



**A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION FOR THE
PROPOSED ARROWHEAD STORAGE FACILITY
IN BLUE JAY, LAKE ARROWHEAD,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

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**Job No. 03-21-05-2126
May 28, 2021**

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by,

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal
McKenna et al., Whittier CA

INTRODUCTION

This cultural resource investigation is for the proposed Arrowhead Storage facility in the Blue Jay area of Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California, was initiated by McKenna et al. (Appendix A) at the request of Lilburn Corporation, San Bernardino. San Bernardino County is the Lead Agency and overseeing the permit process for the project area. Although the project area is within the San Bernardino Mountains and surrounded by the San Bernardino National Forest, the property is under the U.S. Forest Service jurisdiction. Nonetheless, McKenna et al. has completed this study for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended, but also applied the federal criteria for evaluation of resources, should the Forest Service request review authority.

The U.S. Forest Service, in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), has developed "Strategy" that provides guidance for inventorying and evaluating properties on (or near) federal forest lands (Lux et al. 2000). Although designed to address recreational residential properties, the Forest Service, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) have developed a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the purpose of managing resources.

In accordance with the guidelines noted above, the U.S. Forest Service recognizes that archaeological/historic resources inventories are essential to determine effects of undertakings on historic resources. For the purpose of this report, the terms archaeological and historic resources refer to prehistoric or historic period sites, respectively, including buildings, structures, or objects, associated features, and isolated artifacts.

The primary objective of the current study is to identify, inventory, and assess any cultural resources identified within the project area. In addition, this study assesses the potential for buried resources and the relative level of sensitivity for the property to yield evidence of significant or important cultural resources.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project area involves two parcels: 0335-022-07 and 0335-031-042. Parcel -07 is irregularly shaped and defined primarily for its frontage on SR-189. Parcel 42 is a triangular property to the southwest of Parcel -07 and part of the original Subdivision of Tract No. 11941 (Lot 86). Illustrated in Figure 1, the project involves the development of any irregularly shaped storage facility designed to use the maximum amount of useable space within the property (Parcel -07) and a portion of Parcel -042. Access to the property will be from the existing ingress on SR-189 and will provide parking in this immediate area. A new retailing will be constructed along the SR-189 frontage, replacing the existing cinderblock wall.



Figure 1. Proposed Development Plan, Arrowhead Storage Facility.

PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project area is located within the community of Blue Jay, San Bernardino County, California. This community is located near Lake Arrowhead, within the San Bernardino National Forest but not included in the U.S. Forest Service holdings. The project area is located within Township 2 North, Range 3 West, and the northwest quarter of Section 21 (Figures 2 and 3). The current legal descriptions for the project area read:

“Parcel A”

“That certain real property as shown on Notice of Merger No. MTN00810-08 as evidenced by Document recorded February 06, 2008 as Instrument No. 2008-0055756, of Official Records, being more particularly described as follows:

“Lot 86, Tract No. 11941, in the County of San Bernardino, State of California, as per plat recorded in Book 173 of Maps, paged 15 to 22, inclusive, records of said county and amended by certificate of correction recorded November 06, 2008 as Instrument No. 2008-0488768, of Official Records; together with all that portion of the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, Township 2 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardin Base and Meridian, described as follows:

“Beginning at the most southerly corner of said Lot 86; thence North $89^{\circ} 25' 09''$ East, along the northerly line of said Tract No. 11941, 141.43 feet; thence North $34^{\circ} 06' 34''$ East 61.69 feet; thence North $36^{\circ} 58' 27''$ East, 70.63 feet; thence North $68^{\circ} 11' 17''$ West, 21.38 feet; thence North $53^{\circ} 01' 17''$ West, 53.37 feet; thence North $41^{\circ} 14' 17''$ West; 125.84 feet; thence North $69^{\circ} 25' 17''$ West, 39.74 feet; thence North $83^{\circ} 11' 17''$ West 41.47 feet; thence North $88^{\circ} 48' 17''$ West, 81.05 feet; thence South $53^{\circ} 03' 43''$ West, 69.27 feet; thence South $35^{\circ} 41' 43''$ West; 51.53 feet; thence South $10^{\circ} 41' 43''$ West 15.40 feet to a Point on the northerly line of said Tract No. 11941, from which the northwest corner of the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 21 bears South by $24^{\circ} 24' 43''$ West, 488.58 feet; thence North $89^{\circ} 24' 43''$ East along the northerly line of said Tract No. 11941, 175.70 feet to the northeasterly corner of said Lot 86, thence South $0^{\circ} 20' 53''$ East along the easterly line of said Lot 86, 167.41 feet to the Point of Beginning.

“Parcel B”

“A non-exclusive easement for purposes of use, enjoyment, access and ingress over Lots “A” and “B” of Tract No. 11941, in the County of San Bernardino, State of California, as per plat filed in Book 173 of Maps, Pages 15

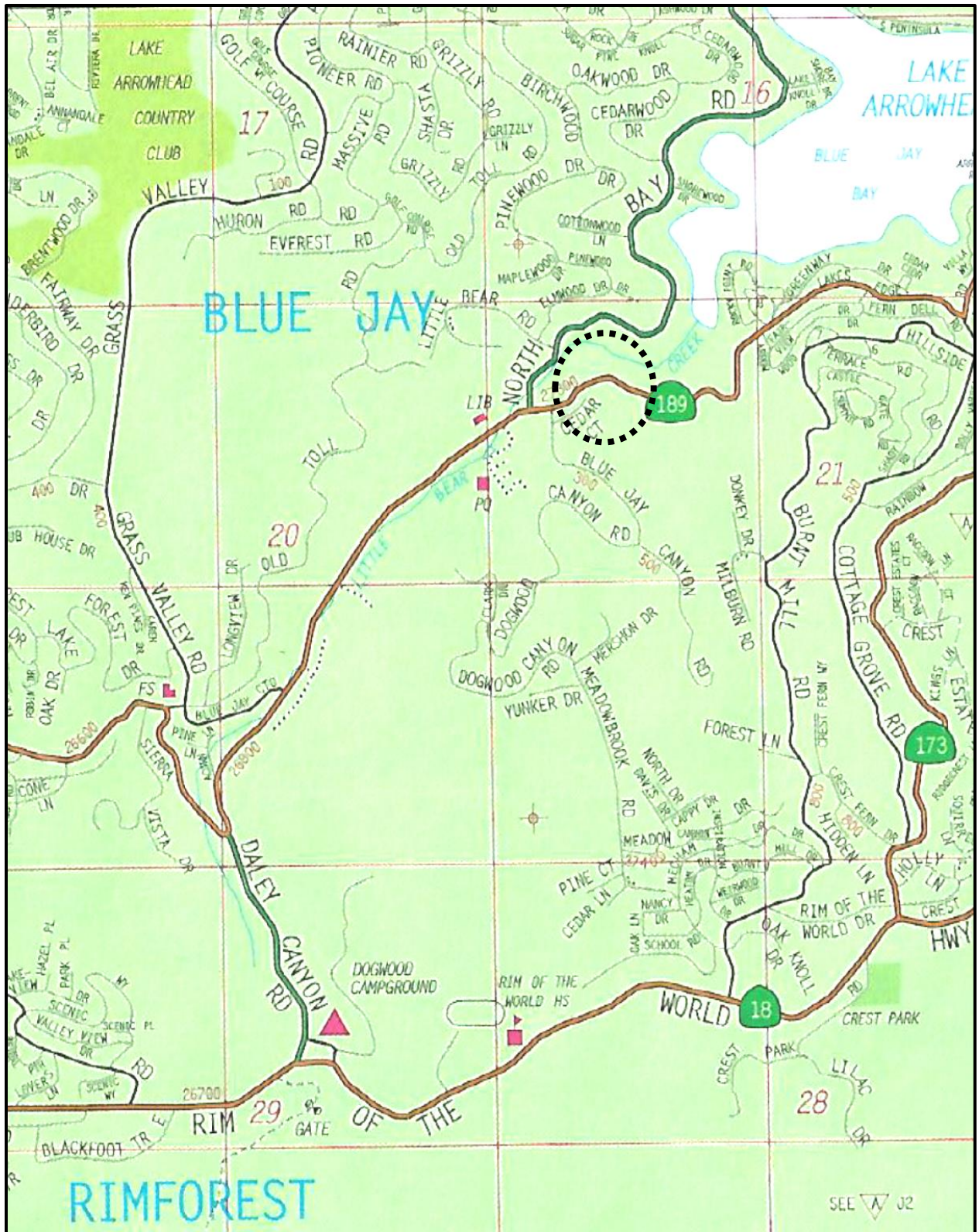


Figure 2. General Location of the Project Area.

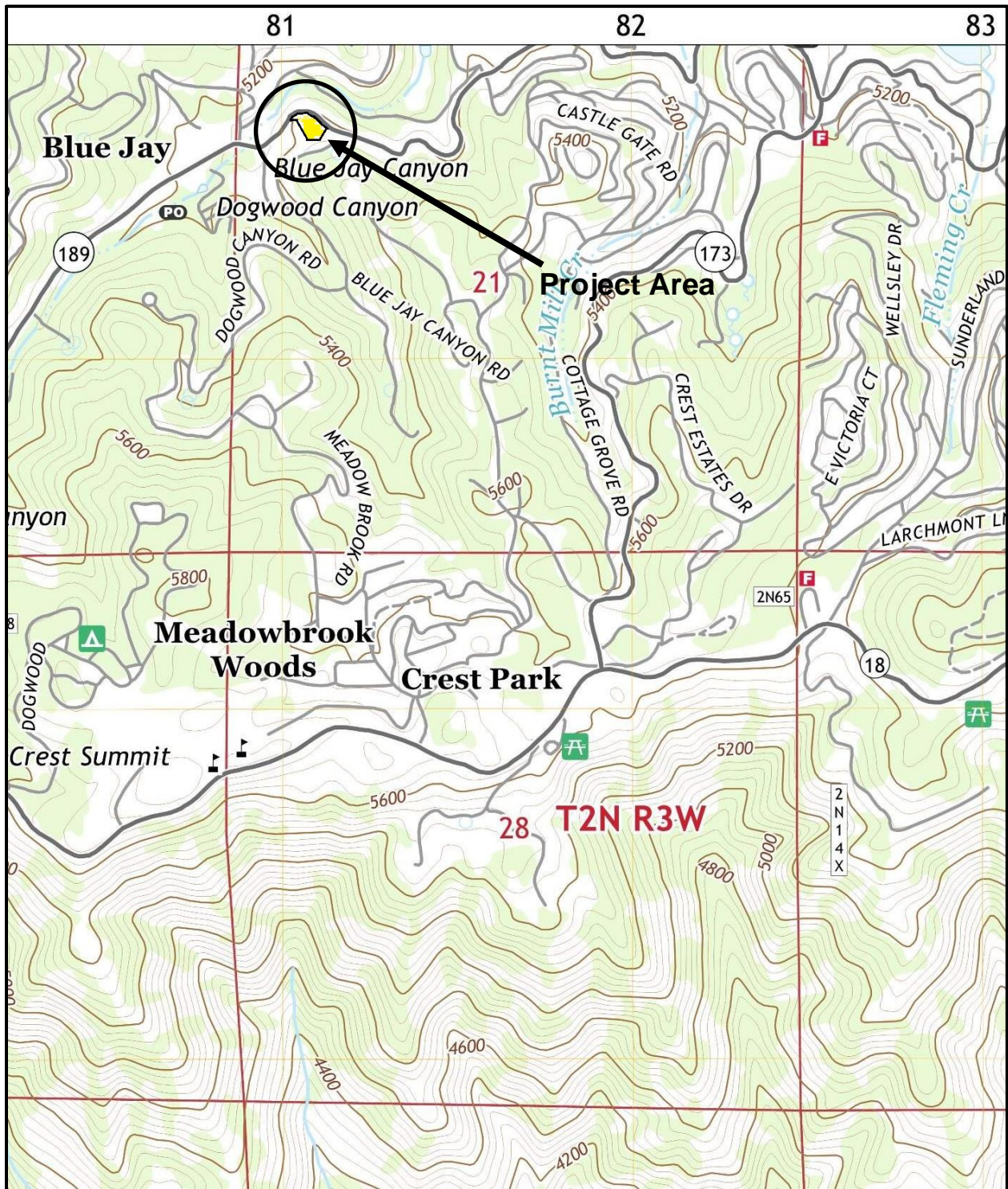


Figure 2. Specific Location of the Project Area and Area of Survey (USGS Harrison Mountain Quadrangle, rev. 2018).

to 22, inclusive, Records of said County, and as set forth and described in the Declaration. APN 0335-022-07-0-000 and 0335-031-42-0-000.”

Illustrated on the current Assessor Parcel maps, the irregular shape of the project area is evident (Figure 4). Overall, the project area is less than 2 acres in size. The current aerial photograph (Figure 5) also illustrates the property as previously impacted by tree removal, introduction of asphalt pavements, and general site clearance. The defined project boundaries UTM coordinates are presented in Table 1.

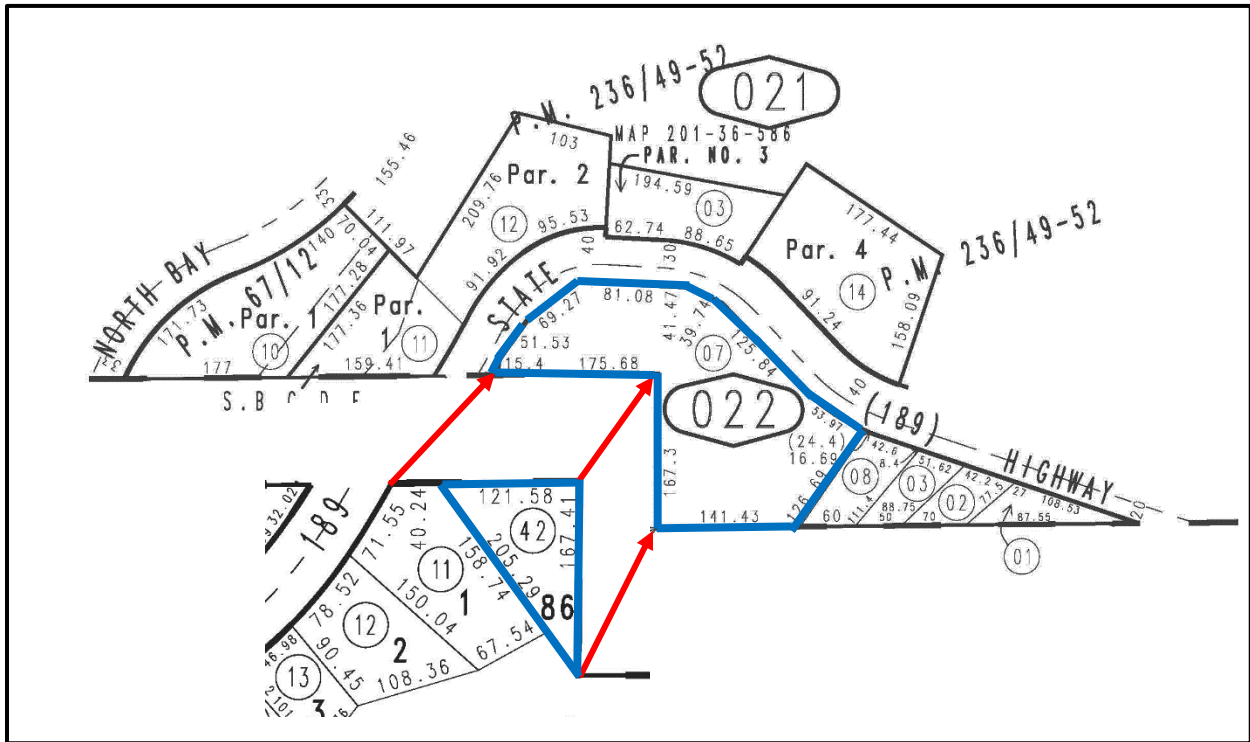


Figure 4. Composite of Assessor Parcel Maps Identifying the Current Project Area.

Table 1. UTM Coordinates for the Proposed Project Area.				
Point	NAD 27		NAD 83	
A	481104	3789484	481024	3789681
B	481152	3789505	481072	3789702
C	481221	3789457	481141	3789654
D	481199	3789427	481119	3789624
E	451159	3789430	481079	3789627
F	481122	3789483	481042	3789680



Figure 5. Current Aerial Photograph of Proposed Project Area.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located within the San Bernardino National Forest and on the south-facing side of the San Bernardino Mountains. Lake Arrowhead is located north/northeast of Blue Jay and also along Highway 189. The area is heavily forested and exhibits undulating terrain that is difficult to traverse unless foliage is cleared. There are areas of exposed bedrock and evidence of new-growth trees intermixed with the older, more mature trees. Highway 189 runs between two mountain crests, resulting in the project area rising to the south. The setting is consistent with a mixed conifer forest with evidence of a transition zone from the oak woodland community. The project area includes and is surrounded by the presence of cedars, White Fir, Jeffrey Pine, Ponderosa Pine, a few Redwoods, and Black Oak. The ground surface within the project area has been cleared, but trees define the boundaries and there is evidence of new-growth post-dating the removal of prior improvements.

McKay and McDonald (2001:5) describes the general area as a mixed conifer forest environment with some riparian *genera* in the larger drainages and nearby lakes (e.g. Lake Arrowhead)". Evidence of large, older trees (felled and not) can be found within and in the general vicinity of the property.

Common animals adapted to this high mountain regime include black-tailed deer, bighorn sheep, bobcat, coyote, mountain lion, black bear, gray squirrel, raccoon, a host of smaller mammals, and a variety of birds, amphibians, and reptiles.

Soil maps of the San Bernardino National Forest indicate that the project area is within the Pacifico-Wapiti family(ies) complex (Cohn and Retelas 1987). These families consist of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in material weathered from granitic rock, on 15-30 percent slopes. Typically, these soils are loamy to gravelly loamy sands or coarse sands with 0-35 percent rock fragments. Depth to paralithic contact is approximately 15 inches. In the project area, McLeod (2017) describes the surficial deposits as:

"... Geologic mapping shows that the entire proposed project area has bedrock composed of plutonic igneous rocks that will not contain recognizable fossils ... Because the entire proposed project area has exposures and bedrock composed exclusively of igneous rocks, any excavations in the proposed project area will not encounter any recognizable fossils. No paleontological mitigations measures, therefore, are warranted or recommended."

Climates in the San Bernardino Mountains vary from warm to hot and dry from spring through early fall, and cool to cold during the late fall and winter. At the time of this study, the high was in the 70s. The area receives an average of twelve inches of annual precipitation (primarily in the form of rain), and snow falls in the higher elevations during winter storms. In 1993, Dillon (1993:3-4), addressing the specific project area, wrote:

"The Bluejay [sic] and Dogwood Canyons study area incorporates an eastern portion (Bluejay Canyon) and a western portion (Dogwood Canyon). Bluejay Creek flows year-round; Dogwood is a seasonal stream, going dry in late summer/early fall. Both are tributary to Little Bear Creek, draining into the southwestern corner of Lake Arrowhead, and both canyons run generally north-south ... The study property topography is steep, broken, and heavily timbered; north-facing, it is cold and dark for all but a few hours each day. Slopes range in steepness from nearly flat atop the numerous small knolls and fingering ridges intercalated between the deeper canyons, to 40% in some of the narrowest divides. The lowest elevations on the property are found at its northernmost margin, near the confluence of Bluejay, Dogwood, and Little Bear Canyons, at 5180 feet above mean sea level'; the highest are at the southernmost margin, where 5600 feet above mean sea level is reached.

“Robinson (1979, 1989) and Simpson, et al. (1972) provide excellent summaries of San Bernardino Mountains natural history, and allow for a characterization of the natural setting of the survey area. San Gorgonio Mountain, at 11,502 feet above sea level, is the tallest peak in the San Bernardino Mountain range, as well as in the entire transverse ranges of Southern California: it lies around 25 miles to the southeast of the Bluejay/Dogwood property. The closest promontories to the study property area Strawberry Peak (6153 feet above MSL), approximately 2 miles to the southwest, and Mount Sorenson (6273 feet above MSL) approximately 3 miles to the east.

“The San Bernardino Mountains are composed of a combination of volcanic and metamorphic rocks; the old granites being the most notable and widespread rocks throughout the range. Smaller areas of metamorphism, however, contributed the minerals that stimulated the localized gold rush of 1860 which in turn resulted in the first sustained peopling of the mountains in the historic period. Wherever exposed geology is encountered on the Bluejay/Dogwood property, it is a rounded granitic boulders. Nodules of quartzite, andesite, basalt and quartz are visible in the streambeds and in some erosional profiles on the property, and would have constituted an important source of lithic raw material for the area’s prehistoric inhabitants. The few flats and benches on the property are composed of dark, sandy and gravely clays or light colored D.G. [decomposing granite] in low-lying areas a thick blanket of needle or oak leaf duff is contributing to topsoil formation.

“The San Bernardino Mountains have “wet” (southern) and “dry” (northern) sides, at least in general terms; this distinction is considerably blurred near the crest of the range. Most precipitation falls as snow at higher elevations during the winter months, and drains off during spring and summer through the steeply-cut canyons tributary to the major rivers rising in the mountains. Drake (1949:21) notes that the rainiest year on record for the San Bernardinos was that of 1883-84, when more than 91 inches of precipitation were measured. Average precipitation in the mountains runs below 40 inches annually; the recent drought has completely upset the weather patterns as recorded over the previous 100 years. Snow in the San Bernardino can come as early as September and as late as May, but usually is restricted to the months of November through March snowdrifts of up to 15 feet depth can be found in some north-facing areas throughout the winter, and, depending upon the year’s climatic characteristics, some snow may remain at the highest elevations year-round. In the Bluejay vicinity annual precipitation is around 35 inches, most falling as snow during the winter months, but some years as much as 50 inches fall when fog and mist during spring and fall add to the total, or when summer thunderstorms bring brief, if intense, downpours.

“The San Bernardino Mountains host the headwaters of both the *Mojave River*, running northwards, and the *Santa Ana River*, draining towards the south. The study property lies on the “dry” side; so as a consequence drains eventually into the *Mojave River* system. The *Santa Ana River* has its head in the San Bernardino Mountains at approximately 9,250 feet above sea level. It flows some 90 miles to the Pacific, carrying most of its water during the winter as rainfall runoff, but sometimes running through spring and into early summer depending upon snowfall in the San Bernardino (PG & E, 1970:44). The *Mojave River* heads in the mountains at lower elevations; its principal western tributary is *Little Bear Creek*, now covered in part by *Lake Arrowhead*. The *Mojave* twists and turns for more than 100 miles through the Mojave Desert, frequently flowing underground, until it reaches *Soda Lake* some 60 miles east of Barstow, where it evaporates on the surface of this sink. The drainage basin of the Mojave is some 1,470 square miles, of which only some 2560 square miles are to be found in the high elevations of the San Bernardino Mountains (PG & E, 1970:40). The southern San Bernardino Mountains foothills are covered with a woody chaparral of chamise, manzanita, scrub oak and ceanothus, whereas many colder, wetter, north slopes host conifers or a mixed chaparral-conifer vegetation. Of the chaparral plants, chamise sage and manzanita were extremely important, probably from very early prehistoric times onwards, in the local Indian diet. At higher elevations, beginning around 6,000 and intensifying by 8,000 feet above sea level, the coniferous forest dominates, with pine, cedar and fir the most common trees.

“The San Bernardino Mountains crest host a forest of Lodgepole, Limber, Jeffrey, Coulter, Ponderosa, Knobcone, and Sugar Pine; some of these species produced nuts important for the diet of the prehistoric Indians of the region. Incense Cedar and White Fir were a minimal importance in the prehistoric diet, but at lower elevations Black Oak and other oak species provided a source of acorns, the paramount food of Late Prehistoric southern California. The lower slopes of the northern San Bernardino mountains [sic] lie in a rain shadow, the same that keeps much moisture from reaching the Mojave Desert beyond here, the upper slopes host pinyon pine and juniper bush vegetation, and the lower slopes a sage chaparral complex with much yucca, cholla and beavertail cactus admixed. The Dogwood and Bluejay Canyons property is heavily forested with a mixture of fir, cedar, pine and oak. It was heavily logged between the 1860’s and the early 19th century [should read 20th century], and the area was also burned during a great timber fire of 1922. Bluejay Canyon takes its name from the common local camp-robbing forest bird, while Dogwood Canyon (Bakker, 1993) is named for the dogwood tree (*Cornus nuttallii*).

“Today the San Bernardino mountains [sic] support but a pale remnant of their past animal life. Species considered important by the region’s prehistoric inhabitants (bear, deer, rabbits, ground squirrels, dove, quail, lizards,

etc) remain in some areas, but have been eliminated in the more densely populated resort communities, especially around Big Bear Lake and Lake Arrowhead. Grizzly bears were once very common, but were hunted to extinction long before the turn of the 20th century. Black Bear and Mountain Lion, once scarce, are now returning in greater numbers since their hunting has been limited in recent years. Species of little to no prehistoric economic importance also are commonly encountered, such as skunks, vultures, hawks, owls and rattlesnakes.

“The study property presently incorporates an interesting and diverse cross-section of natural resources and landforms. Given the highly transitory nature of prehistoric southern California Indian hunting and gathering groups, it is likely that the land incorporated by the study parcel was known to the aboriginal inhabitants of the area and exploited only for its rich natural resources, water, wood, and plant and animal foods.”

CULTURAL OVERVIEW

Prehistoric/Native American Period

At the time of Euro-American contact, the San Bernardino Mountains were inhabited by native people commonly referred to by the Spanish as the “Serranos” (Spanish for “mountaineers”). The project area is located within the Serrano *Kaiwiem* lineage territory, which extended from Deep Creek drainage in northwestern San Bernardino Mountains to the Summit Valley/Hesperia area just north of the headwaters of the Mojave River (Earle 1997). Briefly summarized, the prehistoric [Archaic] groups (ca. 8,000-1,500 B.P.) are believed to have exploited the Big Bear Lake area for thousands of years, hunting deer, bighorn sheep, and other fauna, while harvesting floral resources that are associated in higher elevations of the San Bernardino Mountains. Towards the end of the Archaic Period, a weapons system shift from the atlatl to bow-and-arrow use occurred. Concurrently, other cultural changes included the introduction of ceramics, semi-sedentary site occupations, regional differentiation, and extensive trade networks (McKay and McDonald 2001:6).

The Serrano are geographically associated with the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain areas but are also known to have ventured well into the Mojave Desert, where the Vanyume are generally associated with the areas of the desert floor. Both groups are considered ethnographically related (Bean and Smith 1978:570). According to Kroeber (1925:614-615) the Serrano and Vanyume were never large groups and their numbers dropped significantly during the Mission Period in California (between the 1770s and 1830s).

Both were hunters and gatherers who practiced a system of seasonal movement and resource exploitation. As the seasons changed, the populations moved to areas which provided additional or varied resources (i.e., different animals or vegetation for food; dif-

ferent elevations for protection from adverse weather conditions; and/or differing locations for trade). At limited times, these Natives would establish small villages for the elderly or young who were not able to travel long distances.

Because settlements generally required a fresh water source, many of the known village sites have been located along major water courses or natural lakes (i.e., Baldwin Lake near Big Bear Lake). Artifacts generally associated with these sites include metates, manos, mortars, pestles, projectile points, flaked stone tools, bone tools, basketry, and occasionally pottery traded from populations along the Colorado River (Bean and Smith 1978:571).

Dillon (1993:6-27) provided a relatively extensive summary of the cultural background for this area. In part, he stated:

“The San Bernardino Mountains are poorly-known in archaeological terms. Only one large prehistoric site has been scientifically excavated and reported with the upland region (Simpson et al., 1972) although sites on either end of Cajon Pass (Kowta, 1969; Salls, 1983) at the westernmost margin of the range have also been exhaustively studied. Fortunately, neighboring regions have been archaeologically characterized, and cultural and chronological patterns established elsewhere may be extrapolated to the San Bernardino with some confidence. One standard reference work on California Archaeology (Moratto, 1984), for example, discusses the Pacific Coastal strip to the south and west, as well as the Mojave Desert to the north and east, with some detail, yet lacks any mention of the archaeological situation within the range itself. Another standard text (Chartkoff and Chartkoff, 1984; Figure 59) illustrates a single rock art site in the San Bernardino Mountains, but incorporated no discussion of any specific or general archaeological patterns known to exist in the area.”

Dillon discussed the “*Initial Period*” (often referred to as the “Early Man period”) with an emphasis on desert populations; the “*PaleoIndian Period*” associated with big game hunting and gathering; the “*Early Archaic Transition*” representing pre-10,000 years B.P.; the “San Dieguito Culture” of 9,000 to 5,000 years B.P.

Better known is the “*Early Millingstone Horizon*,” believed to date between 8,500 to 1,000 year B.P. (while some date it to 1,000 years A.D.). The “*Intermediate Period*” dates between 4,000 and 5,000 years B.P. and can be associated with the transition between the Millingstone Horizon and the Late Prehistoric Horizon. The “*Late Prehistoric Horizon*” dates from ca. 500 A.D. to European contact.

Data provided by Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), and later by Koerper and Drover (1983) and Mason (1984; summarized in McKenna 1986) were used in preparing the chronology presented by Dillon in 1993. With some adjustments, it has generally been summarized as follows:

Early Man Horizon: Pre-dating 6,000 B.C.; is characterized by the presence of large projectile points and scrapers, suggesting a reliance on hunting rather than gathering;

Milling Stone Horizon: 6,000 to 1,000 B.C.; characterized by the presence of hand stones, milling stones, choppers, and scraper planes; tools associated with seed gathering and shellfish processing with limited hunting activities; evidence of a major shift in the exploitation of natural resources;

Intermediate Horizon: 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 750; reflects the transitional period between the Milling Stone and the Late Prehistoric Horizons; little is known of this time period, but evidence suggests interactions with outside groups and a shift in material culture reflecting this contact;

Late Prehistoric Horizon: A.D. 750 to European Contact; characterized by the presence of small projectile points; use of the bow and arrow; steatite containers and trade items, asphaltum; cremations; grave goods; mortars and pestles; and bedrock mortars.

The investigations of sites in the Newport Bay/Irvine area of Orange County (Mason and Peterson 1994) have yielded significant data resulting in refinements of the coastal California chronology and, through associations, the chronology for the local mountain regions. Their conclusions were based on the radiocarbon dates from 326 samples representing thirty-one archaeological sites or cultural contexts. Summarizing their results, Mason and Peterson (1994:55) found that the majority of sites were occupied during the Milling Stone (Horizon) period or the Late Prehistoric (Horizon) period "... without much overlap ...". Only four sites yielded results suggesting occupation during more than one cultural period.

The frequency distribution of radiocarbon dates from the Mason and Peterson investigations were grouped in blocks of fifty-year intervals (two generations) and yielded a range from of dates from 200 B.P. (before present) to 9280 B.P. Mason and Peterson's conclusions (1994:57) do not necessarily change the basic chronology but distinguish more individualistic periods of occupation that are not necessarily evident in the analysis of an artifact assemblage. Their refined chronology is presented in Table 2, below. The Mason and Peterson chronology emphasizes that the definition of sites by artifact assemblage, as used to established earlier chronologies, is still valid.

Historic Period

During historic times, water courses served as major trade and road routes. Native Americans traversed the area early and were followed by Spanish, Mexican, and American explorers and settlers. Routes for settlers from Utah and other points of eastern origin

crossed the San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountain areas, as well as the Cajon Pass, in the 1840s and 1850s. Mormons from Salt Lake City and settlers crossing Nevada and Arizona used these routes to reach Southern California – some to settler as farmers/ranchers and others to mine in the nearby mountain areas.

Table 2. Refined Coastal Chronology as Defined by Mason and Peterson (1994).

Cultural Horizons	Defined 1986	Cultural Periods	Redefined 1994	Temporal Correlations
Paleo-Coastal	Pre-6000 B.C.	Paleo-Coastal	Pre-8000 B.P.	Pre-6000 B.C.
Milling Stone	6000 to 1000 B.C.	Milling Stone 1	8000 to 5800 B.P.	6000 to 3800 B.C.
		Milling Stone 2	5800 to 4650 B.P.	3800 to 2650 B.C.
		Milling Stone 3	4650 to 3000 B.P.	2650 to 1000 B.C.
Intermediate	1000 B.C. to A.D. 750	Intermediate	3000 to 1350 B.P.	1000 B.C. to A.D. 650
Late Prehistoric	A.D. 750 to European Contact	Late Prehistoric 1	1350 to 650 B.P.	A.D. 650 to 1350
		Late Prehistoric 2	650 to 200 B.P.	A.D. 1350 to Contact

Histories of the San Bernardino Mountains have been compiled by numerous individuals, including LaFuze (1984) and Robinson (1989). The area of Blue Jay was briefly addressed by Robinson (1989:31) with a photograph of “William Caley’s Little Bear Valley Sawmill in 1872 (not the present project area) and an undated map (1989:118) identifying the location of the Ganahl Lumber Yard at the site of the current project area (Figure 6). The mill was located near the center of today’s Blue Jay.” Robinson (1989) also stated:

“Lake Arrowhead’s sister community of Blue Jay, a mile to the southwest, is experiencing a similar boom. Once the site of William Caley’s Little Bear Creek sawmill, the forested vale became known as “Camp Blue Jay” around 1907, when fishermen and their families started camping along the creek. Art and Nora Wixon homesteaded 22 ½ acres here in 1914. Their store and a few vacation cabins were known as Wixon Corner. The Wixons grew apples, currants, and potatoes, which they sold to campers. In 1934, Stoney DeMent leased Wixon Corner, renamed it Blue Jay, allegedly for the colorful birds that lived in the area, and built a market. DeMent built a larger grocery store in 1940 which he leased to Einer Jensen. Jensen’s has been the most popular market in the mountains for more than four decades. The DeMent family owned most of the town when H.R. “Rick” Kaufman, the Pioneer Chicken king, bought them out for \$3,000,000 in 1978. Kaufman is busy turning Blue Jay into a major resort community, with a three-mall shopping complex already completed and a convention hotel, triple cinema the-

ater and entertainment center planned. Easily the biggest attraction in Blue Jay is Walter and Carol Probst’s Ice Castle, a stunningly beautiful Olympic-size skating rink that offers top flight ice shows, ice skating lessons, and training for Olympic hopefuls.”



Figure 6. Robinson’s Map of the Blue Jay Area (1989:118).

Dillon (1993:57-58) notes:

The forests around Bluejay [sic], including the land incorporated by our study parcel, were extensively logged from at least the early 1860’s up til about World War I. Most of the timber was cut at the Caley sawmill, on Little Bear Creek, the site of the present town of Bluejay. Mostly pine was cut, which explains the survival of many impressive old-growth fits and cedars on the study property.

Sometime prior to ca. 1934, the DeMent family began leasing land in Blue Jay – later purchasing property. By 1940, the DeMents owned most of the town and, in 1978, sold the holdings to H.R. “Rick” Kaufman of Pioneer Chicken fame for \$3,000,000. Kaufman is credited with the majority of the post-1978 improvements in the area.

County records show Blue Jay was incorporated in 1977-1978 as “Blue Jay Village Corporation.” In 2007, the land was taxed to “2007 Acquisitions” (Parcel -25); “Blue Jay Investors, LLC” and “Estancia Blue Jay, LLC” (Parcel -07); and Blue Jay Village Co., Primo Blue Jay LLC, Estancia Blue Jay LLC, Blue Jay Investors, LLC, and Blue Jay Village, LLC” (Parcel -20).

Prior developments within the current project area are limited to the Blue Jay Village Mobile Home Park, developed in the 1970s and now abandoned. Having been vacated recently, only the pads remain.

The current project area is actually slightly east of the historic community Blue Jay and not within the boundaries of the Wixon homestead (and not within Section 20; but the NW ¼ of Section 21).

Research completed at the San Bernardino County Archives identified the owner of the NW ¼ of Section 21 in 1892 as Lewis Jacobs. Jacobs also acquired the northeastern quarter. Each quarter was acquired by Jacobs from the Southern Pacific Railroad grant of all of Section 21. Subsequent owners of the northern half of Section 21 were identified as:

1905-1917	Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Company
1946-1947	American National Bank of San Bernardino
1948-1952	Arrowhead National Bank of San Bernardino

No listings were found for the period between 1918 and 1945. The archivist at the County Archives suggested this was likely because the land was owned by and being leased to others by the Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Company and no individual assessments were recognized because the Company was a utility company. Much of the land was leased for sawmill development but abandoned once the market no longer supported the operations (early 1900s). The Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Company held title to 4,360 acres of land surrounding Lake Arrowhead and, in 1921, the Company sold the acreage to the Lake Arrowhead Company. The power lines and facilities were assumed by Southern California Edison in 1929. Until at least 1952, the project area was held by the Arrowhead National Bank of San Bernardino and sometime thereafter was overseen by the State of California (California Land Title Company), representing the U.S. government (and Forest Service).

The current project area, consisting of two independent parcels, has two histories. With respect to Parcel – 42 (southwestern triangular property), this small property was originally identified as Lot 86 of Tract No. 11941. Tract No. 11941 was filed in 1984 at the request of the Dogwood-Blue Jay Canyon Improvement Association. This relatively large tract was designed to provide parcels accessible and reasonable for development while maintaining significant open space for recreational uses. Lot 89 was the northernmost property, fronting Highway 189 with no Tract land to the east of Lot 86 (Figure 7). It was never developed as a residential property.

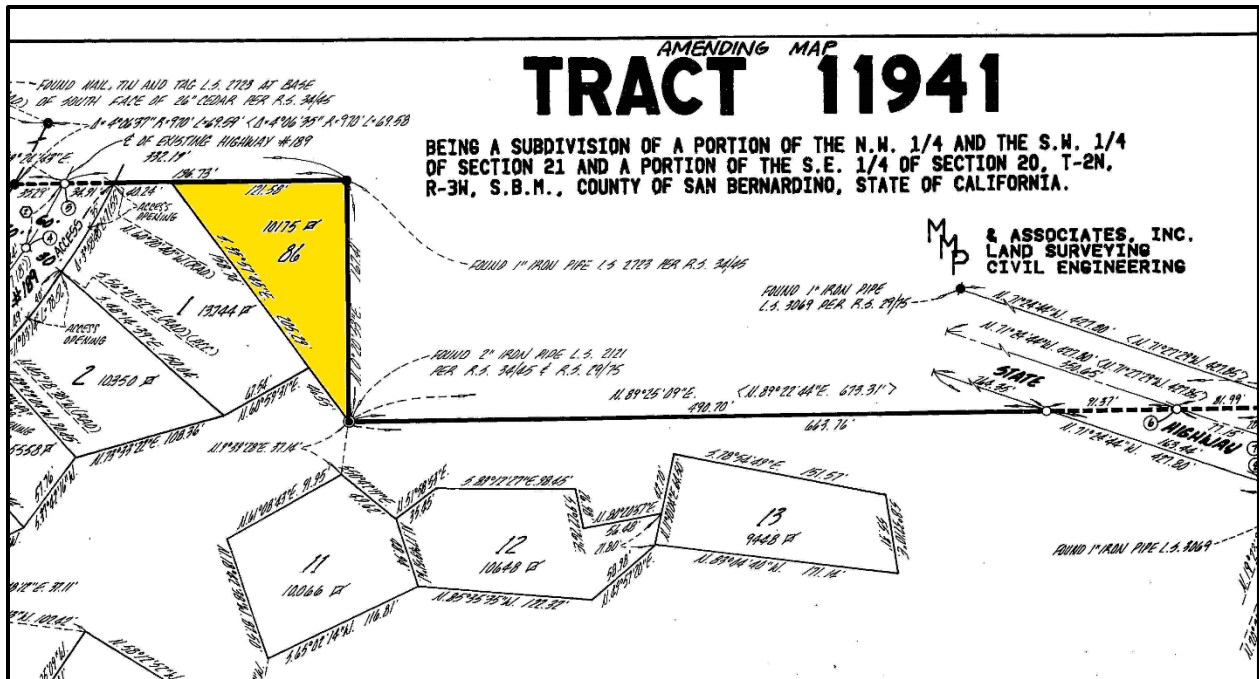


Figure 7. Tract No. 11941 Illustrating the Location of Lot 86.

The Dogwood-Blue Jan Canyon Improvement Association was granted this land in 1984, per Official Records 84-049305, which reads:

Serial No. CA-877 – Recording Requested by California Land Title Company

**The United States of American
To all be known these presents shall come, Greeting:**

“Dogwood Blue Jay Canyon Improvement Association is entitled to a Land Patent pursuant to the Act approved March 20, 1921, 42 Stat. 465, entitled “An Act to consolidate national forest lands,” as amended by the Act of February 28, 1925, 43 Stat. 1090, and the Act of October 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2743, for the following described land:

T. 2 N., R. 3 W.,

Sec. 20, E ½ NW ¼ SE ¼,
 E ½ NW ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼,
 E ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼,
 SW ¼ NW ¼ NW ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼,

SW ¼ NW ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼,
N ½ NW ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼,
W ½ NW ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼ SE ¼, and
W ½ NE ¼ SW ¼ SE ¼ SE ¼

Sec. 21,

S ½ W ½ NE ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼,
S ½ NE ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼,
E ½ SW ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼,
SW ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼,
SE ¼ NW ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼,
E ½ NW ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼,
NE ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼,
SE ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼,
SE ¼ SW ¼ SE ¼ NW ¼,
W ½ SW ¼ SE ¼ NW ¼,
W ½ W ½ NE ¼ SW ¼,
NW ¼ SW ¼,
W ½ W ½ NE ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼,
W ½ NE ¼ NE ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼,
SW ¼ NE ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼,
NW ¼ NW ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼,
NE ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼,
W ½ N ½ NW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼, and
NW ¼ SE ¼ NW ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼

Containing 140.625 acres.

NOW KNOW YE, that there is, therefore, granted by the UNITED STATES unto the above named claimant the land above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said land with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said claimant, its successors and assigns, forever:

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES from the land as granted:

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the unites States, Act of August 30, 1890, 26 Stat. 391, 43 U.S.C. 945 (1976);
2. The right to itself, its permittees, or licenses, to enter upon , occupy, and use, any part or all of the above described land located within the W ½ SW ¼ s and the W ½ W ½ NE ¼ SW ¼ of said Sec. 21, lying within 25 feet of the centerline of the transmission line right-of-way of the Southern California Edison Company, Power Project No. 523, for the purpose set

forth in and subject to the conditions and limitations of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920, 41 Stat. 1075, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 818, provided, however, should the existing power withdrawal affecting said lands of this reservation be vacated by determinations of the Federal Power Commission, this reservation shall terminate concurrent with publication of the order of vacation of the power withdrawal in the Federal Register.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in Sacramento, California, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and EIGHTY-THREE and of the Independence of the United States the two hundredth and eighth.

BY: Elinor Wilkkenson
Chief, Lands and Locatable Minerals Section
Branch of Lands and Minerals Operations
California State Office
(Patent No. 04-83-0087)

While Lot 86 (Parcel -42) was part of the holdings transferred to the Dogwood Blue Jay Canyon Improvement Association, the property now identified as Parcel -07 remained part of the Power Company holdings into the 1950s. The property was leased to the Ganahl Lumber Company. A brief chronology of the Ganahl Lumber Company Timeline (Zippia, Inc.2021) reads:

- 1904 Although this branch yard theory was a new business idea, it took off and eventually he [Ganahl] has several yards located throughout the Los Angeles area, including one he opened in Anaheim in 1904;
- 1921 In 1921, Christian's nephew, Ernest, bought interest in the Anaheim yard partnering with Charles Grimm, the yards manager, and calling it the Ganahl-Grimm Lumber Co.
- 1928 In 1928, they built a second store in Lake Arrowhead.
- 1930 Grimm in the 1930s, Ernest Ganahl bought out the Grimm family's interest and changed the name to the Ernest Ganahl Lumber Company.

1964 In 1964, John changed the name to Ganahl Lumber Company.

A more detailed history of the Ganahl Lumber Company was provided by the Company, itself (<https://www.ganahl.com/history/>):

“Ganahl Lumber Company is the oldest lumberyard in all of California. Others have come and gone but we are still here prospering. It all began in 1884, when an Austrian immigrant named Christian Ganahl and his brother Frank moved to Los Angeles from St. Louis where they were shopkeepers. Building was flourishing in L.A. and many people were moving west because the transcontinental railroad was offering trips to California for \$1.00. As a new industry was developing – oranges from Southern California won first prize at the International Exposition in New Orleans, defeating Florida oranges. Los Angeles has a growing population of 22,000 and Christian Ganahl seized the opportunity to purchase a lumber company he named the C. Ganahl Lumber Company. A few years later, Christian made a daring move and opened another lumberyard in the area. Although his “branch yard theory” was a new business idea, it took off and eventually he had several yards located throughout the Los Angeles area, including one he opened in Anaheim in 1904. Up to this point the C. Ganahl Lumber Company sold only lumber and cement.

“Two years after the Anaheim operations opened, Christian took another risk and added a new product, plywood. In 1921, Christian’s nephew, Ernest, bought a part interest in the Anaheim yard partnering with Charles Grimm, the yard’s manager, and calling it the Ganahl-Grimm Lumber Co. In 1928, they built a second store in Lake Arrowhead. This yard thrived during the depression years because the movie industry was booming and Hollywood movie stars were building summer homes there. Following the death of Mr. Grimm in the 1930s, Ernest Ganahl bought out the Grimm family’s interest and changed the name to the Ernest Ganahl Lumber Company. He also made his contribution to the changing inventory of the lumber business by adding hardware to Ganahl’s growing product line.

“After World War II, Ernest’s son, John, returned home and joined the family business. In the late 40’s there was a growing interest in millwork products so Ganahl opened a mill division. John became involved in manufacturing cabinets for schools being built in the area. Ernest died in 1959 and John became President of the company. In 1964, John changed the name to Ganahl Lumber Company. It was always customary for the Ganahl children to spend time working in the family business. John’s sons and daughters worked on the lumberyard part-time and during summers while they were going to school. John’s son, Peter, joined the company full-time in 1968 and became the President of the company in 1973 upon the death of his

father. That same year, John Jr. and his brother Andrew joined the company. Peter and John have continued their great-grandfather's "branch theory" and have acquired other locations throughout the Southern California area in the last few decades, making the company the ten-store business it is today."

With respect to the property at Blue Jay (Lake Arrowhead), the Ganahl Lumber Company, under the leadership of Ernest Ganahl and Charles Grimm, established the lumber yard in today's Parcel -07. At the time of its establishment, the property was held by the Power Company and leased to the business. Research completed at the Mountain Museum in Lake Arrowhead confirmed the lumberyard was still active in 1964 but burned down. At the time, the Ganahls were still leasing the land. However, it is speculated by McKenna et al., (records are not readily available) the power company did not want the liability of the lumberyard on their land and, therefore, the land was sold to the Ganahls, as evidenced by the County Assessor data for post-1989. The Ganahls rebuilt the lumberyard, but it burned again in 1986 (Keller 2021; Personal Communication). Without rebuilding, the Ganahls sold the property in 1996-1997. The property has been cleared of debris and has been vacant since 1986. Subsequent owners include:

1997-2005	Robert M. Tepper Trust
2006-2009	Lee Family Trust
2010-2011	Yorkcorp, Inc.
2012	Mario P. Chang
2013-2018	Ideal Investment CA Regional Center LLC
2019-2021	Provence Pasadena Company LLC

These owners have kept the property clean and void of any debris, no structural improvements have been undertaken.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Previous research for this project area was researched at the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center (CSUF-SCCIC). This research was conducted as an in-house records search, completed by Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator for McKenna et al. (April 13, 2017; see Appendix B, and supplemented for this project).

Data on file at the CSUF-SCCIC identified a minimum of fifty-two (52) previous completed cultural resources studies within one mile (+) of the project area (Table 3). The specific project area was not previously surveyed, as a whole, but one survey (Hess 1975) addressed a land exchange equating with Parcel -25. Additional surveys were identified adjacent to the south and east have been addressed (Dillon 1993).

Table 3. Studies Completed within One Mile of the Current Project Area.

Report	Citation	Description	Resources
1060220	Brock 1974	Blue Jay Picnic Area	
1062493	Hatheway 1992	Alpine Covenant Conference Ctr.	
1062743	Mlazovsky 1993	Blackfoot Trail East Road Widening	
1062907	Dillon 1993	Dogwood-Bluejay Canyon Improv.	
1063183	Hess 1975	Blue Jay Resort, Inc. Land Exchange	
1063285	Love and Tang 1998	Rimforest Water Tank Site	
1063389	Duke 2000	Cell Tower Site	
1063402	Taliaferro 1972	So. Cal. Gas Pipeline Replacement	Yes
1063997	Dahdul 2004	SRF Assessment	Yes
1063998	Tibbets 2004	Arrowhead Country Club	
1064082	Dice 2003	Cell Tower Site	
1064236	Mirro 2004	Church of the Woods	
1064954	Mirro 2004	Highway 18 Survey	Yes
1064961	Mirro 2004	Highway 189, Lake Arrowhead	Yes
1064992	Mirro 2005	23 Acre Survey	
1064994	Mirro 2005	154 Acre Survey	
1064999	Mirro 2005	37 Acre Survey	
1065002	Mirro 2005	27 Acre Survey	
1065003	Mirro 2005	11.5 Acre Survey	
1065012	Mirro 2005	41 Acre Survey	
1065013	Mirro 2005	29 Acre Survey	
1065016	Mirro 2006	San Bernardino Co. Road Segments	
1065024	Kite 1993	Fire Station No. 91	
1065026	McKenna 2004	Water Tanks (4)	
1065043	Pollack & Lerch 2006	Transmission Lines/Towers	
1065497	Bonner & Aislin-Kay 2005	Cell Tower Site	
1065518	Bonner & Aislin-Kay 2007	Cell Tower Site	
1065519	Bonner & Aislin-Kay 2005	Cell Tower Site	
1065525	Mirro 2006	Lakeside Trailer Park	
1065529	Mirro 2006	252.4 Acre Survey	
1065531	Mirro 2006	175.2 Acre Survey	Yes
1065532	Mirro 2007	107.07 Acre Survey	
1065534	Mirro 2007	134.8 Acre Survey	Yes
1065880	Patterson 2007	SCE Transmission Line	
1065904	Mirro 2007	24 Acre Survey	
1065906	Formica 2007	Route 173 Monitoring	
1065945	Mirro 2008	47.4 Acre Survey	
1065947	Mirro 2008	107.0 Acre Survey	
1066455	Kesslet 2008	Calvary Chapel Fuel Modification	
1066456	Kessler 2009	Agua Fria Water Vault	Yes
1066470	Mason & Hatheway 2009	Disaster Debris Management	Yes
1066690	Wlodarski 2009	Cell Tower Site	
1066761	Gardner et al. 2005	Hazard Tree Removal Project	
1066798	Feller 2010	Dogwood Blue Jay CYN Assoc.	
1067096	Losekoot 2011	Mtn. Heli Fuel Modification	
1067105	Losekoot 2011	Heli Fuel Modification	Yes

Table 3. Studies Completed within One Mile of the Current Project Area (cont'd.).

Report	Citation	Description	Resources
1067242	Losekoot 2011	Eagle Ridge Fuel Modification	
1067186	Losekoot 2012	Five Points Fuel Modification	Yes
1067644	Waters & Duff 2013	SR 18 Rumble Strip	
1067965	Griffith 2009	ARRA Maintenance	Yes
1068092	Hall & Brodie 2014	SCE Pole Replacement	
TBA	McKenna 2017	Blue Jay Resorts Project	

Hess's 1975 study was completed by the Forest Service in preparation for a land exchange that would transfer acreage in Sections 20 and 21 to the Blue Jay Resort, Inc. consortium. This area was associated with Tract No. 8839, mapped in 1967. The land exchange was described as the "... exchange of 10.625 acres of National Forest land in the community of Blue Jay for 34 acres of private land at Heaps Peak with is undeveloped." Hess (1975) also stated:

"The south parcel has moderately deep to deep soils which supports a dense mixed conifer forest. There is a heavy growth of riparian vegetation along Dogwood Creek. Slopes are generally north facing and range from 10-40%. The area shows evidence of post logging activity. A low standard dirt road meanders through the parcel and leads to a water tank on the west edge of the parcel ... The north parcel is generally flat but slopes up to 50% occur on its south half. This parcel also is covered with a coniferous forest but it is much more open than the forest on the south parcel. About 60% of the parcel is a USFS picnic ground and has been heavily disturbed ... Grey squirrels and songbirds were observed on both parcels."

The map accompanying Hess' report shows his survey areas to be east and south of the current project. No cultural resources were reported and the exchange was approved. As a result of the studies presented in Table 3, a minimum of Thirty (30) cultural resources have been recorded (Table 4). None were within the current project area boundaries. In addition to the resources listed above, the research identified four "pending" sites in the vicinity of Blue Jay, including:

P-1062-3H	The James Mill (ca. 1865)
P-1062-10H	Huston Sawmill
P-1062-12H	415 Club House Drive (Multiple Residences)
P-1062-14H	Dogwood Canyon Cabins (SE of project area)

None of these pending resource locations are within the project area and none will be impacted by any project related activities.

Table 4. Cultural Resources Recorded within One Mile of the Current Project Area.

Primary No.	Trinomial	Citation	Description
P-36-000928	CA-SBR-958	Sheets & Kile 2006; Reeder and White 1969	Lithic Flaking Station
P-36-003868	CA-SBR-3868H	Trampier 2011; Scrivner 2008; Reynolds 1979; Smith and Suss n.d.;	Daley Toll Road (CDL 579)
P-36-007049	CA-SBR-7049H	Lerch and Swanson 1991; Maxwell Tuma 2005; Trampier 2011; Denniston and Howard 2010; McCarthy and Goodman 2002; Goodman 2001;	Rim of the World Drive
P-36-009896	CA-SBR-9896H	Trampier 2011; McKenna n.d.; Milburn 2000;	Highway 173 (Hesperia/Lake Arrowhead Toll Road)
P-36-012198	CA-SBR-12185H	Milburn and Vance 2004	Tri-Levels Limestone Quarry
P-36-012701		Sheets et al. 2006	Rock and Mortar Foundation
P-36-012760		Sheets and Weinberg 2004	Historic Ski Lift
P-36-012761		Sheets 2005	USFS Summer Home Foundation
P-36-012762		Sheets and McLean 2005	Rock and Mortar Foundations
P-36-012763		Sheets and McLean 2005	Rock and Mortar Foundation
P-36-012764		Sheets and Linder 2005	Wooden/Square Water Tank
P-36-012765		Sheets and Linder 2005	Galvanized Steel Water Tank
P-36-012766		Sheets et al. 2005	Isolated Quartzite Secondary Flake
P-36-012767		Sheets and McLean 2005	Historic Residential Complex
P-36-012768	CA-SBR-15906H	Trampier 2011; Sheets and Weinberg 2004	Historic Rock Bridge at Residential Complex
P-36-012769		Sheets and Kile 2006	Isolated Bifacial Granitic Mano
P-36-012770		Sheets and Kile 2006	Religious Shrine – “Miracle of the Sun”
P-36-012778		Sheets et al. 2004	Arrowhead Villas Roadside Monuments (2)
P-36-012786		Sheets and Weinberg 2004	1948 Restaurant
P-36-013497		Hatheway 1992; Sheets and Linder 2006	Arrowhead Alpine Club (1936)
P-36-013503		Lichtenstein and Cisneros 2007	Historic Residential Foundation

Table 4. Cultural Resources Recorded within One Mile of the Current Project Area (Cont'd.).			
Primary No.	Trinomial	Citation	Description
P-36-013507		Sheets and Everette 2007	Two Rectangular Concrete Cisterns
P-36-013508		Sheets and Everette 2007	Well Structure
P-36-013509		Sheets and Everette 2007	Concrete Cistern and Associated Well Pump
P-36-020874		Kessler 2007	Agua Fria Water Vault
P-36-023990	CA-SBR-15175H	Trampier 2011	US Geodetic Survey marker on Highway 18
P-36-023991	CA-SBR-15176H	Trampier 2011	Unnamed Asphalt Road off Highway 18
P-36-024104	CA-SBR-15289H	Stanton 2001	Grass Valley Road
P-36-024141	CA-SBR-15326H	Stanton 2011	Blue Jay Cutoff; p/o Daley Toll Road
P-36-024143	CA-SBR-15328H	Stanton 2011	Bear Springs Road
P-36-024633	CA-SBR-15674H	Trampier 2011	Pine Avenue off Highway 18

Paleontological Overview

A paleontological overview prepared by McLeod (2017) identified the area as consisting primarily of "... bedrock composed of plutonic igneous rocks that will not contain recognizable fossils ... We have no vertebrate fossil localities from these types of rocks." As such, the project area is not sensitive for paleontological resources and no further studies are warranted.

METHODOLOGY

In compliance with Federal, State (CEQA), and San Bernardino County guidelines, McKenna et al. completed the following tasks over the course of these investigations:

1. Archaeological Records Search: the previous research was completed at the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California (Appendix B). This repository maintains the data pertaining to previous studies and recorded cultural resources in San Bernardino County. The data were used to place the project area in a context for assessing sensitivity for cultural resources and to identify any previously recorded resources.
2. Native American Consultation: McKenna et al. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to inquire into the presence/absence of sacred or religious sites in the vicinity of the project area.

McKenna et al. also received a listing of local Native American representatives and sent letters to these individuals to inquire into issues or concerns they may have. Responses have been incorporated into this document (Appendix C).

3. Historic Background Research: Historic research was completed at the San Bernardino County Archives, Recorder's Office, Assessor's Office; The California Room of the Feldheym Library, San Bernardino; the Smiley Library, Redlands; the on-line research; and the McKenna et al. in-house library and archives. McKenna et al. also contacted the Mountain Museum in Lake Arrowhead and completed research into the history of the Ganahl Lumber Company.
4. Paleontological Overview: the paleontological overview for the project area was completed through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (the San Bernardino County Museum was not available for a response). The research was completed by Dr. S. McLeod (Appendix D).
5. Field Survey: an intensive field survey of the project area was completed by Jeanette A. McKenna, MA/RPA/ HonDL and Principal Investigator for McKenna et al. The survey was completed on May 3, 2021 and involved a systematic pedestrian survey of the property. Transects averaged 15 meters apart and were traversed east/west and north/south.

The field survey was supplemented by field notes (on file, McKenna et al.) and a detailed photographic record (Appendix E). At the time of the survey, the property was easily accessed from Highway 189 and McKenna et al. was able to park along the highway at the entrance to the property.

6. Analysis and Report Preparation: the analysis and report preparation was completed for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended, and the San Bernardino County guidelines. In addition, McKenna et al. employed the guidelines prepared by the U.S. Forest Service for properties within the National Forest(s), but also indirectly applicable to properties adjacent to Forest Service lands. All pertinent data has been included.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

To complete this study, McKenna et al. employed the **Pacific Southwest Region Strategy** for the evaluation of resources (see Lux et al. 2000), developed for studies within the US Forest Service settings. Citing Goodman (2001:17):

The strategy has been endorsed by the Office of Historic Preservation . . . It is organized in a multiple property format to conform with National Register of Historic Places evaluation guidelines ...

In addition to the Strategy, criteria defined for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (which mirror those for CEQA) were applied. These criteria (see 36 CFR 60.4) read:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, buildings, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics or a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To be identified as a significant or eligible property, there must also be a potential to test hypotheses about the past that are based on important research questions; corroborate or amplify currently available information based on the hypotheses; and/or reconstruct a sequence of archaeological cultures or occupations for an area (National Park Service 1998:21; Goodman 2001:17-18).

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

To complete this study, McKenna et al. completed preliminary Native American consultation (not SB-18 or AB-52 consultation); a paleontological overview; historic background research; and a field survey. The results are as follows:

Native American Consultation

McKenna et al. received a response from the Native American Heritage Commission stating their files have no data identifying sacred or religious resources in the immediate area. They have no record of prehistoric resources within the immediate area of the proposed project property (see Appendix C).

As of this writing, McKenna et al. can report receipt of three responses from the local Native American communities: Fort Yuma Quechan Indians, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. The Fort Yuma Quechan Indians referred McKenna et al. to communities nearer the project area. Likewise, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians deferred to "... other tribes in the area."

The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians identified the project area as being within their traditional territory and requested the opportunity to review any documentation generated as a result of this investigation. They also referenced SB-52 consultation and the County should be following up on this level of consultation. McKenna et al. recommends the Lead Agency consult with the San Manuel representatives, share the data presented in this (or other) document, and, if necessary, supplement the data with any additional information requested and/or available (i.e., geotechnical reports or more specific project plans detailing the extent of proposed disturbances).

Paleontological Overview

The project area consists primarily of bedrock with no paleontological sensitivity. McKenna et al. concurs with Dr. McLeod in concluding the project area is not conducive to yielding fossil specimens and no further studies are warranted. No mitigation measures are needed.

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

Despite the general knowledge that the area of Blue Jay is sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources, few have been documented. No evidence of prehistoric archaeological resources was identified within the project area, but McKenna et al. emphasizes the surface area of the project area has been previously impacted. Nonetheless, McKenna et al. asserts the area is still considered sensitive for buried Native American resources and this level of sensitivity suggests mitigation measures should be considered, assuming resources may be identified at some later date.

Historic Period Resources

Research confirmed the project area was improved as early as 1928 but the improvements burned twice and the property was cleared of debris after the 1986 fire. No rebuilding has taken place. The property survey failed to identify and significant evidence

of the earlier improvements, although some terracing within the property is consistent with the commercial use of the area Figure 8).



Figure 8. Small Terrance in Southeastern Portion of the Project Area (S).

During the survey areas of soil testing were noted (Figure 9) and utility wirings was present on the ground (not buried). A modern connection box was noted near the southern property boundary. The wiring and box are indicative of the modern period and not the historic (more than 50 years ago) period (Figure 10). They are of no historical significance.

Also noted were some old growth trees outside the periphery of the property and new (young) growth within the project area that post-dates the 1986 fire. Stumps are present where trees were felled (for various reasons, including fire damage). Overall, the property failed to yield any evidence of the historic use of the property and scant evidence of the modern use of the property (post-1964 and pre-1986).

Field Survey Summary

Research indicated the project area was sensitive for the presence of archaeological resources (primarily prehistoric), but not sensitive for paleontological resources. The recent field investigations failed to yield any evidence of archaeological resources.



Figure 9. Soil Test Pit within Project Area.



Figure 10. Modern Utility Box and Exposed Wires within Property.

The only cultural resources identified within the project area was determined to be of modern origin and not eligible for consideration as eligible historical resources, as defined in CEQA and the federal guidelines.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The recent cultural resources investigation for the proposed storage facility development area in the community of Blue Jay, San Bernardino County, yielded no evidence of paleontological resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, historic archaeological resources, built historic environments; historic landscapes, or ethnic resources.

Despite these negative findings, McKenna et al. still considers the project area sensitive for the presence of Native American archaeological resources. Therefore, McKenna et al. is presenting the following recommendations for consideration by the Lead Agency:

1. Initiate consultation with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, per AB-52 and/or SB-18, as applicable;
2. Provide the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians copies of this report, including the archaeological records search data, for review and comment;
3. Consider the presence of an archaeological monitor during ground altering activities – to examine the contents of soils and to inspect bedrock outcrops that may be exposed as a result of project-related activities;
4. Should Native American resources be identified, include a Native American (Serrano) representative in the remaining monitoring program;
5. Should, at any time, evidence of human remains (potential or obvious) be identified, the County Coroner must be notified with 24 hours and permitted time to examine the remains *in situ*. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission will be notified and the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) will be identified. Consultation will be undertaken between the MLD, Lead Agency, property owner, and consulting archaeologist in determining the disposition of the remains. All costs pertaining to the management of the human remains will be the responsibility of the property owner/project proponent.

* * * * *

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certified that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Any changes to this report will require the written authorization by the author, Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

Date: May 28, 2021

Signed: Jeanette A. McKenna
Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator

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