

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**PROPOSED SHELL GASOLINE SERVICE STATION PROJECT
COMMUNITY OF BLOOMINGTON
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

LSA

April 2021

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

PROPOSED SHELL GASOLINE SERVICE STATION PROJECT COMMUNITY OF BLOOMINGTON SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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LSA Project No. CJD2102

National Archaeological Database Information:

Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey

Sites Recorded: None

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Fontana, California

Acreage: 0.5 acres

Keywords: Phase I, negative results, no monitoring recommended.



April 2021

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA was retained by CJC Design, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Shell Gasoline Service Station Project in the unincorporated community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California. This cultural resources assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. No cultural resources are documented within the project parcels, no prehistoric resources are recorded within one mile, and survey results were negative, indicating low sensitivity for undocumented subsurface resources. Therefore, no further investigations or archaeological monitoring is recommended.

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

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by CJC Design, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Shell Gasoline Service Station Project in the unincorporated community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California. This assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The research and field surveys were conducted to determine whether the proposed project could adversely affect any resources considered historical resources per CEQA. The project area is located at 18745 Valley Boulevard (Assessor's Parcel Number 253-201-018) on the southeast corner of Cedar Avenue and Valley Boulevard. The project is depicted on the United States Geological survey (USGS) *Fontana, California* topographic quadrangle map in Township 1 South, Range 5 West in Section 22, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1980; Figure 1). The project area is a currently vacant 0.5-acre lot. The proposed project is a gas/service station and associated 2,200-square foot convenience store.

NATURAL SETTING

Climate and Watershed

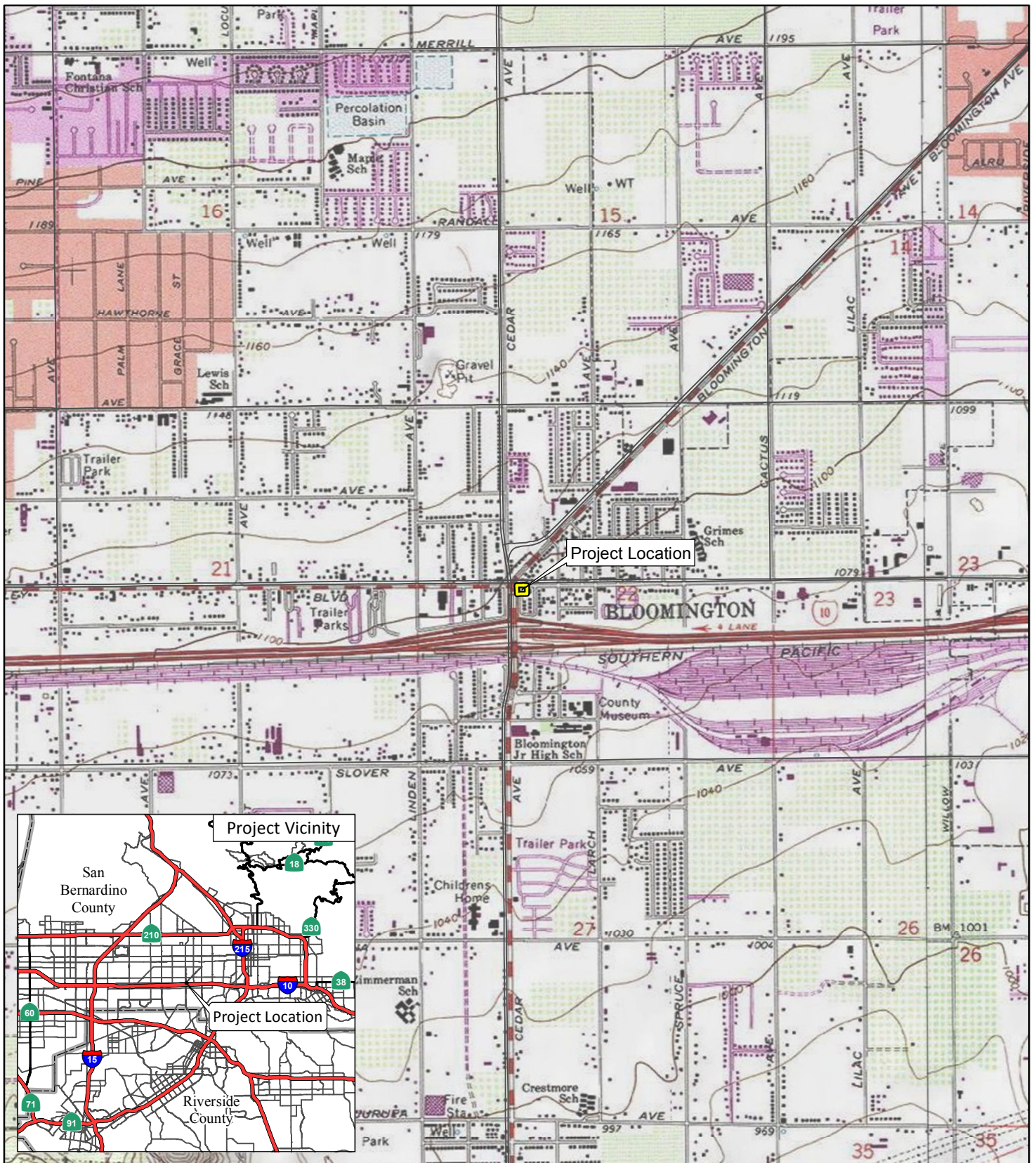
The project region is characterized by a temperate climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. The nearest natural reliable source of water is the Santa Ana River, which drains southwest.

Biology

At an average elevation of approximately 1,100 feet, the project is within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet in elevation. Not all of the natural vegetation has been removed from the project by weed abatement disking. Pioneer species such as cheeseweed mallow, foxtail brome, mustard, Russian thistle, telegraph weed, and xeric grasses were noted on the property. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of reptiles, birds, and insects.

Geology

The project area is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900-mile-long northwest-southeast trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). The province is approximately 225 miles wide, extending from the Colorado Desert in the east, across the continental shelf to the Southern Channel Islands (Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente) in the west (Sharp 1976). This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with numerous rock outcroppings useful to the Native Americans for resource milling, shelter, and ceremonial art.

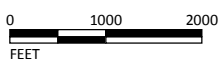


LBSA

LEGEND

 Project Location

FIGURE 1



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Fontana (1980), San Bernardino South (1980), CA
 I:\CJD2102\GIS\MXD\ProjectLocation_USGS.mxd (2/16/2021)

Proposed Shell Gasoline Service
 Station Bloomington, CA
 Project Location and Vicinity

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (2004). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's (1984) chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Ethnography

The project area is near the intersection of the traditional cultural territories of the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). Tribal territories were somewhat fluid and changed over time. The first written accounts of these Southern California tribes are attributed to the mission fathers, and later documentation was by others as indicated below.

Cahuilla

The territory of the Cahuilla ranged from the San Bernardino Mountains south to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains, from Orocopia Mountain to the east, to the San Jacinto Plain and Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and encompassed diverse environments ranging from inland river valleys and foothills to mountains and desert (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Cahuilla villages, generally located near water sources within canyons or near alluvial fans, comprised groups of related individuals, generally from a single lineage, and the territory around the village was owned by the villagers (Bean 1978). Like other Native American groups in Southern

California, the Cahuilla were semi-nomadic peoples leaving their villages and utilizing temporary campsites to exploit seasonably available plant and animal resources (James 1960).

Cahuilla subsistence was based primarily on acorns, honey mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and cactus fruit, supplemented by a variety of wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens (Kroeber 1925; Heizer and Elsasser 1980). Hunting deer, rabbit, antelope, bighorn sheep, reptiles, small rodents, quail, doves, ducks, and reptiles by means of bows, throwing sticks, traps, and communal drives is documented (James 1960).

The Cahuilla were documented by Barrows (1900), Hooper (1920), and Strong (1929) among others.

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino included portions of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties during ethnohistoric times, and also extended inland into northwestern Riverside County (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). It encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys, foothills and mountains (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Gabrielino caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle, living in permanent communities along inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. Seasonally, as foods became available, native groups moved to temporary camps to collect plant foods such as acorns, buckwheat, chía, berries, and fruits, and to conduct communal rabbit and deer hunts. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

The Gabrielino lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978a). Both clans and villages were apparently exogamous, marrying individuals from outside the clan or village (Heizer 1968). Gabrielino villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief, who inherited his position from his father. Shamans guided religious and medical activities, while group hunting or fishing was supervised by individual male specialists (Bean and Smith 1978a).

The nearest historically known Gabrielino community was *Horuuvunga* (also known to the Serrano as *Jurupet* and described to Alfred Kroeber as *Hurumpa*), purportedly located approximately 7 miles southwest of the project area toward the eastern extent of their traditional territory (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1925; Kirkman 1938; McCawley 1996).

The Gabrielino were described by Johnston (1962), Blackburn (1962–1963), Hudson (1971), and others.

Serrano

The Serrano lived in the area generally north of Cahuilla territory (western Riverside County), occupying much of present-day San Bernardino County and northeastern Los Angeles County, but

there is some overlap in the ancestral areas. The term Serrano is Spanish for “mountaineer” or “highlander” and is derived from *sierra*, meaning “mountain range” and was given to people who inhabited the areas of the San Bernardino Mountains that had no associated mission (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano culture group actually incorporates two divisions, a mountain division (referred to as the Mountain Serrano) and a desert division, referred to as the Desert Serrano (Sutton and Earle 2017).

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

The Serrano had a patrilineal society composed of clans and families linked by both ancestry and ceremony, and most lived in small communities near reliable sources of water (springs, perennial seeps, streams, and small lakes) (Benedict 1924). The basic settlement unit of the Serrano was a village with a number of small satellite resource-gathering camps.

The Serrano were described by Benedict (1924), Bright (1975), Strong (1929), and others.

With the Spanish intrusion came a drastic change in lifestyle for the natives of Southern California. Incorporation of the indigenous populations into the mission system led to the disruption of native cultures and changes in subsistence and land use practices. Mission San Gabriel, established in 1771, probably had a limited effect until the asistencia was established near Redlands, perhaps as early as 1819 (Harley 1988). Cattle ranch/farm settlements were established on or near Indian villages, primarily in the major drainages conducive to horticulture and animal husbandry. Within a short time, the missions controlled many ranchos where Indians lived and worked.

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). As there were no resources within the project area, the historic context will focus on the County during the American Period.

San Bernardino County

San Bernardino County was created in 1853 from portions of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties due to mineral wealth, and the City of San Bernardino was incorporated as the County Seat the following year. Gold was discovered in Holcomb and Bear Valleys in the San Bernardino Mountains in 1860, and placer mining began in Lytle Creek. Silver was mined at Ivanpah in 1870 and the silver mines of the Calico district were developed in the 1880s. Borax was first discovered in 1862 in the Searles Dry Lake area near Trona (Hoover et al. 1990). Agriculture ultimately replaced mining as the

County’s economic base, with thousands of acres under cultivation by the beginning of World War I (McGroarty 1914).

METHODS

Records Search

On March 15, 2021, the cultural resources records search was conducted for the project area at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within one mile of the project, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) was searched. Appendix A contains the records search bibliography.

Additional Research

In March 2021, Senior Cultural Resources Manager/Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin reviewed historic period maps and aerial photographs.

Field Survey

On March 4, 2021, Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin surveyed the project area by walking transects spaced approximately 10 meters apart, with particular attention given to exposed areas and rodent back dirt for cultural residues.

RESULTS

Records Search

Data from the SCCIC indicate there have been 19 cultural resource studies previously conducted within one mile of the proposed project, one of which included the entirety of the project area (William Self & Associates 2001). Although no cultural resources are documented within the project area, historic period archaeological sites and built resources (residences, commercial, scholastic, and religious buildings) were recorded within one mile (Table A). The nearest resource (36-008542/36-008543, the Bloomington Garage) was across the street (north side of Valley Boulevard) from the project; this resource was evaluated as eligible for National Register of Historic Resources (National Register) listing prior to its relocation (along with 36-008551, the LaGrue House) to Orchard Street and Commercial Street in 1997. The Bloomington Middle School (36-020331/36-21607) was also evaluated as eligible for the National Register.

Table A: Cultural Resources Within One Mile

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Description	Status Codes
36-006868	CA-SBR-6868H	Historic period glass scatter	—
36-008542/ 36-008543	CA-SBR-8542/ 8543H	18732 Valley Boulevard (Bloomington Garage/foundations, miscellaneous concrete features, water conveyance features, refuse deposit) c. 1914	3S (before relocation)
36-008544	CA-SBR-8544H	Historic period railroad subgrade, water conveyance feature, refuse deposit	—

Table A: Cultural Resources Within One Mile

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Description	Status Codes
36-008551	CA-SBR-8551H	18750 Valley Boulevard, LaGue House; c.1914	5S3 (before relocation)
36-008927	CA-SBR-8927H	Historic period refuse deposit	—
36-010330	CA-SBR-10330H	AT&SF Railroad segment c. 1883	6Y
36-015135	—	2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands; San Bernardino County Museum, CPHI-1	—
36-020317	—	18575 Slover Avenue; c. 1952	6Z
36-020318	—	18583 Slover Avenue; c. 1952	6Z
36-020319	—	18593 Slover Avenue; c. 1947	6Z
36-020320	—	18605 Slover Avenue; c. 1942	6Z
36-020321	—	18619 Slover Avenue; c. 1912	6Z
36-020322	—	18639 Slover Avenue; c. 1924	6Z
36-020323	—	10510 Cedar Avenue (c. 1920), 18667 and 18653 Slover Avenue c. 1951	—
36-020324	—	18560 & 18560½ Slover Avenue; c. 1910	6Z
36-020325	—	10485 Orchard Street; c. 1946	6Z
36-020326	—	18596 Slover Avenue; c. 1951	6Z
36-020327	—	18600 Slover Avenue; c. 1916	6Z
36-020328	—	18620 Slover Avenue; c. 1926	6Z
36-020329	—	10470 Cedar Avenue; c. 1927	6Z
36-020330	—	10450 Cedar Avenue; c. 1914	6Z
36-020331/ 36-21607	—	10435 Cedar Avenue; Bloomington Middle School, c. 1936?	3S
36-020332	—	10076 Cedar Avenue; Commercial building c. 1938	6Z
36-020333	—	10056 Cedar Avenue; c. 1930	6Z
36-020334	—	10044 Cedar Avenue; c. 1945	6Z
36-020335	—	18821 Lynwood Street; c. 1946	6Z
36-020336	—	10169 Church Street; c. 1947	6Z
36-020568	—	18338 Valley Boulevard; c. 1926	6Z
36-020569	—	18338 Valley Boulevard (setback second residence); c. 1948	6Z
36-020570	—	18412 Valley Boulevard; (residence) c. 1946–1956	6Z
36-020571	—	18412 Valley Boulevard; (commercial building) c. 1946–1956	6Z
36-020572	—	18434 Valley Boulevard; (commercial building) c. 1945–1947	6Z
36-020573	—	18434 Valley Boulevard; (second commercial building) c. 1945–1947	6Z
36-021605	—	18908 Slover Ave; c. 1915–1940	—
36-021606	—	10400 Orchard Street; c. 1915–1940	—
36-021608	—	18687 Commercial Street; c. 1940	—
36-021609	—	1030 Bloomington Ave (storage tank); c. 1944–1953	—
36-021610	—	9935 Bloomington Avenue, c. 1915–1942	—
36-027338	CA-SBR-17152H	Historic period water conveyance features c. 1898–1910	—

Table A: Cultural Resources Within One Mile

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Description	Status Codes
36-027723	—	18450 Santa Ana Avenue; (church) c. 1957	—
36-031941	CA-SBR-031941	Historic period water conveyance and other agriculture-related features, refuse scatters. c. 1930s or earlier into 1960s	—

Additional Research

Online research revealed that there were buildings within the project area from at least the late 1940s into the early 2000s, including another gas station (HistoricAerials.com 2021).

Field Survey

On March 4, 2021, Mr. Goodwin conducted the pedestrian survey of the entire project area utilizing transects spaced approximately 10 meters apart. The majority of the project area surface was disturbed but visibility was poor, with approximately 50 percent of the ground surface was obscured by vegetation. Soils are alluvium. Modern refuse was noted throughout the site. No cultural resources were identified.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. No cultural resources are documented within the project parcels, no prehistoric resources are recorded within one mile and survey results were negative, indicating low sensitivity for undocumented subsurface resources. Therefore, no further investigations or archaeological monitoring is recommended.

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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2001 Report on Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Activities: Fluor Global Services LEVEL (3) FIBER OPTIC Installation. 11 pp.

APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Reports highlighted in orange have NOT been scanned and are unavailable at this time.

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00439	NADB-R - 1060439; Voided - 76-11.9	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF BLOOMINGTON PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT - TWO LOCATIONS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01651	NADB-R - 1061651; Voided - 87-3.5	1987	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	NEGATIVE RESOURCE FIELD RECONNAISSANCE: TENTATIVE TRACT 12352, BLOOMINGTON		
SB-01772	NADB-R - 1061772; Voided - 88-2.3	1988	HALLARAN, KEVIN B. and KAREN K. SWOPE	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RIALTO GATEWAY PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	
SB-02195	NADB-R - 1062195; Voided - 89-9.11	1989	FARNSWORTH, PAUL	CULTURAL RESOURCE AND HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEYS OF THE LINDEN AVENUE DEVELOPMENT, BLOOMINGTON, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CHAMBERS GROUP	
SB-03099	NADB-R - 1063099	1996	ALEXANDROWICZ, J.S., SUSAN R. ALEXANDROWICZ, ARTHUR A. KUHNER, and EDWARD KNELL	HISTORIC PRESERVATION INVESTIGATIONS AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF VALLEY BLVD AND CEDAR AVE, BLOOMINGTON, CA: THE IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM. 79PP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	36-008542, 36-008543, 36-008544
SB-03176	NADB-R - 1063176	1997	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TOM TANG, and RICHARD NORWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT: HISTORIC BUILDINGS CA-SBR-8542H & CA-SBR-8551H & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES CA-SBR-8543H & CA-SBR-8544H, LOCATED IN THE COMMUNITY OF BLOOMINGTON, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 69PP	CRM TECH	36-008542, 36-008543, 36-008544, 36-008551
SB-03600	NADB-R - 1063600	1998	BRECHBIEL, BRANT	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORD SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW FOR A PBMS TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: CM 015-13, BLOOMINGTON, CA. 4PP	LSA	
SB-03603	NADB-R - 1063603	1998	LOVE, BRUCE	INSTALLATION OF WATER PIPES ALONG I-10 BETWEEN COLTON AND FONTANA. 10PP	CRM TECH	
SB-03919	NADB-R - 1063919	2001	WILLIAM SELF ASSOCIATES	REPORT ON CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES: FLUOR GLOBAL SERVICES LEVEL (3) FIBER OPTIC INSTALLATION. 11PP	WM SELF ASSOCIATES	

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SB-03999	NADB-R - 1063999	2001	BUDINGER, FRED	VERIZON SITE LARCH, BLOOMINGTON, CA. 9PP	TETRA TECH	
SB-04261	NADB-R - 1064261	2004	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF TEH COLTON JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT MIDDLE SCHOOL NO. 5 IN TEH CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 40PP	MCKENNA ET AL	
SB-04375	NADB-R - 1064375	2004	KYLE, CAROLYN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR AT&T WIRELESS FACILITY 950-003-035, LOCATED AT 10974 CEDAR AVE, CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 23PP	KYLE CONSULTING	
SB-05086	NADB-R - 1065086	2006	McCormick, Steven and Sherri Gust	Archaeological Resource Survey and Assessment Report for the Valley Boulevard, Project (APN 0252-091-04, 08, 25, 39), San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05460	NADB-R - 1065460	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, and Josh Smallwood	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0252-091-16 and 0252-101-21 to -23 in the Community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	36-020568, 36-020569, 36-020570, 36-020571, 36-020572, 36-020573
SB-05972	NADB-R - 1065972	2008	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Cultura Resources Investigation for the Proposed Slover Avenue Improvements from West of Laurel Avenue to Maple Avenue in the Community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California.	McKenna et al	
SB-06516	NADB-R - 1066516	1999	Ashkar, Shahira	Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc., Proposed Fiber Optic System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.		
SB-07123	NADB-R - 1067123	2010	Panich, Lee and John Holson	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, 66kV Transmission Lines Access Roads, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segements & and 8, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California.		

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SB-07960		2010	Self, William	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernadino County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.	36-000827, 36-000828, 36-003731, 36-005351, 36-006109, 36-006117, 36-006506, 36-006693, 36-006699, 36-006708, 36-007091, 36-007309, 36-007371, 36-008127, 36-008131, 36-008133, 36-008544, 36-008857, 36-010148, 36-010317, 36-012335, 36-013632, 36-015497, 36-020321, 36-020324, 36-020325, 36-020326, 36-020327, 36-020328, 36-020329, 36-020330, 36-022659, 36-022660, 36-022661, 36-022662, 36-022663, 36-022664
SB-08101		2015	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0257-021-28, 0257-031-12, and 0257-031-35 Bloomington Area, San Bernardino County, California	CRM TECH	36-027338