA

Date: 1996 T2N; R2W; **Sections** 3, 4, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, & 36; **SBBM**

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 491000 -- 496000 mE/ 3785000 -- 3788000 mN (GPS NAD 27)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Site is located throughout Keller Peak 7.5' quad. The portion of the site that intersects within our survey boundaries is located in section 35, where the Edison power line crosses over the railroad grade.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site is the remains of the historic Brookings Railroad grade that runs throughout the area, which was in operation ca. 1908-1913. The railroad was used to haul lumber. Portions of this railroad are now Highway 18, Keller Peak Road, and other paved roads in the area. The section of the old grade that was encountered during the present survey, has been reduced to a dirt trail. This portion is located east of Keller Peak Road and is 1.3 miles in length.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH7. railroad grades

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

No Photograph Taken

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) None

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
San Bernardino National Forest
1824 S. Commercenter Circle
San Bernardino, CA 92408

***P8. Recorded by:** Updated by
Hubert Switalski, Amec, 403 East
H St., Tehachapi, CA 93561 &
Audry Williams, CAR, 9001
Stockdale Hwy, Bakersfield,
CA93311

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 2004

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
General Reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citations:** A Heritage Resources Inventory for the Hazard Tree Removal Project in the Mountain Top and Front Country Districts of the San Bernardino National Forest, on Behalf of the Southern California Edison Company, Rosemead, California and Archaeological Monitoring for the Hazard Tree Removal Project in the Mountain Top; Front Country Districts of the San Bernardino National Forest, on Behalf of the Southern California Edison Company

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

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial CA-SBR-4887H

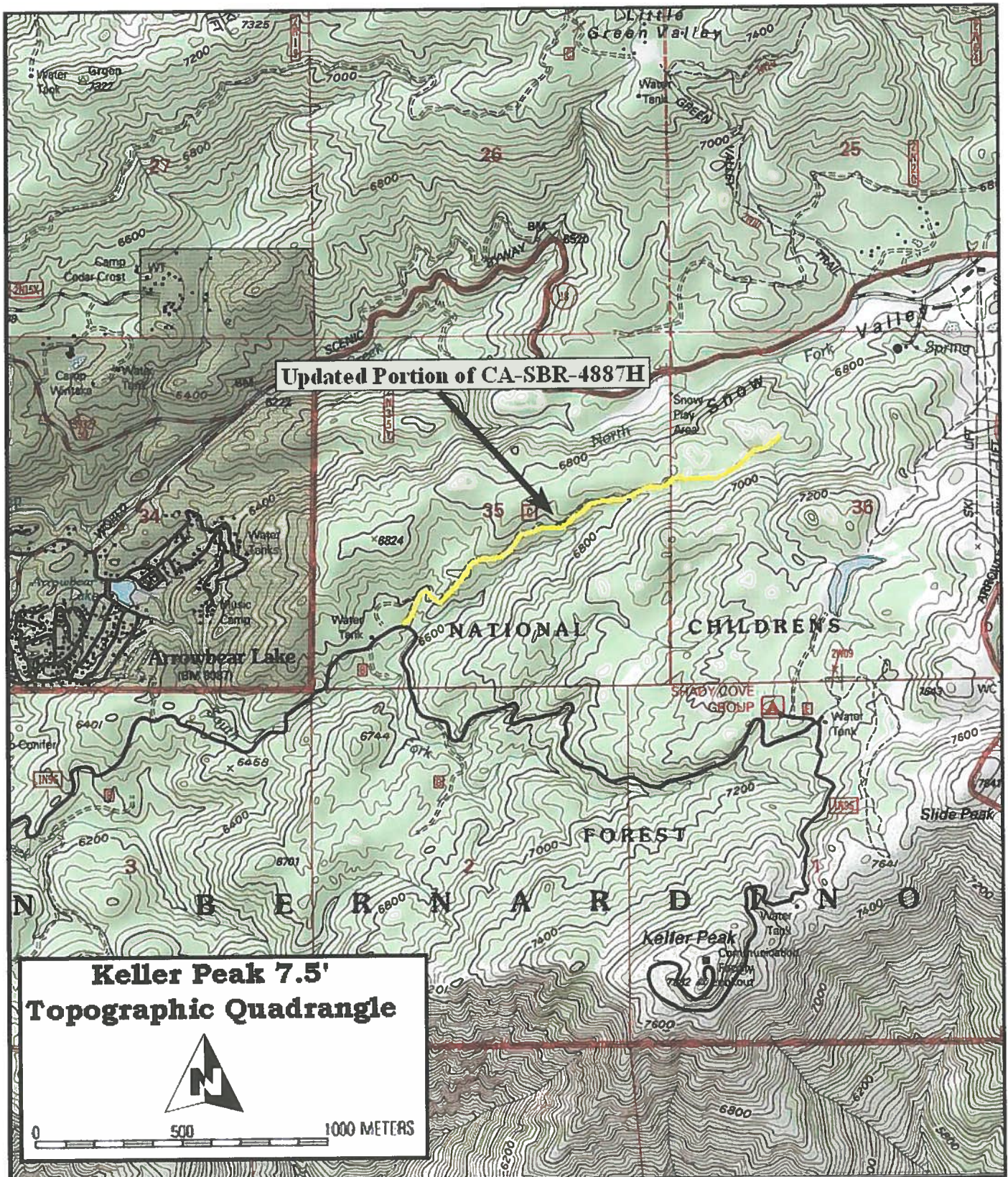
Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-4887H

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1996

*Map Name: Keller Peak, CA



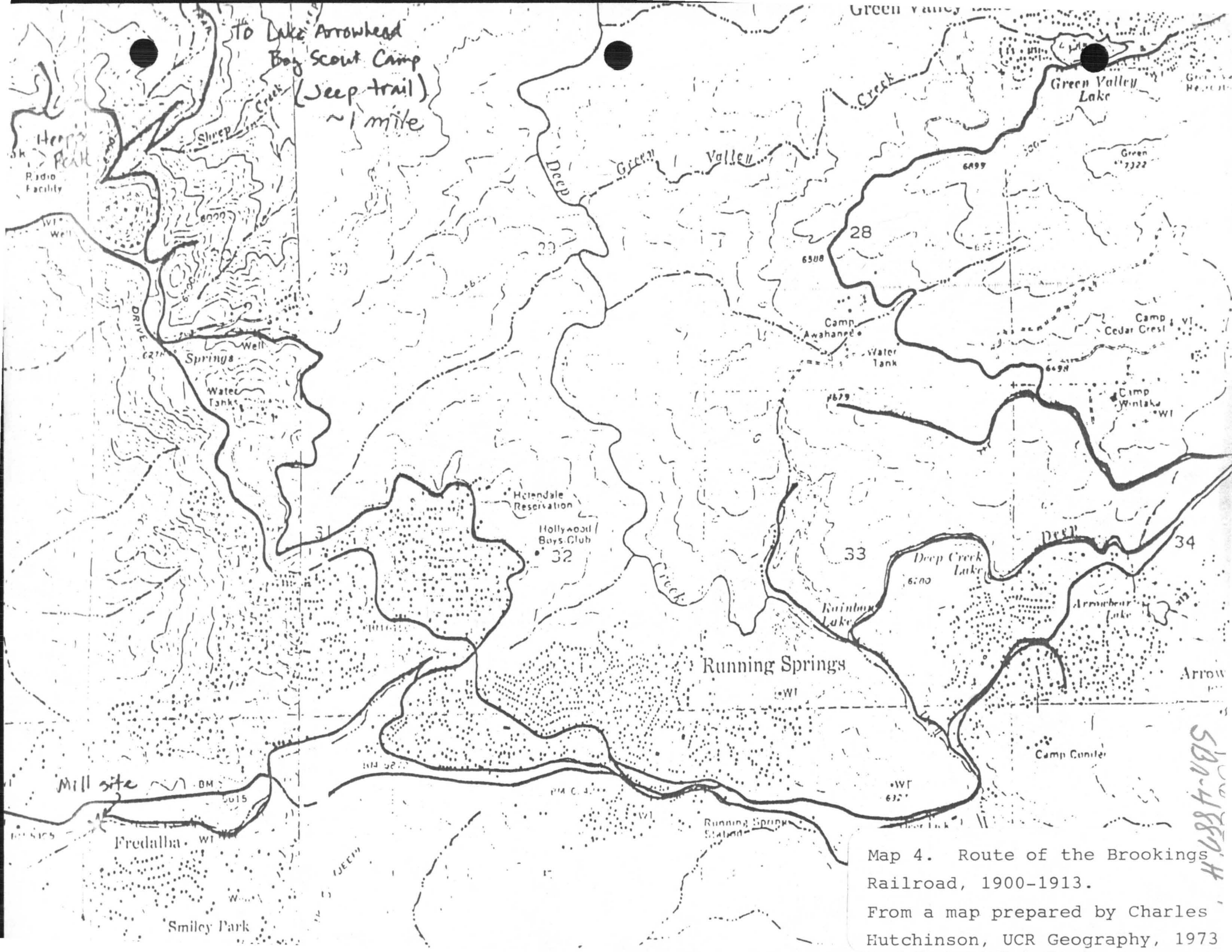
(1061)

SITE NO. SBr-4887-H

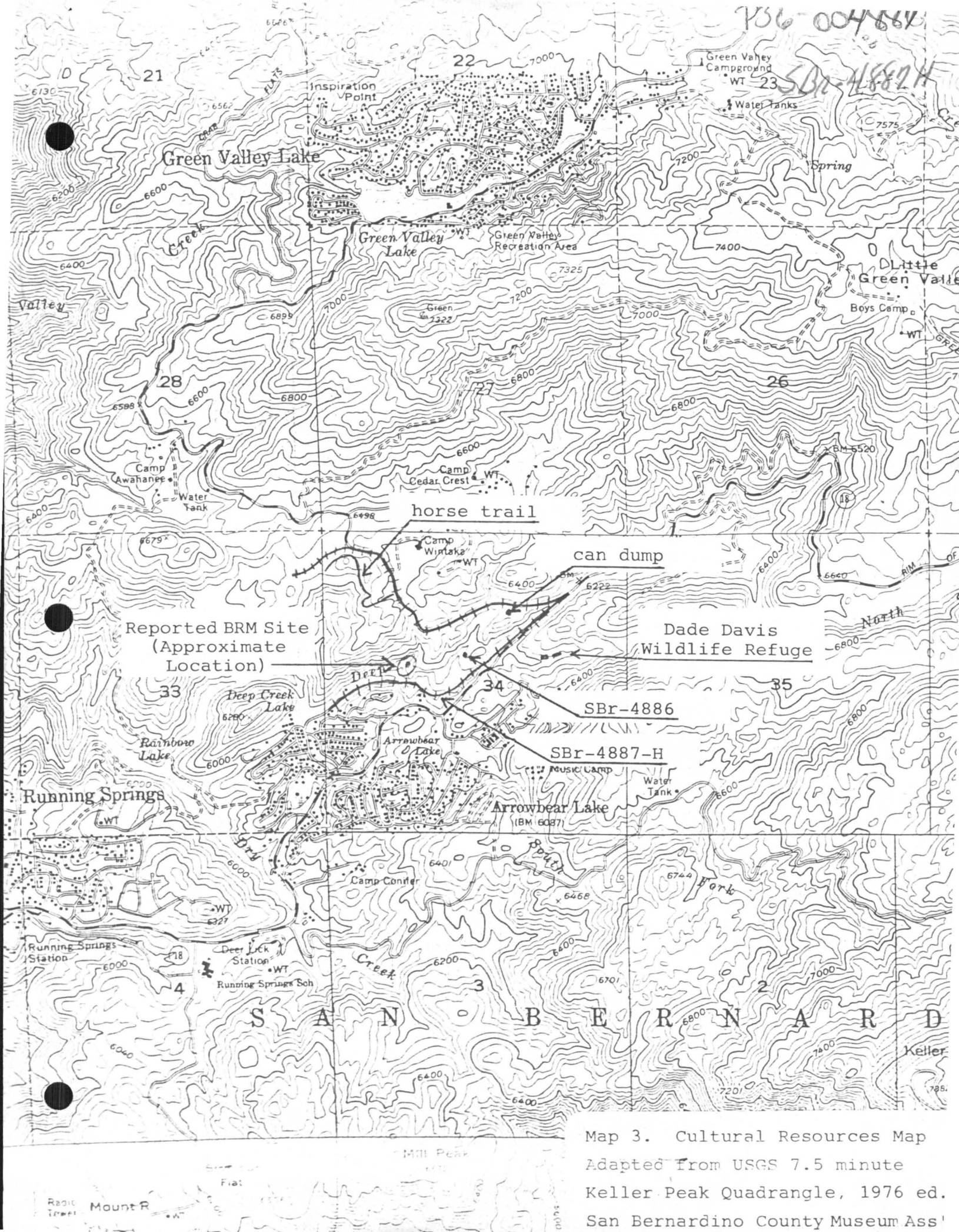
COUNTY San Bernardino

SITE NAME Brookings Railroad Grade

1. USGS QUAD. Keller Peak (7½') Redlands (15)
2. UTM GRID ZONE 11 : 492000-493000 mE 3785800 ± 30 mN
3. Twp. 2N Range 2W; ¼ of ¼ of ¼ of ¼ of N½ ¼ of Sec. 34
4. Location Along south bank of Deep Creek, north of Arrowbear, and a portion
in the NW¼ of Section 34, and NE¼ of Section 33. Site also continues further
west but was not checked.
5. Area 1000 m (E-W) x 10 m (N-S) 6. Contour 6000-6200
7. Owner Snow Valley, Inc. Address _____
8. Temporal Period: Circa 1908-1913 Period American Logging
9. Activity: Mining _____ Railroad XX Military _____ Homesteading _____ Exploration/
Traveling _____ Settlement _____ Ranching _____ Other XX Explain Logging railroad
built by Brookings Lumber Company to get timber from where it was cut to their
mill at Fredalba. RR was a narrow-gauge.
10. Site Type: Town _____ Camp _____ Homestead _____ Road _____ Trail _____ Mine _____
Railroad XX Grave Yard _____ Trash Dump _____ Military _____ Other _____
11. Previous Site Designation, Published References Brookings Railroad, see Hutchison
1973 "Lumbering in the San Bernardinos;" Johanneck 1975, A History of Lumbering
in the San Bernardino Mountains; LaFuze 1971, Saga of the San Bernardinos.
12. Features: Structure _____ Dugout _____ Fire Hearth _____ Cairn _____ Rock Alignment
_____ Trash Dump _____ Irrigation _____ Trail _____ Road _____ Corral _____ Burial _____
Well _____ Spring _____ R&R Grade (berm) XX Tram (road/way) _____ Tailings _____
Other XX Explain Some rock work where RR crossed Deep Creek
13. Artifacts: Wood (size/type) XX Glass (color) _____ Metal (type) XX Bone _____
Ceramic (color) _____ Adobe (condition) _____ Nails (size/type) XX Cans (size/
type) _____ Ordnance _____ Other _____ Explain One RR tie observed, many small
RR spikes have been collected by local residents-others may still be present but
none observed.
14. Disturbance: Animal _____ Burning _____ Vandalism _____ ORV _____ Other XX
Explain Many portions of the grade have been paved into roadways (modern).
15. Present Condition: Good _____ Fair XX Poor _____ Explain Portions of grade
which are still present are readily observable and would make a good riding
and hiking trail.
16. Sketch Map _____ 17. Photos _____
18. Recorder M. K. Lerch 19. Date 11/15/81



Map 4. Route of the Brookings Railroad, 1900-1913.
From a map prepared by Charles Hutchinson, UCR Geography, 1973



Map 3. Cultural Resources Map
Adapted from USGS 7.5 minute
Keller Peak Quadrangle, 1976 ed.
San Bernardino County Museum Ass'

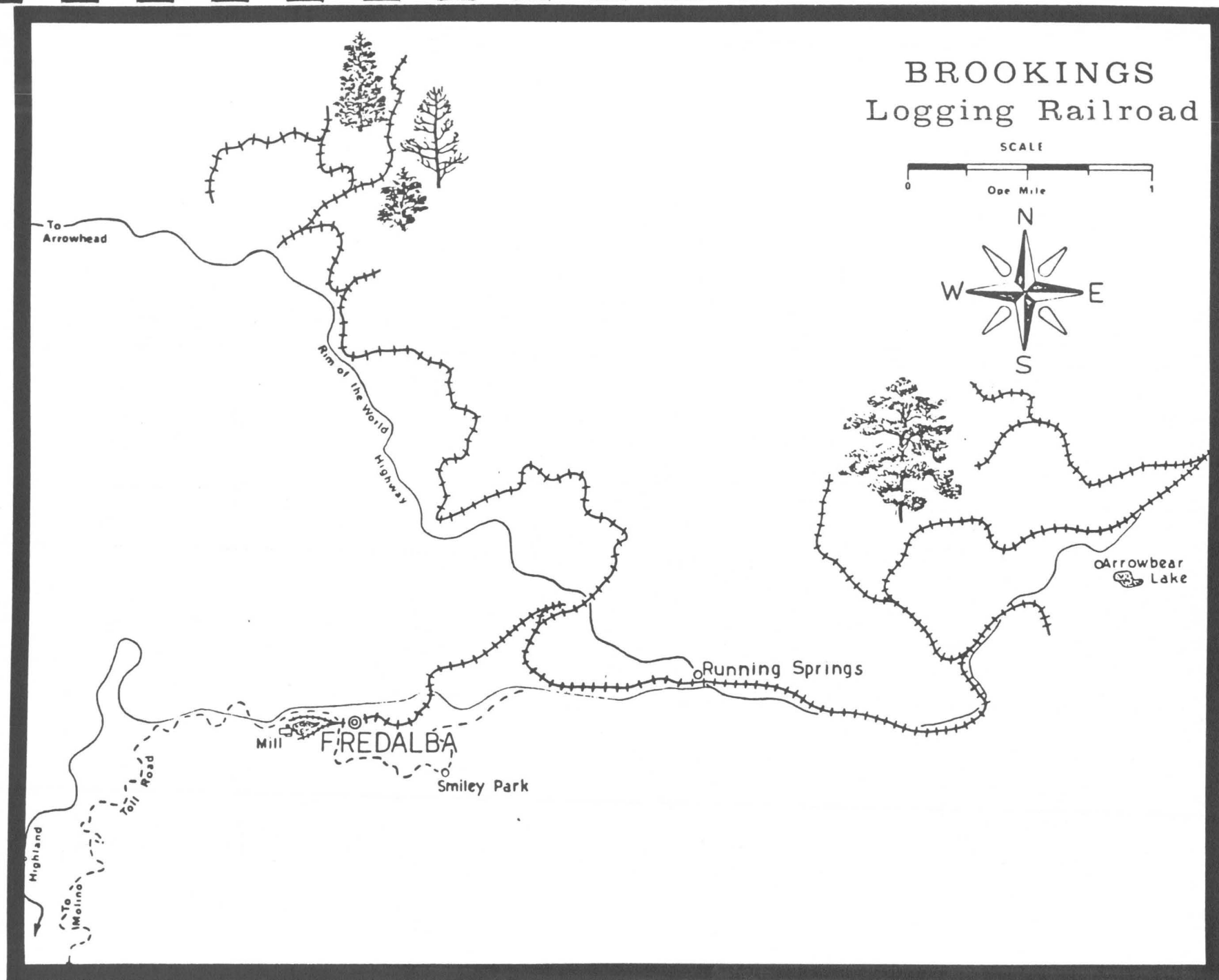


Figure 7. The Brookings Logging Railroad, San Bernardino Mountains, California (Turner 1965:28).

Report 91-12.

SR-4887H
P36-664887

*Recorded by: E. Mills, J. Case

*Date: 11/19/2022 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

A segment of this resource was visited by PaleoWest archaeologists on 11/19/2022 as part of the Hume Social Campground Cultural Resource Investigation. The segment visited corresponds to the segment noted on page 26 of the original site record. This segment of the road is now utilized as a main road within the current camp. The road grade is paved in 75% of the northern section and dirt in the southern 25%. No historic indicators of the road are evident besides the grade itself. The northern, paved segment of the road connects with modern Green Valley Lake Road (36-004887), and is the main access to the community of Green Valley Lake. The location of the road grade appears to be plotted correctly throughout this segment when compared to the original site record.

CRHR Evaluation:

The Rim of the World Drive, dedicated in 1915, has been evaluated and recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1. The entire length of Rim of the World Drive through the San Bernardino Mountains, including this segment within the Project area, was mapped by the San Bernardino National Forest in 2001. The mapping was completed as part of the recordation and evaluation of the entire 1915–1916 route from the mouth of Waterman Canyon, through the mountains, and down to the mouth of Santa Ana Canyon (McCarthy and Goodman 2001). McCarthy and Goodman (2001) indicated that the Rim of the World Drive was a significant road in Southern California history because it opened the mountain areas to increased recreational use and development. However, McCarthy and Goodman did not recommend the road eligible for listing on either the CRHR or the NRHP because they stated that over the last several decades, the original alignment has been realigned, rerouted, and resurfaced and does not appear to retain sufficient integrity. A later examination of the eligibility of the road, conducted by Josh Smallwood, focused on the significance the road has had on the area since the 1920s (Smallwood 2012).

Rim of the World Drive evolved over the early decades of the 20th century to accommodate the expansion and growth of development in the region and was designated State Highway 18 by the 1920s. Smallwood (2012) recommended the resource eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 because of the “significant role it played in the development and growth of the San Bernardino Mountain region.” Additionally, Smallwood argued that despite the various road modifications and improvements in the 1920s and early 1930s, the alignment, design, materials, construction, and appearance have changed very little since that time. As such, the road retains sufficient integrity to relate its significance dating to the period of 1933–1960s. However, Smallwood did not complete survey of the entire length of Rim of the World Drive, but instead focused his evaluation on a 2,724-ft-long segment in the community of Rimforest stating that segment of road retains sufficient historical integrity to relate the period of significance, 1933–1960s, and is eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1. Smallwood (2012) indicated the segment located within the community of Rimforest does not appear to be eligible under any of the other criteria of the CRHR, as it is not directly associated with an important historical figure (Criterion 2), it does not exhibit any architectural or engineering merits (Criterion 3), and it does not have the data potential to yield information important to the study of our local, state, or national history (Criterion 4).

While the larger resource and, specifically, the portion evaluated by Smallwood in 2012 appears to be eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 and retains sufficient historic integrity, the segment of the road within the current Project area does not appear to retain that same historic integrity. The segment of road within the Project area is in regular use by the campground and has been subject to modern maintenance and improvements resulting in the loss of integrity. The road appears well maintained and does not exhibit any historical significance outside of the documented alignment. Additionally, as Smallwood stated the road is not directly associated with an important historical figure, it does not exhibit any architectural or engineering merits, and it does not have the data potential to yield information important to the study of the San Bernardino Mountains, California, or the United States. As such, the segment of the resource within the current Project area does not appear meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR.

***Recorded by:** E. Mills, J. Case

***Date:** 11/19/2022

☐ Continuation

☒ Update



Overview of road grade still in use facing north.

Report Citation: 2023. Thomas, Roberta, Gena Severen, Evan Mills, and Michael Mirro. *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Hume Socal Campground Project, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared by PaleoWest LLC, Redlands, CA.

References:

McCarthy, Daniel F., and John D. Goodman II
2001 Department of Parks and Recreation Form(s) for P-36-007049. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

Smallwood, Josh
2012 Department of Parks and Recreation Form(s) for P-36-007049. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 36-007049 (update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-7049H

NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Æ-2410-1H; Rim of the World Drive

Page 1 of 7

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: a. County San Bernardino, CA

☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Harrison Mtn, CA

Date 1973

T 2 N; R 3 W; portions of Sec 29 and 30; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: None City Rimforest Zip 92378

d. Zone 11 478,963 mE/ 3,787,695 mN West end of segment

479,790 mE/ 3,787,649 mN East end of segment

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): This stretch of Rim of the World Drive (State Route 18) traverses through the town of Rimforest in the San Bernardino Mountains.

P3a. **Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): This 2,724-ft (0.52-mile) -long segment of the historical Rim of the World Drive appears much the way it did in the late 1940s according to historical maps and photographs of the area. It is a short segment of State Highway 18 that has evolved as Rim of the World Drive since 1915. Only this short segment was documented during this study. Rim of the World Drive (36-007049) is a two-lane, asphalt-paved, stripe-divided highway with paved shoulders (see Figure 1). The pavement along Rim of the World Drive widens along the commercial strip in the downtown area of Rimforest to provide parking for automobiles. Photographs and postcards from the 1940s reveal that the design, appearance, and overall characteristics of this segment of Rim of the World Drive have changed very little over the last 60 or 70 years (see Figure 2). This segment of Rim of the World Drive was recorded during this study as an update to the previous record for 36-007049. The Rim of the World Drive through the San Bernardino Mountains, including the segment located in the Project area, was mapped by the San Bernardino National Forest in 2001 as part of the recordation and evaluation of the entire 1915–1916 route from the mouth of Waterman Canyon, up and across the mountains, and then down again to the mouth of Santa Ana Canyon (McCarthy and Goodman 2001:1–42).

P3b. **Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): HP 37: Highway/trail

P4. **Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other:

P5. **Photograph or Drawing:** (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.) See photograph on attached Continuation Sheet.

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

P7. **Owner and Address:** County of San Bernardino

P8. **Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. **Date Recorded:** July 11, 2012

P10. **Type of Survey:** ☒ Intensive ☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe: Maximum 15-m pedestrian transects.

P11. **Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): Smallwood, Josh (2012): *Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Rimforest Storm Drain Project, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Works, by Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ).

Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☐ Site Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Site Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐
Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record Other:

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 7

NRHP Status Code 3S

Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Æ-2410-1H

- B1.** Historic Name: Rim of the World Drive **B2.** Common Name: Same
B3. Original Use: Automobile route through the San Bernardino Mountains
B4. Present Use: Same
B5. Architectural Style: Asphalt-paved two-lane striped highway with dirt shoulders

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following brief history of Rim of the World Drive was provided by Roger Hatheway, author of the *Images of America* book titled, "Rim of the World Drive" (2007). Dedicated on July 17 and 18, 1915, the Rim of the World Drive was touted as a 101-mile-long scenic auto route that was immediately recognized as a true wonder of engineering and beauty, where rugged canyons and mountain peaks were conquered and natures' wonder was miraculously revealed at every turn. The "Rim" route opened the mountains to a new generation of tourists, campers, and holiday seekers. By 1917, the regular holiday pilgrimages had begun in earnest, and mountain auto stages had established regular service over what was now a State highway.

Rider's California: A Guide-Book for Travelers provided the schedule for seasonal group auto tours along the Rim of the World Drive from Los Angeles, for those who could afford the tour. One of the schedules published in 1922 reads,

The Motor Transit, Co. during the season runs a daily special from Los Angeles at 7 a.m., from San Bernardino at 10:00 a.m., reaching Pinecrest at 12 and Arrowhead Lake at 12:45 p.m. There is daily local service between Arrowhead Lake and Big Bear Lake in 3 hrs.: also between Big Bear Lake and Redlands, via Mill Creek Canyon in 5 hrs. 20 min. (Collection of Roger Hatheway)

A promotional brochure issued by the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce in 1929 describes the 101 miles on the "Rim of the World" through the San Bernardino Mountains:

The San Bernardino Mountains are famed the world over for their natural attractions, as well as for the comfort which numerous lodges, camps, and taverns located in sheltered spots along the rocky ways, afford the traveler on foot, in the saddle, or journeying in the more convenient automobile way. The San Bernardino Mountains are penetrated by the most modern mountain highway system in the world. The Rim-of-the-World Drive has gained world-wide recognition because of the magnificent mountain scenery through which it takes the tourist. For a distance of fifty miles or more it winds along the crest of the mountains, alternating in outlook from the Mojave desert and never ending mirages on the north, to the green and fertile San Bernardino Valley on the south. It is a journey through wonderland, and is a revelation to every visitor, each turn in the road presenting some new charm, each winding trail disclosing some new beauty, smooth-surfaced lakes coming into view here and there. It is a trip of never-ending delight. (Collection of Josh Smallwood)

Another early promotional brochure describes the Rim of the World Drive as:

An improved highway embracing many engineering feats and affording an interesting and worthwhile scenic trip, is located in the heart of the San Bernardino Mountains. The gateway to this 101-mile mountain drive is San Bernardino. Passing, through Waterman Canyon, one climbs 13 miles, up many curves and switchbacks, to Crestline, proceeding thence along the crest of the San Bernardino Range above the Valley of the Little Bear and its beautiful, placid Lake Arrowhead. The village of Lake Arrowhead is a modern community, with shops, hotels, and every convenience for all forms of outdoor sports, both summer and winter. Continuing the journey, one passes through Running Springs Park and Fish Camp, a beautiful timbered area, and up the new road to the dam at the west end of Big Bear Lake. All the resorts and public camps on the lake are accessible from this point. From many points along this 40-mile crest drive the traveler sees spread out before him checker-board orange groves, thriving cities, misty rolling hills, and in the distance the blue waters of the Pacific stretching to the far horizon.

From Big Bear Lake the return journey is made by way of Mill Creek Canyon, Mentone, and Redlands, or over the City Creek Road. The former route is very beautiful and takes one through fine forests of pine and fir, down the tortuous curves of the Mill Creek grade, and out into the orange-grove lands of the Santa Ana Valley. From this road side trips may be made to Upper Santa Ana River Canyon and Upper Mill Creek." (Collection of Roger Hatheway)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 7

NRHP Status Code 3S

Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Æ-2410-1H

- B6. Construction History:** (Continued) By the mid-1920s, California highway planners and engineers realized that the capacity of the now famous Rim of the World Drive had exceeded all expectations. On a holiday weekend such as Memorial Day or Labor Day, it could take up to four hours to reach the crest from San Bernardino, and lines of traffic snaked up the mountain until well after midnight. As a result, a "High-Gear" road was planned that eliminated dreaded switchbacks, and ideally allowed the driver of a totally stock automobile to travel from San Bernardino to the mountain crest entirely in high gear. First planned in the mid-1920s, construction was underway by 1928, the switchbacks were eliminated by 1931, and the completed highway was officially opened on October 21, 1933. Scenic rockwork and chains were later added as part of a W.P.A. funded program to increase the safety and beauty of the drive. On February 10, 1936, the Lake Arrowhead Women's Club honored highway engineer E. Q. Sullivan for his work on the newly improved highway.

Construction of the high gear road on the Rim of the World Drive was a genuine breakthrough. By the early 1930s, mountain resorts and communities were linked to the valley by a blacktop highway, better facilitating the huge Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Labor Day weekend traffic blowouts. Roadway improvements continued, and by the late 1960s, the present four lane route was completed "up the hill." The segment of the Rim of the World Drive/Highway 18 from the Crestline Cut-Off to Rim Forest was completed during the years 1930-1933. Today the historic Rim of the World Drive threads its way through the most urbanized mountains in America. Assembled from many component parts and continuously realigned and rebuilt from 1915 to the late-1960s, it is the very "backbone" of the San Bernardino Mountains connecting all towns, resorts, and recreation areas.

- B7. Moved?** ☒ No ___ Yes ___ Unknown **Date:** _____ **Original Location:** _____
B8. Related Features: No historical roadside features such as rockwork and chain or wooden guardrails, or objects such as survey markers or monuments were encountered along this segment.
B9a. Architect: Highway engineer E. Q. Sullivan **b. Builder:** San Bernardino County
B10. Significance: **Theme** Early twentieth century mountain roads
Area San Bernardino Mountains **Period of Significance** 1933-1960s
Property Type Road **Applicable Criteria** CRHR Criterion A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) The entire length of Rim of the World Drive through the San Bernardino Mountains, including this segment, was mapped by the San Bernardino National Forest in 2001 as part of the recordation and evaluation of the entire 1915-1916 route from the mouth of Waterman Canyon, up and across the mountains, and then down again to the mouth of Santa Ana Canyon (McCarthy and Goodman 2001:1-42). McCarthy and Goodman indicate that the Rim of the World Drive designated in 1915 was a significant road in southern California history, as it opened the mountain areas to increased recreational use and development. However, as indicated in the record, due to the 1915-1916 road being realigned, rerouted, and resurfaced over the last several decades, the original alignment does not appear to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR. The recorders assigned a NRHP Status Code of "5," finding that the resource is ineligible, but still of local interest. Their evaluation focused specifically on the extant dirt portions of the 1915-1916 route, and it does not consider the significance and integrity of the Rim of the World Drive that has existed since the 1920s.

Rim of the World Drive, like other early automobile roads found in southern California evolved progressively through the decades of the early twentieth century, as necessary, to accommodate the boom in growth and development of the region during the 1920s, road projects that occurred during the Great Depression, and another boom during the post-WWII era. During that time, Rim of the World Drive, as explained in Chapter 2 of this report, was transformed from an early dirt automobile road that took several hours to traverse and was only afforded by the few people who had the proper vehicles to make the trip, into a "high-gear road" during the 1920s and 1930s, which excelled its benefits and use to a broader range of the public. Rim of the World Drive, designated as State Highway 18 by the 1920s, has existed since that time as the backbone of the San Bernardino Mountains, providing access to and facilitating the growth and development of the various mountain communities found along its route. Based on the historical background of the Rim of the World Drive developed during this and the 2002 National Forest study, it is apparent that the Rim of the World Drive of 1915-1916 and of the 1920s-1960s is significant for the role it played in the development and growth of the San Bernardino Mountains region, making it eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 4 of 7

NRHP Status Code 3S

Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Æ-2410-1H

B10. Significance: (Continued)

The road was improved through numerous modifications in the 1920s and early 1930s, resulting in completion of the "high-gear" road in 1933, and the alignment, design, materials, construction, and appearance have changed very little since then. While the road of today may not retain sufficient integrity to relate its 1915–1916 period of significance, it certainly retains sufficient integrity to relate its significance dating to the period of 1933–1960s. Photographs of the Rimforest community from the late 1940s indicate that this segment of Rim of the World Drive appears much the same as it did at that time; during a period of early growth and development within the town. While a complete survey of the entire length of Rim of the World Drive is beyond the scope of this study, there is sufficient data to suggest that the segment located within the Project area retains sufficient historical integrity to relate the period of significance, 1933-1960s, and is eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1. The segment located within the Project area in the community of Rimforest does not appear to be eligible under any of the other criteria of the CRHR, as it is not directly associated with an important historical figure (Criterion 2), it does not exhibit any architectural or engineering merits (Criterion 3), and it does not have the data potential to yield information important to the study of our local, state, or national history (Criterion 4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

B12. References:

B13. Remarks: Project Impacts Assessment: For the segment of Rim of the World Drive (36-007049) situated within the Rimforest Storm Drain Project boundaries, the existing features that contribute to the historical significance and integrity of this "historical resource" under CEQA are the location, design, and setting of the roadway, and the materials used in its construction. No historical roadside features such as rockwork and chain or wooden guardrails, or objects such as survey markers or monuments were encountered along this segment. The proposed Project within the vicinity of Rim of the World Drive involves trenching for underground pipelines, which has no potential to alter, destroy, relocate, or remove any features that contribute to the integrity or significance of Rim of the World Drive. Based on these considerations, the present study concludes that the proposed Project *will not cause a substantial adverse change* to the integrity or significance of Rim of the World Drive, 36-007049.

B14. Evaluator: Josh Smallwood
Date of Evaluation: October 2012

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See attached Continuation Sheet

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 36-007049 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-7049H

Page 5 of 7

Resource Name or # Æ-2410-1H; Rim of the World Drive

Recorded by: Josh Smallwood

Date July 11, 2012

☒ Continuation ☒ Update



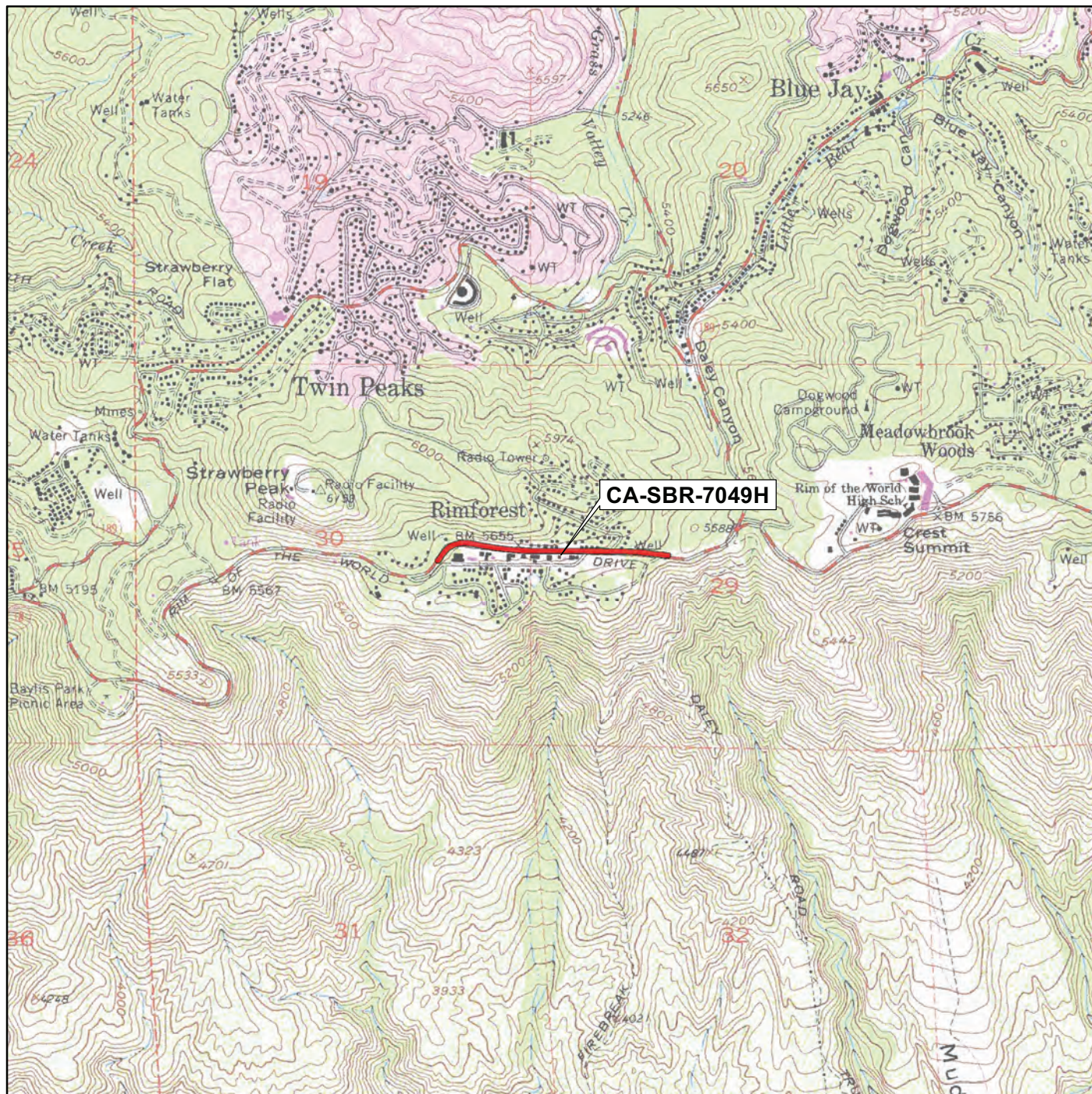
Figure 1. Rim of the World Drive/SR 18 through the town of Rimforest. Photograph taken on July 11, 2012; view to the east.



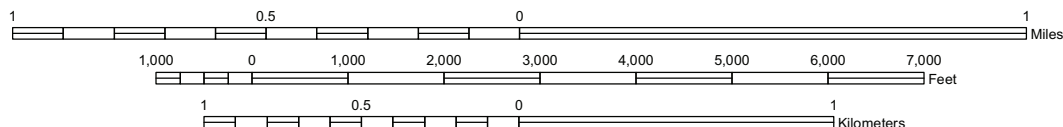
Figure 2 A circa-1940s "Fraser's Fotos" postcard depicts a winter scene along Rim of the World Drive/SR 18 through the town of Rimforest (view to the west).



Figure 3 An aerial view of the segment of Rim of the World Drive recorded during this study.



SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH

update 7/12

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

Primary # P-36-007049
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 14

*Resource Name or #: SRI-3556

P1. Other Identifier: SRI-3556

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS Quad: 7.5' FAWNSKIN (2009); T 2N R 1W, NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 11; SBBM *← HARRISON Mtn*

c. Address:

d. UTM: Zone 11; 489834 mE/ 3789547 mN NAD27 GPS

e. Other Locational Data:

Feature 6386 is located on the north side of Highway 18 at postmile 21.2, southeast of Crestline. Feature 8833 is located off Highway 189 at postmile 1.7 in the town of Twin Peaks. Feature 6764 is located on Highway 38 near postmile 55.9 in Fawnskin.

*P3a. Description:

This is an update for three segments of the Crest Route (P-36-007049), which intersect Highways 18, 38 and 189 in the San Bernardino National Forest. The current project only examines the first 15 meters from the edge of pavement corresponding to the Caltrans right-of-way. The site continues beyond the right-of-way, but these portions were not recorded.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH7 Historical-period road, HP37 Historical-period road

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



*P5b. Description of Photo:

Facing SE; 5/18/2011; Mile Pine Road

*P6. Date Constructed/Age & Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

GARTHOFFNER, ROLF C, P O BOX
547
LAKE ARROWHEAD CA

*P8. Recorded by:

Joshua Trampier, *SRI*

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/19/2011

*P10. Survey Type:

Reconnaissance survey of highway
right-of-way

*P11. Citation: Report forthcoming

*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☒ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☒ Photograph Record ☐ Other:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 14

*Resource Name or #: SRI-3556

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length 27680 m (E/W) x b. Width 1372 m (N/S)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ GPS ☐ Other:

Method of Determination: ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow
☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☒ Other: The site boundary is determined in part by the right-of-way established ...

Reliability of determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low

Explain: Three segments of the road were visible where they cross Highways 18, 38 and 189. Based on ...

Limitations: ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☒ Site limits incompletely defined ☒ Disturbances
☒ Vegetation ☐ Other:

A2. Depth: None ☒ None ☐ Unknown Method of determination: None

*A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown

*A4. Features:

This site consists of three segments of the Crest Route (P-36-007049), located on Highway 18 at postmile 21.2, Highway 38 at postmile 58.9, and again at Highway 189 at postmile 1.7. The site boundary was defined using the 1915 map of the Crest Route from the Touring Information Bureau. Though the site continues beyond the right-of-way, only the portions located in the right-of-way was recorded. Based on the previous site record, three other segments should have crossed the highway within the caltrans right-of-way, but these were not found. They occurred at.

A first segment of this site was found intersecting Highway 18. This segment (Feature 6386) is unpaved and two-lane. The road is estimated to measure about 16 feet wide and runs west to east on the north side of Highway 18. The road segment is almost completely overgrown by vegetation, though the sloping approach of the road from west down to east can be seen from Highway 18. The entrance to the highway has been blocked by several large granite boulders.

The second segment of the road, called Rim of the World Drive (Feature 6764), is oriented relatively east to west at this segment and intersects Highway 38 from the west. Only the southern portion of the road, approximately half the road, is located within the right-of-way. Only this portion was recorded. This road extends passes through a residential area and provides access to downtown Fawnskin.

The third segment (Feature 8833) is a moderately maintained, asphalt-paved road/parking lot on Highway 189. Initially, as previous site records indicate, this site was a portion of the Crest Route. The Crest Route has since been incorporated into Highway 189, the parking lot for the Mountain High Market, and Mile Pine Road. Mile Pine Road is located behind the market and begins approximately 33 m south of Highway 189. The portion of the road located within the parking lot exhibits numerous asphalt patches. The road is oriented northwest to southeast and intersects Highway 189 from the southeast.

*A5. Cultural Constituents:

No artifacts were located at the site.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes

*A7. Site Condition ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor

Feature 6386 has almost completely been lost due to vegetation overgrowth. It can chiefly be distinguished by its planed surface visible from the highway and to some extent when standing on the road. Feature 8833 has long since been incorporated into the driveway/parking lot of the Mountain High Market. Numerous asphalt patches are visible on the surface of the road. Feature 6764 is in good condition.

*A8. Nearest Water: Lake Gregory is located approximately 2.9 km west of the Feature 8833. Big Bear Lake is located ...

*A9. Elevation: 1638 m amsl

A10. Environmental Setting:

The road winds through the San Bernardino National Forest. Vegetation consists of coniferous and deciduous trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs. The general topography is hilly with granitic outcrops.

A11. Historical Information:

In previous site records, the site boundary was defined using a 1915 map of the Crest Route distributed by the Touring Information Bureau.

*A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945
☒ Post-1945 ☐ Undetermined

A13. Interpretations:

None

A14. Remarks:

None

A15. References:

None

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 3 of 14

*Resource Name or #: SRI-3556

A16. Photographs: See photograph record

Original Media/Negatives Kept At: 21 W. Stuart Ave, Redlands, CA 92373

*** A17. Form Prepared By:** Joshua Trampier

Date: 5/19/2011

Affiliation and Address: Statistical Research, Inc., 21 W. Stuart Ave, Redlands, CA 92373

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

Primary # P-36-007049

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 4 of 14

*Resource Name or #: SRI-3556

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Rim of the World Drive

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Feature 6386

L2b. Location of Point or Segment:

Zone 11; 477724 mE/ 3786970 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 477733 mE/ 3786955 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 478533 mE/ 3788467 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 478540 mE/ 3788481 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 501051 mE/ 3701817 mN NAD27 GPS

L3. Description:

This site consists of three segments of the Crest Route (P-36-007049), located on Highway 18 at postmile 21.2, Highway 38 at postmile 58.9, and again at Highway 189 at postmile 1.7. The site boundary was defined using the 1915 map of the Crest Route from the Touring Information Bureau. Though the site continues beyond the right-of-way, only the portions located in the right-of-way was recorded. Based on the previous site record, three other segments should have crossed the highway within the caltrans right-of-way, but these were not found. They occurred at.

A first segment of this site was found intersecting Highway 18. This segment (Feature 6386) is unpaved and two-lane. The road is estimated to measure about 16 feet wide and runs ...

L4. Dimensions:

a. Top Width: 5.00 m

b. Bottom Width: N/A

c. Height or Depth: None

d. Length of Segment: 15.00 m

L5. Associated Resources:

None

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section:

Facing:

L6. Setting:

The road winds through the San Bernardino National Forest. Vegetation consists of coniferous and deciduous trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs. The general topography is hilly with granitic outcrops.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

Feature 6386 has almost completely been lost due to vegetation overgrowth. It can chiefly be distinguished by its planed surface visible from the highway and to some extent when standing on the ...

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing

See sketch map

L9. Remarks:

None

L10. Form Prepared By:

Joshua Trampier

L11. Date: 5/19/2011

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

Primary # P-36-007049

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 5 of 14

*Resource Name or #: SRI-3556

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: none

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation: Feature 8833

L2b. Location of Point or Segment:

Zone 11; 477724 mE/ 3786970 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 477733 mE/ 3786955 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 478533 mE/ 3788467 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 478540 mE/ 3788481 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 501051 mE/ 3701817 mN NAD27 GPS

L3. Description:

This site consists of three segments of the Crest Route (P-36-007049), located on Highway 18 at postmile 21.2, Highway 38 at postmile 58.9, and again at Highway 189 at postmile 1.7. The site boundary was defined using the 1915 map of the Crest Route from the Touring Information Bureau. Though the site continues beyond the right-of-way, only the portions located in the right-of-way was recorded. Based on the previous site record, three other segments should have crossed the highway within the caltrans right-of-way, but these were not found. They occurred at.

A first segment of this site was found intersecting Highway 18. This segment (Feature 6386) is unpaved and two-lane. The road is estimated to measure about 16 feet wide and runs ...

L4. Dimensions:

a. Top Width: 15.00 m

b. Bottom Width: N/A

c. Height or Depth: None

d. Length of Segment: 15.00 m

L5. Associated Resources:

None

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section:

Facing:

L6. Setting:

The road winds through the San Bernardino National Forest. Vegetation consists of coniferous and deciduous trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs. The general topography is hilly with granitic outcrops.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

Feature 6386 has almost completely been lost due to vegetation overgrowth. It can chiefly be distinguished by its planed surface visible from the highway and to some extent when standing on the ...

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or
Drawing

See sketch map

L9. Remarks:

None

L10. Form Prepared By:

Joshua Trampier

L11. Date: 5/19/2011

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

Primary # P-36-007049

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 6 of 14

*Resource Name or #: SRI-3556

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Rim of the World Drive

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Feature 6764

L2b. Location of Point or Segment:

Zone 11; 477724 mE/ 3786970 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 477733 mE/ 3786955 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 478533 mE/ 3788467 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 478540 mE/ 3788481 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 501951 mE/ 3791817 mN NAD27 GPS

L3. Description:

This site consists of three segments of the Crest Route (P-36-007049), located on Highway 18 at postmile 21.2, Highway 38 at postmile 58.9, and again at Highway 189 at postmile 1.7. The site boundary was defined using the 1915 map of the Crest Route from the Touring Information Bureau. Though the site continues beyond the right-of-way, only the portions located in the right-of-way was recorded. Based on the previous site record, three other segments should have crossed the highway within the caltrans right-of-way, but these were not found. They occurred at.

A first segment of this site was found intersecting Highway 18. This segment (Feature 6386) is unpaved and two-lane. The road is estimated to measure about 16 feet wide and runs ...

L4. Dimensions:

a. **Top Width:** 8.00 m

b. **Bottom Width:** N/A

c. **Height or Depth:** None

d. **Length of Segment:** 19.00 m

L5. Associated Resources:

None

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section:

Facing:

L6. Setting:

The road winds through the San Bernardino National Forest. Vegetation consists of coniferous and deciduous trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs. The general topography is hilly with granitic outcrops.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

Feature 6386 has almost completely been lost due to vegetation overgrowth. It can chiefly be distinguished by its planed surface visible from the highway and to some extent when standing on the ...

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing

See sketch map

L9. Remarks:

None

L10. Form Prepared By:

Joshua Trampier

L11. Date: 5/19/2011

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

HRI #

Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** SRI-3556

Lens Size:

Negatives Kept At: 21 W. Stuart Ave, Redlands, CA 92373

[illegible]

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

Primary # P-36-007049

HRI # _____

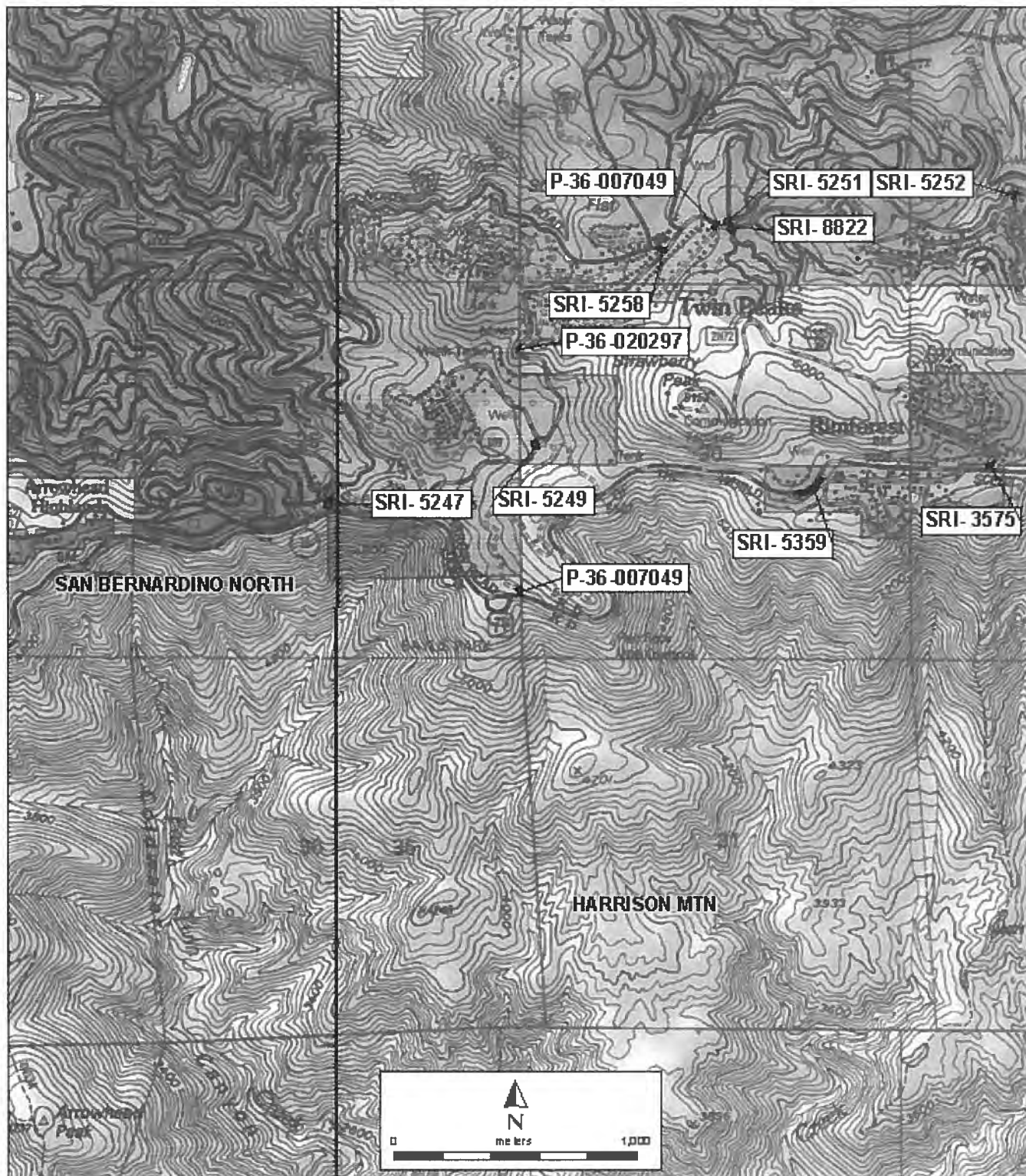
Trinomial _____

Page 8 of 14

*Resource Name or #: SRI-3556

*Map Name: 7.5' Harrison Mtn USGS Topographic Quad Scale: 1:24,000

*Year: 2009



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

Primary # P-36-007049

HRI #

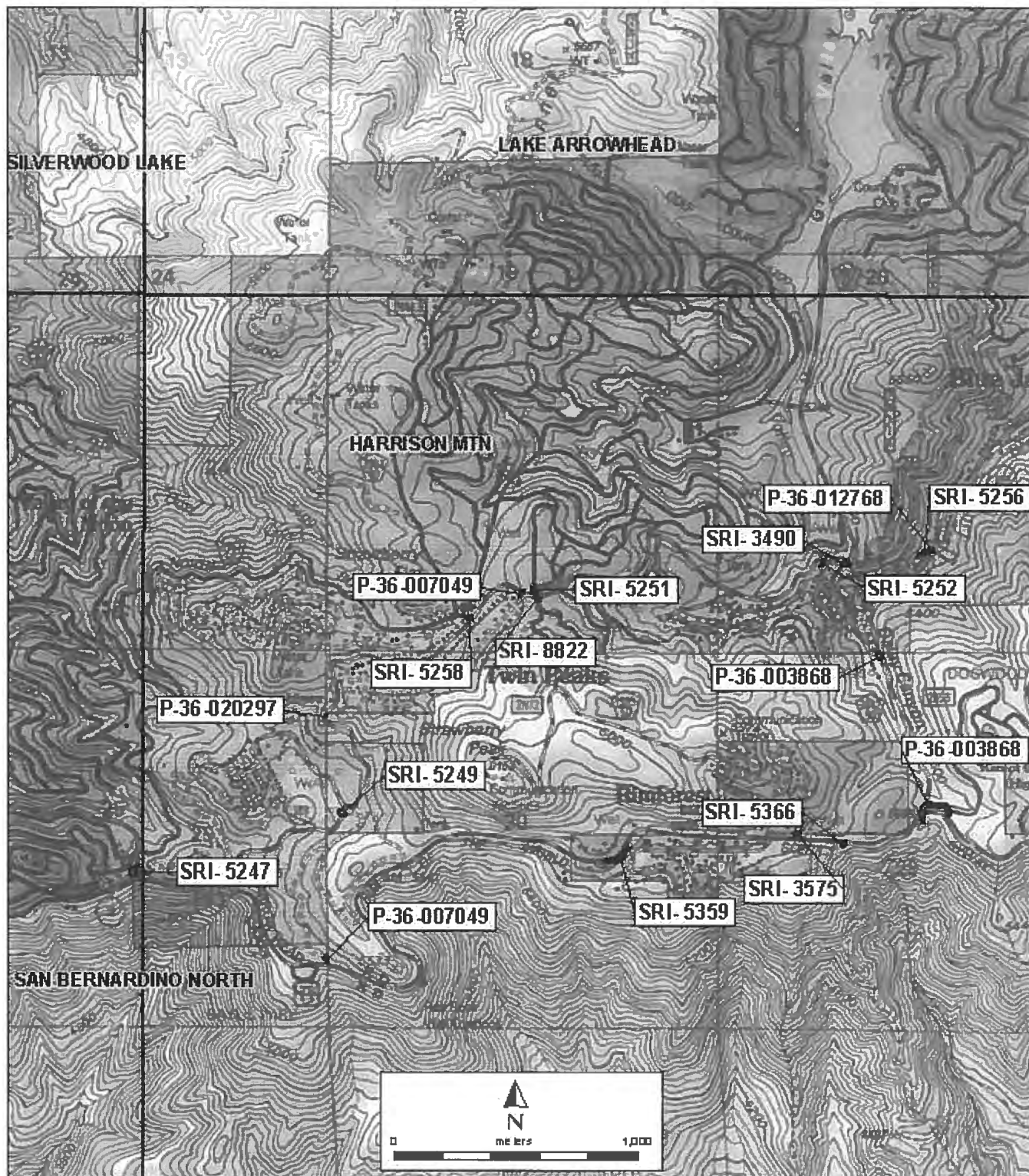
Trinomial

Page 9 of 14

*Resource Name or #: SRI-3556

*Map Name: 7.5' Harrison Mtn USGS Topographic Quad Scale: 1:24,000

*Year: 2009



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

Primary # P-36-007049

HRI # _____

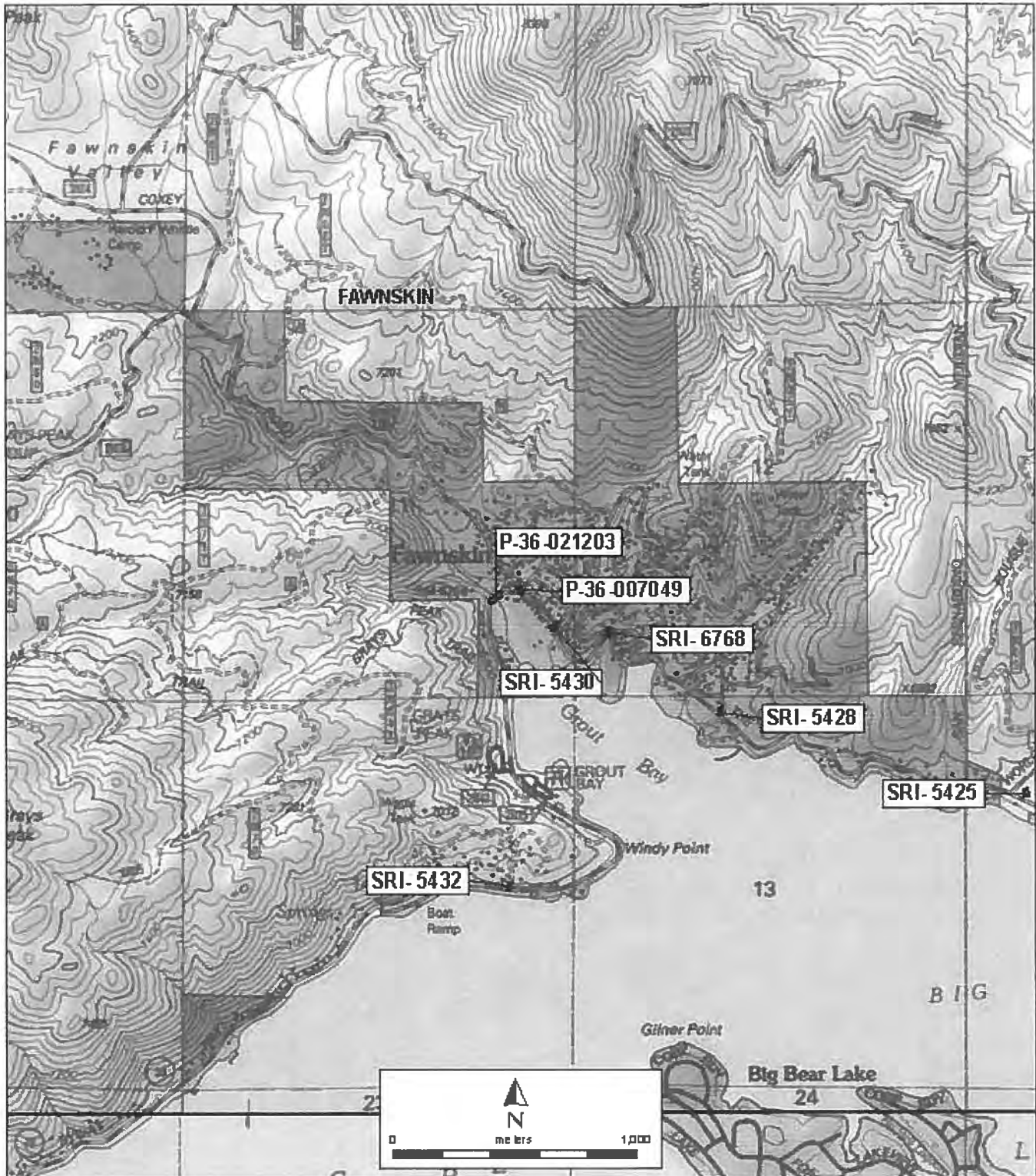
Trinomial _____

Page 10 of 14

*Resource Name or #: SRI-3556

*Map Name: 7.5' FAWNSKIN USGS Topographic Quad Scale: 1:24,000

*Year: 2009



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

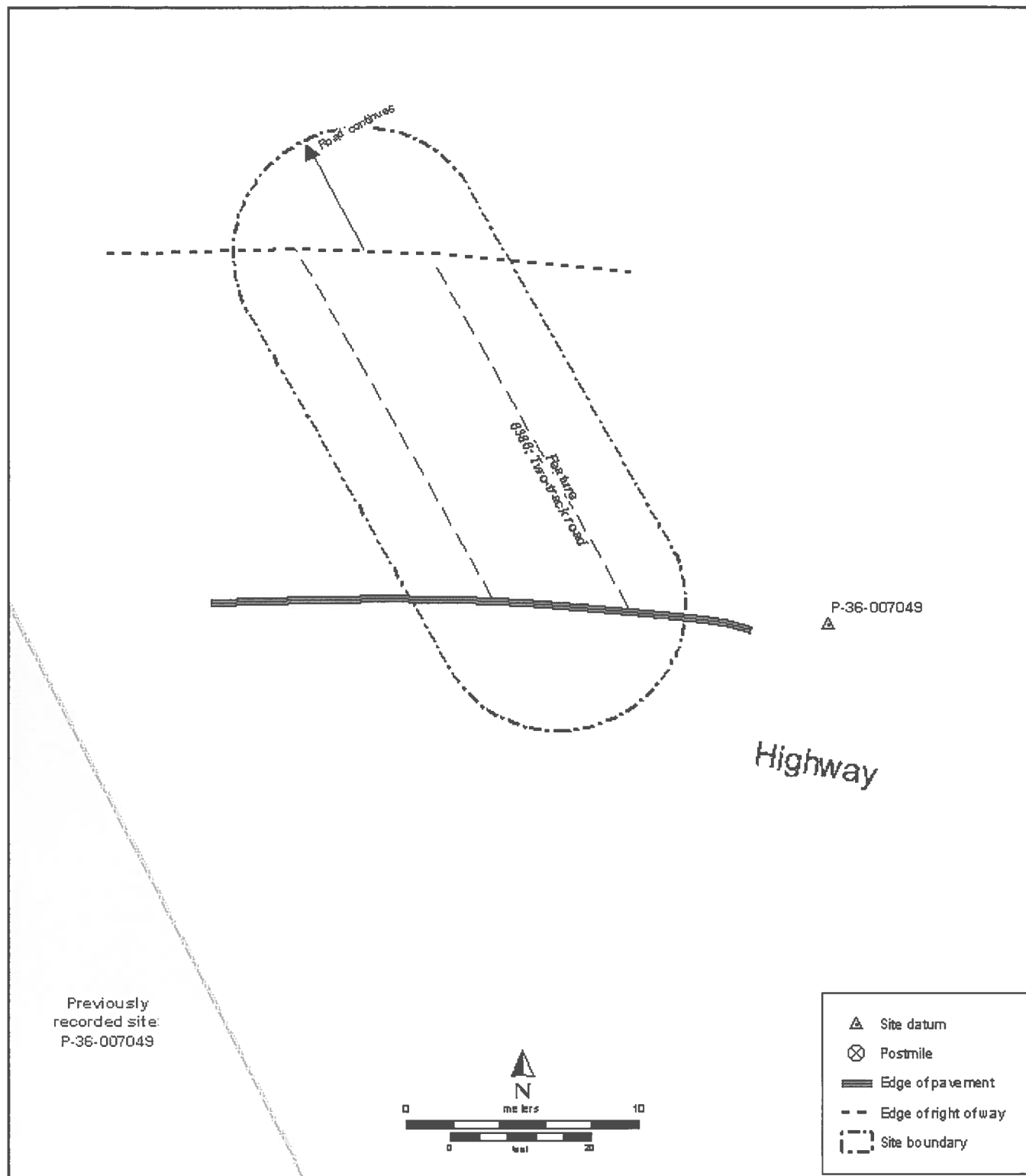
Primary # P-36-007049
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____

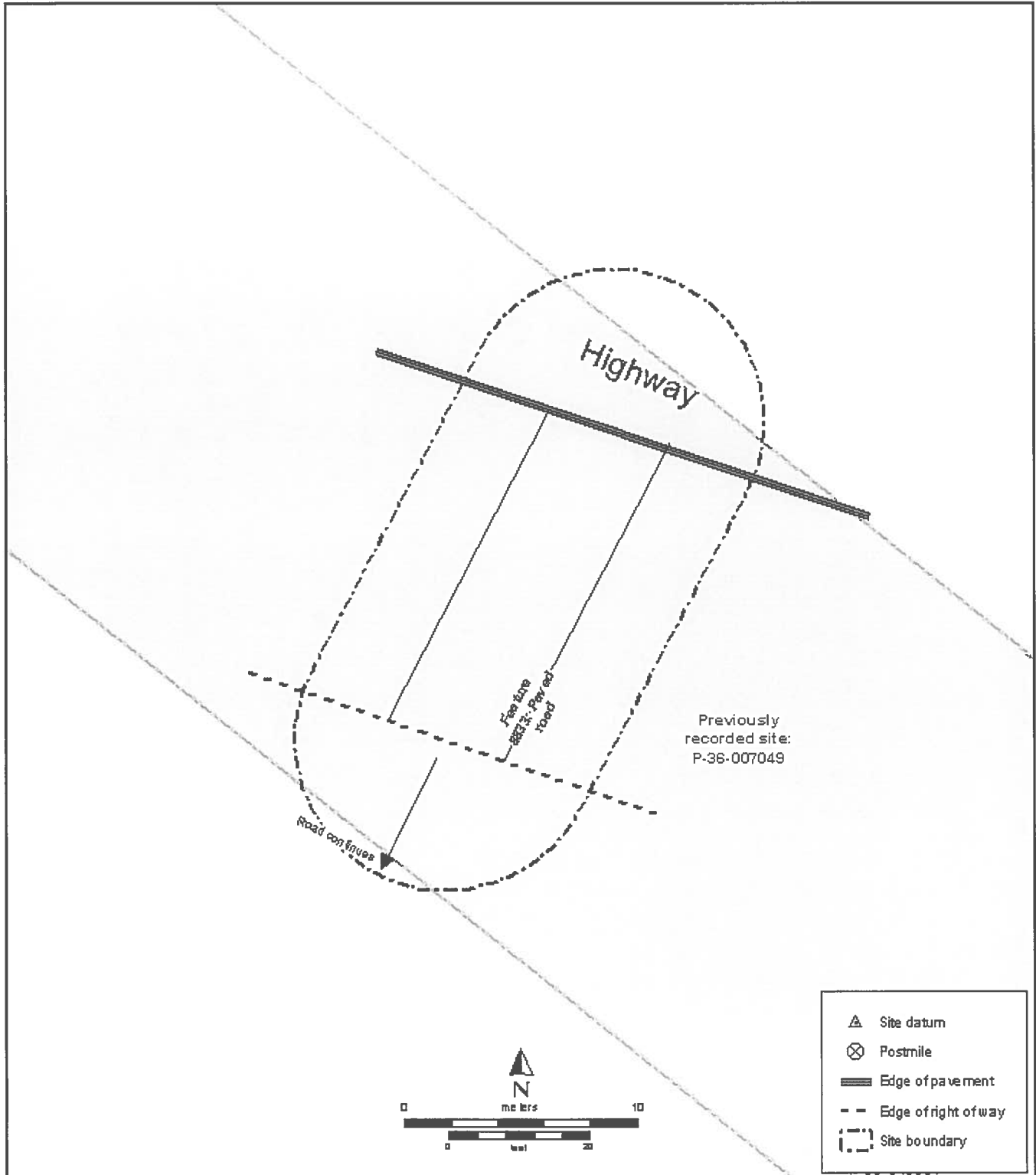
Page 11 of 14

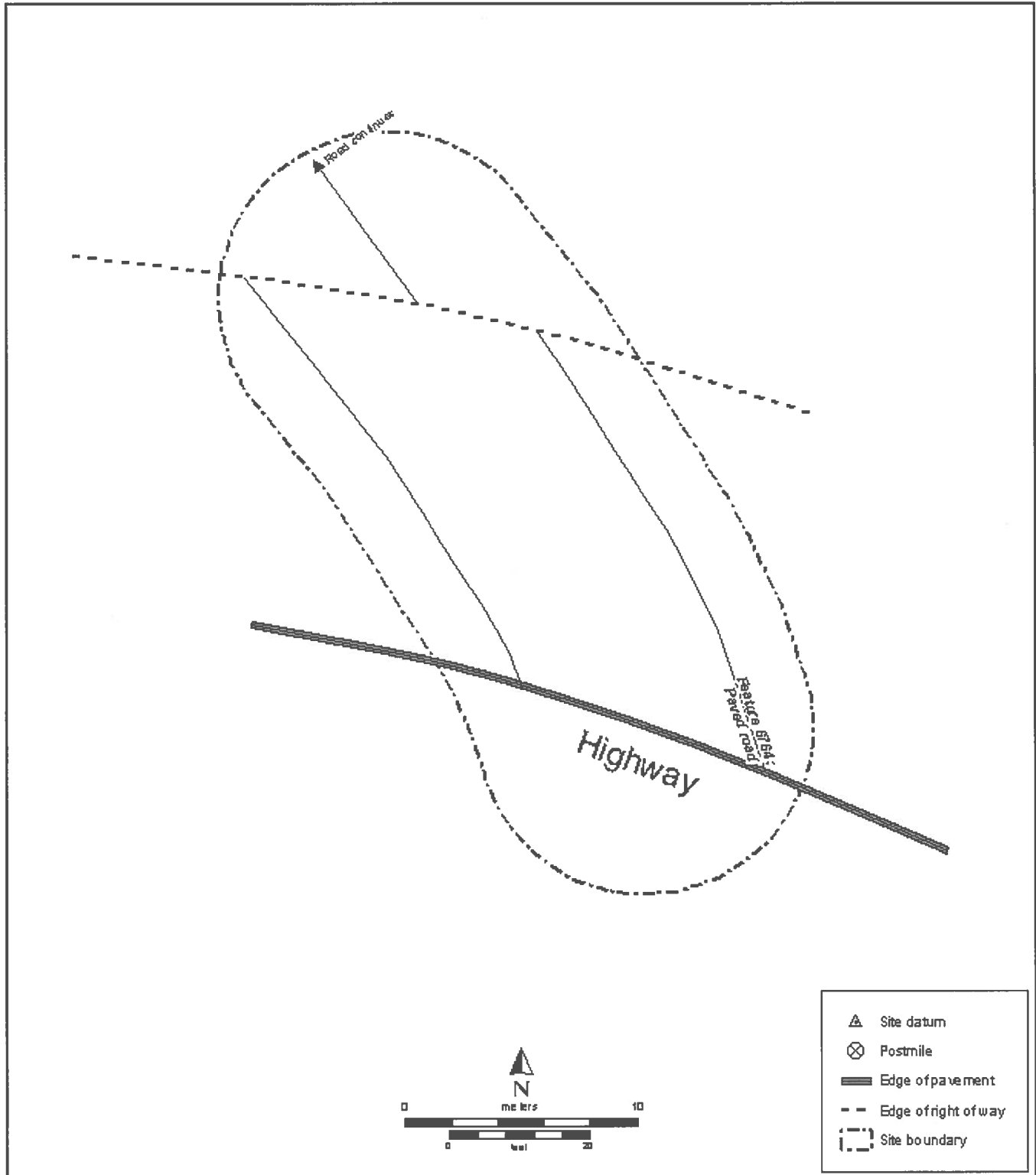
*Resource Name or #: SRI-3556

*Drawn By: Joshua Trampier

*Date: 05/19/2011







State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-36-007049

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 14 of 14

*Resource Name or #: SRI-3556

*Recorded By: Joshua Trampier

*Date: 5/19/2011



Continuation



Update

P2b. USGS Quad

San Bernardino; 7.5' HARRISON MTN (2009)

P2b. Legal description

T 2N R 3W; SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec 19; SBBM

T 2N R 3W; SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 19; SBBM

T 2N R 4W; SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec 25; SBBM

P2d. UTM

Zone 11; 477733 mE/ 3786955 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 478533 mE/ 3788467 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 478540 mE/ 3788481 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 504951 mE/ 3791847 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 504962 mE/ 3791829 mN NAD27 GPS

P4. Resources Present

[X] Other (linear)

P7. Owner and Address

SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST
602 S. TIPPECANOE AVE.
SAN BERNARDINO, CA

STRAWBERRY FLAT PROPERTY OWNERS ASSN
P O BOX 31
TWIN PEAKS CA

A1. Method of determination

by Caltrans. The right-of-way extends 15 m from the edge of the pavement.

A1. Reliability of determination

previous site records, the road also crosses other parts of Highway 189 38, but these portions were not identified during survey.

A8. Nearest water

300 m south of Feature 6764.

L3. Description

west to east on the north side of Highway 18. The road segment is almost completely overgrown by vegetation, though the sloping approach of the road from west down to east can be seen from Highway 18. The entrance to the highway has been blocked by several large granite boulders.

The second segment of the road, called Rim of the World Drive (Feature 6764), is oriented relatively east to west at this segment and intersects Highway 38 from the west. Only the southern portion of the road, approximately half the road, is located within the right-of-way. Only this portion was recorded. This road extends passes through a residential area and provides access to downtown Fawnskin.

The third segment (Feature 8833) is a moderately maintained, asphalt-paved road/parking lot on Highway 189. Initially, as previous site records indicate, this site was a portion of the Crest Route. The Crest Route has since been incorporated into Highway 189, the parking lot for the Mountain High Market, and Mile Pine Road. Mile Pine Road is located behind the market and begins approximately 33 m south of Highway 189. The portion of the road located within the parking lot exhibits numerous asphalt patches. The road is oriented northwest to southeast and intersects Highway 189 from the southeast.

west to east on the north side of Highway 18. The road segment is almost completely overgrown by vegetation, though the sloping approach of the road from west down to east can be seen from Highway 18. The entrance to the highway has been blocked by several large granite boulders.

The second segment of the road, called Rim of the World Drive (Feature 6764), is oriented relatively east to west at this segment and intersects Highway 38 from the west. Only the southern portion of the road, approximately half the road, is located within the right-of-way. Only this portion was recorded. This road extends passes through a residential area and provides access to downtown Fawnskin.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-36-007049

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 15 of 14

*Resource Name or #: SRI-3556

*Recorded By: Joshua Trampier

*Date: 5/19/2011

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

The third segment (Feature 8833) is a moderately maintained, asphalt-paved road/parking lot on Highway 189. Initially, as previous site records indicate, this site was a portion of the Crest Route. The Crest Route has since been incorporated into Highway 189, the parking lot for the Mountain High Market, and Mile Pine Road. Mile Pine Road is located behind the market and begins approximately 33 m south of Highway 189. The portion of the road located within the parking lot exhibits numerous asphalt patches. The road is oriented northwest to southeast and intersects Highway 189 from the southeast.

west to east on the north side of Highway 18. The road segment is almost completely overgrown by vegetation, though the sloping approach of the road from west down to east can be seen from Highway 18. The entrance to the highway has been blocked by several large granite boulders.

The second segment of the road, called Rim of the World Drive (Feature 6764), is oriented relatively east to west at this segment and intersects Highway 38 from the west. Only the southern portion of the road, approximately half the road, is located within the right-of-way. Only this portion was recorded. This road extends passes through a residential area and provides access to downtown Fawnskin.

The third segment (Feature 8833) is a moderately maintained, asphalt-paved road/parking lot on Highway 189. Initially, as previous site records indicate, this site was a portion of the Crest Route. The Crest Route has since been incorporated into Highway 189, the parking lot for the Mountain High Market, and Mile Pine Road. Mile Pine Road is located behind the market and begins approximately 33 m south of Highway 189. The portion of the road located within the parking lot exhibits numerous asphalt patches. The road is oriented northwest to southeast and intersects Highway 189 from the southeast.

L7. Integrity considerations

road. Feature 8833 has long since been incorporated into the driveway/parking lot of the Mountain High Market. Numerous asphalt patches are visible on the surface of the road. Feature 6764 is in good condition.

road. Feature 8833 has long since been incorporated into the driveway/parking lot of the Mountain High Market. Numerous asphalt patches are visible on the surface of the road. Feature 6764 is in good condition.

road. Feature 8833 has long since been incorporated into the driveway/parking lot of the Mountain High Market. Numerous asphalt patches are visible on the surface of the road. Feature 6764 is in good condition.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Update 10/10
Primary # P36-007049
HRI#
Trinomial CA-SBR-7049H

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or # Rim of the World Drive

*Recorded by: E. Denniston and J. Howard

*Date: 06/10/2010

☐ Continuation

☒ Update

Quadrant: Big Bear Lake

Completed in 1915, the original alignment of the historic-age Rim of the World Drive was 101 miles long, extending through the San Bernardino National Forest. The route began at Waterman Canyon on the western end, turned to the east at Crestline, continued past Heaps Peak into Deep Creek, turned to the northeast across Green Valley to Fawnskin Valley, followed the north shore of Big Bear Lake, and turned to the southwest along Clark's Grade to the improved Santa Ana Canyon Road. Beginning in the 1920s, route adjustments and improvements had shifted the road's original route considerably. Thus, some segments of the original road have been incorporated into paved State Highways 18 and 38, where other segments are in use as unpaved Forest Service roads.

In 1991, Michael Lerch of Lerch and Associates, recorded a 2600-foot (800-meter) segment of the historic Rim of the World Drive. This segment is located near the mountain community of Twin Peaks, and described as a graded asphalt-paved roadway. This segment was part of the original 1915 route, but was bypassed by the construction of a newer road to the south in 1930.

In 1997, David Maxwell of Statistical Research Inc., recorded a 400-foot (125-meter) segment in Fawnskin Valley. This segment was described as a dirt road measuring 14 to 16 feet wide. Maxwell noted the presence of two modified trees that may have served as roadside markers.

In 2001, a 6.5-mile segment of the road was recorded by John D. Goodman of the San Bernardino National Forest. Goodman describes the segment as an engineered, well maintained, Forest Service road that receives considerable traffic. This segment begins in the area of Fawnskin Valley and extends southwest into upper Green Valley, overlapping the 400-foot segment recorded by Maxwell in 1997.

Also in 2001, the entire 1915 alignment was recorded by Daniel McCarthy and John Goodman of the San Bernardino National Forest. Early rock and chain guard rails and view point pull outs were recorded in association with the original alignment.

On June 10 2010, ECORP archaeologists E. Denniston and J. Howard visited two segments of the alignment. The first segment overlaps with Santa Ana Road as it runs through Manzanita Flats. The second is a small 150-foot segment that branches off of 7 Pines Road. No changes to the resource were noted and all previously recorded information appears accurate. Both segments of the site are well maintained, ungraded Forest Service roads.



Overview of segment near 7 Pines Road looking northwest, 06/10/2010. Photo No. SA06102010ED-0001.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P36-007049
HRI#
Trinomial CA-SBR-7049H

Page 2 of 3

*Resource Name or # Rim of the World Drive

*Recorded by: E. Denniston and J. Howard

*Date: 06/10/2010

☐ Continuation

☒ Update

References:

Goodman, John

2001

Site Record for CA-SBR-7049 (P36-007044). On file at the the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.

Lerch, Michael

1991

Site Record for CA-SBR-7049 (P36-007044). On file at the the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.

McCarthy, Daniel and Goodman, John

2001

Site Record for CA-SBR-7049 (P36-007044). On file at the the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.

Maxwell, David

1997

Site Record for CA-SBR-7049 (P36-007044). On file at the the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.

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

Primary # P36-007049
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SBR-7049H

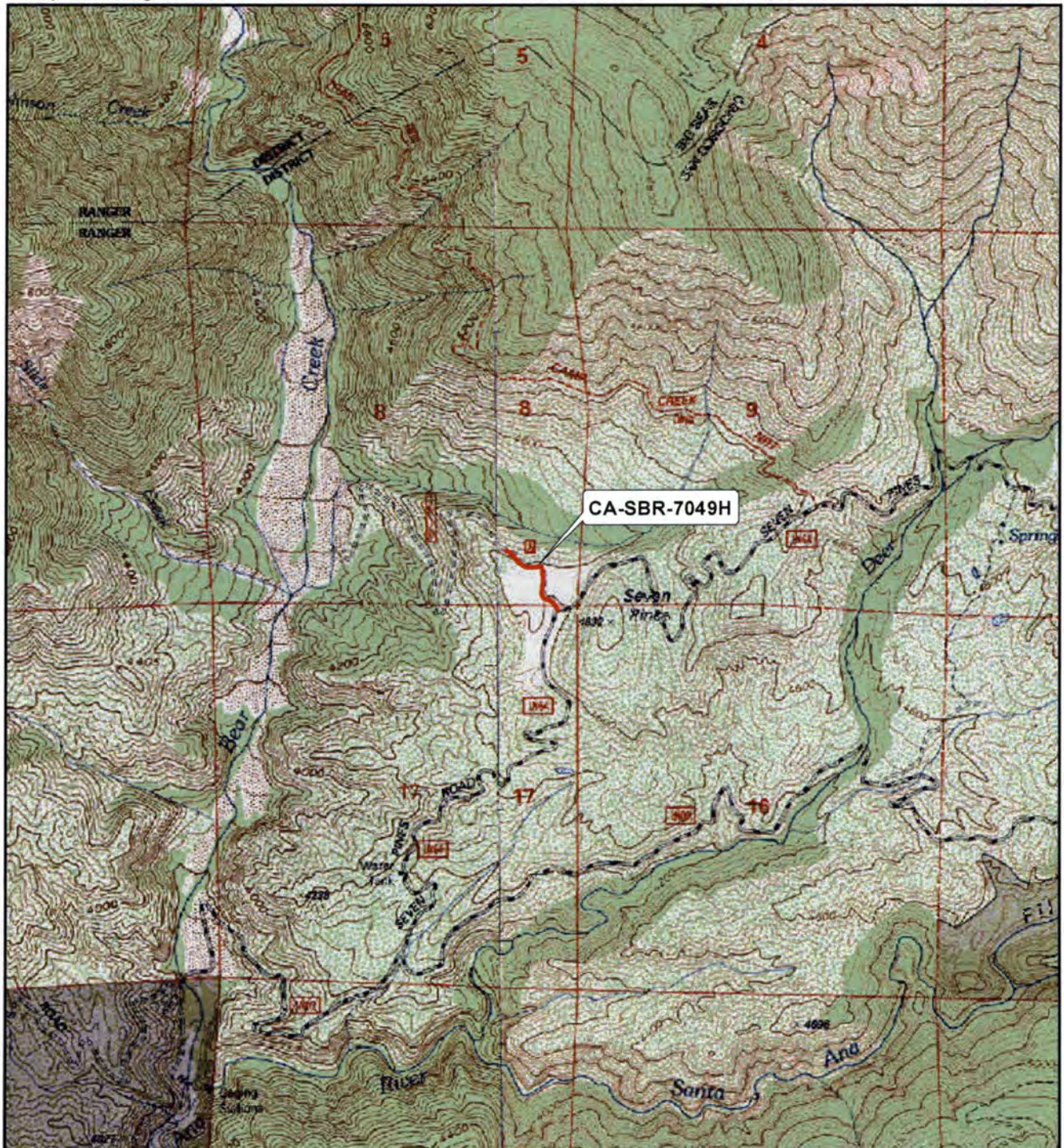
Page 3 of 3

*Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

*Map Name: Big Bear Lake

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1969 (Provisional Edition 1996)

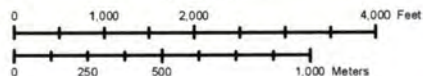


*Required Information

1" = 2,000'

N:\2009\2009-145 Santa Ana Hazardous Fuel Reduction EA\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Location_Maps\CA-SBR-7049H-LOCATION.mxd

DPR 523J (1/95)



ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

PRIMARY RECORD

UPDATE 1/02

Primary #: P36-007049

HRI #:

Trinomial: CA- SBR-07049H

NRHP Status Code: 5

Other Listings:

Page 1 of 42

Review code:

Reviewer:

Date:

Resource Name or #: FS 05-12-51-061; FS 05-12-52-245; FS 05-12-53-080; FS 05-12-54-021

1915 Route

P1. Other Identifier: The San Bernardino Mountains Crest Drive; Rim of the World Drive; portions of State Highways 18, and 38; portions of various Forest Service roads; Clark's Grade; Santa Ana Canyon Wagon Road.

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

a. County: San Bernardino B.M.

b. USGS 7.5' Quads:

San Bernardino North, Calif. 7.5' series, 1967

T. 1N; R. 4W; Sections 14,, 11, 2, and 3; T. 2N; R. 4W; Sections 34, 35, 28, 21, 22, 27, 26, and 25

Harrison Mountain, Calif. 7.5' series, 1967

T. 2N; R. 4W; Section 25; T. 2N; R. 3W; Sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25; T. 2N; R. 2W; Sections 30, and 31

Keller Peak, Calif. 7.5' series, 1967

T. 2N; R. 2W; Sections 31, and 32; T. 1N; R. 2W; Sections 5 and 4; T. 2N; R. 2W; Sections 33, 28, 27, 22, 23, 24, and 13

Butler Peak, Calif. 7.5' series, 1971

T. 2N; R. 2W; Sections 23, 24, and 13; T. 2N; R. 1W; Sections 18, 17, 16, 9, 10, 3, 11, and 12; T. 2N; R. 1W; Sections 18, 17, and 8

Fawnskin, Calif. 7.5' series, 1971

T. 2N; R. 1W; Sections 8, 9, 16, 9, 10, 3, 11, 12 and 13

Big Bear Lake, Calif. 7.5' series, 1970

T. 2N; R. 1E; Sections 21, 20, and 19; T. 2N; R. 1W; Sections 25, 36, and 35; T. 1N; R. 1W; Sections 2, 11, 10, 9, 16, 8, and 17;

Keller Peak, Calif. 7.5' series, 1967

T. 1N; R. 1W; Sections 8, 17, and 18; T. 1N; R. 2W; Sections 13, 24, 23, 26, 27, and 34

Yucaipa, Calif. 7.5' series, 1954

T. 1N; R. 2W; Sections 13, 24, 23, 26, 27, and 34

T. 1N; R. 4W; Sections 14,, 11, 2, and 3

T. 1S; R. 2W; Sections 3, 4, 9, and 8

Date: as noted above

c. Address: N/A

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone 503598 mE / 3792989 mN; 494907 mE / 3789440 mN

e. Other Locational Data: Route begins at the mouth of Waterman Canyon going to the top of the crest of the San Bernardino Mountains and proceeds east through Crestline, Heaps Peak, Hunsaker Flat (Running springs), Green Valley, north of Bulter Peak to Fawnskin Valley, Big Bear Lake, Pine Lake (Big Bear Lake), Clark Grade past Clark Ranch across Bear Creek, Keller Creek down to the Santa Ana Canyon road where it exits the mouth of the San Ana Canyon.

P3a. Description: Series of earlier roads dating from the turn of the century that were designated as Rim of the World Drive in 1915, a significant road in Southern California history. Route described here is the original route used between 1915 and 1916.

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 37 (Highway/Trail)

4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District

PRIMARY RECORD (cont.)

Primary #: P36-007049

HRI #:

Trinomial: CA- SBR-07049H

NRHP Status Code: 5

Other Listings:

Page 2 of 42

Review code: Reviewer: Date:

Resource Name or #: FS 05-12-51-061; FS 05-12-52-245; FS 05-12-53-080; FS 05-12-54-021

P5a. Photograph or Drawing: (see attached maps)

P5b. Description of Drawings:

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic (ca. 1915) ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address: San Bernardino National Forest, 1824 S. Commercenter Circle, San Bernardino, CA 92408

P8. Recorded by: Daniel F. McCarthy and John D. Goodman II

P9. Date Recorded: 06-09-01; Jan 02

P10. Survey Type: n/a, historical map review

P11. Report Citation:

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☒ Location Map
☒ Linear Feature Record ☐ Building, Structure, & Object Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Sketch Map
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record ☒ Other (Maps)

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary #: P36-007049

HRI #

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

NRHP Status Code: 5

Other Listings

Page 3 of 42

Review code: Reviewer:

Date:

Resource Name: Rim of the World Drive

- L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** FS05-12-51-061; FS05-12-52-245; FS05-12-53-080; FS05-12-54-021
- L2. **a. Portion Described:** ☒ Entire Resource ☐ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation:
b. Location of point or segment: Designated route begins at the mouth of Waterman Canyon and end at the mouth of Santa Ana Canyon.
- L3. **Description:** Historic route of Rim of the World Drive as originally in use in 1915.
- L4. **Dimensions:** This road has a varied width of between 16-20 feet. The original road length was hailed as being 101 miles.
- L5. **Associated Resources:** Various features including early guard rails (rock and chain) and view point pull outs are associated. As road use increased communities grew and began to cater to the demands of visitors which provided stores and restaurants.
- L6. **Setting:** Most of the road winds through drainages and ridges with steep mountain slopes on both sides of the road. Elevation ranges between 1400 and 7400 feet above sea level.
- L7. **Integrity Considerations:** The original road has been rerouted several times after 1916 due to flooding and erosion. Portions of the original road have been incorporated into state highways (18 and 38) and are paved. Some segments were relocated to meet ongoing safety issues. Other segments are still in use today and designated as Forest Service roads and are not graded.
- L8. **Description of Maps:** see Primary Record. Route was traced on the early USGS 15' series maps then transferred to the 7.5' quads. Entire route is shown in for series.
- L9. **Remarks:** The recreational development of the western San Bernardino Mountains and "crest" areas was hampered by the paucity of good roads prior to the turn of the century. In the northwestern San Bernardino Mountains where considerable mining was occurring in the 1860s and later most of the ore wagons and general traffic was confined to the Coxey Road that traveled down the northern slopes of the mountains into the Hesperia area. From there, many entered the San Bernardino Valley via John Brown's Toll Road (1860) through Cajon Pass. On the south side of the mountains, a primary pack trail into the crest area was up the rugged Santa Ana Canyon Miner's Pack Trail. In 1891-1892, the crest area became accessible with the construction of the Arrowhead Reservoir Company's Waterman Canyon Toll Road. In 1905, this toll road became a free county road.

Portions of the route overlap with other older segments some of which date back to the 1890s. For example, during the 1880s freight wagons covered the distance between San Bernardino and Crestline or up through Santa Ana Canyon to Seven Oaks. Gus Knight and some other prominent ranchers and resort owners of the Big Bear area proposed to construct a road from Grout Bay to Fredalba. In 1891 G. Knight and J. Metcalf incorporated the Big Bear Wagon Road Company and sold shares to Bear Valley residents. By 1894 the road was completed (same route as FS Road 2N13), with its toll house located in Green Valley.

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD (cont.)

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 4 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

This road was also called the Fawnskin-Fredalba Toll Road (La Fuze 1971; Lilleberg 1975). In 1911 the road was taken over by the County and it became a toll free road. Apparently certain segments of the road were very bad with ruts and soft sand, although this road segment continued being part of the Rim of the World Drive (1915-1923).

Especially after the introduction of the automobile in 1904 along with greatly accelerated development of the San Bernardino Valley, weekend campers, resort developers, and others very much desired good automobile roads into the mountain crest areas overlooking the Valley. In 1915, the Rim of the World Drive was completed. Initially this 101 mile long road began at Waterman canyon leading into the mountains. In the vicinity of Crestline, it swung to the east and passed Heaps Peak down into Deep Creek; then headed northeastward across Green Valley to Fawnskin Valley followed the north shore of Big Bear Lake eastward; and then swung to the southwest where it followed the Clark Grade eventually reaching the improved Santa Ana Canyon Road. After the road flooded in the Santa Ana Canyon in 1916, the eastern end of the Drive was shifted to the Mill Creek-Mountain Home Canyon route (SBR-8915) into the Angeles Oaks area. Improvement and route adjustments were undertaken in the 1920s. The 1923 Deep Creek Cutoff moved the highway south of the Crafts Peak-Butler Peak divide between Snow Valley and Big Bear Lake (aka Artic Circle), replacing the Green Valley to Fawnskin route north of the divide. Today the "Rim of the World Scenic Byway" begins in the west at Cajon Junction along SR. 138 and continues along the south side of Silverwood Lake, Crestline along SR. 18, south of Lake Arrowhead, it goes around the north shore of Big Bear Lake along SR. 38 over Onyx Summit, through Barton Flat, and continues along SR. 38 into Mill Creek Canyon and terminates at the Mill Creek Ranger Station.

References:

Carrico, Richard, L., Frank Norris, Allan Schilz, and Richard Minnich, 1892. *Cultural Resource Overview, San Bernardino National Forest, California*. Vol. 1., WESTEC Services. San Diego, California.

La Fuze, Pauline B., 1971. Vol. 1, *Saga of the San Bernardinos*. Hogar Publishing Co., Colton, California.

Lilleberg, Einar, Sept. and Oct. 1975, The Green Valley Story in *San Bernardino Mountains Highlander*, Big Bear Lake; # 10, pp. 8-9, 12-13; #11, pp. 8-10

Robinson, John W., 1989. *The San Bernardinos: The Mountain Country from Cajon Pass to Oak Glen, Two Centuries of Changing Use*. Big Santa Anita Historical Society.

Scott, Ferris H., 1957, *Rim of the World Guide*. Western Resort Publications, Santa Ana, California

L10. Form Prepared by: Daniel F. McCarthy & John D. Goodman II. San Bernardino National Forest, Supervisor's Office, 1824 S Commercenter Circle, San Bernardino, CA 92408

L11. Date: 06-09-01

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 5 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: The Crest Route billed as the Rim of the World Drive. Map in brochure 101 Miles on the Rim of the World, 1915.



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

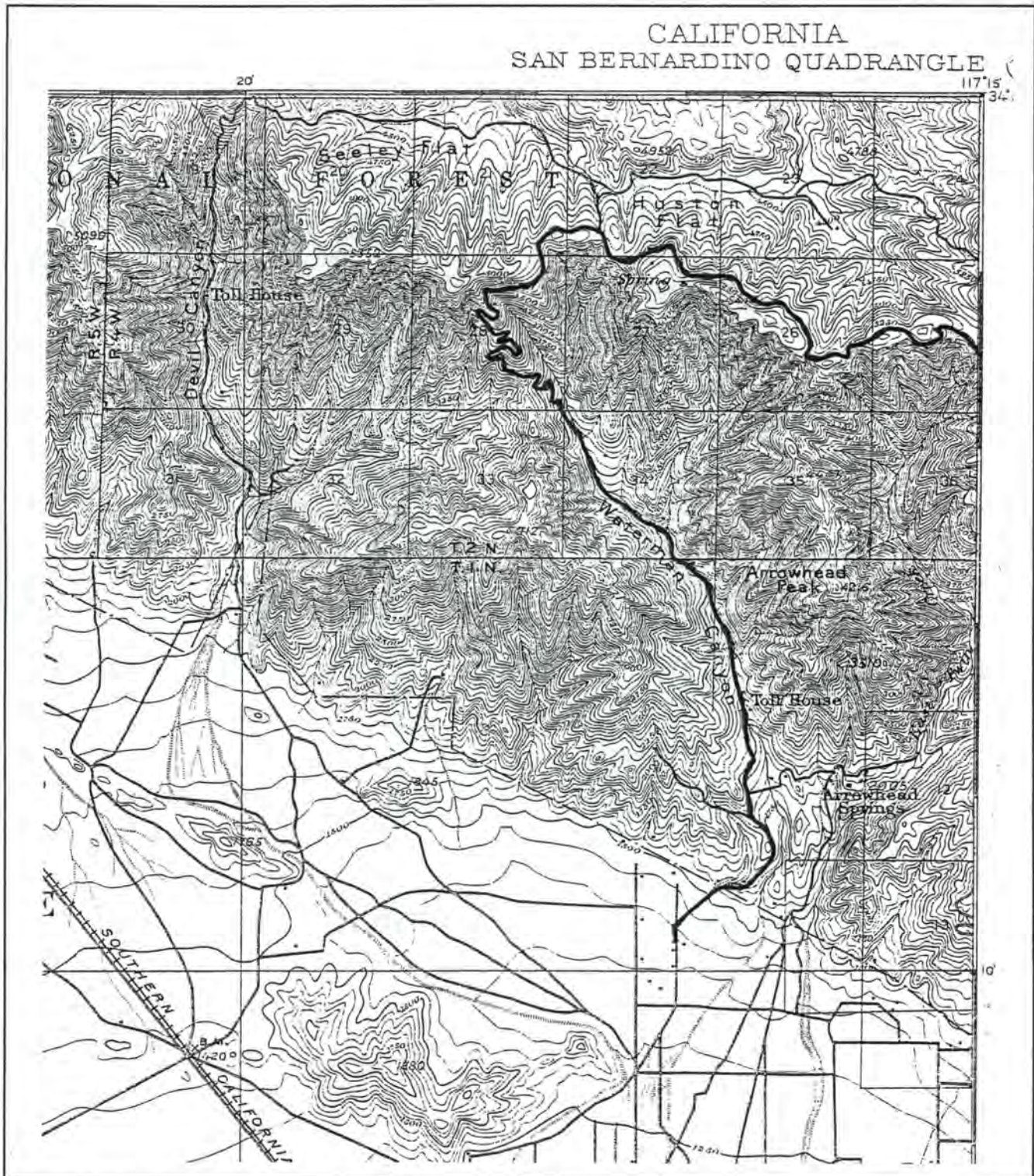
Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 6 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: San Bernardino, CA 15' series, 1901 (reprinted 1929)

Shows the original route up through Waterman Canyon to the top of the crest.



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

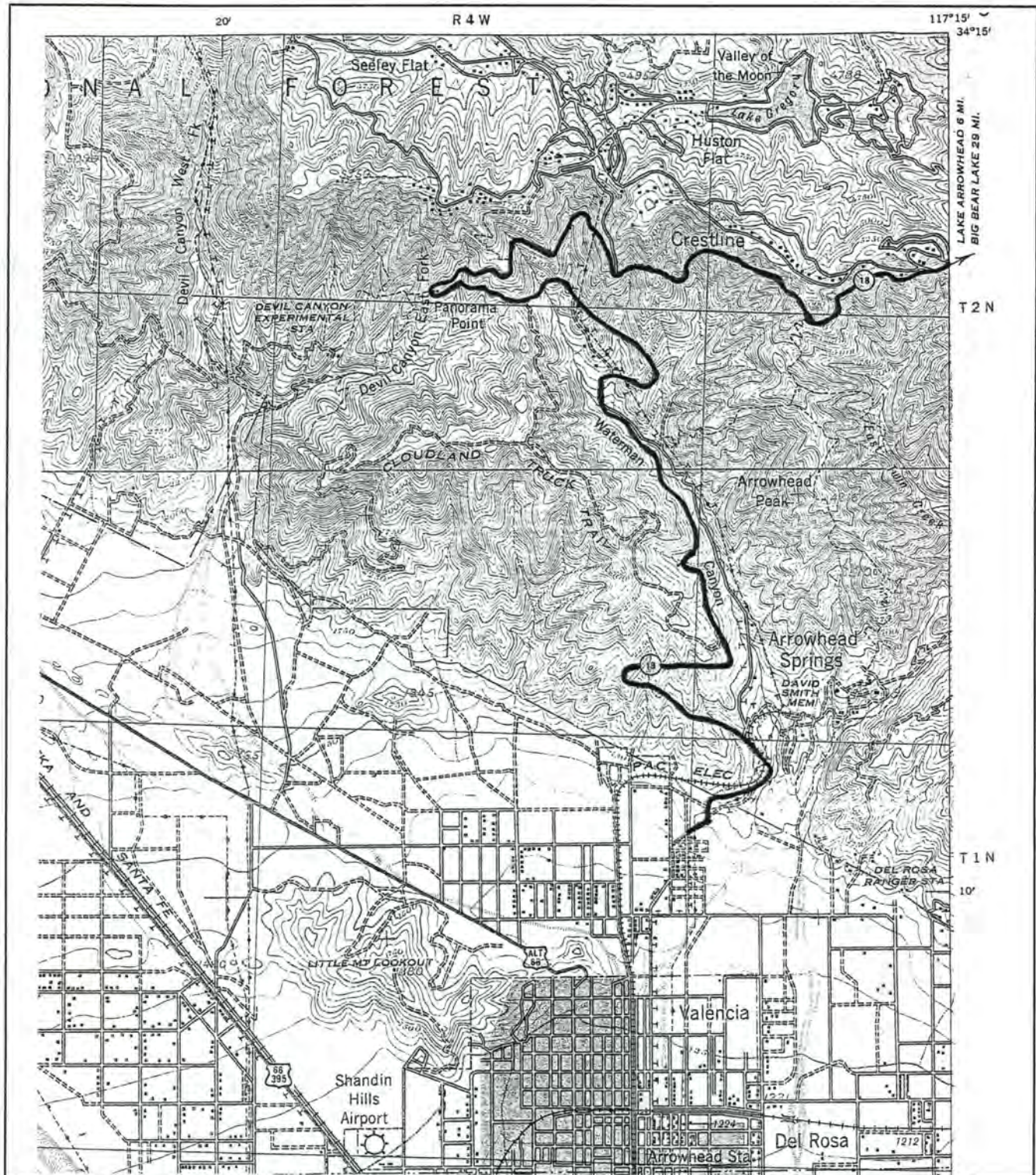
Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 7 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: San Bernardino, CA 15' series, 1942

Shows the reroute of this portion of the road up through Waterman Canyon.



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

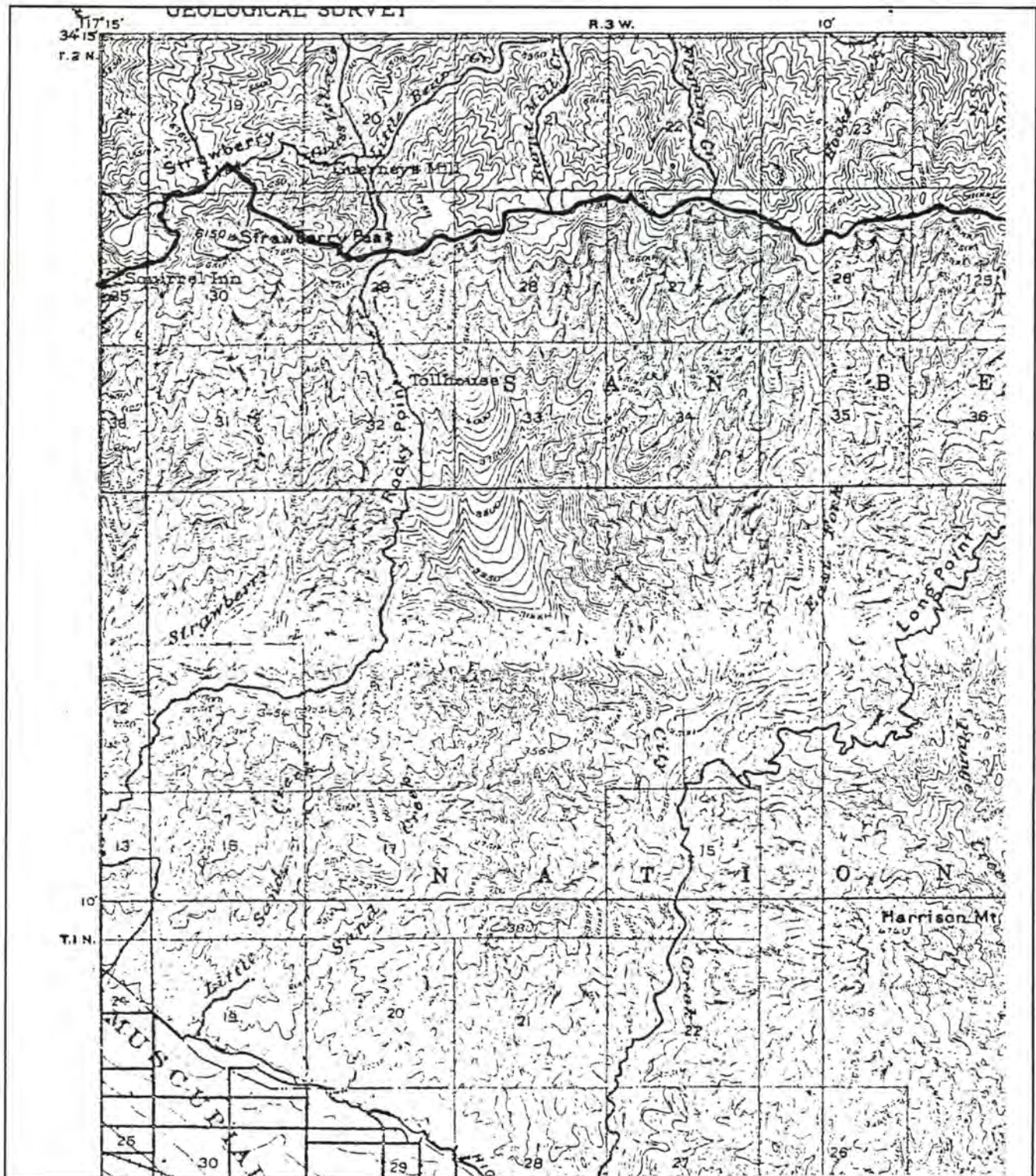
Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 8 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Redlands, CA 15' series, 1901

Original route of Drive.



LOCATION MAP

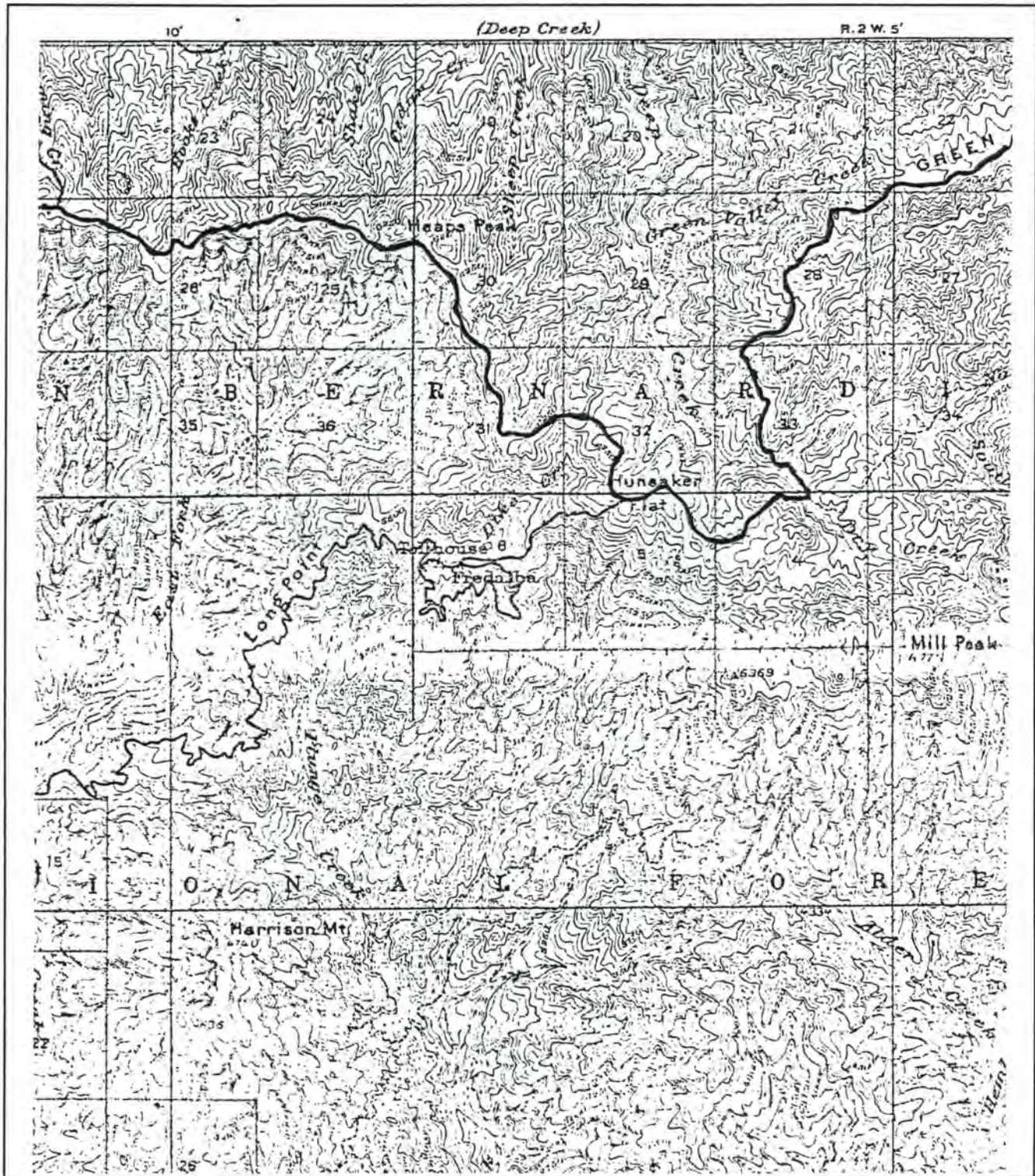
Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 9 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Redlands, CA 15' series, 1901
Original route of Drive.



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

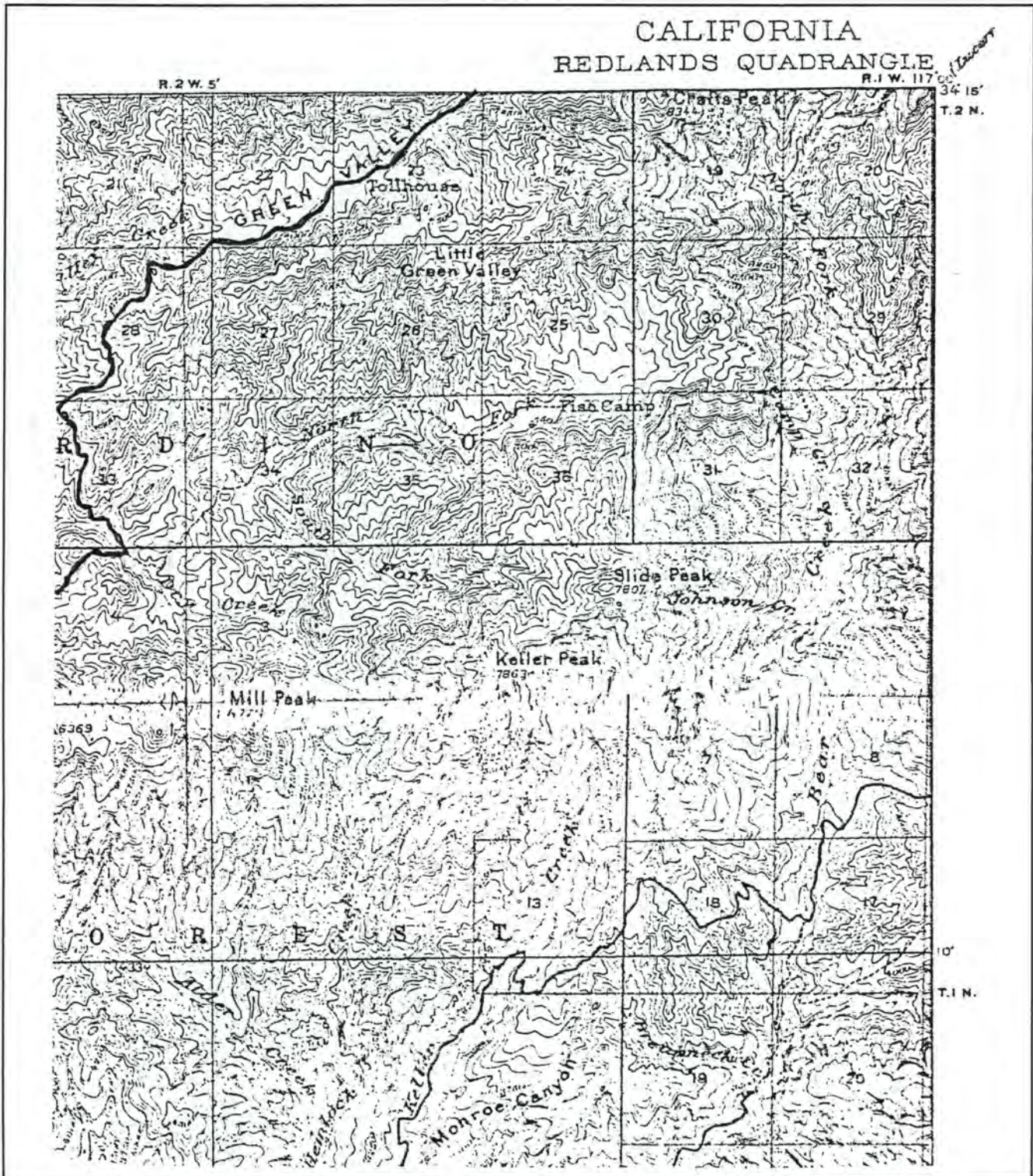
Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 10 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Redlands, CA 15' series, 1901

Original route of Drive.



LOCATION MAP

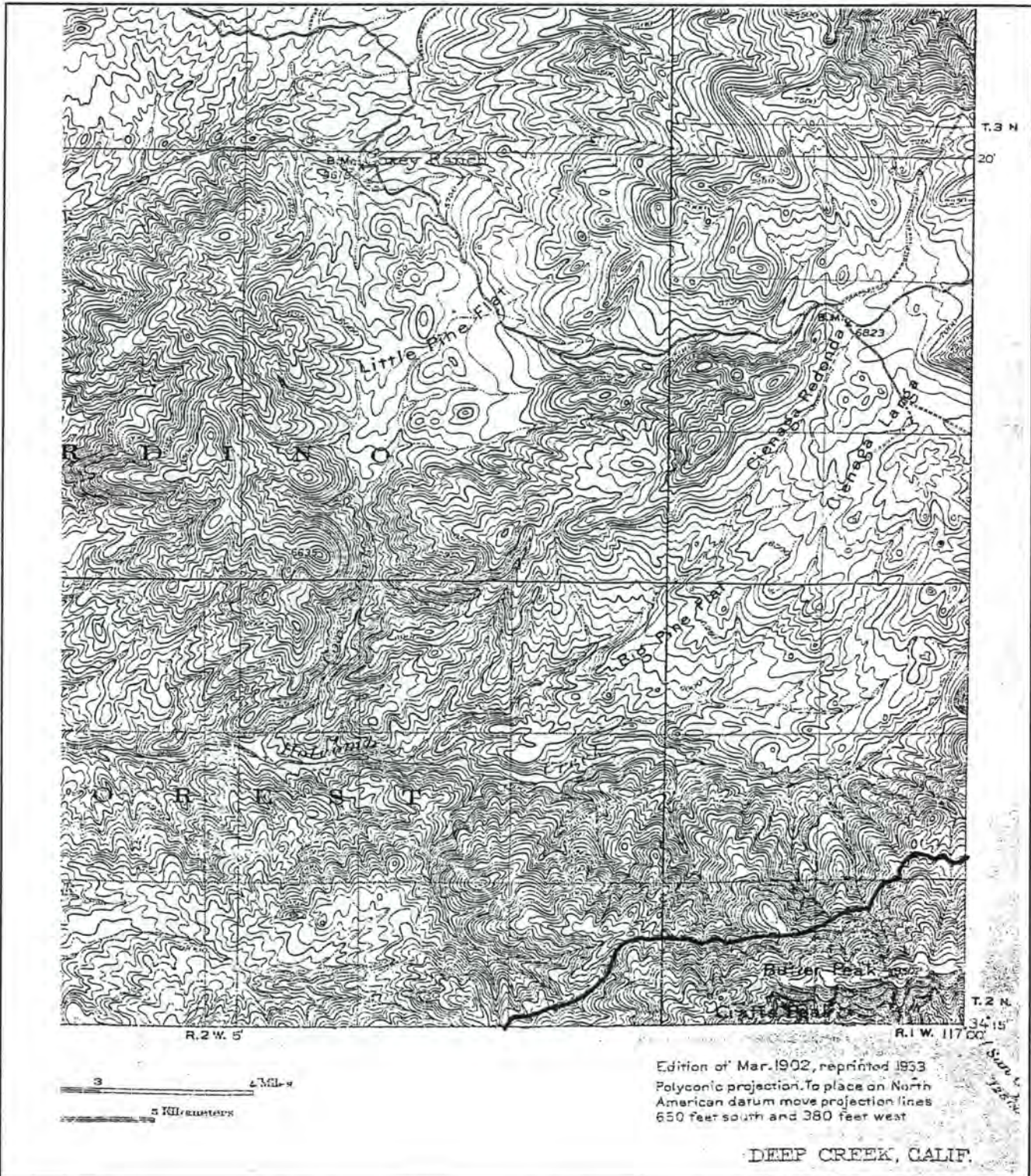
Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 11 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Deep Creek, CA 15' series, 1902
Original route of Drive



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

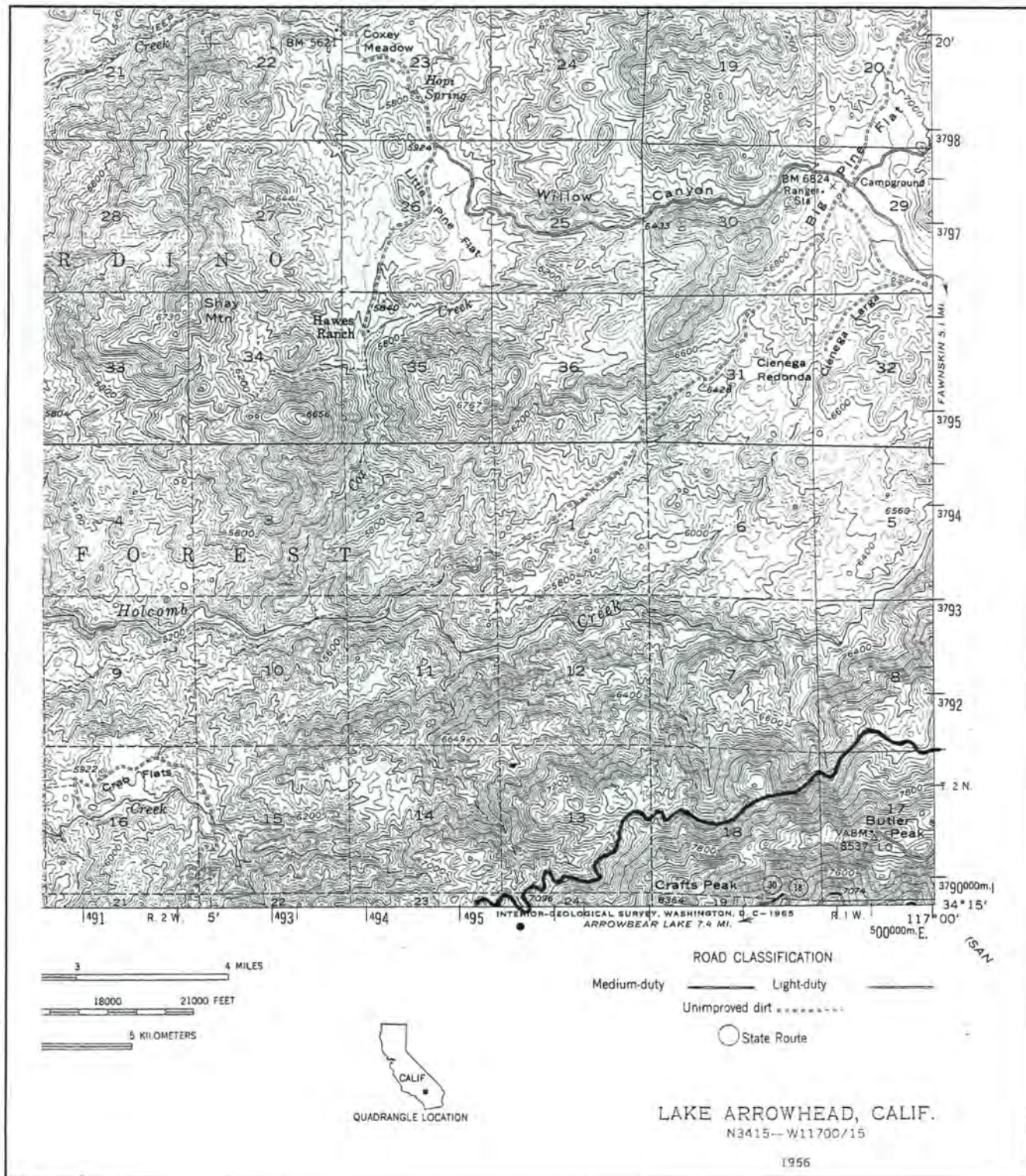
Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 12 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Lake Arrowhead, CA 15' series, 1956

Shows the original route south of Big Bear Lake leading toward Clarks Grade. Broken line indicates likely route.



LOCATION MAP

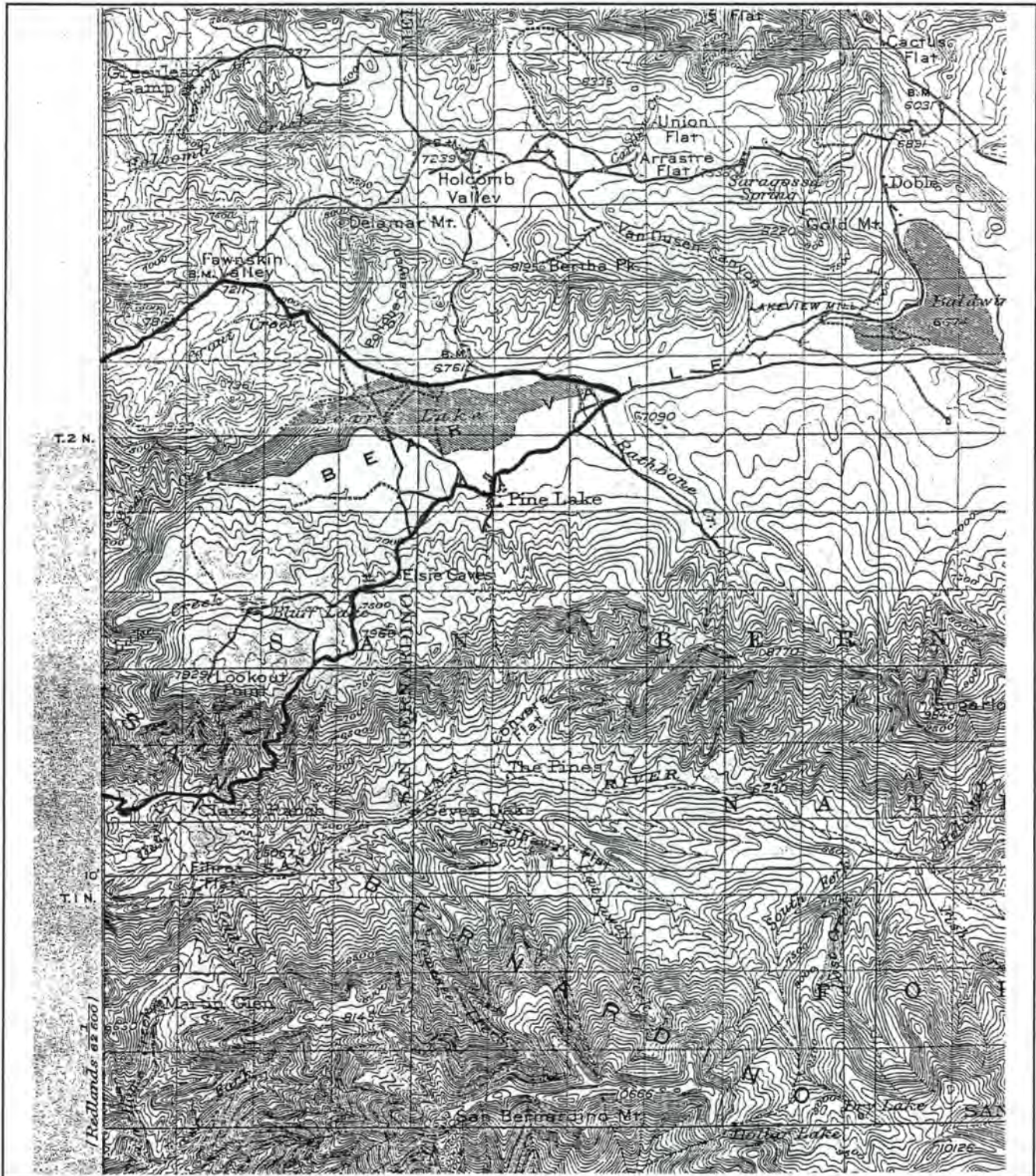
Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 13 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: San Geronio, CA 30' series, 1902



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

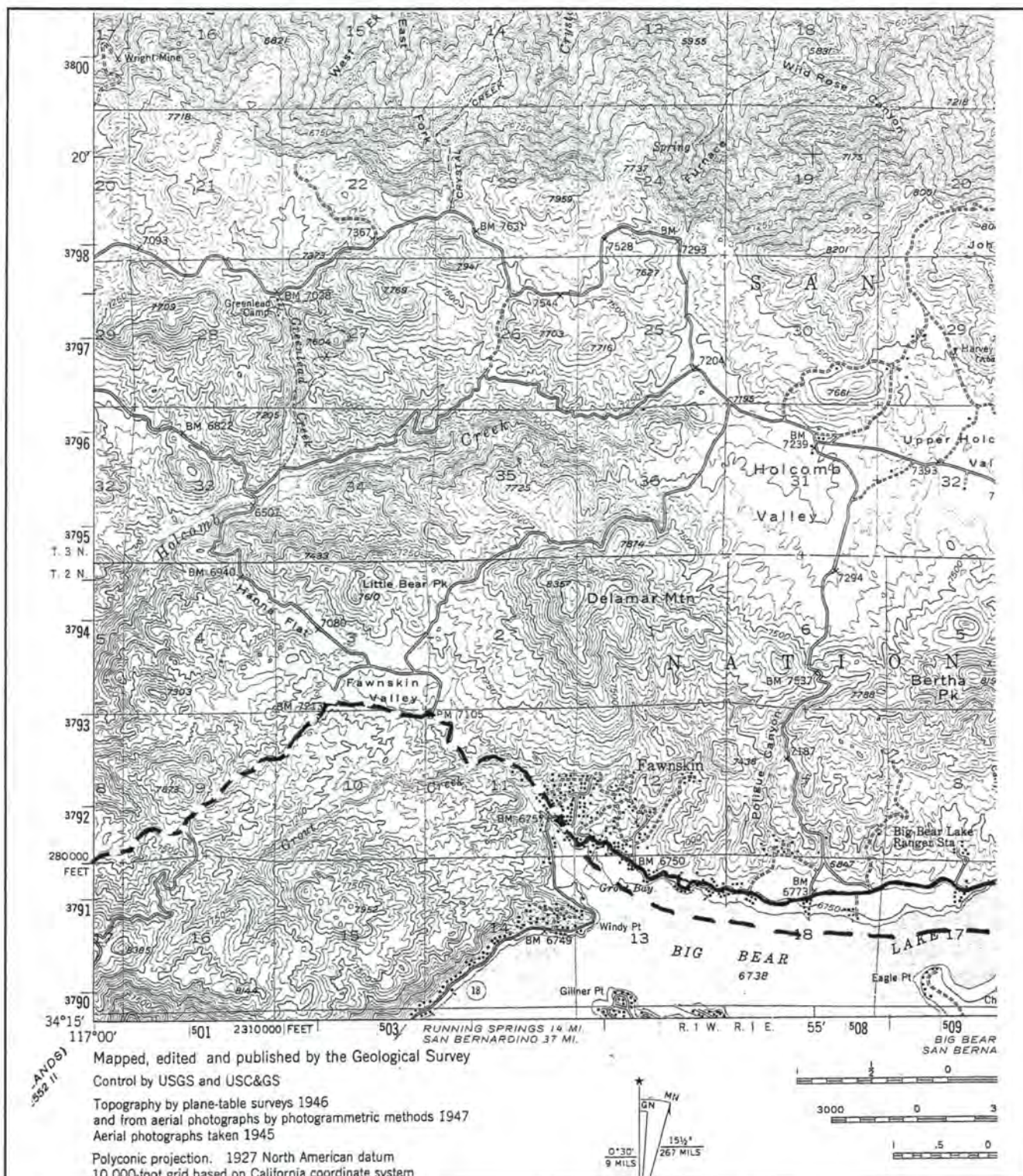
Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 14 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Lucerne Valley, CA 15' series, 1947

-- Original route of Drive.



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

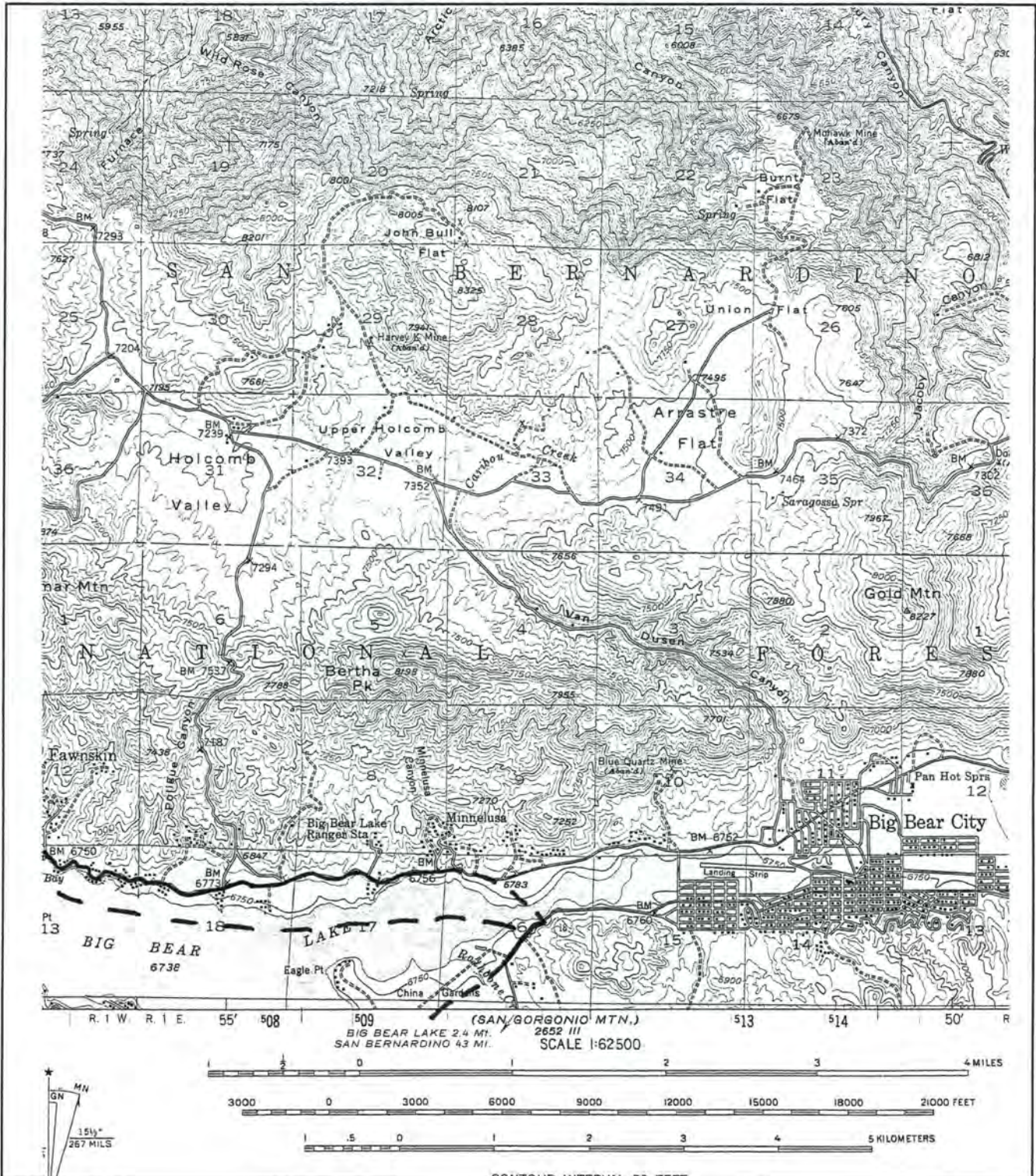
Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 15 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Lucerne Valley, CA 15' series, 1947

— — — Original route of Drive.



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

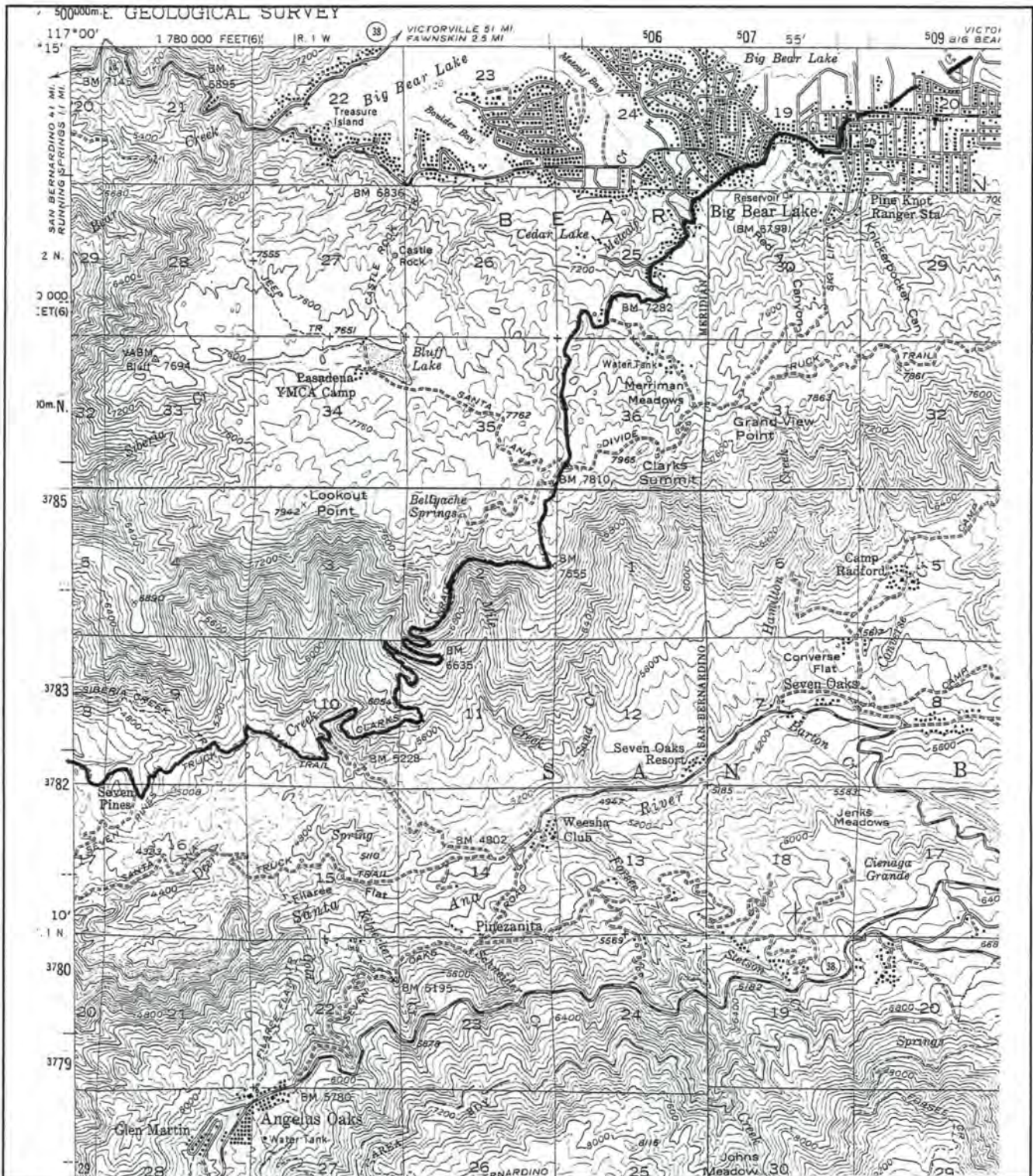
Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 16 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: San Geronio Mtn, CA 15' series, 1954

Original route of Drive.



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

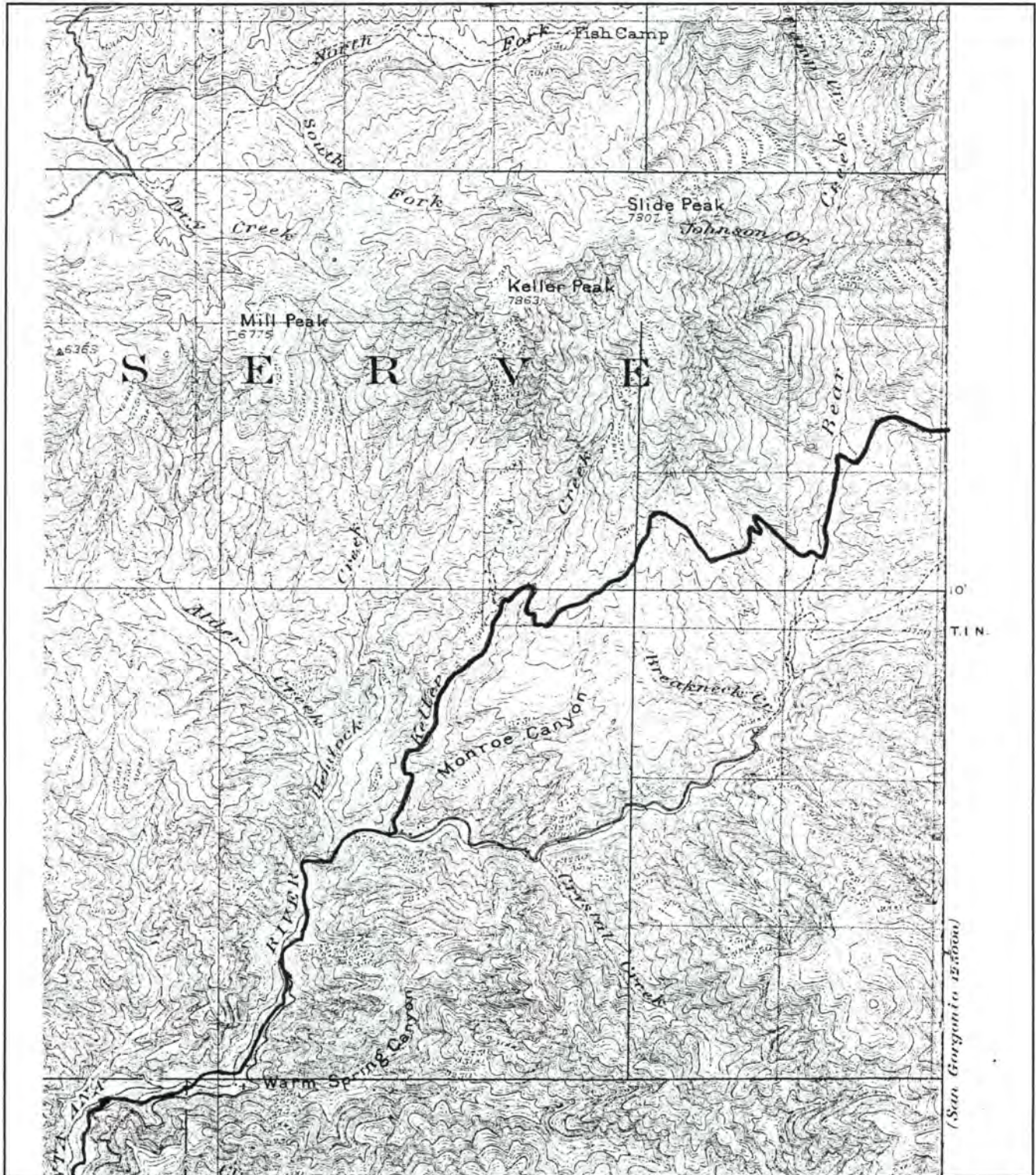
Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 17 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Redlands, CA 15' series, 1901

— Original route of Drive



LOCATION MAP

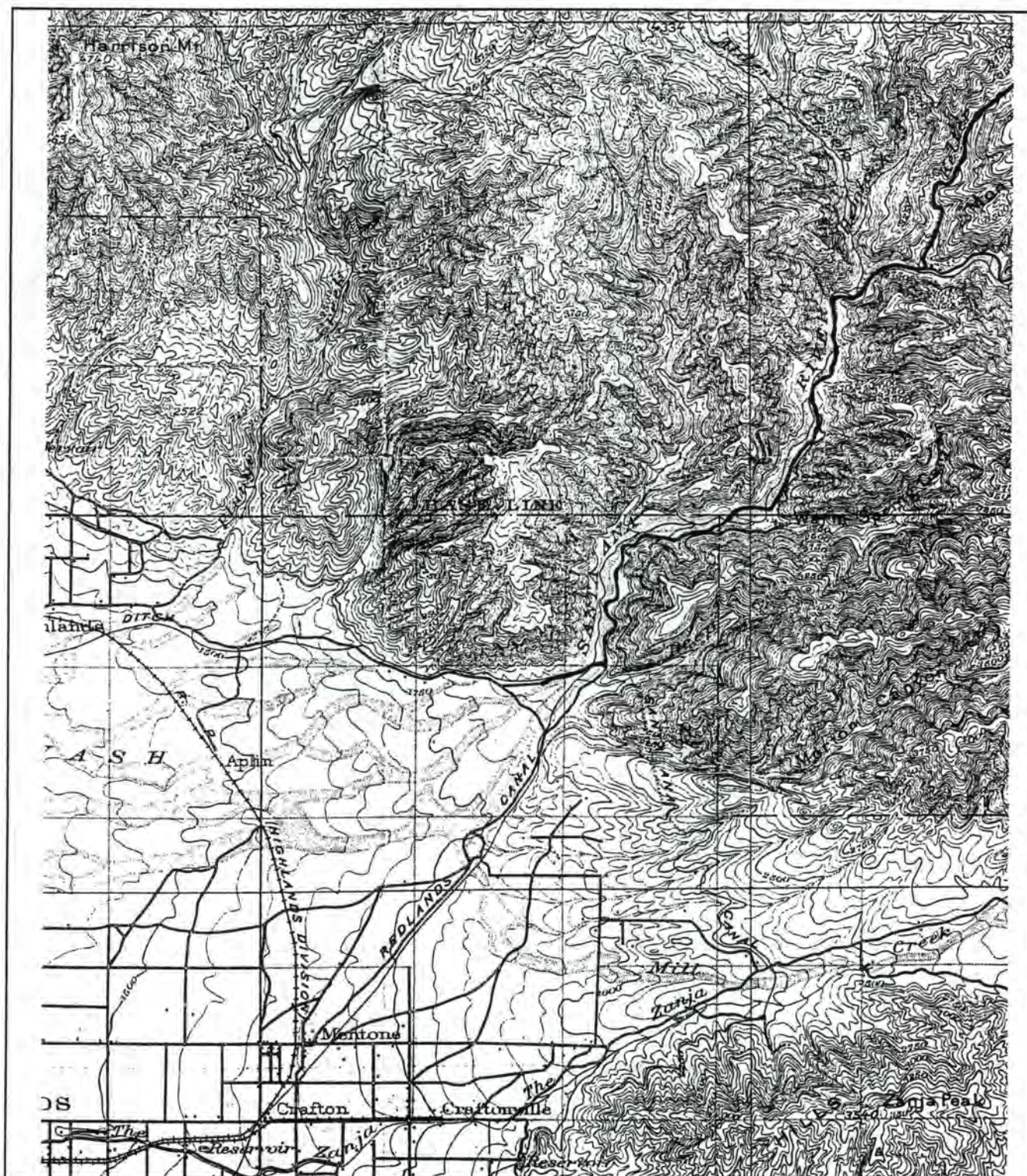
Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 18 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Redlands, CA 15' series, 1901



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

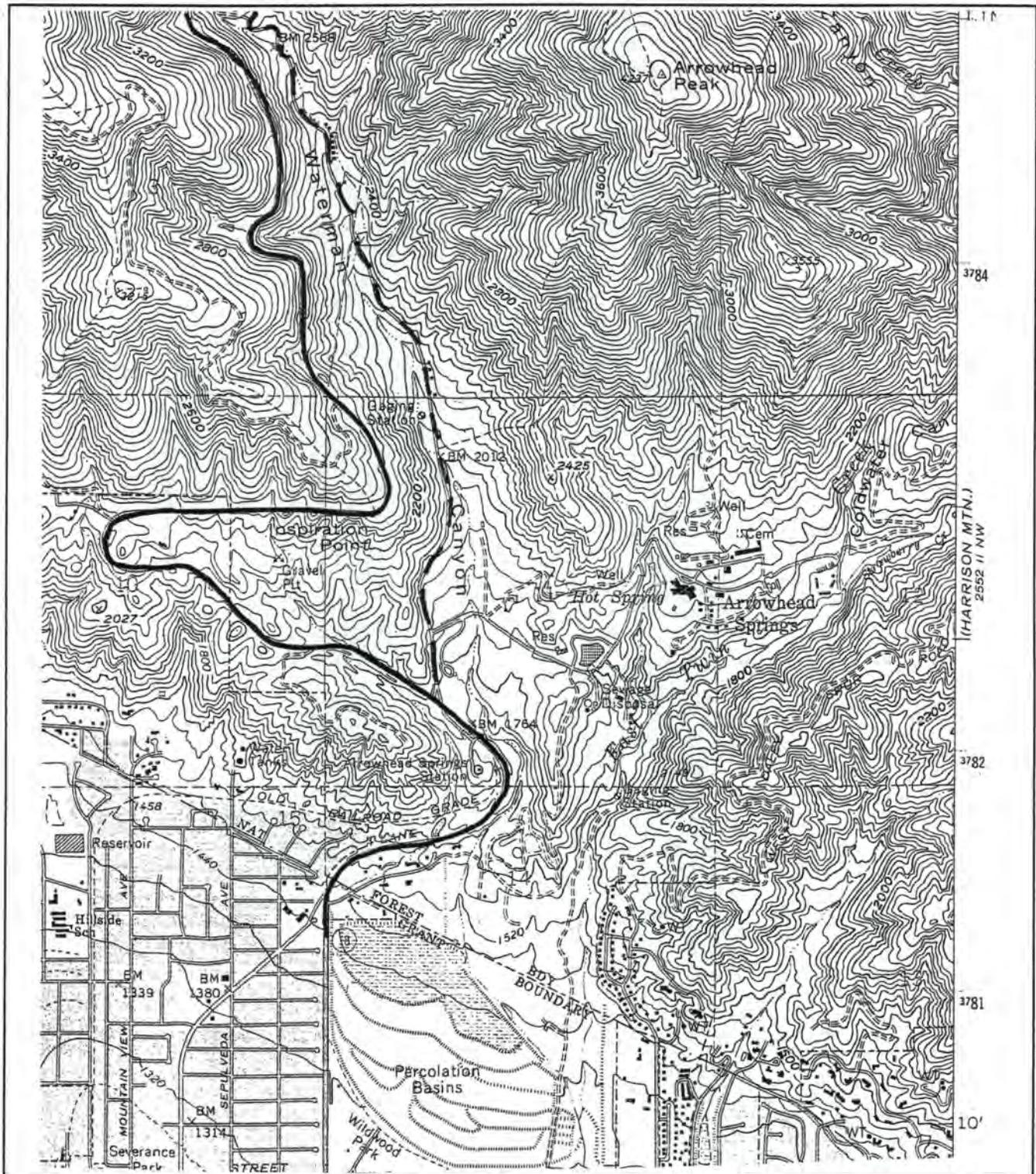
Page 19 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: San Bernardino North, CA 7.5' series, 1967

-- 1915 route

— current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

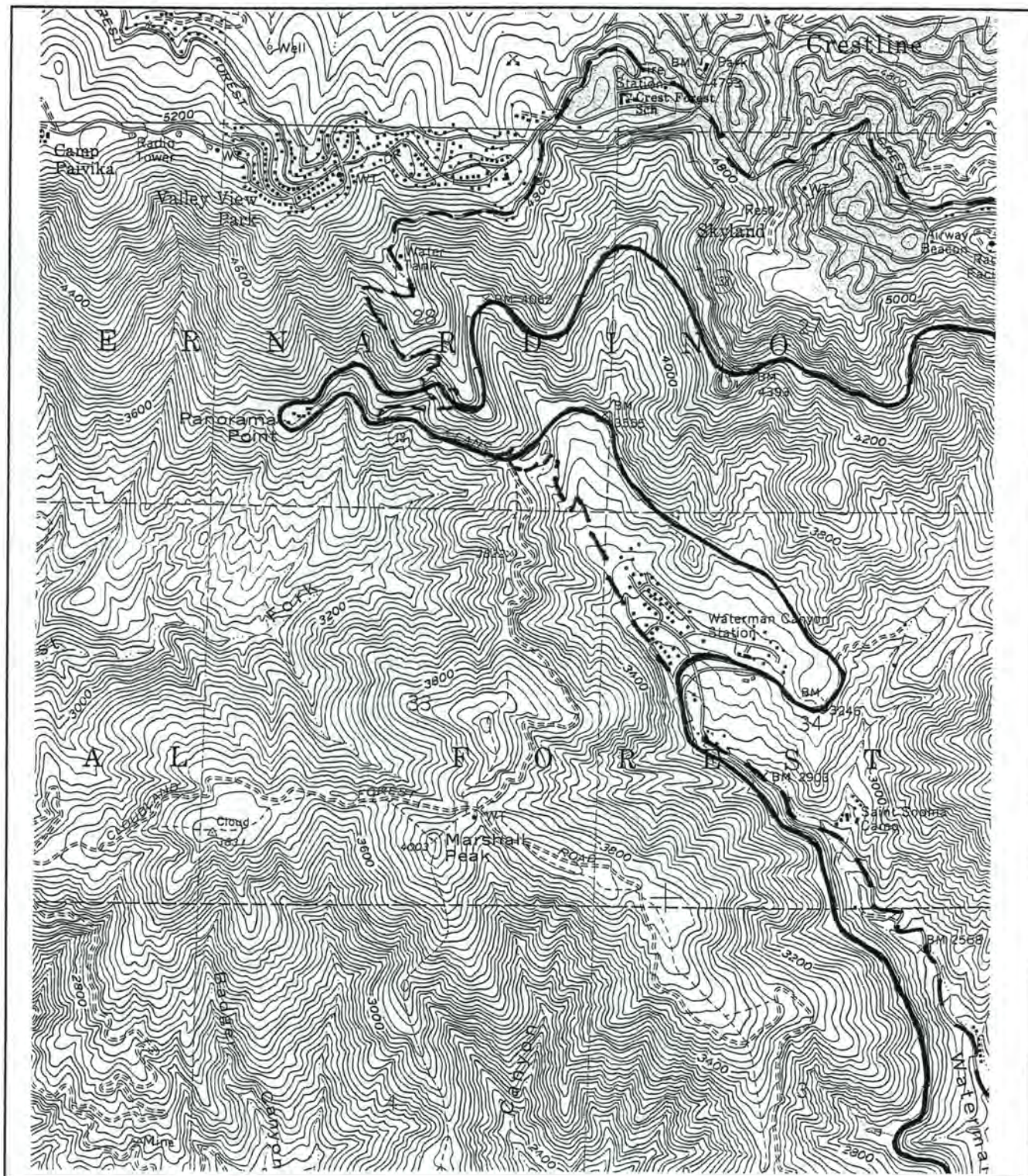
Page 20 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: San Bernardino North, CA 7.5' series, 1967

- - 1915 route

— current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

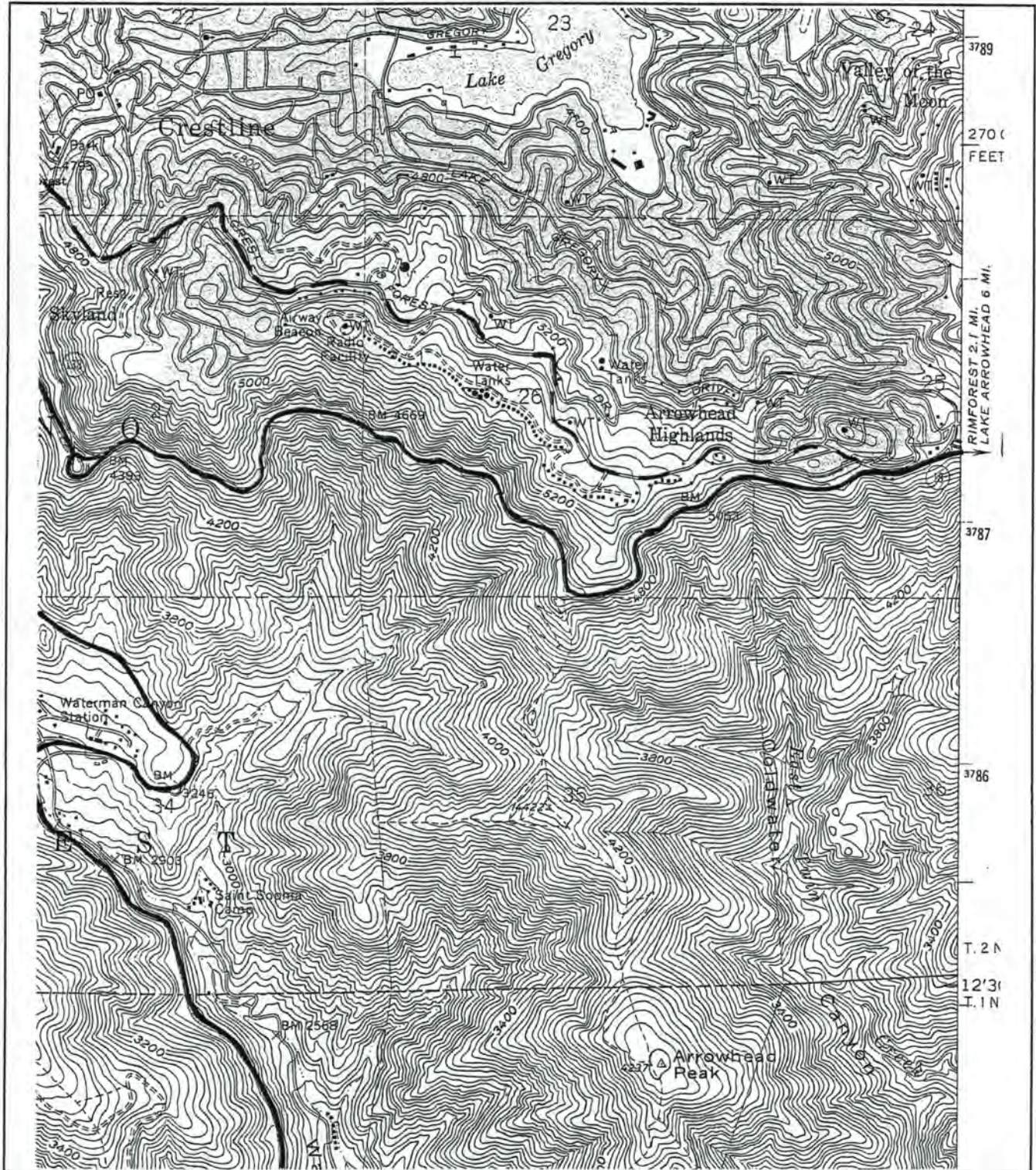
Page 21 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: San Bernardino North, CA 7.5' series, 1967

--- 1915 route

— current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

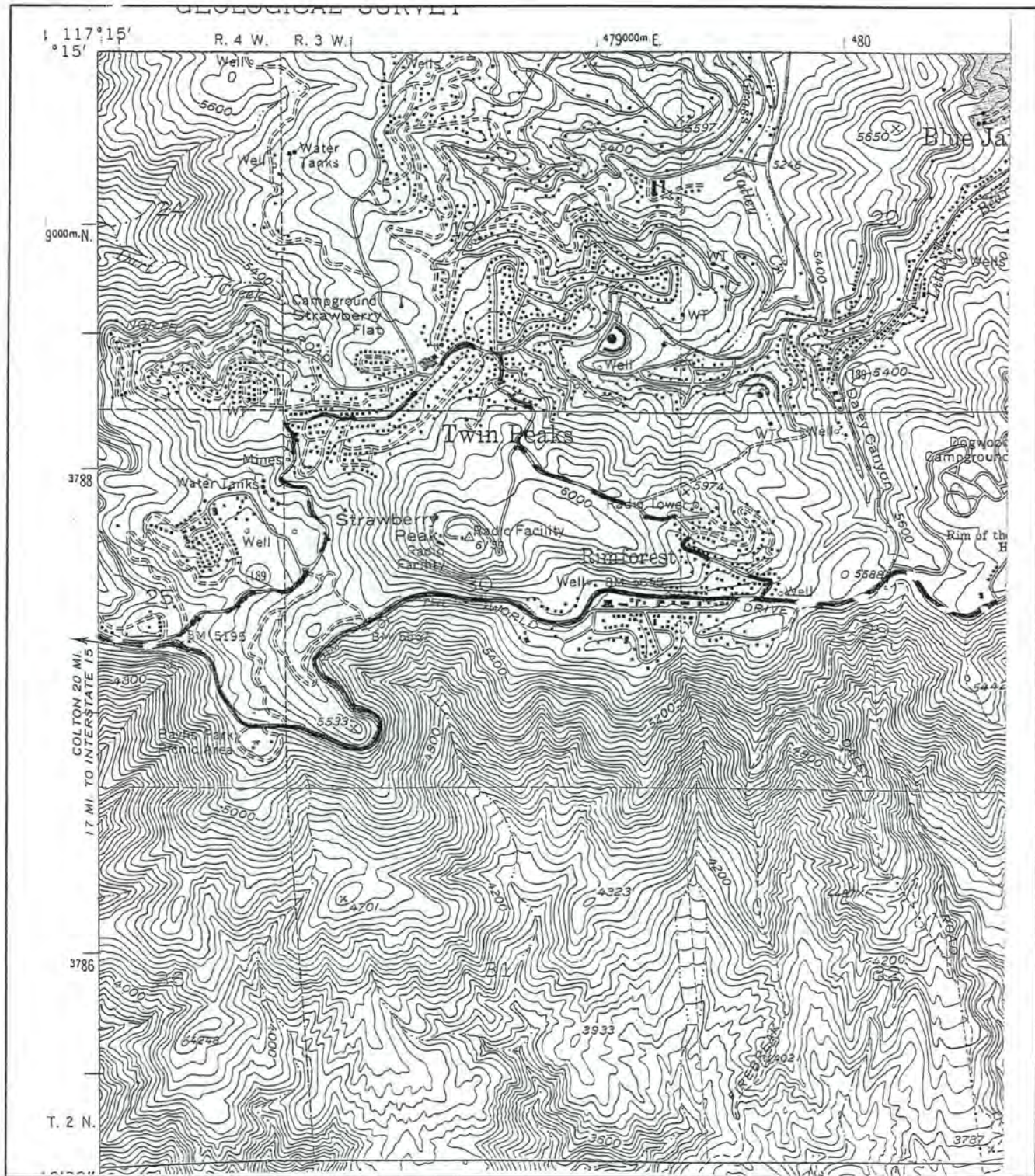
Page 22 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Harrison Mtn, CA 7.5' series, 1967

-- 1915 route

~~current~~ current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

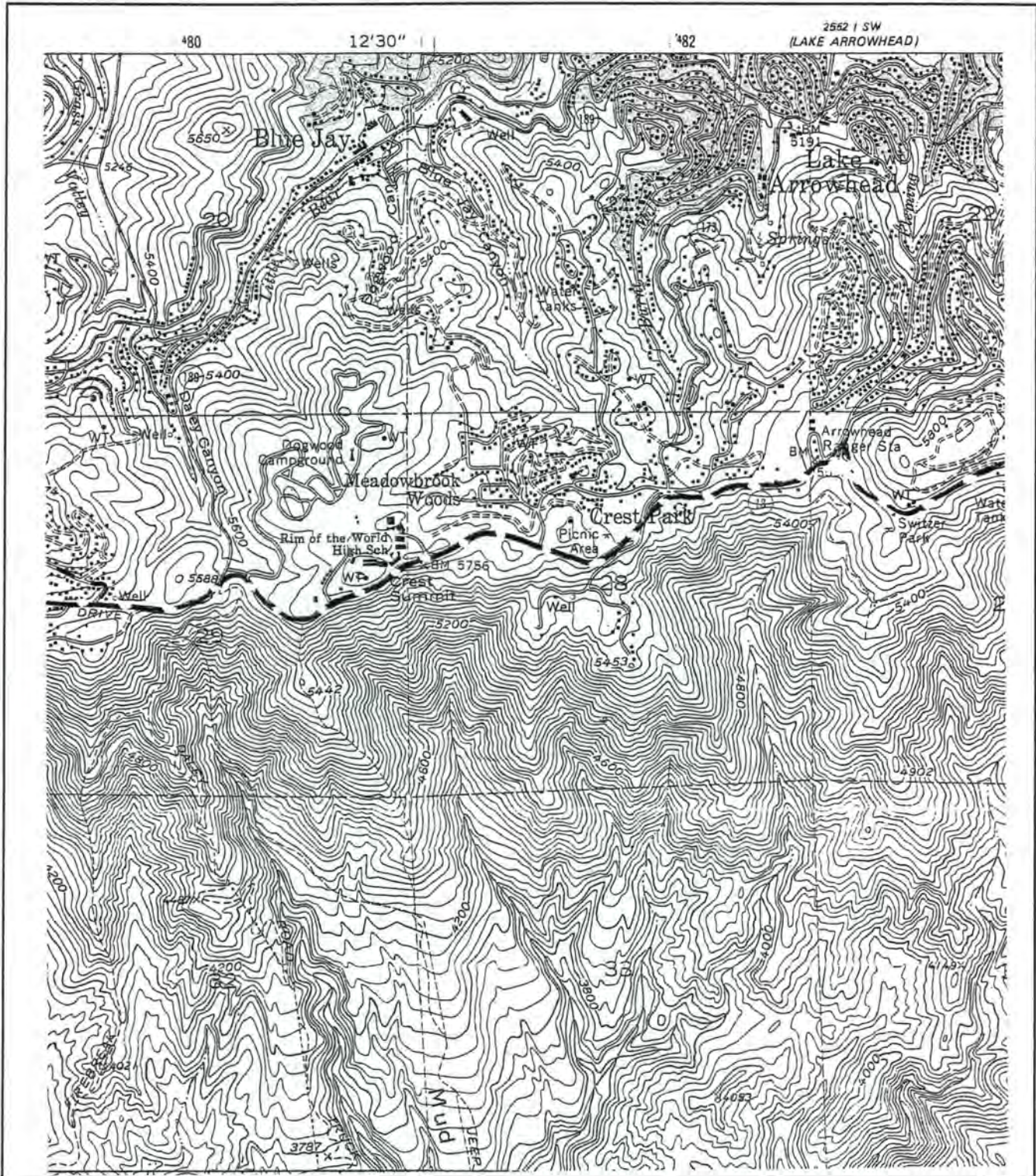
Page 23 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Harrison Mtn, CA 7.5' series, 1967

--- 1915 route

--- current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

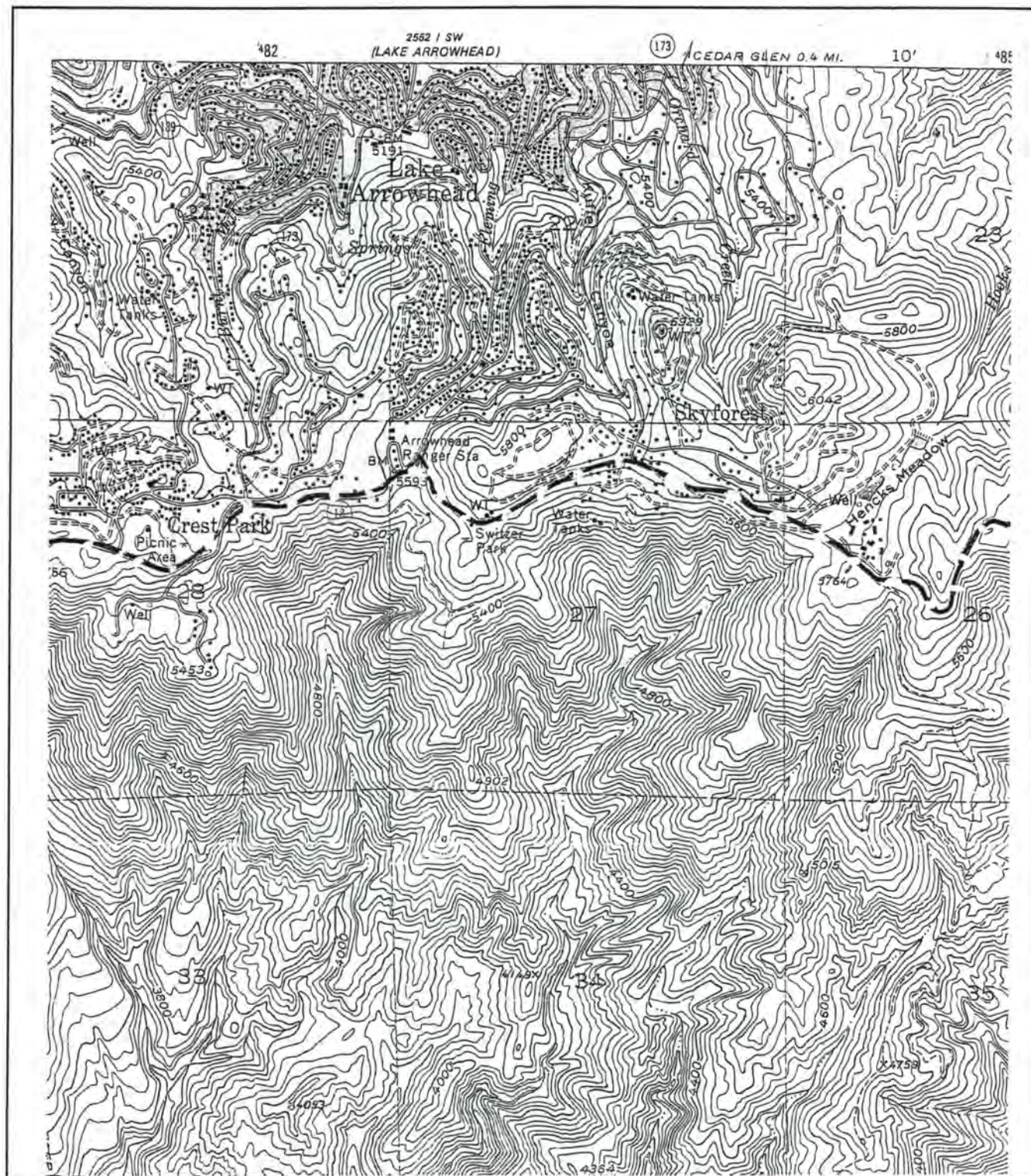
Page 24 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Harrison Mtn, CA 7.5' series, 1967

- - - 1915 route

- - - current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

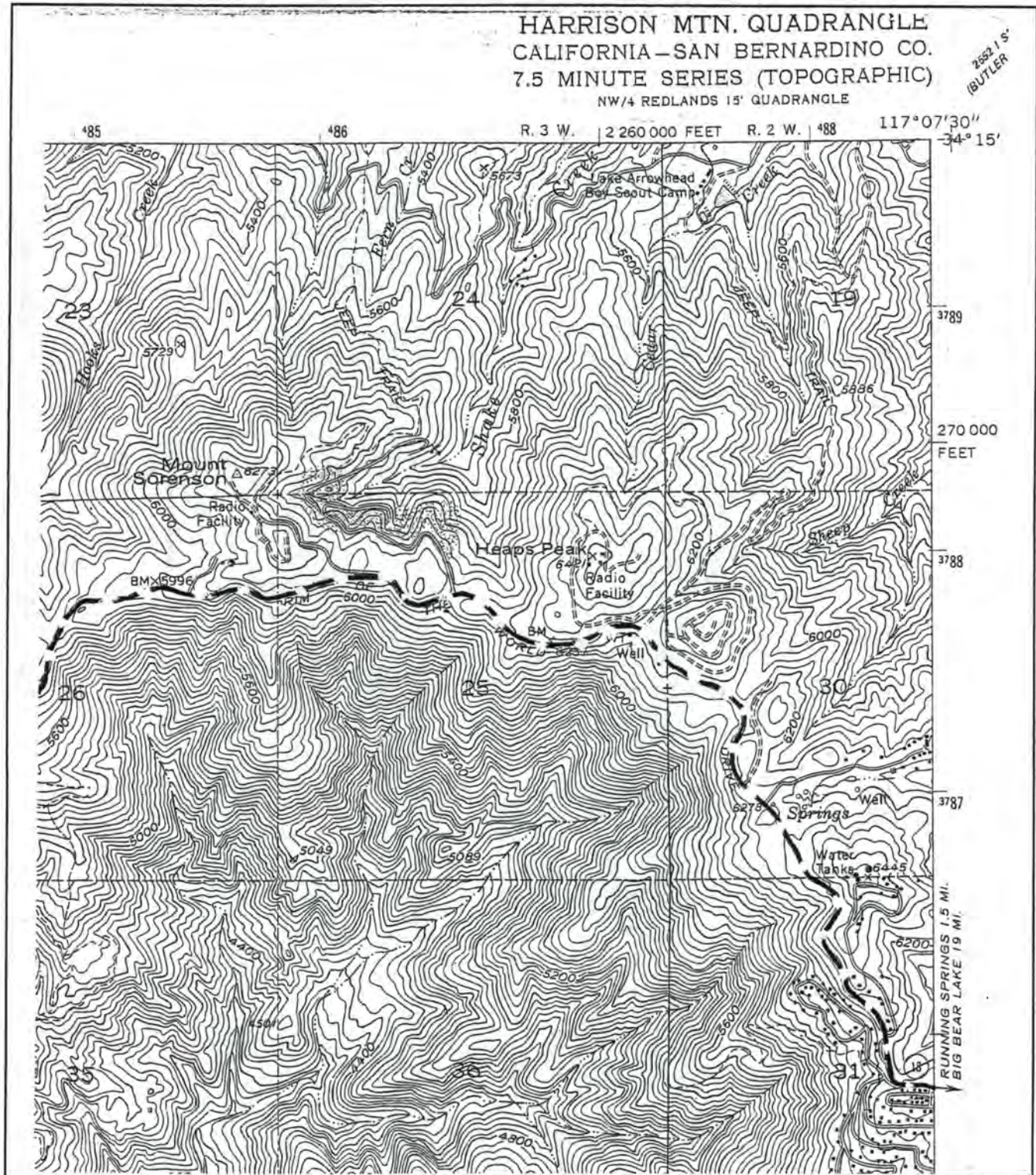
Page 25 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Harrison Mtn, CA 7.5' series, 1967

--- 1915 route

--- current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

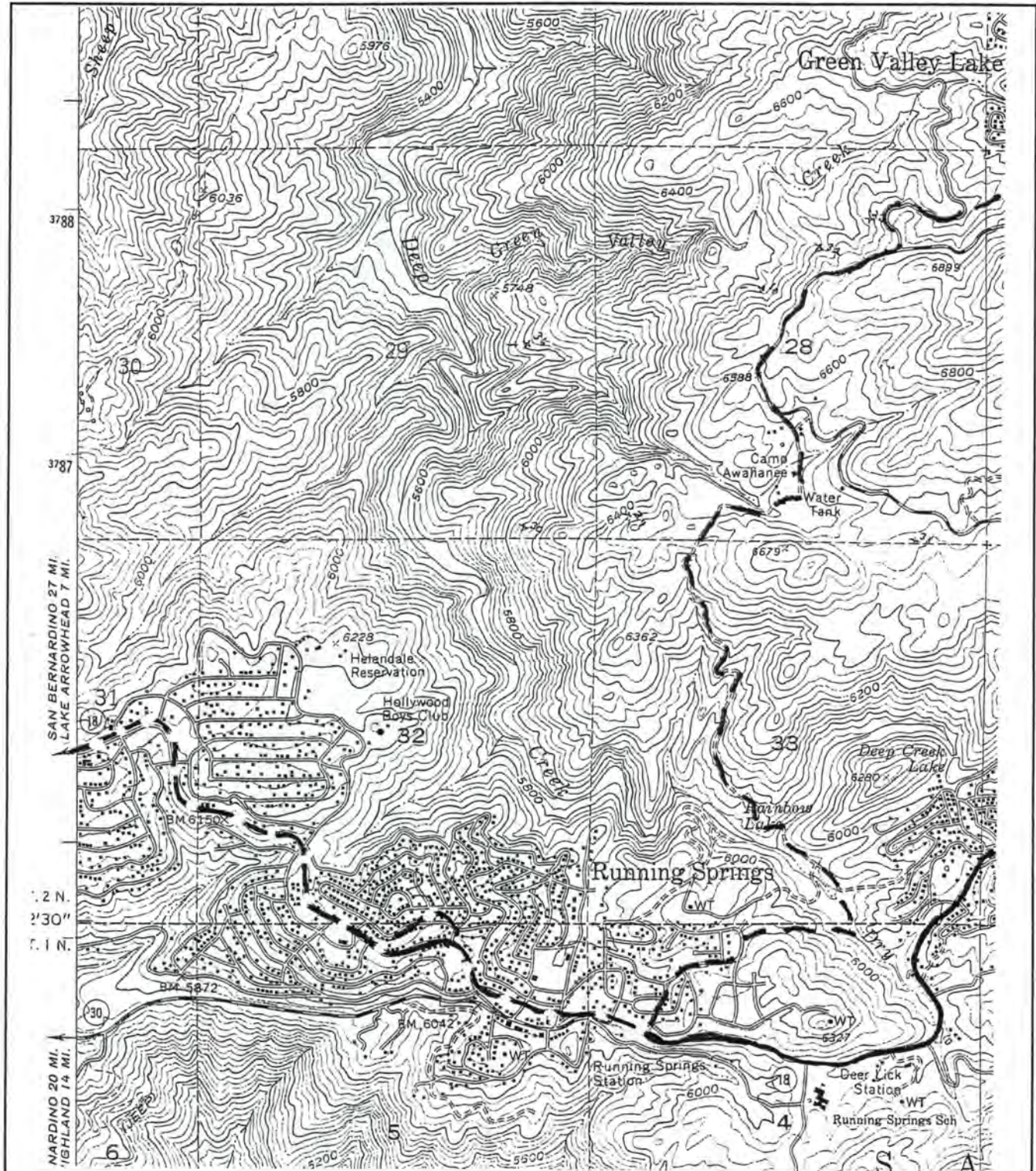
Page 26 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Keller Peak, CA 7.5' series, 1967

--- 1915 route

— current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

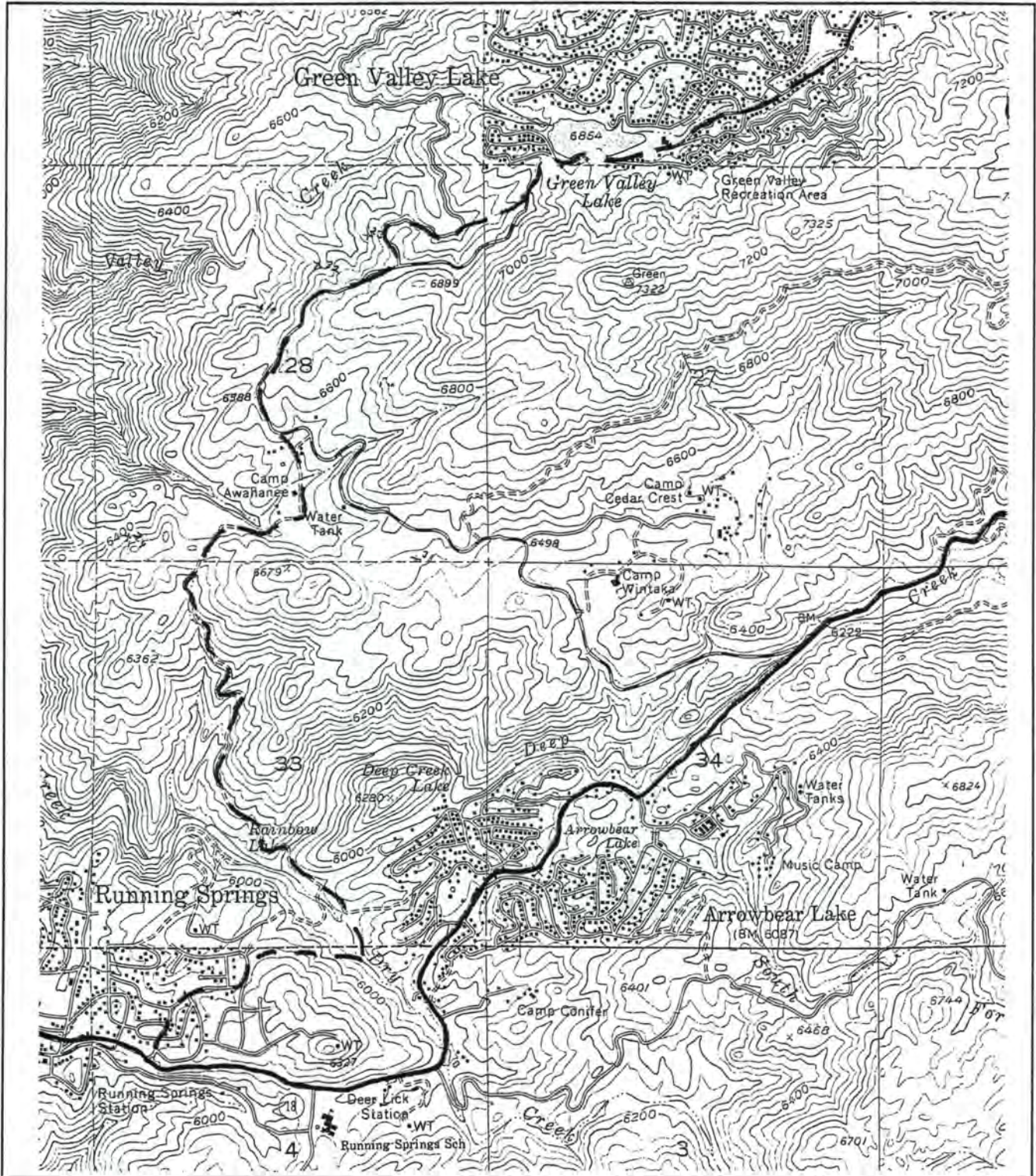
Page 27 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Keller Peak, CA 7.5' series, 1967

--- 1915 route

— current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

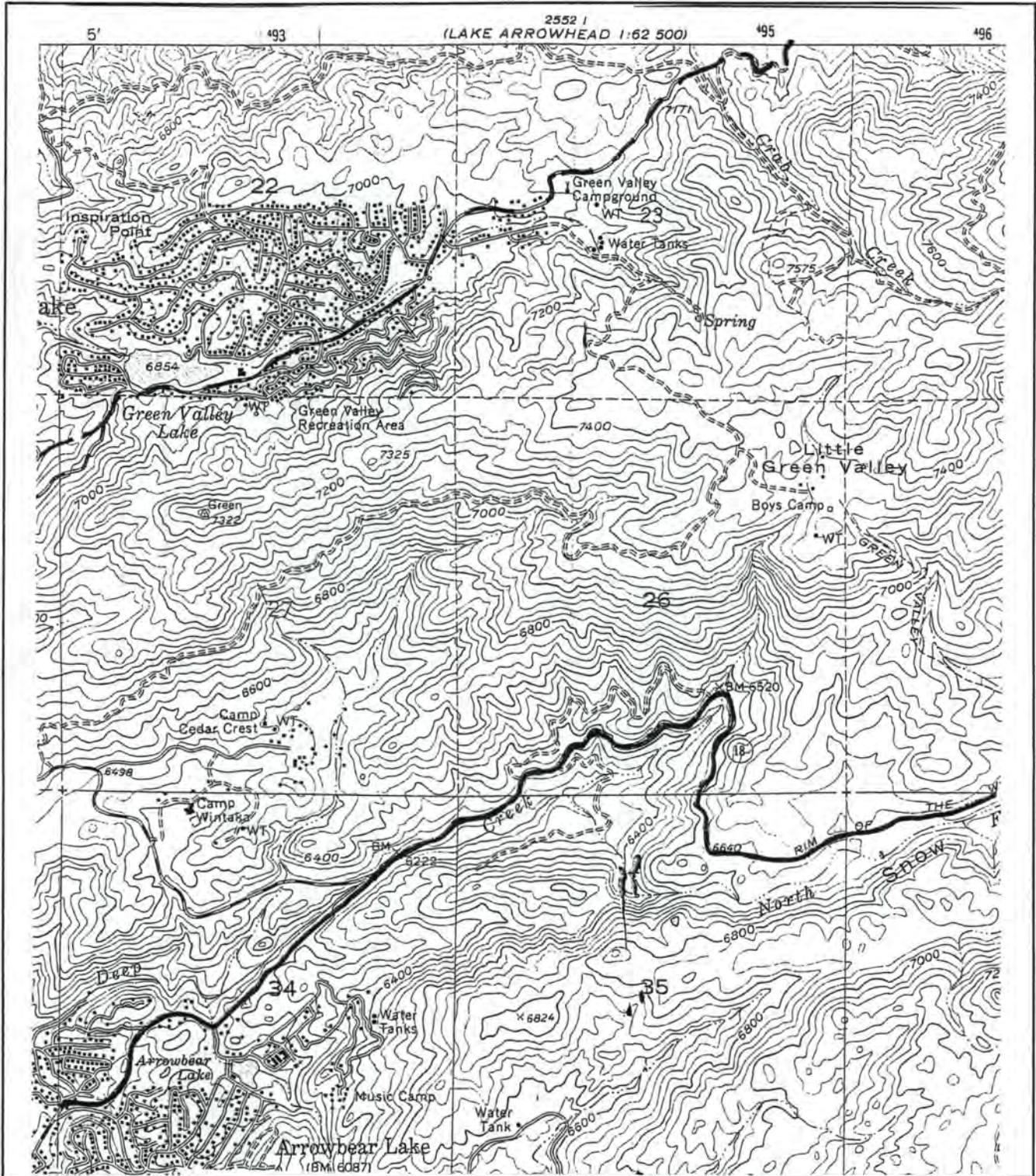
Page 28 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Keller Peak, CA 7.5' series, 1967

-- 1915 route

— current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

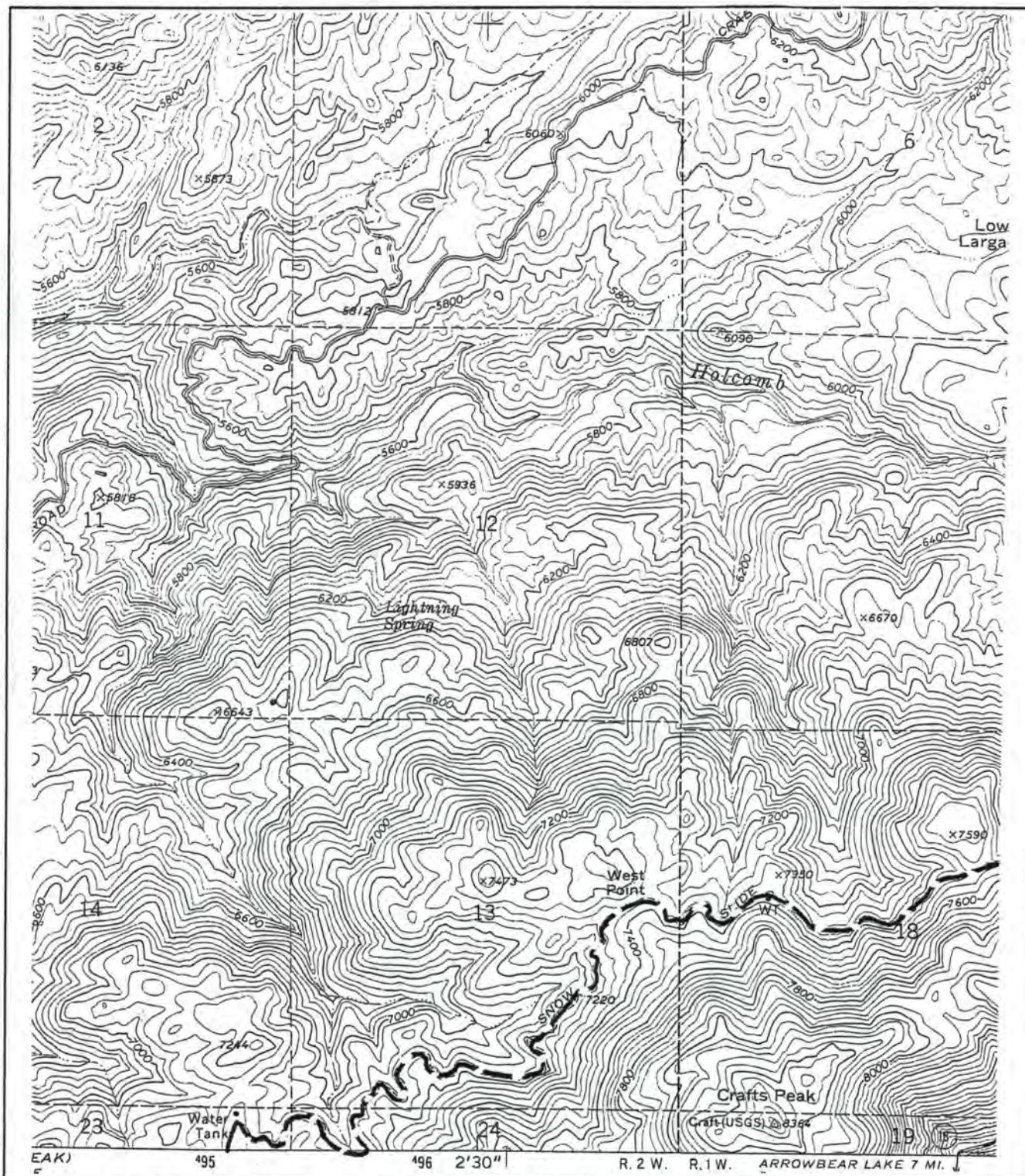
Page 29 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Butler Peak, CA 7.5' series, 1971

--- Old route

— Current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

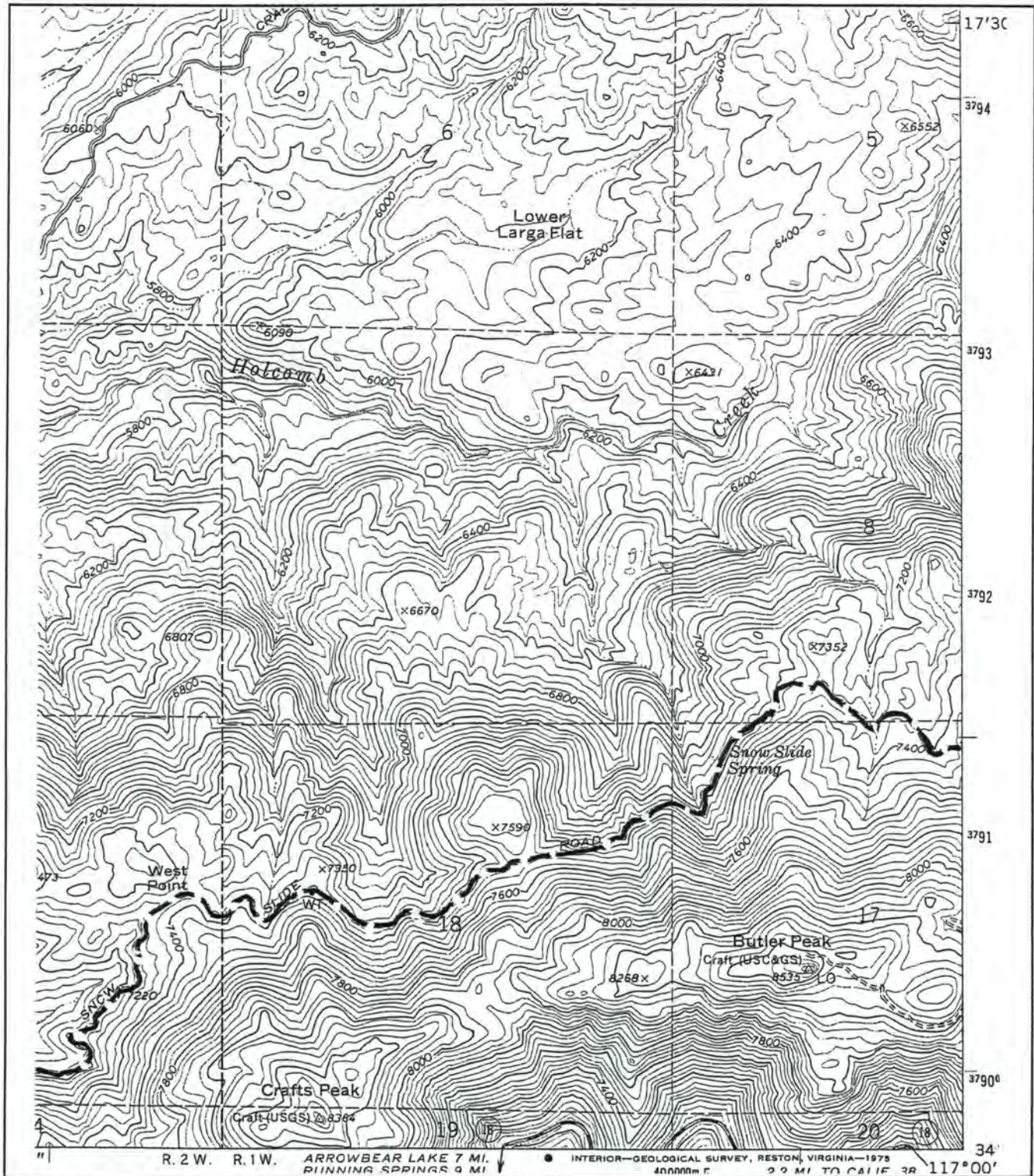
Page 30 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: : Butler Peak, CA 7.5' series, 1971

--- Old route

~ Current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

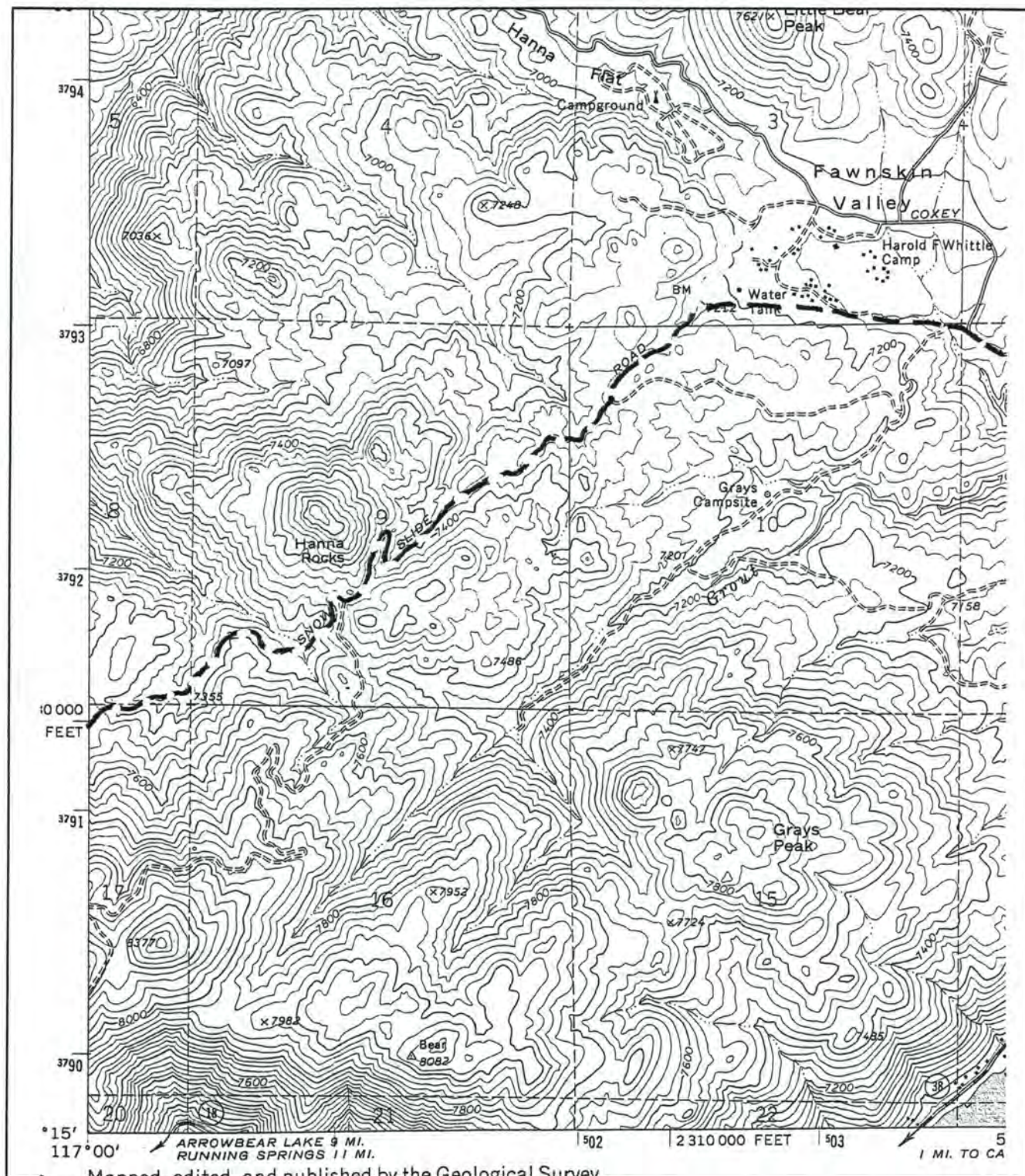
Page 31 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Fawnskin, CA 7.5' series 1971

--- Old route

— Current route



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

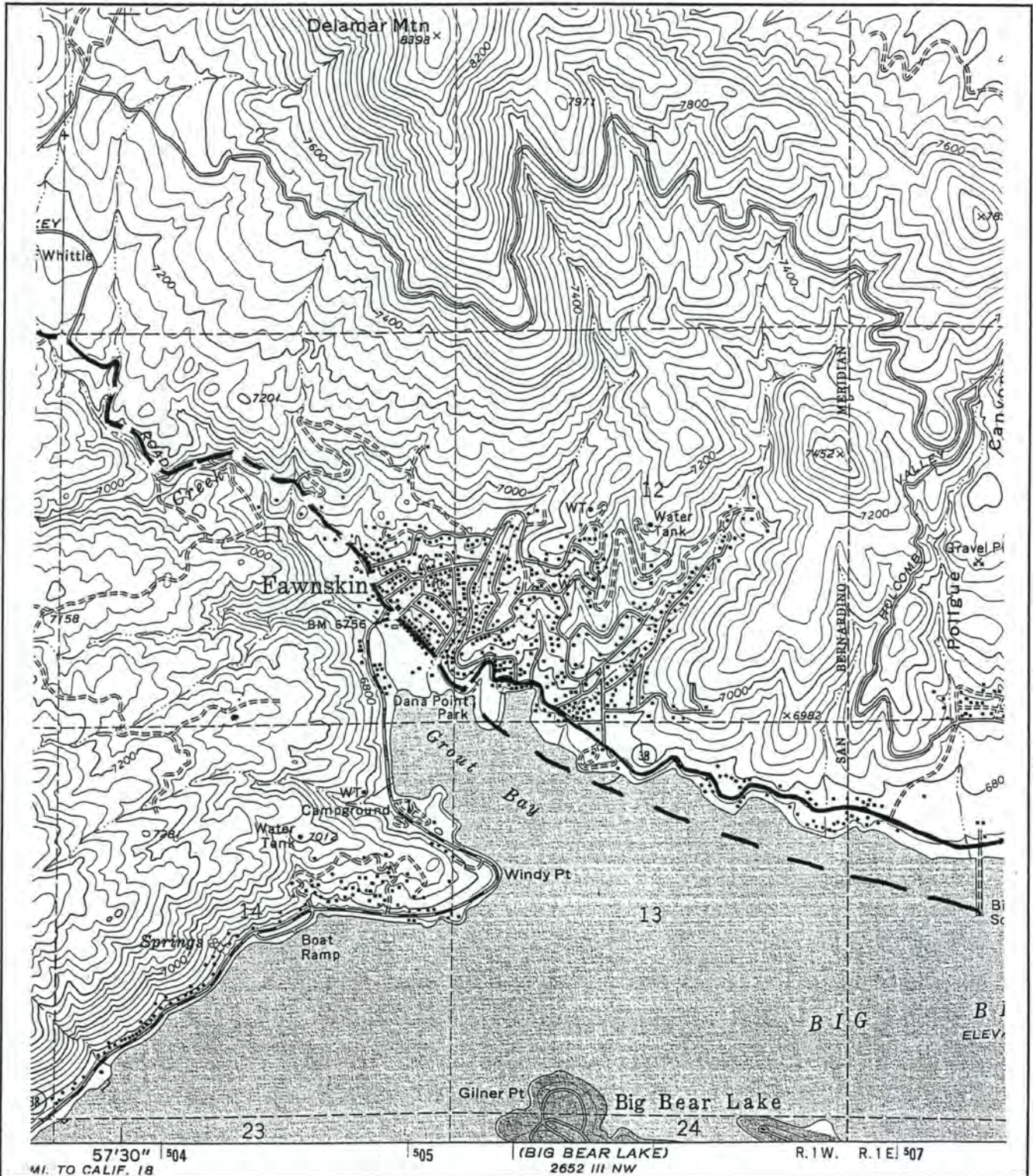
Page 32 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: 1971 Fawnskin, CA 7.5'

--- Old route

~ Current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

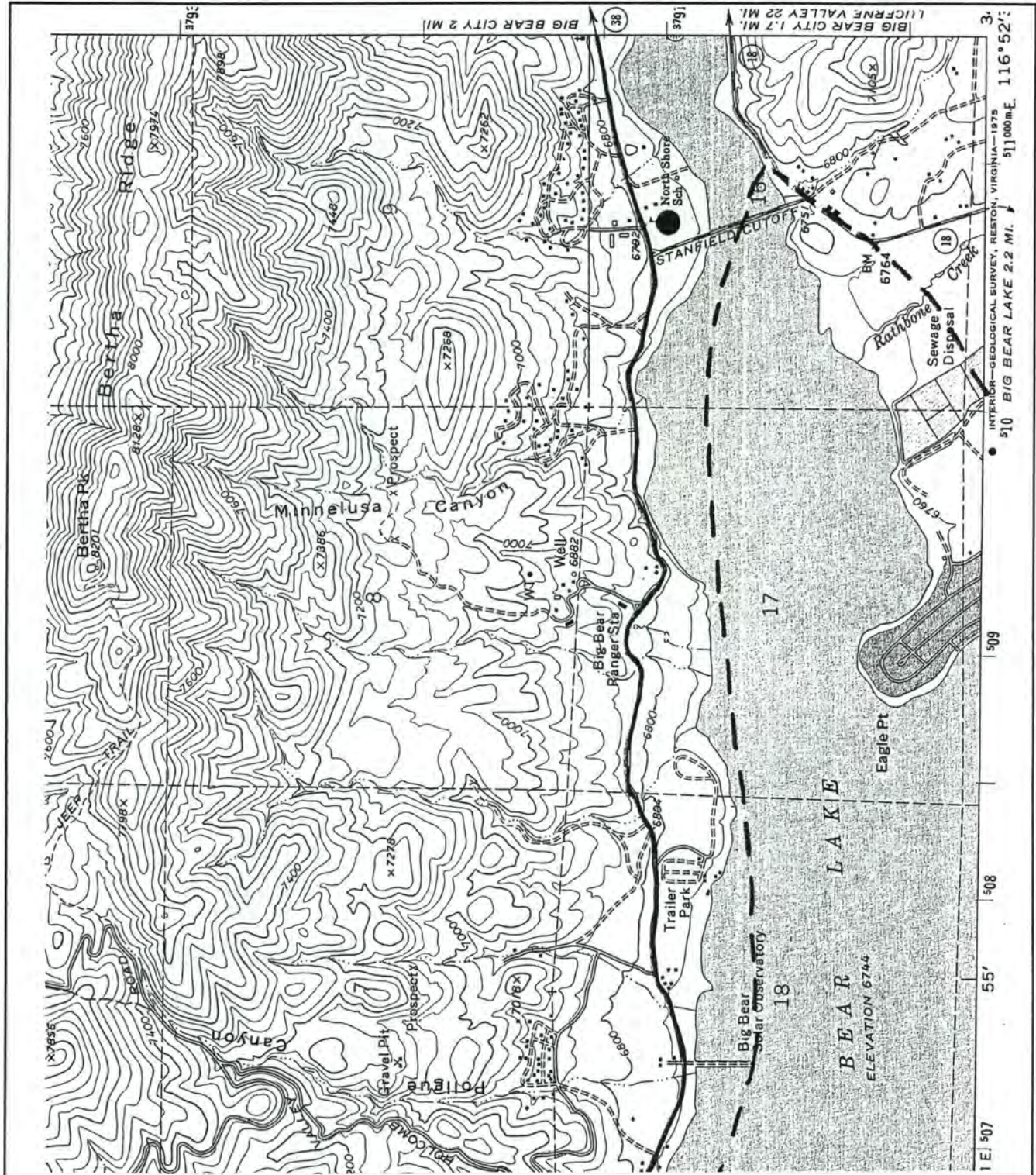
Page 33 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: 1971 Fawnskin, CA 7.5'

-- Old route

~ Current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

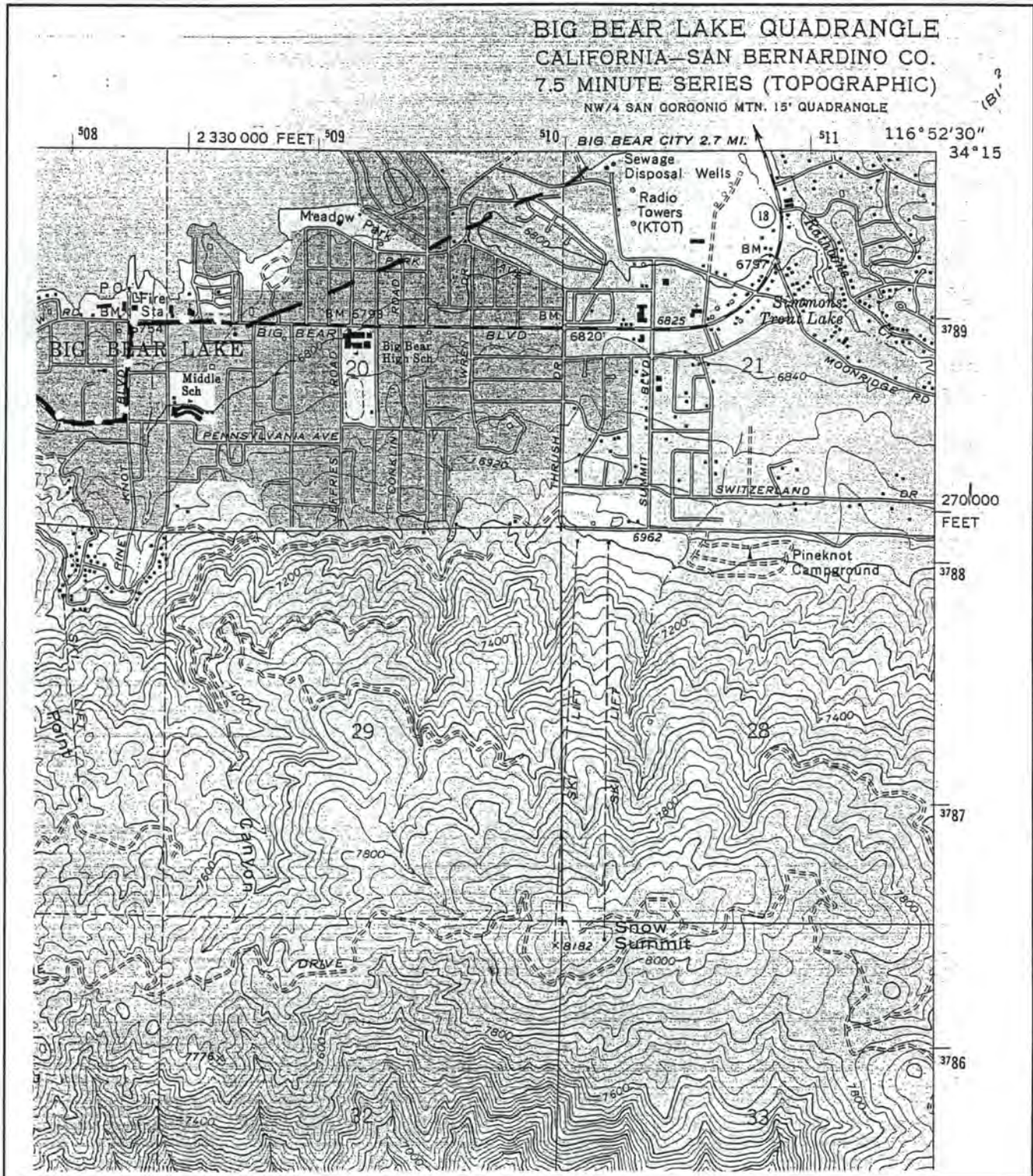
Page 34 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Big Bear Lake, CA 7.5' series, 1970

— — — Old route

 Current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

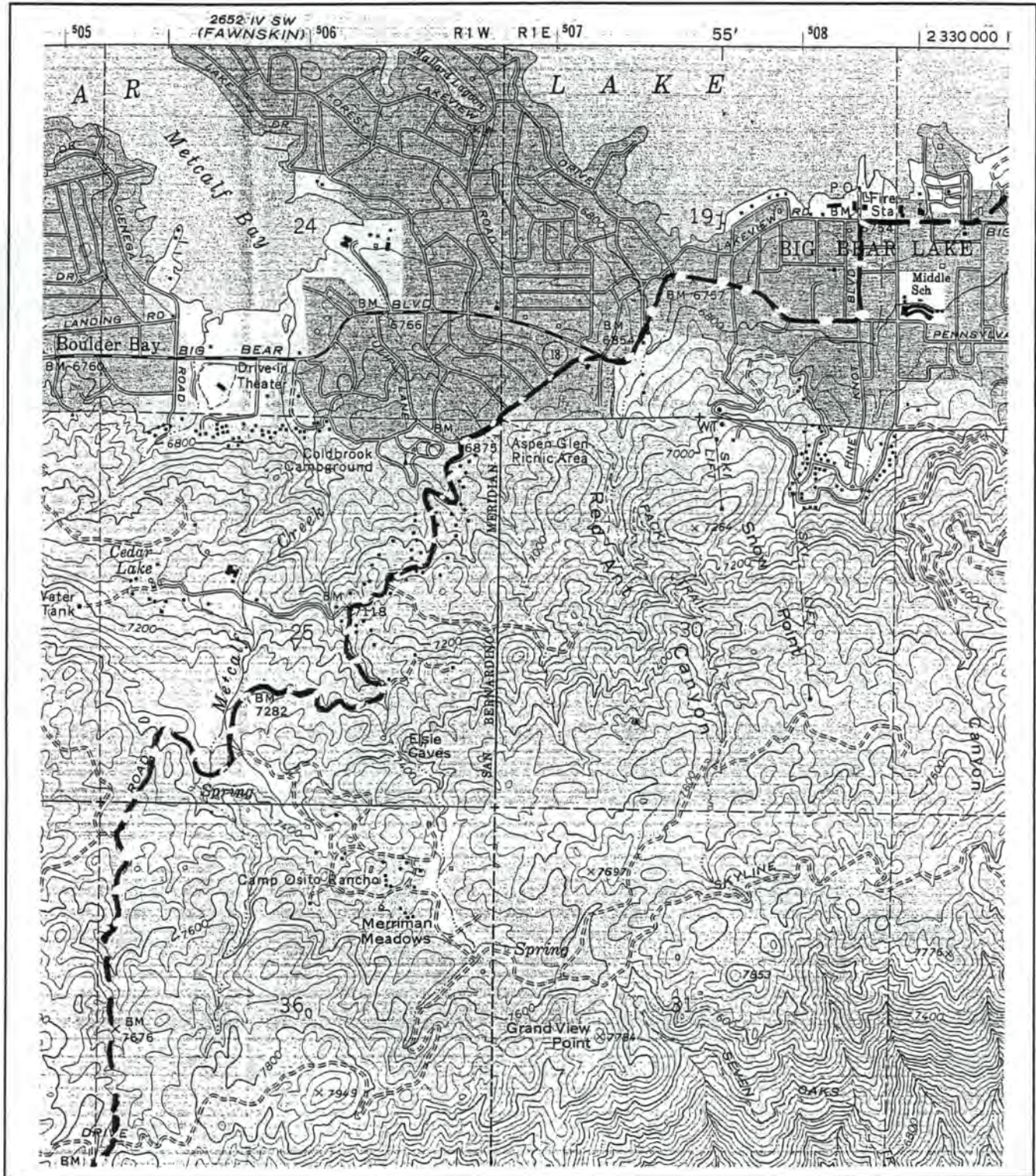
Page 35 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Big Bear Lake, CA 7.5' series, 1970

- - - Old route

~ Current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

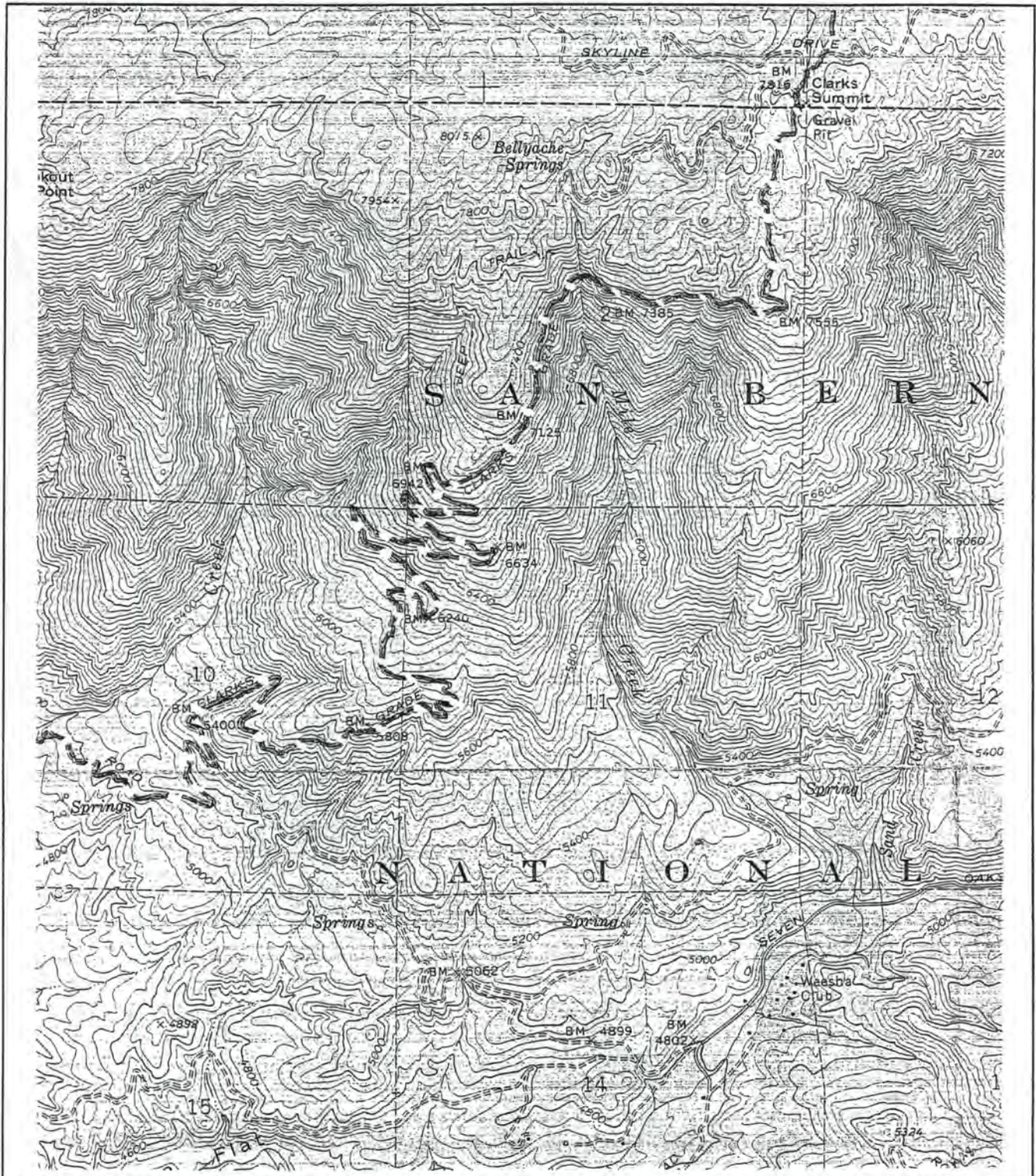
Page 36 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Big Bear Lake, CA 7.5' series, 1970

Old route

Current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

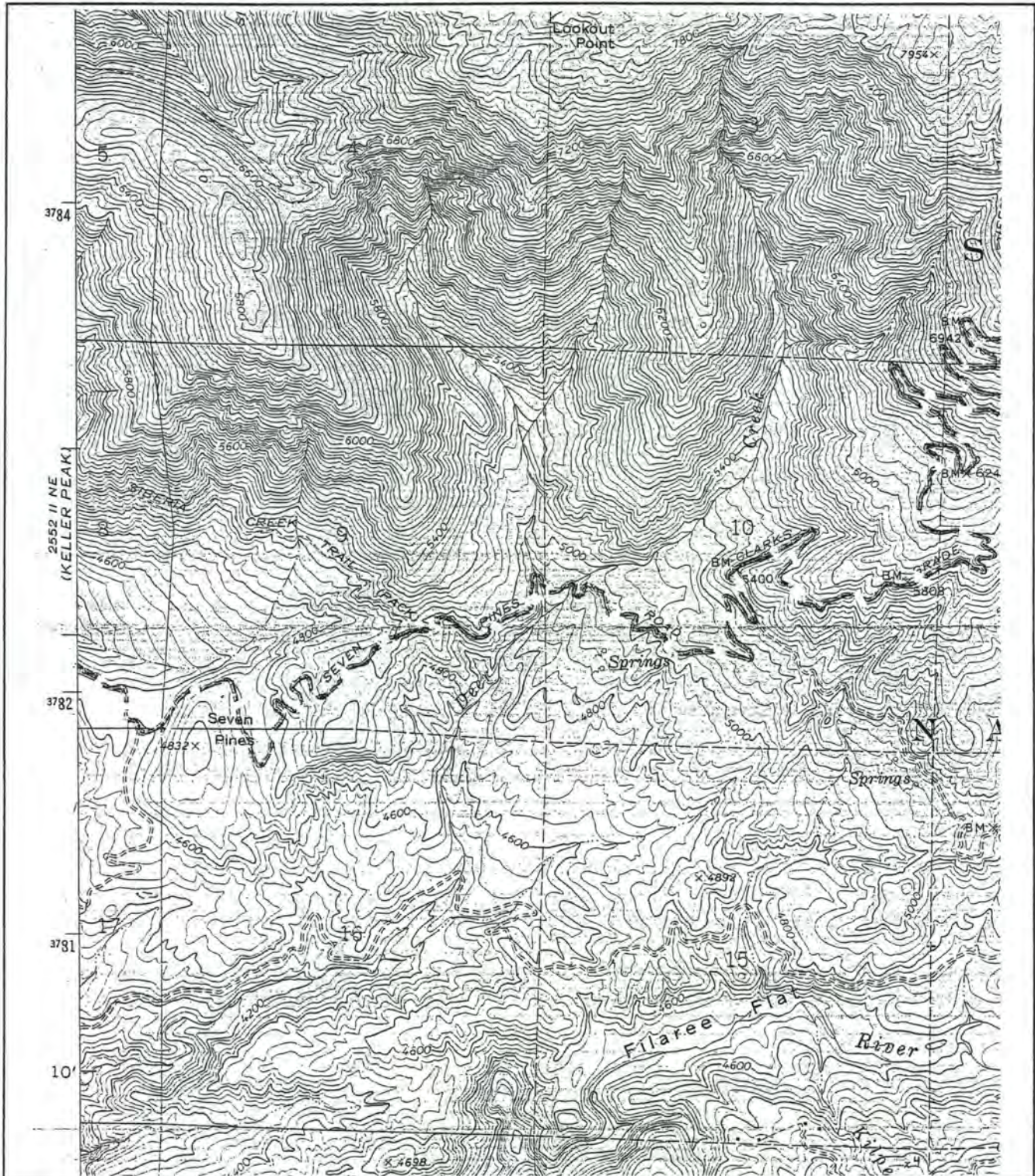
Page 37 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Big Bear Lake, CA 7.5' series, 1970

Old route

Current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

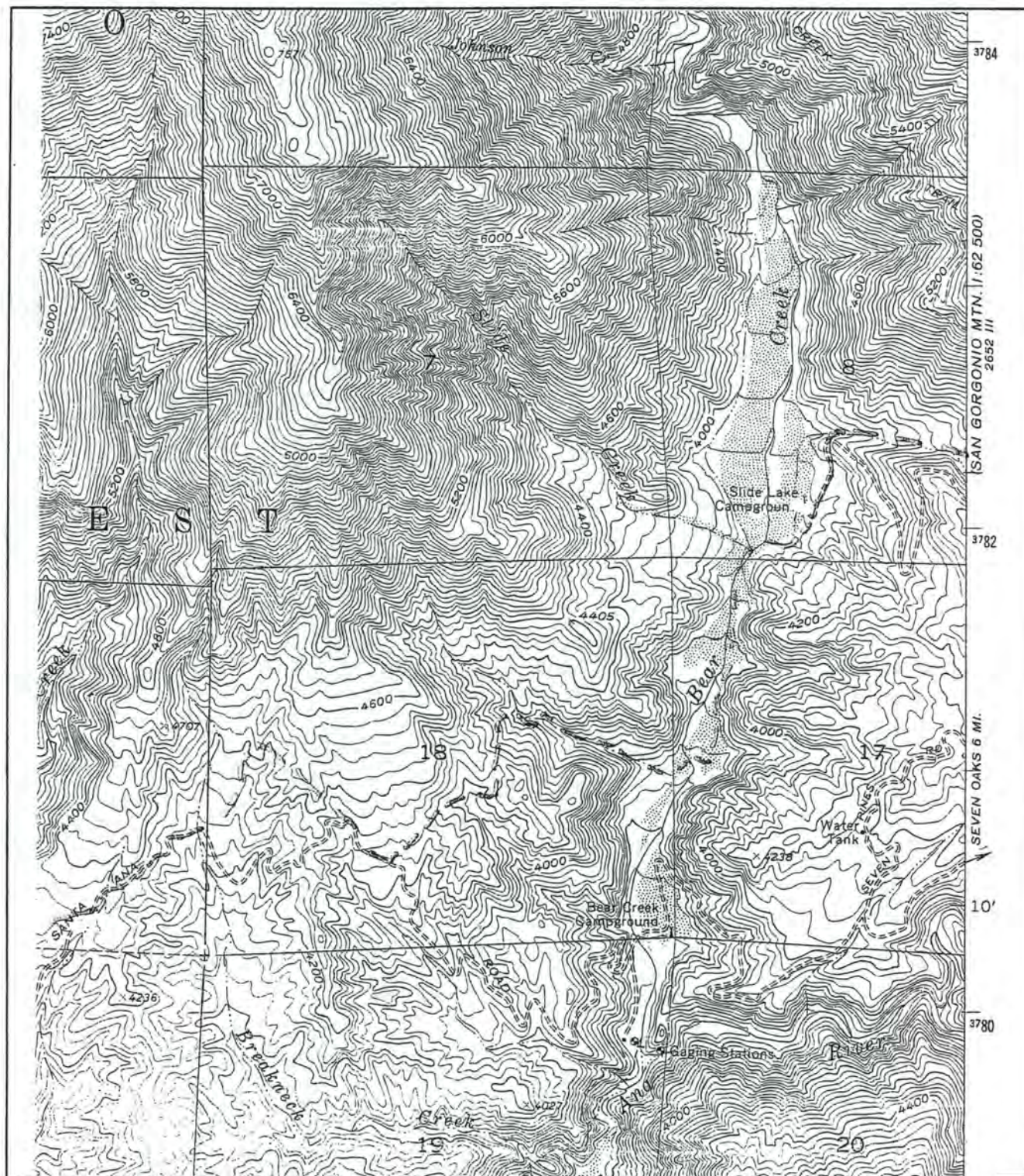
Page 38 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Keller Peak, CA 7.5' series, 1967

Old route

Current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

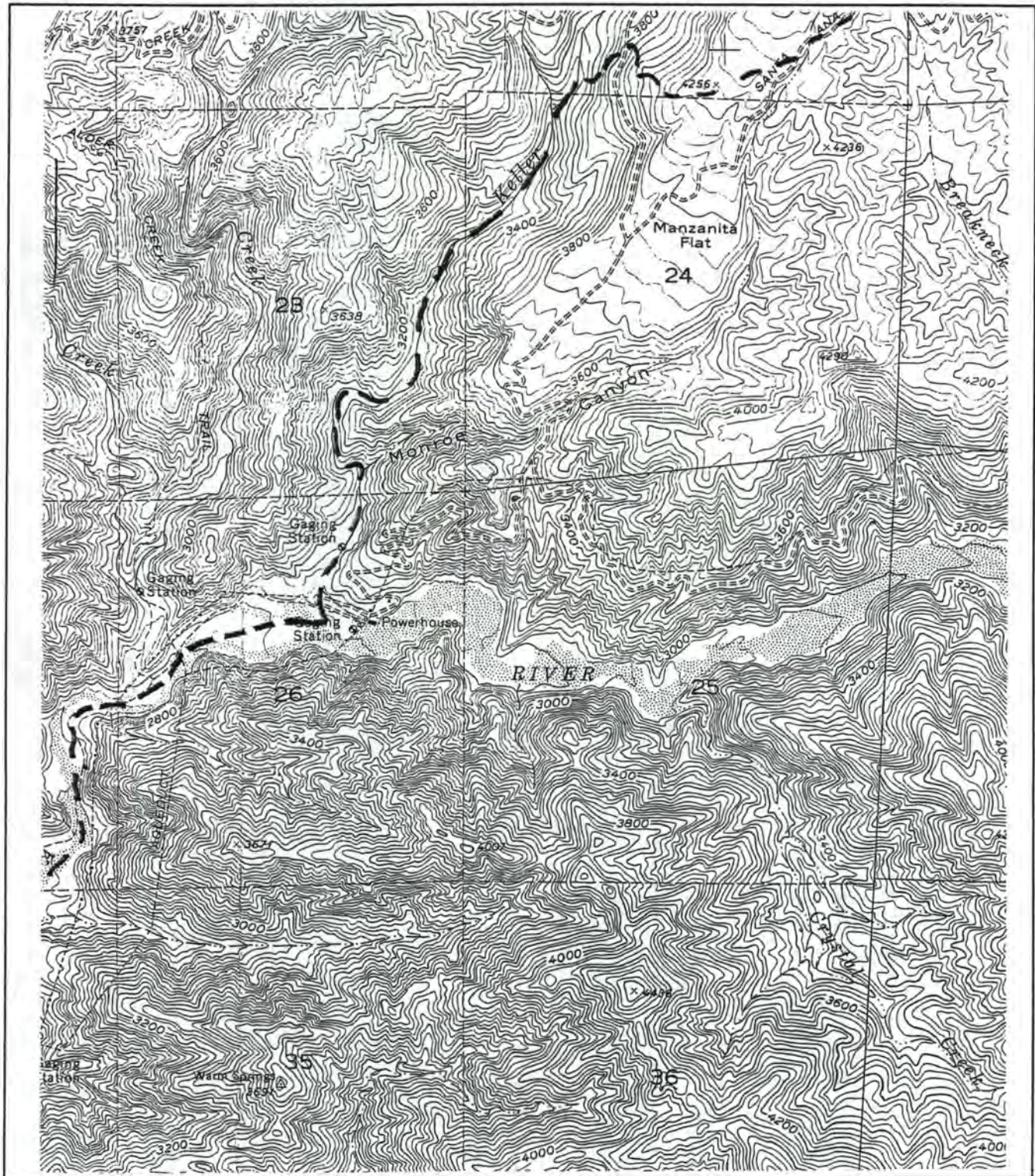
Page 39 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Keller Peak, CA 7.5' series, 1967

— Old route

— Current route



LOCATION MAP

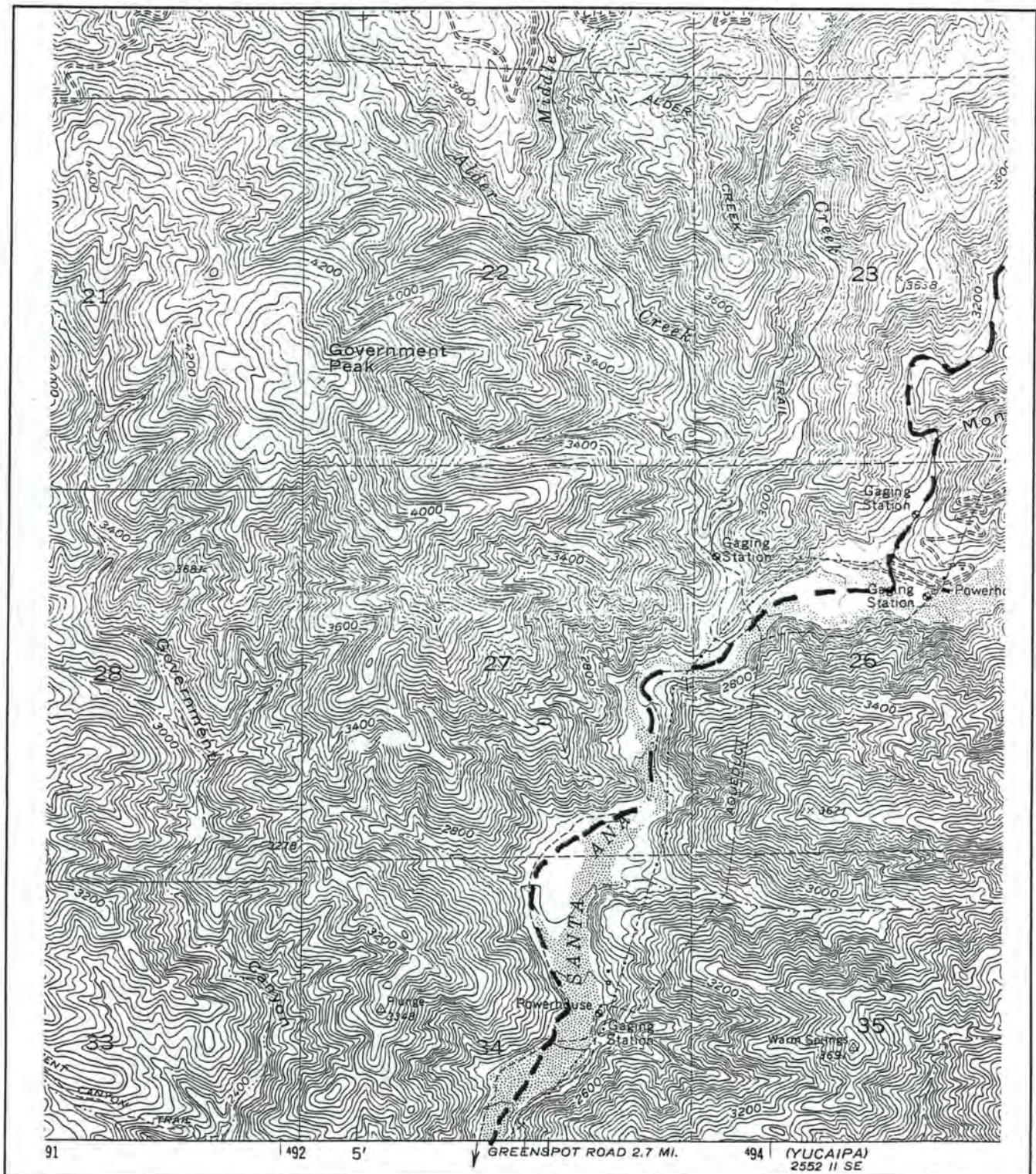
Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

Page 40 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Keller Peak, CA 7.5' series, 1967



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

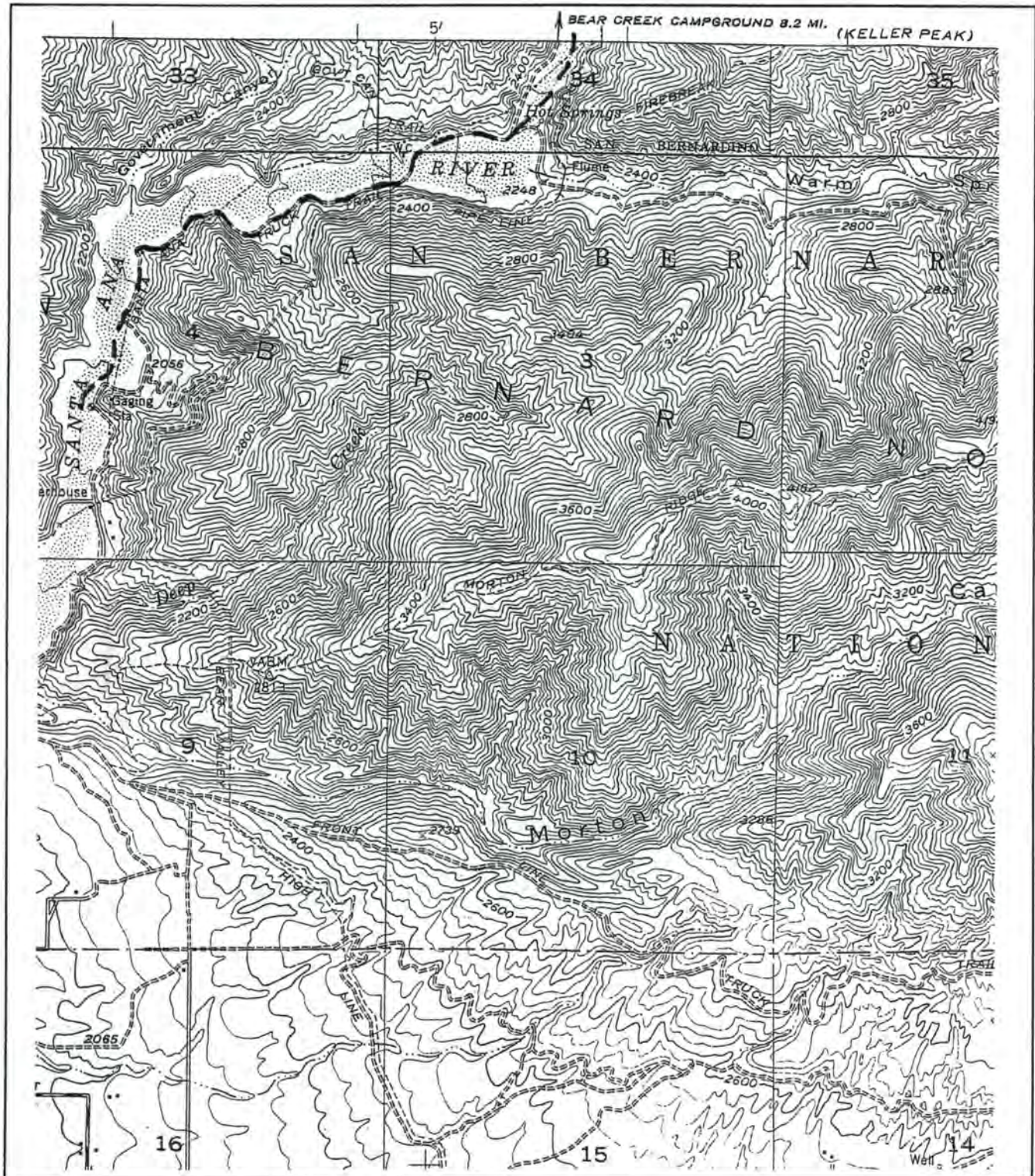
Page 41 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Yucaipa, CA 7.5' series, 1954

— Old route

— Current route



LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P36-007049

Trinomial: CA-SBR-07049H Update

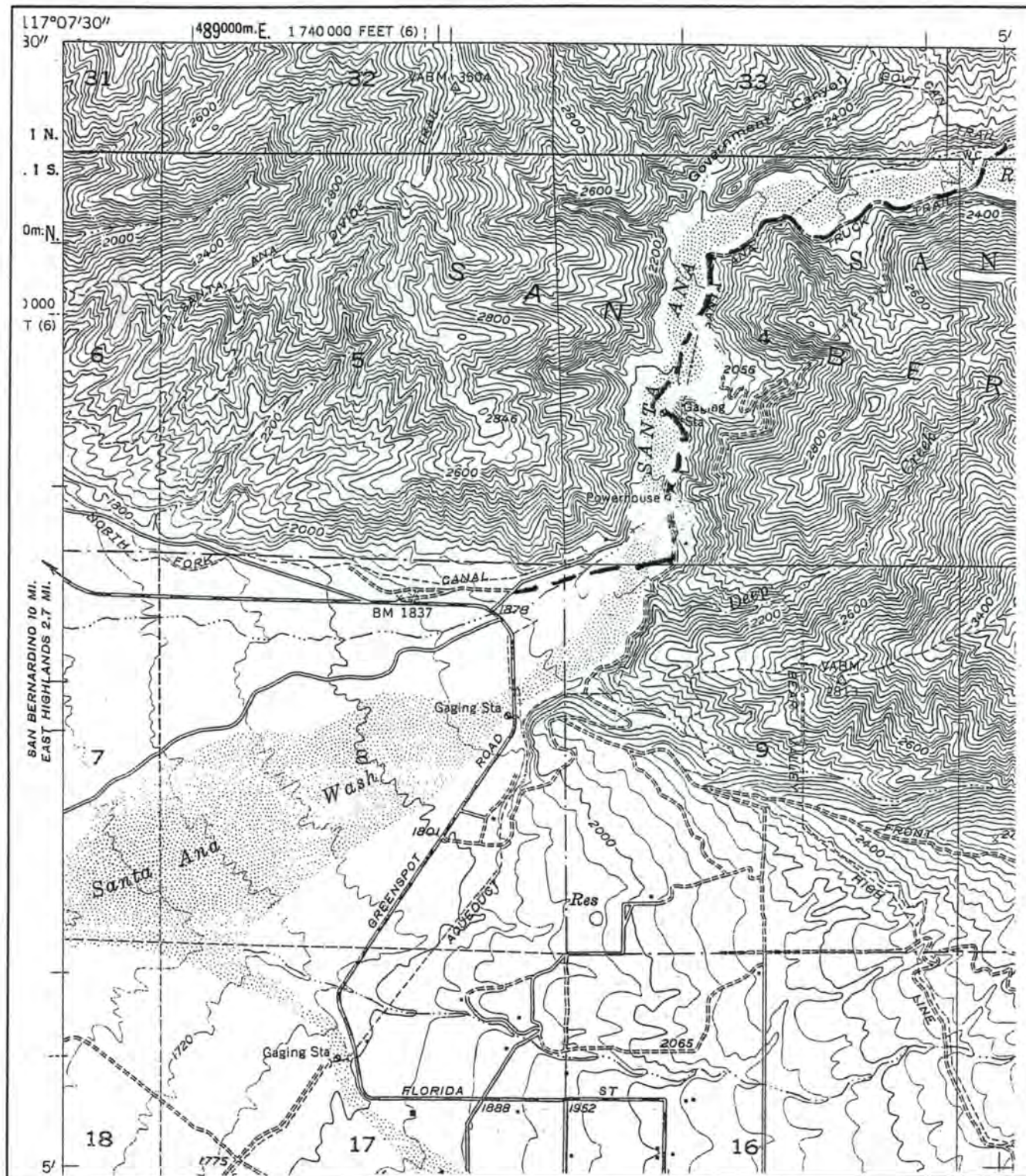
Page 42 of 42

Resource Name or #: Rim of the World Drive

Map Name: Yucaipa, CA 7.5' series, 1954

— Old route

— Current route



Archaeological Site Record

Michael K. Lerch & Associates

Page 1 of 3

Trinomial:

CA-SBr-7049H

Field No.:

MKLA-9108-2

Site Name:

Rim of the World Drive

1915 Route

1. County: San Bernardino
2. USGS Quad: Harrison Mtn. 7.5', 1967, photorevised 1988
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11; A: 477840 mE; 3787580 mN. B: 478730 mE; 3786940 mE.
4. T.2N R.4W; E 1/2 of SE 1/4 of Sect. 25; T.2N R.3W; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sect. 30; SBBM
5. Map Coordinates: mmS; mmE. 6. Elevation: 5,370-5450 feet
7. Location: Linear feature (road) running between USFS Baylis Park Picnic Area on SR 18 and Pinecrest Conference Center SR 189.
8. Prehistoric Historic X Protohistoric
9. Site Description: Original route of the Rim of the World Drive from its dedication on July 18, 1915 until it was bypassed to the south by construction of a newer high-gear road in 1930. The road probably existed as early as 1907 as a private connection between Pinecrest at its north end and South Park Lodge at its south end, both of which were owned by Dr. John N. Baylis. South Park Lodge was located at what is now Baylis Park.
10. Area: 4 m wide x 800 m long Method of Determination: scaled from map
11. Depth: 5 cm. Method of Determination: observed
12. Features: graded asphalt-paved roadway; stone entry monuments at north end are 6' x 6' at base, 4' x 4' at top, 10' high, with 3' dia. cap rocks and 12'-long wing abutments sloping from ground level up to 5' high at pillars
13. Artifacts: none
14. Non-artifactual constituents/Faunal Remains: none
15. Date Recorded: 2 October 1991 16. Recorded By: Michael K. Lerch, Mark Swanson
17. Affiliation and Address: Michael K. Lerch & Associates
P. O. Box 55134, Riverside, CA 92517-0134
18. Human Remains: none observed nor likely
19. Site Disturbance: moderate, asphalt eroded away on portions
20. Nearest Water: wet meadow/ wells 500 m north at Pinecrest
21. Vegetation Community (vicinity): western coniferous forest
22. Vegetation Community (onsite): same
23. Site Soil: gravelly silt 24. Surrounding Soil: same
25. Geology: granitic 26. Landform: hill slope
27. Slope: gentle to west 28. Exposure: open
29. Landowner(s)/Tenants, Address: (Developer) Stubblefield Companies, 2258 Bradford Avenue, Highland, CA 92346
30. Remarks: Site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP or "important" per CEQA Guidelines Appendix K
31. References: Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tracts 15261 and 15262, Pinecrest Planned Unit Development Phase II, Twin Peaks area, San Bernardino County, by Michael K. Lerch, October 1991
32. Name of Project: same
33. Type of Investigation: Intensive (Class III) Surface Inventory
34. Site Accession No.: - - Curated At: - -
35. Photos: yes, see report

Historic Maps Showing Site

Michael K. Lerch & Associates

Page 2 of 3

Trinomial:

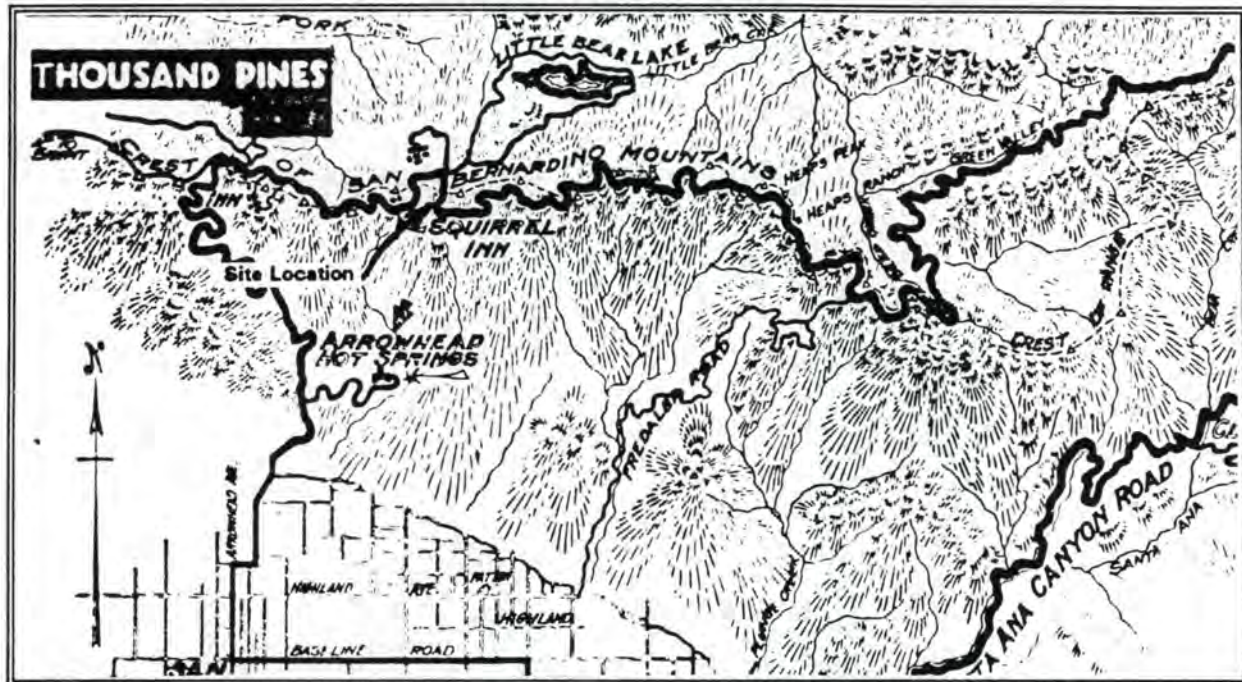
CA-SBr-7049H

Field No.:

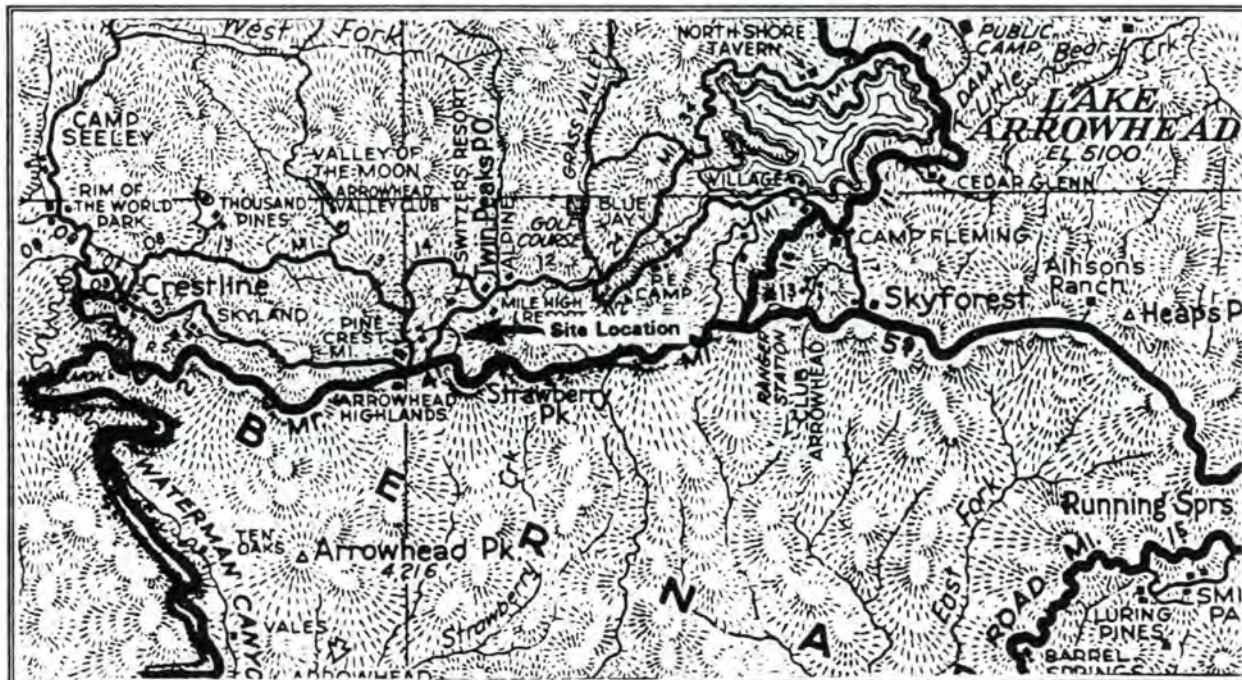
MKLA-9108-2

Site Name:

Rim of the World Drive



Source: Map of the Crest Route, 1915 (in: *The San Bernardinos*, Robinson 1989:141)



Source: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map No. 1521, R. E. Klare, 1934

Archaeological Site Location Map

Michael K. Lerch & Associates

Page 3 of 3

Trinomial:

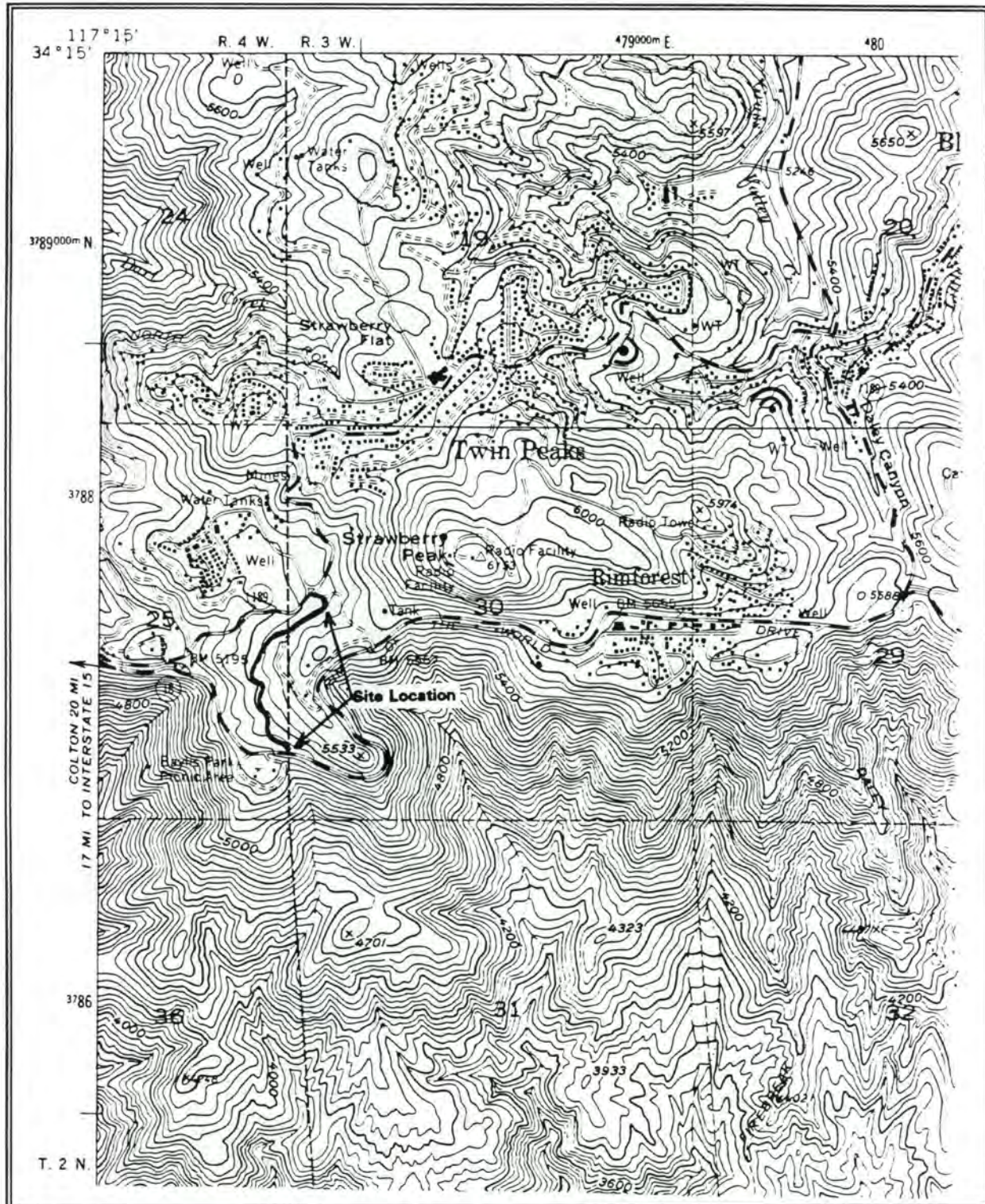
CA-SBr-7049H

Field No.:

MKLA-9108-2

Site Name:

Rim of the World Drive



Source: USGS Harrison Mtn. 7.5' quad, 1967, photorevised 1988

MKLA:rev.10/91

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#

Trinomial

36-007049

CA-SBR-7049H - update

Update 3/05

Page 1 of 1

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CA-SBR-7049H

*Recorded by: Michael W. Tuma

*Date: 01/13/2005 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

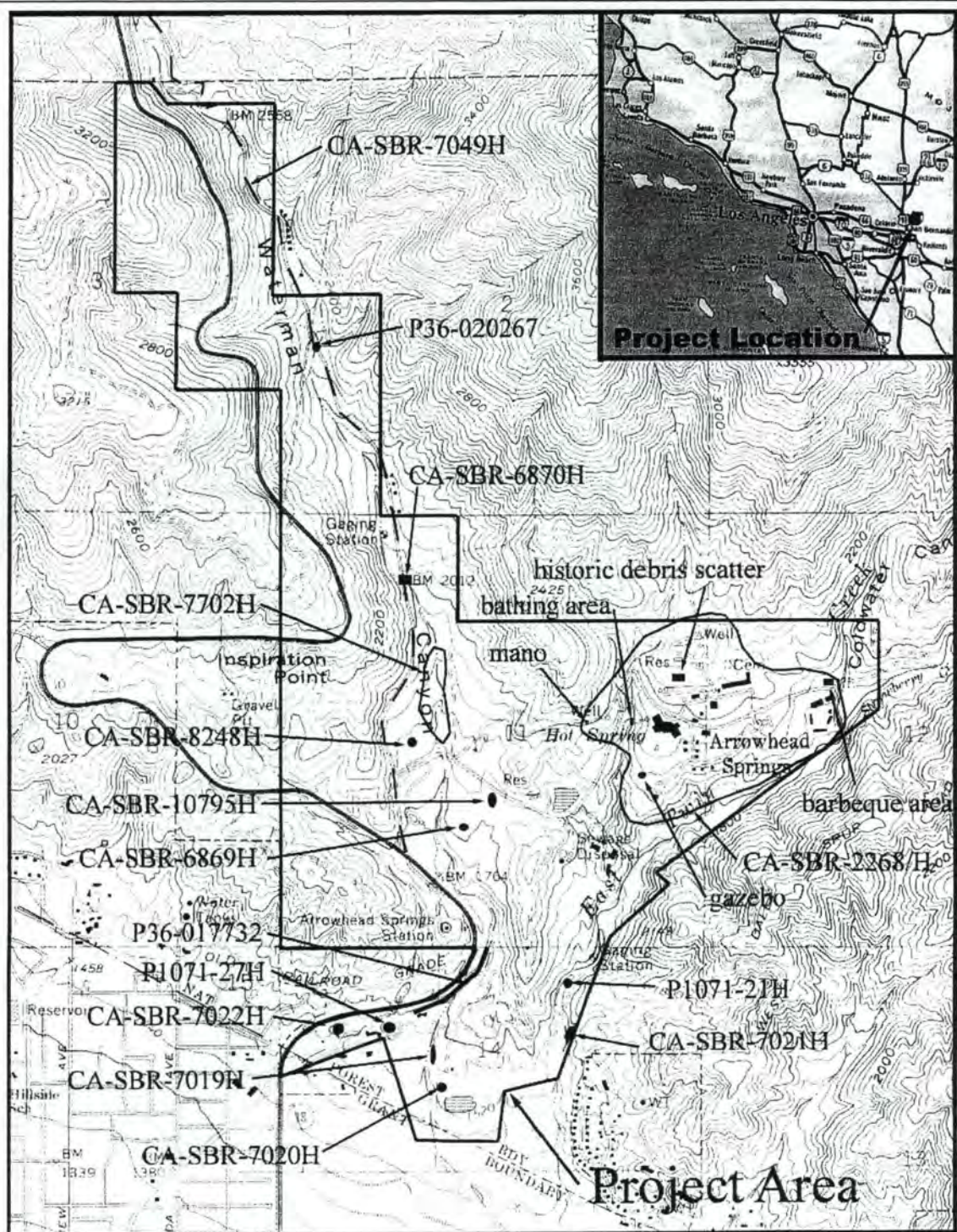
There were no apparent changes to the condition of the highway.

USGS SAN BERNARDINO NORTH 7.5 QUAD

P5a-2

DPR 523L (1/95)

*Required information



Appendix D: Cultural resource locations within the Arrowhead Springs project area.

PRIMARY RECORD

Update

7049 #

Primary #: P36-~~010437~~

HRI #:

Trinomial: CA- SBR-~~104371~~

NRHP Status Code: 5

Other Listings:

Page 1 of ⁵~~8~~

Review code: Reviewer: Date:

Resource Name or #: FS 05-12-52-245

P1. Other Identifier: Forest Service Road 2N13/historical Rim of the World Drive

P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

a. County: San Bernardino **B.M.**

b. USGS 7.5' Quads: Butler Peak, Fawnskin, and Keller Peak, CA. **Date:** 1996

T. 3N; **R.** 1W; **Sections** 10, 9, 16, 8, 17, 18, 13, and 23

c. Address: N/A

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone 503598 mE / 3792989 mN; 494907 mE / 3789440 mN

e. Other Locational Data: Branching to the southwest from FS road 3N14 in the southern Fawnskin Valley area south of Camp Whittle, FS road 2N13 parallels Grout Creek in the northeast, it continues in a southwesterly direction along the lower northern slopes of Butler Peak and Crafts Peak, and terminates in Green Valley.

P3a. Description: FS 2N13 is a maintained Forest Service road that spans a distance of approximately 6.5 miles and connects the Fawnskin Valley area to the Green Valley area. The beginning (northeastern) portion of this 1.5-mile-long road from the Fawnskin Valley area to where it merges with 2N68 dates to the 1970s. After the merge of 2N13 and 2N68 in the Hanna Rocks area, both roads become part of 2N13, which continues in a southwesterly direction into Green Valley. This merged section of the two roads follows the alignment of an early segment of the 1915-1923 Rim of the World Drive (a significant road in Southern California history).

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 37 (Highway/Trail)

4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District

P5a. Photograph or Drawing: (see attached maps)

P5b. Description of Drawings:

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic (ca. 1915) ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address: San Bernardino National Forest, 1824 S. Commercetown Circle, San Bernardino, CA 92408

P8. Recorded by: John D. Goodman II

P9. Date Recorded: 06-09-01

P10. Survey Type: Intensive pedestrian survey

P11. Report Citation: Goodman, John D. II 2001 *Archaeological Assessment of the Charter Cable Company Project, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California.* (FS ARR 05-12-BB-109)

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☒ Location Map
☒ Linear Feature Record ☐ Building, Structure, & Object Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Sketch Map
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record ☒ Other (Maps)

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

7049
Primary #: P36-010437
HRI #
Trinomial: CA-SBR-10437-H
NRHP Status Code: 5
Other Listings

Page 2 of 9

Review code: Reviewer: Date:

*Resource Name or #: FS 05-12-52-245

- L1. Historic and/or Common Name:** 2N13/Rim of the World Drive
- L2. a. Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation:
b. Location of point or segment: FS road 2N13 begins in the area of Fawnskin Valley (NE corner of Section 10) where it branches to the SW from 3N14; 2N13 parallels Grout Creek and then merges with 2N68 in the area of Hanna Rocks (a distance of approximately 1.5 miles SW of Fawnskin Valley). These two merged roads continue as part of 2N13, and the road then continues southwestward where it terminates in upper Green Valley.
- L3. Description:** This engineered Forest Service road receives considerable traffic and is well maintained (see L7).
- L4. Dimensions:** This road has a varied width of between 16-20 feet. The segment has a length of approximately 6.5 miles.
- L5. Associated Resources:** A number of historical isolated artifacts and refuse deposits dating to the turn of the century have been recorded on or close to this road, although none of these resources are particularly significant in regard to their association with the road other than representing roadside refuse.
- L6. Setting:** This high mountain road is in Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands. Most of the road winds through drainages and ridges with steep mountain slopes on both sides of the road. A long portion of this road flanks the northern slopes of Grays Peak, Butler Peak (elevation of 8535'), and Crafts Peak. In the southwest the road drops into Green Valley at an elevation of ~7000'.
- L7. Integrity Considerations:** This Forest Service road has been maintained since its initial construction; the road has been graded and other engineering features have been incorporated into the roadbed.
- L8. Description of Maps:** From examining various historic maps of the San Bernardino National Forest (SBNF) from the early 1900s to recent decades it was determined that the upper/northeastern portion of 2N13 was completed sometime in the 1970s.
The 1971 San Bernardino National Forest map indicates that the northern portion of 2N13 was completed to about 1-mile beyond Grays Campsite (also dating to the 1970s), following Grout Creek, although this approximately 1-mile-long road had not yet connected (swung northward) with 2N68. In the area of Hanna Rocks where 2N13 merges with 2N68 and both roads become 2N13, this portion of 2N13 and 2N68 are along the same route as the 1915-1923 Rim of the World Drive; this segment of the Drive was shifted to the south after 1923 probably to avoid having to go into Deep Creek.
- L9. Remarks:** The recreational development of the western San Bernardino Mountains and "crest" areas was hampered by the paucity of good roads prior to the turn of the century. In the northwestern San Bernardino Mountains where considerable mining was occurring in the 1860s and later most of the ore wagons and general traffic was confined to the Van Dusen/Coxey Road that traveled down the northern slopes of the mountains into the Hesperia area. From there, many entered the Valley via John Brown's Toll Road (1860) through Cajon Pass. On the south side of the mountains, a primary pack trail into the crest area was up the rugged Santa Ana Canyon Miner's Pack Trail. In 1891-1892, the crest area became accessible with the construction of the Arrowhead Reservoir Company's Waterman Canyon Toll Road. In 1905, this toll road became a free county road.

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD (cont.)

7049
Primary #: P36-010437
Trinomial: CA-SBR-10437H

Page 3 of 9

Resource Name or #: FS 05-12-52-245

During the 1880s lumber was transported from the mills in the Fredalba area (now Smiley Park) to Highland via the City Creek Wagon Road. During this period a lot of the lumber in the area was used for making crates to ship oranges. Apparently it had been proposed that a railroad be constructed to connect the mills with Highland, and that the track be extended to Grout Bay to allow ice shipments during winter months. Gus Knight and some other prominent ranchers and resort owners of the Big Bear area proposed to construct a road from Grout Bay to Fredalba. In 1891 G. Knight and J. Metcalf incorporated the Big Bear Wagon Road Company and sold shares to Bear Valley residents. By 1894 the road was completed (same route as FS Road 2N13), with its toll house located in Green Valley. This road was also called the Fawnskin-Fredalba Toll Road (La Fuze 1971; Lilleberg 1975). In 1911 the road was taken over by the County and it became a toll free road. Apparently certain segments of the road were very bad with ruts and soft sand, although this road segment continued being part of the Rim of the World Drive (1915-1923).

Especially after the introduction of the automobile in 1904 along with greatly accelerated development of the San Bernardino Valley, weekend campers, resort developers, and others very much desired good automobile roads into the mountain crest areas overlooking the Valley. In 1915, the Rim of the World Drive was completed. Initially this 101 mile long road began at Waterman canyon leading into the mountains. In the vicinity of Crestline, it swung to the east and passed Heaps Peak down into Deep Creek; then headed northeastward across Green Valley to Fawnskin Valley (the portion of the road discussed in this record); followed the east shore of Big Bear Lake; and then swung to the southwest where it eventually reached the improved Santa Ana Canyon Road. After the road flooded in the Santa Ana Canyon in 1916, the eastern end of the Drive was shifted to the Mill Creek-Mountain Home Canyon route into the Angeles Oaks area. Improvement and route adjustments were undertaken in the 1920s. The 1923 Deep Creek Cutoff moved the highway south of the Crafts Peak-Butler Peak divide between Snow Valley and Big Bear Lake, replacing the Green Valley to Fawnskin route north of the divide. Today the "Rim of the World Scenic Byway" begins in the west at Cajon Junction along SR. 138 and continues along the south side of Silverwood Lake, Crestline along SR. 18, south of Lake Arrowhead, it goes around the north shore of Big Bear Lake along SR. 38, and continues along SR. 38 into Mill Creek Canyon and terminates at the Mill Creek Ranger Station.

References:

- Robinson, John W., 1989. *The San Bernardinos: The Mountain Country from Cajon Pass to Oak Glen, Two Centuries of Changing Use*. Big Santa Anita Historical Society.
- La Fuze, Pauline B., 1971. Vol. 1, *Saga of the San Bernardinos*. Hogar Publishing Co., Colton, California.
- Lilleberg, Einar, Sept. and Oct. 1975, The Green Valley Story in *San Bernardino Mountains Highlander*, Big Bear Lake; # 10, pp. 8-9, 12-13; #11, pp. 8-10
- Carrico, Richard, L., Frank Norris, Allan Schilz, and Richard Minnich, 1892. *Cultural Resource Overview, San Bernardino National Forest, California*. Vol. 1., WESTEC Services. San Diego, California.

L10. Form Prepared by: John D. Goodman II. San Bernardino National Forest, Supervisor's Office, 1824 S Commercenter Circle, San Bernardino, CA 92408

L11. Date: 06-09-01

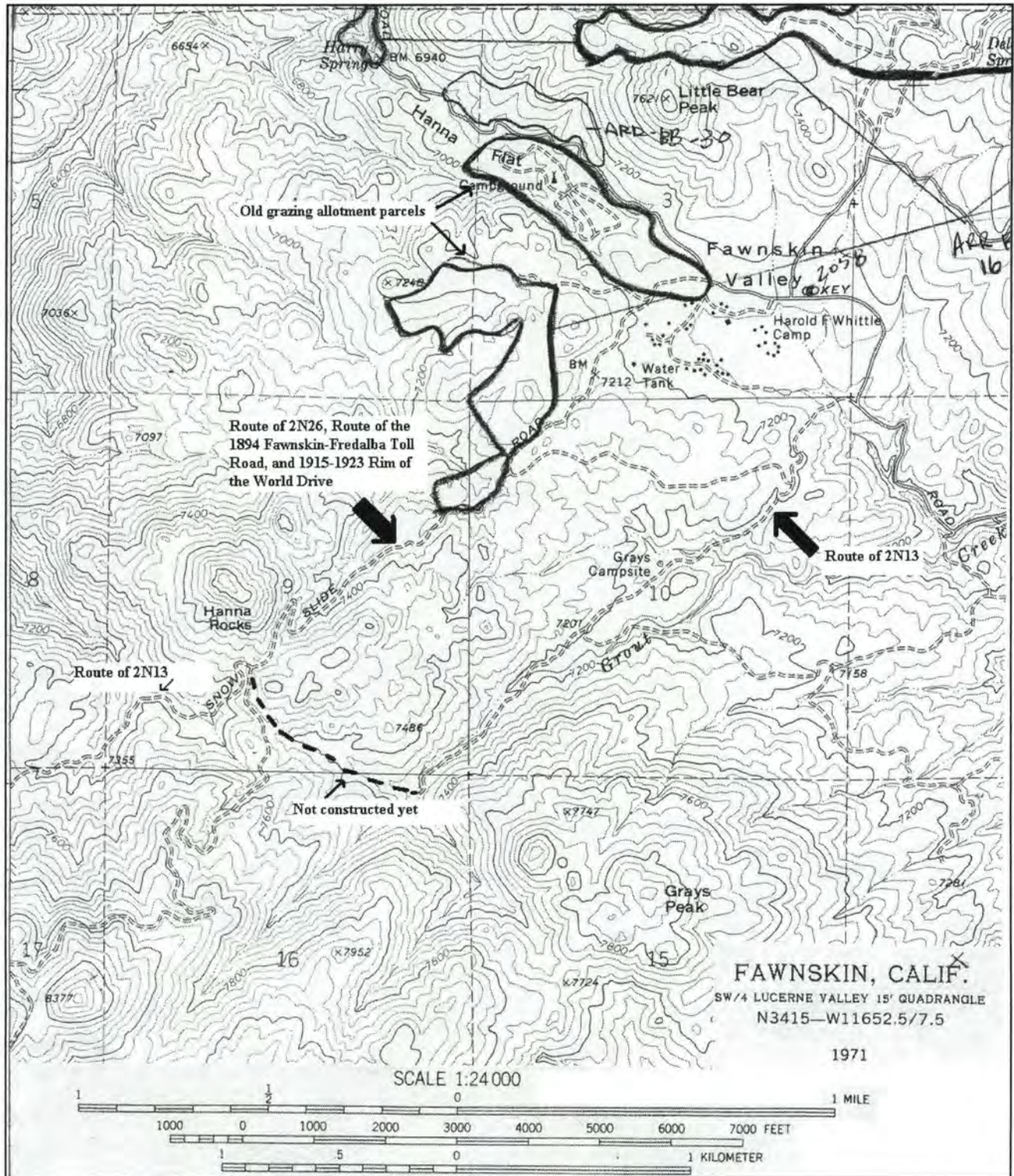
LOCATION MAP

7049
Primary #: P36-010437
Trinomial: CA-SBR-10437H

Page 4 of 9

Resource Name or #: FS 05-12-52-245

Map Name: 1971 Fawnskin, CA 7.5'



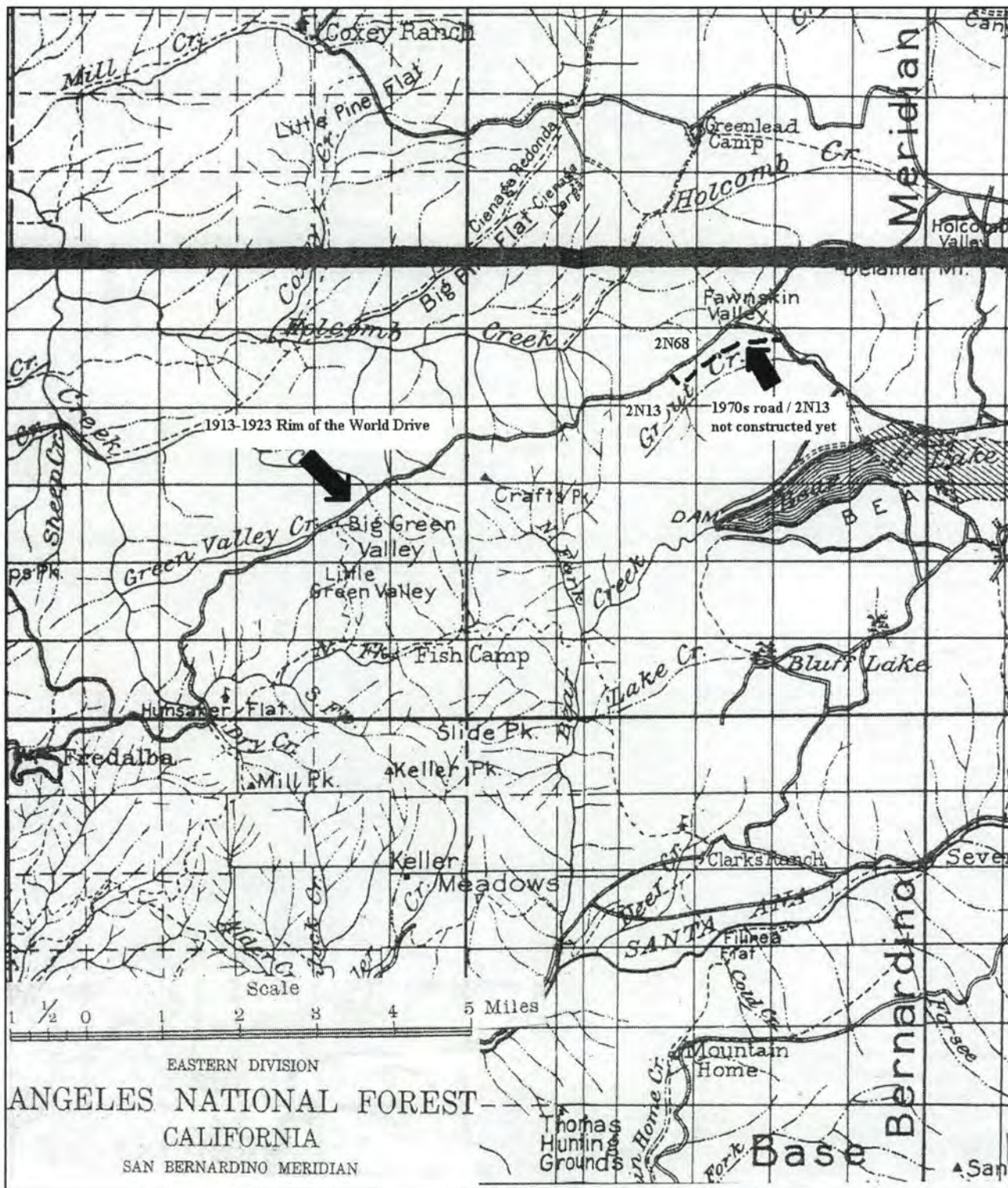
LOCATION MAP

7049
Primary #: P36-010437-
Trinomial: CA-SBR-10437H

Page 5 of 9

Resource Name or #: FS 05-12-52-245

Map Name: 1915 Angeles National Forest Map



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P36-008915

HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-8915H

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Rim of the World Drive

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County San Bernardino
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Fawnskin Date 1971 T 2N ; R 1W ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 3 ; SB B.M.
c. Address Camp Harold F. Whittle, P.O. Box 70 City Fawnskin Zip 92333-0070
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 503001 mE/ 3793005 mN
e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
Northwest boundary of camp Harold F. Whittle

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Segment of Rim of the World Drive

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH7 (Roads/Trails/Railroad Grades)

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

YMCA of Metropolitan Los Angeles, P.O. Box 70 Fawnskin, CA 92333-0070

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

David Maxwell
Statistical Research Inc
P.O. Box 390
Redlands, CA 92373

*P9. Date Recorded:
08-Aug-97

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive. Entire road was walked by 4 archaeologists, and a segment was swept with a

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

Maxwell, D (1997) An Archaeological Survey of Camp Harold F. Whittle

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

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # P36-008915 36-007049

HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-6915H SBR-7049H

Page 2 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Rim of the World Drive

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Rim of the World Drive

L2 a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation: _____

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map)

USGS 7.5' Fawnskin (1971) T2N, R1W, Sec 3; UTM Zone 11; 503901 mE, 3793095 mN; Camp Harold F. Whittle, P.O. Box 70, Fawnskin, CA 92333-0070

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

Segment of Rim of the World Drive; dirt road with modified trees (possible markers)

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. Top Width: NA

b. Bottom Width: 14-16 ft

c. Height or Depth: NA

d. Length of Segment: 400 ft

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: _____

L5. Associated Resources:

Two features observed: both are modified trees along road side. These appear to be cut, possibly as roadside markers. The southernmost of these appears to have an arabic number "3," oriented perpendicularly to the tree trunk, carved into it.

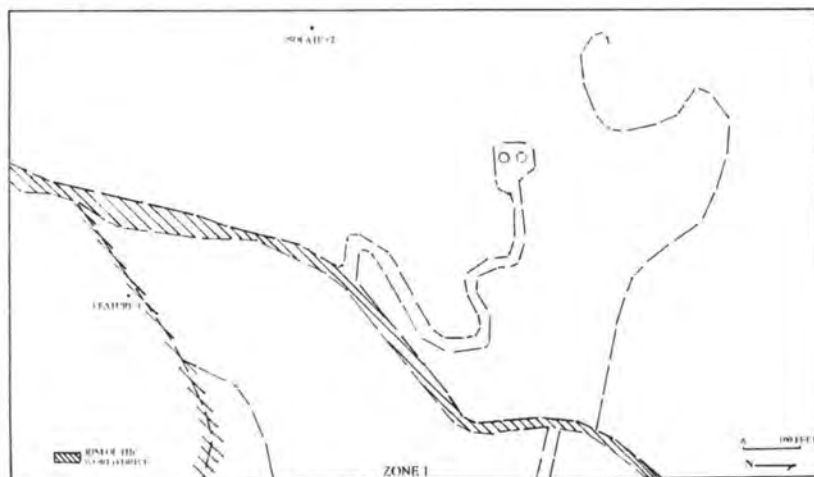
L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Generally flat valley within rugged peaks. Pine forest with other scrub covering.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

Unknown

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: (View, scale, etc.)

Map of section of Camp Harold F. Whittle, showing segment of road and location of marked trees.

L9. Remarks:

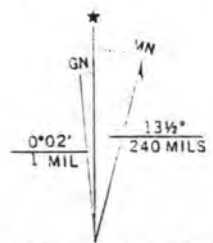
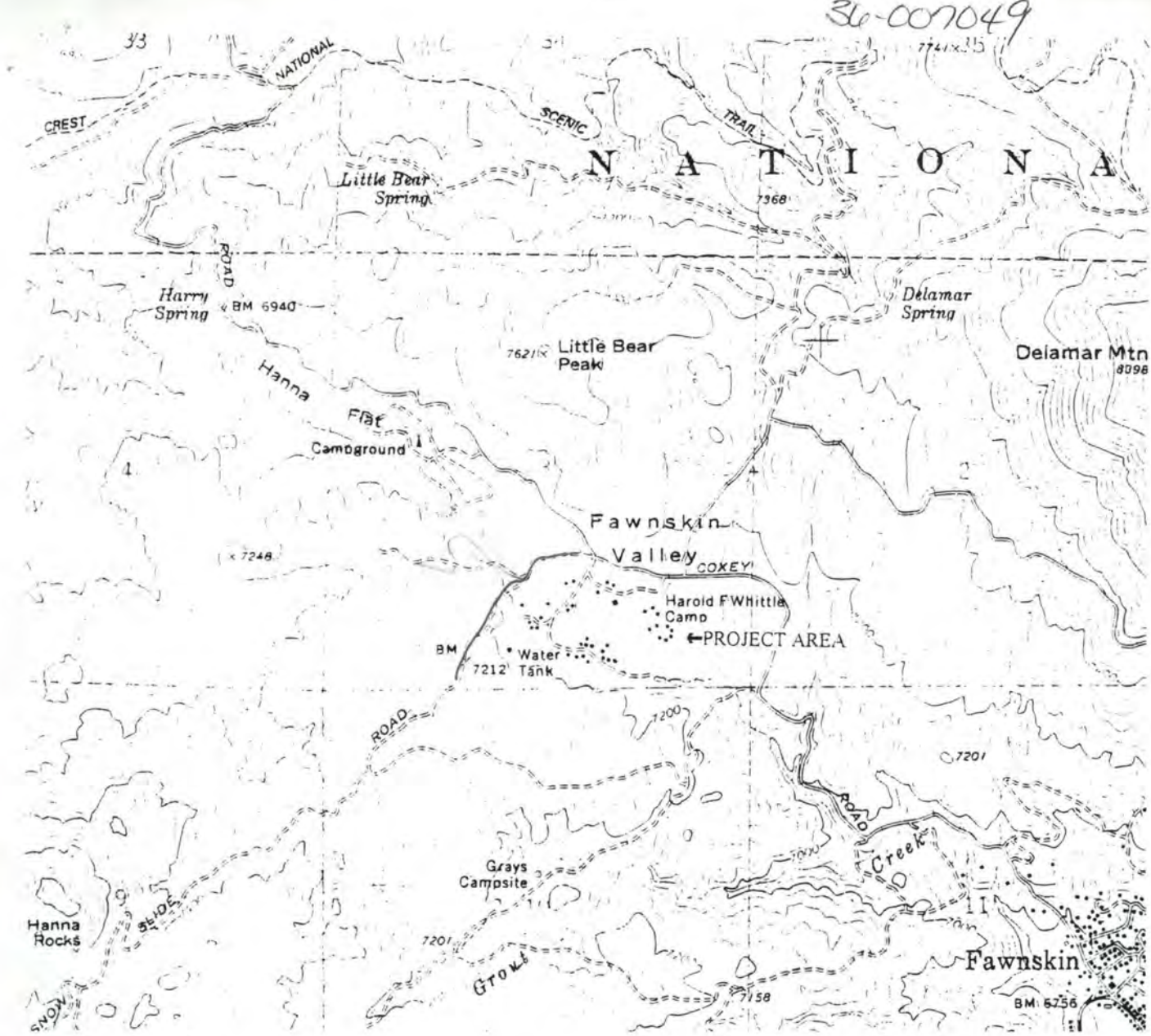
Road has been used as a horse trail by YMCA since late 1950s; may have seen similar use by Los Angeles Boys Camp or others prior to this.

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, an address)

David Maxwell, Statistical Research Inc, P.O. Box 390, Redlands, CA 92373

L11. Date: 8/22/97

36-007049



UTM GRID AND 1988 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

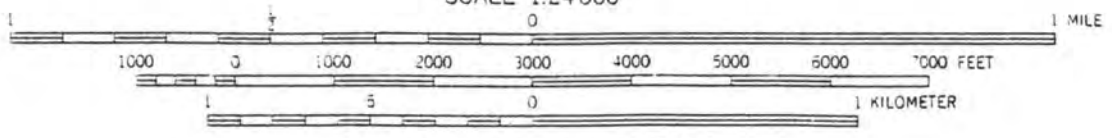


QUADRANGLE LOCATION

FAWNSKIN, CA
34116-C8-TF-024

1971
MINOR REVISION 1994
DMA 2652 IV SW-SERIES V895

SCALE 1:24000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Figure 1: U.S.G.S Map of Fawnskin Quadrant showing project area.

*Recorded by: E. Mills, J. Case

*Date: 11/19/2022

☐ Continuation

☒ Update

This resource location was visited by PaleoWest archaeologists on 11/19/2022, and part of the cultural resource survey for the Hume Socal Campground Cultural Resource Investigation. The original vicinity of the plotted isolated metate was surveyed intensively and was not located. The area has seen recent development from the adjacent camp. Additionally, archaeologists observed construction materials directly on top of the original plotted location of the isolated artifact. It is presumed the resource has been destroyed or was moved to a different, unknown location.



Photo of plotted location of Isolate metate, not located. Facing west.

Report Citation: 2023. Thomas, Roberta, Gena Severen, Evan Mills, and Michael Mirro. *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Hume Socal Campground Project, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared by PaleoWest LLC, Redlands, CA.

2/06

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

Primary # 36-012233
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Æ-CCE-1

Page 1 of 2

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: *a. County San Bernardino, CA

☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Keller Peak, CA

Date 1996

T 2N; R 2W; NW ¼ of NE ¼ of

Sec 33; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 32355 Green Valley Rd. City Running Springs, CA Zip 92341

d. UTM Zone 11 491782 mE/ 3786385 mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): From State Highway 18 eastbound from Running Springs, CA, turn northbound onto Green Valley Lake Road and continue 1.8 miles to the Calvary Chapel Christian Camp entrance. Permission onto campgrounds must be obtained before entry. Past the entrance gate, continue 0.8 mile east to where paved road ends at which point follow dirt road left and continue in a southwesterly direction approximately 0.5 mile to the site.

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Æ-CCE-1 represents an isolate metate, found in two fragments. The core material of this metate is a fine-grained, pinkish, igneous rock and appears to be fire affected. The fragments are incorporated into a modern, one course tall assemblage of granite stones, stacked to augment a natural alcove created by a large granite boulder; the alcove measures approximately 30 cm x 60 cm. This boulder is to the west of the southwest corner of a standing, modern cabin by approximately 34 meters and is approximately 22.8 meters from a drinking fountain at an azimuth of 290°. The metate measures 34 cm x 21 cm x 15 cm. The area around the location of the metate fragments is conducive to prehistoric habitation, with a nearby intermittent creek and a spring, among other favorable natural features. Surface visibility in the vicinity of the metate fragments was excellent, with approximately 80 percent of the surface open. The construction of the nearby modern cabin and associated landscape resulted in significant grading of the area. A large patch of decorative lawn was observed approximately 10 m east of the boulder and metate fragments and may obscure other artifacts, if any are present.

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List all attributes and codes): AP 1: Other, Isolate Metate

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other:

P5. Photograph or Drawing: (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.) Not applicable.

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

*P7. Owner and Address: Calvary Chapel Christian Camp, P.O. Box 8560, 32355 Green Valley Lake Road, Green Valley Lake, CA 92341

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, address): B. Sheets and M. Kile, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. Date Recorded: December 20, 2005.

*P10. Type of Survey: ☐ Intensive ☐ Reconnaissance ☒ Other
Describe: Intuitive Emergency Archaeological Survey for the NRCS.

*P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none"): None

Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record
☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record Other:

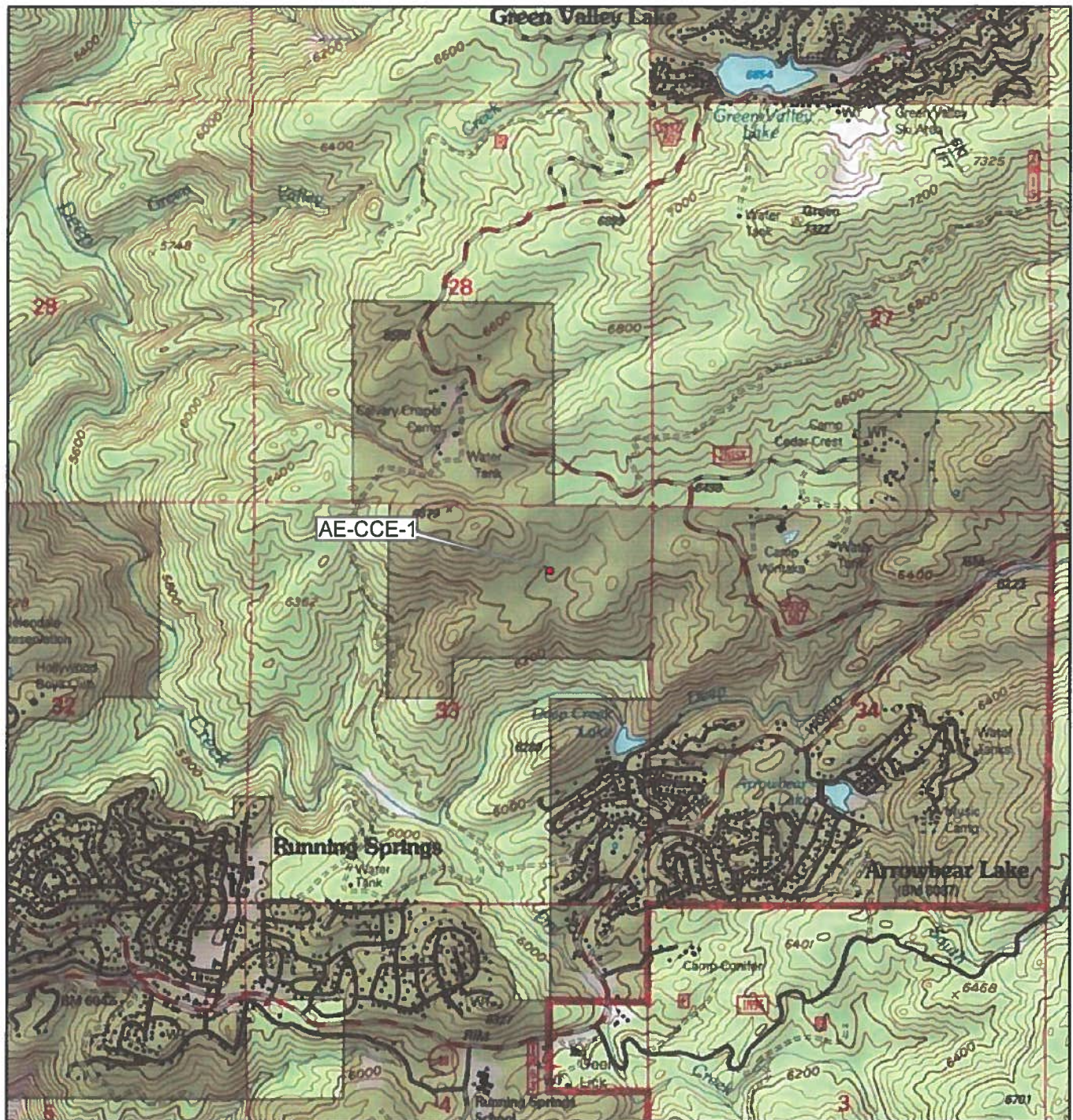
LOCATION MAP SHEET

Page 2 of 2

Temporary Number/Resource Name: AE-CCE-1
Map Name: Keller Peak, CA

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 2005



TRUE NORTH

0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

500 0 500 1,000 Meters

1,000 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: 22-0563-01H

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

***a. County:** San Bernardino

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Keller Peak

Date: 1967 (PR1988) **T** 2N ; **R** 2W ; NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 28; S.B.B.M.

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 491567mE/

3787538mN (G.P.S.) Bad Elf

e. Other Locational Data: The truck is located 775 feet northeast of the front gate entrance of the Hume camp. The truck is in a subalpine forest of black oak, live oak, coulter and sugar pine, manzanita, willow, and low-lying brush. The landform is a west/southwest facing shallow slope with ridges to the north and south. Soils of the vicinity are all decomposing granite. Elevation: 6560' above mean sea level.

***P3a. Description:** This historic resource consists of an abandoned 1940s Chevrolet pickup truck. The truck is in poor condition and is stripped of all engine parts and the wheels. The truck may have been placed at this location at any time over the past 80 years. The area is within the boundaries of Hume campgrounds and is used by campers. There are small bridges, trails, and targets in the immediate vicinity, however, there are no other historic constituents in the area. There are no identifiers remaining on the truck, therefore very little information can be gathered. The truck has 'STONE and BRICK WORK' on the bed and was likely a work vehicle for a local business while in use.

As part of the current investigation, the resource was considered for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources. Very little information can be discerned about this abandoned resource; however, a review of the available data indicates that the resource does not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. The abandoned truck cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. It does not appear to be associated with the lives of persons significant in the past. It also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Finally, it is unlikely that this resource has the potential to broaden our understanding of the 20th century automotive industry, or to the history of the San Bernardino Mountains, California, or the United States.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH10 (Machinery) AH16 (Other, Vehicle)

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: Overview of the truck facing SE

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Hume
SoCal Campground

***P8. Recorded by:** E. Mills, J. Case
301 9th St, Suite 114
Redlands, CA 92374

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive
Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** 2023.
Thomas, Roberta, Gena Severen,
Evan Mills, and Michael Mirro. *Cultural
Resources Investigation of the Hume
SoCal Campground Project, San
Bernardino County, California.*
Prepared by PaleoWest LLC,
Redlands, CA.

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

