

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**LINDEN BLOOMINGTON CONDOS PROJECT
COMMUNITY OF BLOOMINGTON
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



November 2022

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

LINDEN BLOOMINGTON CONDOS PROJECT COMMUNITY OF BLOOMINGTON SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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National Archaeological Database Information:

Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey

Sites Recorded: 36-027338 (update)

USGS 7.5' Quadrangles: Fontana and San Bernardino South, California

Acreage: 14.25 acres

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



November 2022

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA was retained by All-Era Properties, LLC to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Linden Bloomington Condos Project (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, desktop research, and field surveys were conducted for the project area. Although no prehistoric resources are recorded within 0.5 mile and none were identified during the survey, a previously recorded historic-period resource was identified within the northern project parcel (36-027338), additional features were noted, the site boundary was adjusted, and supplementary documentation was prepared. Despite the presence of the historic-period resource and its additional features and expanded area, it is of a common type and the previous assessment of it not being a “historical resource” under CEQA is carried forward. Therefore, the results of the records search and field survey indicate a low sensitivity for undocumented subsurface resources, and no further investigations or archaeological monitoring are recommended.

In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, 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 All-Era Properties, LLC to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Linden Bloomington Condos Project (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 between Linden Avenue to the west, Slover Avenue to the north, Cedar Avenue to the east, and Santa Ana Avenue to the south (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0257-021-28, 0257-031-35, 0257-012-12, and 0257-021-02), at the terminus of Orchard Street. The project is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Fontana* and San Bernardino South, *California* topographic quadrangle map in Township 1 South, Range 5 West, in Section 27, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1980; Figure 1). The project area is a currently vacant parcels totalling 14.25 acres. The proposed project is the construction of single family condominiums.

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 the summer. The nearest natural reliable source of water is the Santa Ana River (approximately 2.8 miles east), which drains southwest.

Biology

At an average elevation of approximately 1,050 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. Invasive seasonal grasses were observed in abundance, with scant native forbs also noted on the property. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of burrowing rodents, 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.

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 lay 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, chia, 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 2 to 3 miles east or southeast of the project area (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1925; Kirkman 1938; McCawley 1996). Given the importance of water access to precontact communities, the village was most likely near the Santa Ana River.

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.” The name 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, this flora included 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 2, 2022, 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 1 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 2022, Senior Cultural Resources Manager/Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin and Archaeological Analyst Francisco Arellano reviewed historic-period maps and aerial photographs.

Field Surveys

On January 27, 2022, Archaeologist Francisco Arellano surveyed the project area by walking transects spaced between 8 and 10 meters apart, with particular attention given to exposed areas and rodent backdirt for cultural residues.

On October 6, 2022, Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin conducted a follow-up survey of a three acre expansion of the project area on its eastern edge, also utilizing the above methodology.

RESULTS

Records Search

Data from the SCCIC indicate that 26 cultural resource studies were previously conducted within 1 mile of the proposed project, 1 of which included the entirety of the project area (Tang et al. 2015). One cultural resource (36-027338, a water conveyance feature) is documented within the project area, and an additional 2 prehistoric resources and 50 historic-period archaeological sites and built resources (residences, commercial, scholastic, and religious buildings) were recorded within 1 mile (Table A) (Ballester and Morales 2014). The nearest resource (36-020317, a 1955 residence) was approximately 500 feet north. The nearest prehistoric resource (36-060213, an isolated artifact) is approximately 1,015 meters (0.63 mile) south. The Bloomington Garage (36-08542) 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. Bloomington Middle School (36-020331/36-21607) was also evaluated as eligible for the National Register.

Table A: Cultural Resources Within 1 Mile

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Description	Status Codes
36-000714	CA-SBR-714	Prehistoric bedrock milling site	
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	—
36-008551	CA-SBR-8551H	18750 Valley Boulevard, LaGrue 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	—
36-021610	—	9935 Bloomington Avenue; c. 1915–1942	—
36-026051	—	Power Transmission Line (Devers-San Bernardino 220 kV)	—
36-027338*	CA-SBR-17152H	Historic-period water conveyance features; c. 1898–1910	—
36-027723	—	18450 Santa Ana Avenue (church); c. 1957	—
36-031737	CA-SBR-031941	11048 Laurel Avenue; c. 1937	—

Table A: Cultural Resources Within 1 Mile

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Description	Status Codes
36-031941	CA-SBR-031941	Historic-period water conveyance and other agriculture-related features, refuse scatters; c. 1930s or earlier into the 1960s	—
36-032470		11239 Locust Avenue; c. 1957	—
36-032471		11229 Locust Avenue; c. 1949	—
36-032472		11095 Locust Avenue; c. 1957	—
36-032473		18143 Rose Avenue; c. 1954	—
36-032474		11991 Locust Avenue; c. 1941	—
36-032475		10988 Maple Avenue; c. 1955	—
36-032476		11016 Maple Avenue; c. 1955	—
36-032477		11286 Maple Avenue; c. 1965	—
36-032478		11227 Locust Avenue; c. 1949	—
36-060213		Prehistoric isolated artifact	—

AT&SF = Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway
kV = kilovolt

Additional Research

A desktop review of historic USGS topographic (topo) maps and historic aerials was completed (HistoricAerials.com 2022; USGS, various). Maps from 1896 through 1942 did not show structures, improvements, or infrastructure within the parcel. The 1942 *San Bernardino, California* USGS topo map shows a north-to-south-trending Union Pacific Railroad adjacent to but outside the eastern boundary of the parcel (USGS 1942). The 1943 USGS *Fontana, California* topo maps show the railroad as Pacific Electric (USGS 1943). The railroad is no longer extant by the mid-1950s (USGS 1953). A review of aerial imagery shows an orchard on the northern parcel (0257-021-028) with windrows on the north and south sides from at least the late 1930s through the end of the 1950s (HistoricAerials.com 2022). Although the orchard was gone by the late 1950s, the windrows remained, gradually diminishing until they were removed in the 2010s (HistoricAerials.com 2022).

Field Survey

On January 27, 2022, Mr. Arellano 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 obscured by vegetation. Soils are alluvium. Modern refuse was noted throughout the site but concentrated along the northern and southern edges and in the central portion of the project at homeless encampments. The previously recorded weir box feature of Site 36-027338 was identified, along with additional undocumented features: two rows of windrow tree stumps (see attached site record update in Appendix B). No additional historic or prehistoric cultural resources were identified.

On October 6, 2022, Mr. Goodwin conducted the pedestrian survey of the 3-acre eastern expansion of the project area (APNs 0257-012-12, and 0257-021-02) utilizing transects spaced approximately 10 meters apart. This area is a water district right-of-way and the surface was disturbed but visibility excellent, with none of the ground surface obscured by vegetation. Soils are alluvium. Modern

refuse was noted throughout the area. No additional historic or prehistoric cultural resources were identified.

DISCUSSION

The intaglio dates in the weir feature of Site 36-027338 make it an unusually early example of this type of water conveyance system (1890s–1910s), but it is otherwise a typical remnant of a type of resource (expansive non-pressurized agricultural irrigation systems) that was once truly ubiquitous in the western ends of both San Bernardino and Riverside Counties during the citrus era (1890s–1960s). Despite the former presence of an orchard and the remnants of its associated windrows, the previous assessment of the site as not being a “historical resource” under CEQA is carried forward (Tang et al. 2015). Based on the locations of the windrows and the former presence of an orchard between them, the site boundary was expanded to include the extent of the orchard and its associated features (see Appendix B: Site Record Update).

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, desktop research, and field surveys were conducted for the project area. Although no prehistoric resources are recorded within 0.5 mile and none were identified during the survey, a previously recorded historic-period resource was identified within the northern project parcel (36-027338), additional features were noted, the site boundary was adjusted, and supplementary documentation was prepared. Despite the presence of the historic-period resource and its additional features and expanded area, it is of a common type and the previous assessment of it not being a “historical resource” under CEQA is carried forward (Tang et al. 2015). Therefore, the results of the records search and field survey indicate a low sensitivity for undocumented subsurface resources, and no further investigations or archaeological monitoring are 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 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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1896 *San Bernardino, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

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1942 *San Bernardino, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

1943 *Fontana, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

1953 *Fontana, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

1954 *Fontana, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

1954 *San Bernardino, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

1958 *San Bernardino, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

1959 *San Bernardino, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00388	NADB-R - 1060388; Voided - 76-9.6	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 70 ACRES IN THE CRESTMORE AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
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-01499	NADB-R - 1061499; Voided - 85-7.4A-B	1985	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW: CALIFORNIA PORTION, PROPOSED PACIFIC TEXAS PIPELINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-01651	NADB-R - 1061651; Voided - 87-3.5	1987	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	NEGATIVE RESOURCE FIELD RECONNAISSANCE: TENTATIVE TRACT 12352, BLOOMINGTON		
SB-01731	NADB-R - 1061731; Voided - 87-10.2	1987	PADON, BETH	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, FONTANA ESTATES PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
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-03597	NADB-R - 1063597	1999	DUKE, CURT	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR PBMS FACILITY CM 676-06, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 4PP	LSA	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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	
SB-03999	NADB-R - 1063999	2001	BUDINGER, FRED	VERIZON SITE LARCH, BLOOMINGTON, CA. 9PP	TETRA TECH	
SB-04370	NADB-R - 1064370	2004	DICE, MICHAEL	CULTURAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEY & MONITORING FOR THE YOUNG HOMES CEDAR RANCH CRESTMORE PROJECT (TRACT 15836), SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 41PP	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
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	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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-06532	NADB-R - 1066532	2009	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Supplemental and Comprehensive Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Slover Avenue Improvements Project Between Tamarind Avenue and Cedar Avenue in Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California.	McKenna et al	
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.		
SB-07393	NADB-R - 1067393	2013	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment: West Valley Logistics Center Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.	BCR Consulting	36-001573, 36-016417, 36-025455, 36-060232
SB-07513	NADB-R - 1067513	2013	Puckett, Heather R.	Byrne, 10720 Locust Avenue, Bloomington, CA 92316.	Tetra Tech, Inc	
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

APPENDIX B

SITE RECORD UPDATE

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or # _____

*Recorded by: Francisco H. Arellano

*Date: 01/27/2022

☐ Continuation ☒ Update

This is an update to P-36-027338, first recorded by Ballester and Morales on 12/18/2014, and revisited by F. H. Arellano on 01/27/2022. This resource was revisited for the proposed Bloomington Condos Development during an intensive pedestrian survey. This update includes UTM coordinates, a photograph of the weir box, close-up photographs of numbers and letters etched on concrete, pictures of eucalyptus windrow remnants and a site map that shows the parcel, the weir box, and two east to west trending eucalyptus windrow remnants.

The weir box (box) is in fair condition with some damage (see IMG_8414). The "1898" is preceded by an additional etched mark before the number one (see IMG_8398). The etched mark resembles the number one. On the vitreous clay pipe, Ballester and Morales recorded a date of "April-19-1910." Along the same rim and southwest of the date are the initials "I M 'K." The initials could serve to connect this feature to a person or persons of the past. See IMG_8403.

Along the northern edge of the parcel and 38 feet east of the weir box is a 250 foot-long alignment of eight stumps of mature trees that are remnants of a eucalyptus windrow. The westernmost stump is located at (UTMs) 3769029m N/ 463120.75m E, and the easternmost stump is at 3769029.42m N/ 463196.76m E. At the eastern end are two stumps with regrowth and branches over 20 feet high. See IMG_8417.

In the central portion of the parcel is another alignment of 28 stumps, also remnants of a eucalyptus windrow. The stumps are cut low and present near the existing ground surface. The westernmost stump of the 165 foot-long row is at 3768826.41m N/ 463152.63m E and the east end is at 3768825.38m N/ 463203.20m E. See IMG_8423 below.

The intaglio dates in the box cement make it an unusually early example of this type of water conveyance feature (1890s-1910s). However, it is otherwise a typical remnant of a type of resource (expansive non-pressurized agricultural irrigation systems) that were once ubiquitous in the western ends of both San Bernardino and Riverside County during the citrus era (1890s~1960s).

A review of aerial imagery from <https://www.historicaerials.com>, accessed on 03/15/2022, shows trees in the location of the tree stumps and an orchard between them. A sketch based on the areal is attached.



IMG_8414 Overview of weir box, vitreous clay pipe, modern standpipe, and a modern window pane (partially obscured). View northwest.



IMG_8398. Close-up of etched numbers on weir box. Plan view.



IMG_8403. Close-up of letters along rim of vitreous clay pipe. Plan view.



IMG_8417. Eucalyptus windrow stumps along northern edge of parcel. View east.



IMG_8423 Eucalyptus windrow stumps in center of parcel. View east.

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

Primary # 36-027338

HRI #

Trinomial

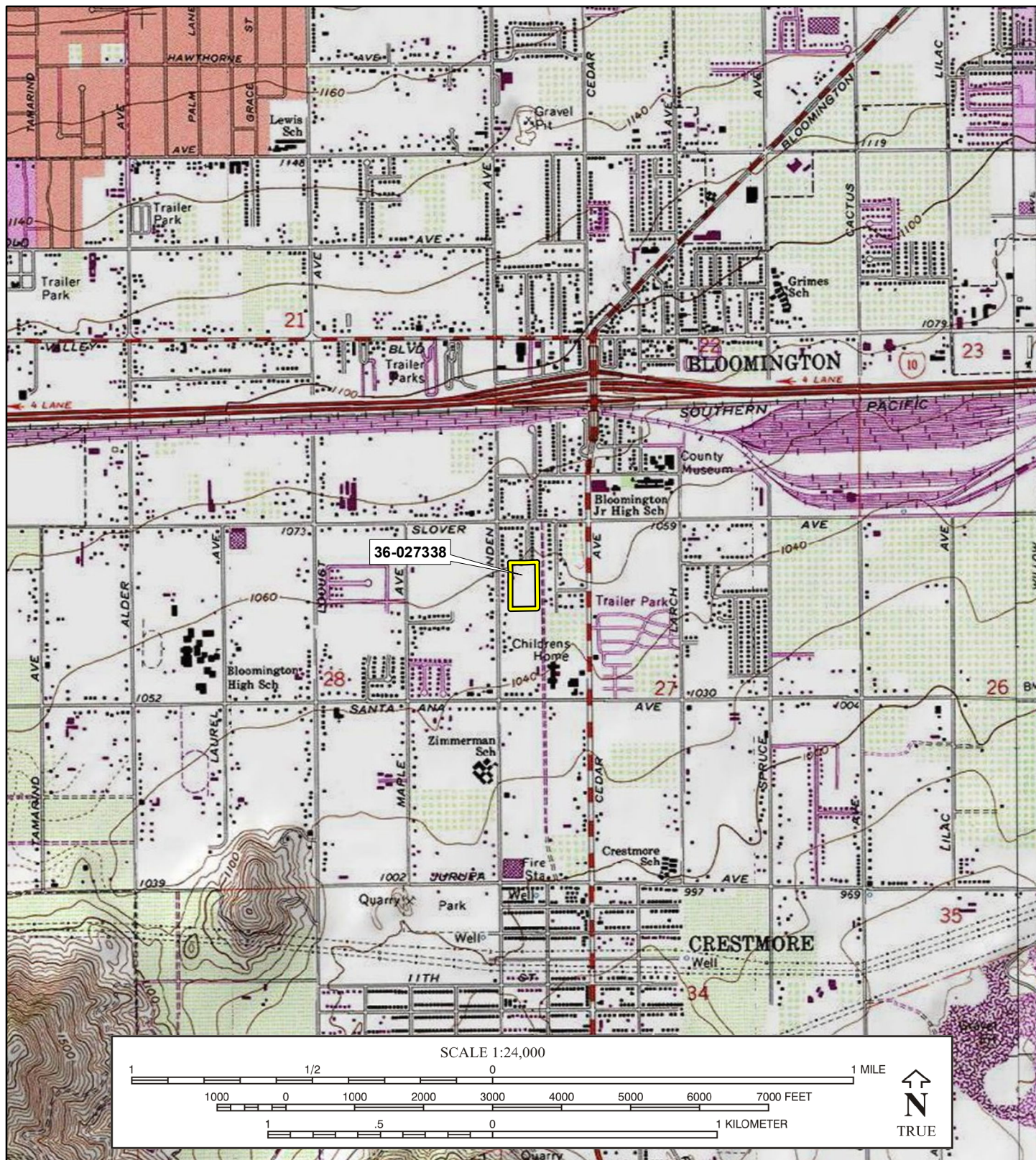
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*Resource Name or

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad, Fontana, San Bernardino South

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1980



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

Primary # 36-027338
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SBR-027338

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*Resource Name or (Number Assigned by Recorder)

Drawn By: Francisco Arellano

Date: March 15, 2022

