

**DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF  
THE CULTURAL RESOURCES  
CUCAMONGA, DEMENS, DEER, AND HILLSIDE  
CREEK CHANNELS, SAN BERNARDINO AND  
RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

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COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

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## ABSTRACT

The Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside accepted responsibility for the evaluation of cultural resources within the Cucamonga Creek and Tributaries Project proposed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This investigation includes an assessment of literature and records pertaining to the cultural history of the region, an on-foot survey of the project area and test excavations of sites where warranted. The research area includes the archaeologically sensitive Cucamonga region which in addition to aboriginal hunting and gathering sites, contains a vast and complex historic component. The area is highly developed and destruction has consistently preceded research. This study permits an attempt at pre-historic and historic reconstruction in an area which has suffered considerable attrition of important cultural resources.

An appendix presents a compilation of all cultural resources within the project area. These are evaluated in terms of research potential and potential for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. An archaeological research program to adequately mitigate each cultural resource to be affected by the proposed project is presented. Those not immediately affected by the project are described and evaluated as an aid to future research and planning.



## INTRODUCTION

The cultural resources investigation described in this report represents the most recent and comprehensive study of the Cucamonga Basin, located in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. The project is part of a proposed flood control system which would prevent flood and debris damage to agricultural and developed areas as well as historical and archaeological sites. Large portions of the project consist of enlargement and improvements of existing channels within archaeologically sensitive, but highly disturbed areas. Important cultural resources such as the historic village of Cucamonga have, with the exception of the dedicated efforts of a few professionals, students and members of the San Bernardino Museum and the zeal of pot hunters, gone unnoticed. The impact of vandalism and urban development has resulted in the near total destruction and disappearance of this major aboriginal site complex before funds and time for research could be obtained. This project permits a formal study and salvage of information from this archaeologically important area at a crucial moment, as obliteration of remaining prehistoric and historic resources is occurring at a phenomenal rate. Hopefully attention will be drawn to the situation and attempts will be made to prevent future losses of irretrievable cultural data.

On October 15, 1975, a contract to conduct this cultural resources evaluation was approved. Field work, under the supervision of Patricia Martz, began on November 1, 1975 and was completed on January 25, 1976. A total of 17 days and 952 man hours were expended. Laboratory processing and analysis of the recovered material and report preparation, also under the direction of Patricia Martz was carried out at the University of California, Riverside. The laboratory work took two days and 112 man hours.

Literature search and consultations were concluded in nine days and expended 88 worker hours. Report preparation required seven days and 56 worker hours. Obsidian hydration analysis was conducted at the University of California, Los Angeles, under the supervision of Dr. Clement Meighan.

The successful completion of this study was due to the contributions and cooperation of many individuals. Thanks are due to the Corps of Engineers for funding the project. Robert Wood, of the Environmental Planning Section, administered the project on behalf of the Corps. Dr. Sylvia Broadbent, Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Riverside provided encouragement and expert guidance as principal investigator. Mr. Nelson Leonard, Chief Archaeologist of the Archaeological Research Unit, initiated and administered the project and served as overall project supervisor. Richard Weaver, Suzanne Crowley, Peggy McGuckian, Tom Holcomb, Toni Snyder, and Larry Roberts, all students at the University, formed the field and/or laboratory crew. Paula Jefferson, Lee Savio, Michele Aubry and Jeff James lent their experienced assistance when substitutes were needed. Richard Weaver and Anna Garcia, a graduate student at the University of California, Riverside, provided significant archival and historical contributions. Mr. Oscar Clarke, Curator of the Herbarium in the Biology Department at the University of California, Riverside identified the floral remains and Vicki Bennett of the UCLA Obsidian Hydration Laboratory, performed the obsidian hydration thin section dating. Drs. Thomas Blackburn of Cal Poly, Pomona, Bernice McAllister of Chaffey College, and Gerald Smith of the San Bernardino County Museum, provided important practical and theoretical data.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### Geography

The Cucamonga, Demens, Deer, and Hillside Creek Channels and their debris basins will extend northward from Prado Dam in Riverside County into the San Gabriel Mountains in San Bernardino County. The proposed project consists of 41.84 kilometers of concrete-lined channels on Cucamonga Creek (24.14 kilometers), Demens Creek (3.22 kilometers), Deer Creek (12.87 kilometers) and Hillside Outlet Channel (1.61 kilometers) and 93.08 hectares of debris basins. The northern portion of the project is represented on the Cucamonga Peak and Mt. Baldy quadrangles. The southern portions on the Guasti and Corona North quadrangle maps (USGS 7.5 minute series, 1966 and 1967).

### Climate

The climate is semi-arid at lower elevations with temperate and humid conditions at higher elevations. The wet season is December through March averaging 33 cm annual rainfall in the basin and 81.3 cm in the foothills and mountains. Snowfall is common in the mountains (Army Corps of Engineers, 1973).

### Physiography-Geology

The mountainous area forms the first of three environmental zones recognized within the project area. The second and third zones have been designated respectively the broad alluvial plain and the low hills and rises within the flood plain.

The mountainous zone consists of the southern portion of the San Gabriel Mountains and foothills. The mountains are steep and rugged and are dissected by narrow v-shaped canyons. Springs are common in the area. Streams and

intermittent drainages flow across the alluvial basin and empty into the Prado Dam Reservoir. The mountains were formed during the late Pliocene and Pleistocene era. They are composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks of Pre-Cambrian to Cretaceous age and sedimentary rocks of Tertiary-Quaternary age. The exposed weathered bedrock and debris is metamorphic, consisting of schist, gneiss, quartzite and metasediments. The mountains rise from an elevation of about 610 meters (2000 feet) to 2700 meters (9959 feet) at Cucamonga Peak, approximately three and one half miles north of the project area.

The dominant plant communities are chaparral and coastal sage. Chamise, toyon, black sage, coastal sagebrush, California buckwheat, yucca, and ceanthus are common. Large trees and shrubs such as coast live oak, sycamore, mulefat and willows are found in the canyons.

The faunal population includes deer, rabbit, fox, coyote, quail, dove, hawks, rodents, lizards and snakes.

The alluvial plain is the second environmental zone and constitutes the greatest portion of the survey area. It begins along the base of the San Gabriel Mountains in a series of alluvial fans and combines to form a broad southward sloping alluvial plain. The alluvial deposits near the mountain slopes consist mainly of cobbles and boulders which gradually grade into the finer silts, clays, and sands of the lower reaches of the flood plain. The entire area is strewn with cobbles and boulders and dissected by streams and drainages.

Urban and agricultural development have altered the native coastal sage, scrub, and chaparral plant communities, which are found on most of the

alluvial plain. Dominant among the surviving species are buckwheat, laurel sumac, sage, sagebrush, yerba santa, yucca, penstemon, bitter cherry and toyon. The southern portions of the flood plain are highly disturbed and consist primarily of grasses, herbaceous annuals and introduced vegetation.

Deer, rabbits, wild dogs, quail and dove are found in the upper alluvial plain near the mountains, while rabbits, rodents and songbirds dominate the highly developed area to the south.

The third environmental zone is comprised of the low hills and mesas within the flood plain which were created by uplifting along numerous minor faults and flood deposition. These areas are designated as an environmental zone because their fortuitous placement above the flood plain makes them a primary focus of human occupation. Few natural plant or animal communities remain in these areas. It is probable that they supported the typical coastal sage and chaparral plant communities of the region as well as the trees and large shrubs which are found in the well-watered zones. Springs are also found within this zone.

#### REGIONAL CULTURAL HISTORY

The cultural history of the Cucamonga area can be divided into five major periods: prehistoric big game hunter, prehistoric and historic hunters and gatherers, Spanish mission, Mexican rancho and American farm and industry.

The first inhabitants of this region were probably hunters of large mammals and used spear and atlatl rather than bow and arrow. Although some evidence for these early peoples has been found in other parts of southern California, none has been observed within the Cucamonga region

and probably lies buried beneath the vast alluvial plain. Approximately 8,000 years ago there is evidence of a more settled way of life, oriented toward collection of plant foods. This basic life style continued until the mission period (MacGowan, 1950).

Linguistic evidence indicates that prior to AD 750 Hokan speakers occupied this territory and were displaced to the north and south when Shoshonean groups migrated in from the Great Basin (Johnston, 1962).

Historically the <sup>CSLA</sup> project area was occupied by the dialectal group of Shoshonean speaking peoples known as the Gabrielino. The true name of these people and many of the details of their culture are not known as they became extinct as a living tribal entity long before systematic studies began. They are designated Gabrielino after Mission San Gabriel (Reid, 1926).

Early written accounts, information from surviving neighboring tribes and archaeological investigation indicate that the Gabrielino played an important part in southern California prehistory. They occupied a large territory which included the southern channel islands, coastal Orange and Los Angeles Counties, the Los Angeles Basin and the valleys of western San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. They had considerable influence upon surrounding groups and are considered to be the most highly developed manifestation of the Shoshonean culture in California. The Gabrielino are believed to be the originators of the Chingichnish religion which involved elaborate mythology and ceremonial behavior. This religious movement spread throughout southern California as far north as the Central Valley (Kroeber, 1925). A loose ceremonial union existed between Gabrielino villages within the project area and Serrano clans to the east (Johnston, 1962).



The decline of the Gabrielino culture began in 1771 with the establishment of Mission San Gabriel. The impact of European culture resulted in loss of land, loss of culture, disease and almost total population decimation by 1852 (Blackburn, 1962).

The Gabrielino settlement pattern consisted of large semi-permanent villages surrounded by smaller satellite settlements. Temporary hunting and collecting camps were located near food or material sources. This settlement pattern holds true for prehistoric and contact aboriginal populations of this region. How far this pattern of land use extends back into time is an unanswered question.

As population densities increased new resources were added to the diet of these people. Population growth and the increases in the intensity of resource exploitation is illustrated by gradual changes in settlement patterns. Over time there is a trend towards increased numbers of camp sites and utilization of a wider range of environments.

The project area includes the village territories of Cucamonga and Totabit, Cucamonga was located within the present limits of the town of the same name and Totabit near Prado Dam. Additional village place names, outside the project area but within the vicinity are Toibipet near Claremont and Guapina on San Antonio Creek (Beattie, 1951; King, 1975).

The majority of the project area falls within the village territory of Cucamonga. The village site was located on high ground near Cucamonga Creek and was probably the primary focus of occupation for the west portion of the basin (Blackburn, 1976). The name has been translated to mean "sandy place" (Johnston, 1962). Below the site a heavy flowing spring provided water and formed a vast cienaga. The vegetation within the swamp was so dense that it



was nearly unpenetrable. Black alders, willows, sycamores, reeds and wild grape vines provided food, wood and basketry materials and attracted both local and migratory birds. The swamp remained until the 1800's when tunnels and deep wells depleted the water supply (Beattie, 1951). Seeds, yucca, bulbs, acorns and greens were collected and processed in small camp sites at the base of the foothills and within the mountains directly north of Cucamonga. Large and small land mammals were hunted from these camps.

The first European visited the village of Cucamonga in 1774. Francisco Garces, Franciscan Padre and diarist for the Anza expedition, camped at Cucamonga while traveling to Mission San Gabriel. He named the creek "Arroyo de Osos" and reported the location of the village to the mission.

The first record of the baptisms of Indians from Cucamonga appears in mission records in 1775. By 1804 a total of 93 baptisms are recorded. By 1819 the San Gabriel Mission authorities had established a branch of their mission, the San Bernardino Assistencia, in the San Bernardino Valley (Beattie, 1951).

Cucamonga appears in the literature as one of the principal ranchos belonging to San Gabriel Mission (Reid, 1926). Other sources offer the conflicting information that the village had never come under influence of the missions (Forman, 1941) or that while the village was visited at times by the Mission Padres, this group remained in their land gradually acquiring cattle and horses and raising crops of melons and corn (Miller, 1965:67).

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The preliminary archives study confirms that Cucamonga was under Mission influence and indicates that 93 baptisms were performed over a period of 29 years. An interpretation of what this means in terms of the extent and

effects of mission influence must await further archives and population density studies.

The missions were secularized in 1834. The decree of secularization generated unrest throughout California and was particularly hard on Mission San Gabriel. The land did not revert back to the Indians as planned, but was given to various Mexican citizens. Mission goods were dispersed or destroyed and mission cattle slaughtered. Hostile desert tribes increased their raids in the area and many of the remaining Indians moved into the foothills and mountains. In 1839 investigation by officials from Los Angeles found no stock in the Cucamonga area and the land abandoned (Beattie, 1951).

The Mexican rancho period began in 1840 when Tiburcio Tapia, of Los Angeles was given a grant to the Cucamonga area by Governor Alvarado. He built a fortress-like house on the crest of the Cucamonga Hills. Tar from Rancho La Brea was used in the construction and could be found at the site in 1929. The fortress was necessary as protection against Indian and bandit raids for horses and cattle. Tapia stocked the ranch with cattle and set out the first vineyard. In 1929 this "mother vineyard" had grown into "the largest vineyard in the world" (Ellerbe, 1928). During the Mexican-American War Cucamonga was a gathering place for Mexican forces.

In 1858 the rancho was sold to John Rains. The old Tapia residence on the hill was abandoned and a new house built on the east bank of the creek north of the vineyard. Rumors of treasure buried by Tapia resulted in the destruction of the abandoned adobe as well as the disturbance and destruction of the remains of the original aboriginal village. Under Rains' control the ranch ceased to be a stock ranch and became a vineyard.

A winery was built in the center of the vineyard. It is still in operation as Thomas Brothers Winery on Foothill Blvd. It is the oldest winery in California and the second oldest in the United States.

In 1862 Rains was mysteriously murdered. Shortly after his death a dispute over Rancho Cucamonga resulted in two more deaths in a shoot out in the lobby of the Bella Union Hotel in Los Angeles. This led to regulations against the indiscriminate wearing of arms in Los Angeles. Eventually the ranch was sold to San Francisco businessmen to satisfy debts. It was suspected by some that this was the motive for the murder (Beattie, 1951).

The land was subsequently subdivided and the farming and industrial phase of the American period began. The arrival of the Santa Fe Railroad in 1887 encouraged a land boom. Water sources were developed, dry farming was introduced and grapes and citrus were the main crops. Unemployed Chinese from San Francisco were hired to work in the vineyards and a small Chinese settlement was built south of San Bernardino Road between Hellman and Klusman Avenues. The original buildings were destroyed in a fire in 1919.

Adolph Petsch, a German immigrant, was important in the land development and farming industry of Cucamonga in 1881. After a visit with Brigham Young in Salt Lake City in 1887, Petsch built a three foot high wall around 97 hectares, similar to those he had observed on Mormon farms. Much of this wall still stands and can be seen bordering Ramona Avenue and continuing east on 19th Street.

In the early 1900's the present site of the Alta Loma High School was plowed. Many manos and metates were found. These objects were so common that often they were hauled to Cucamonga Creek and dumped with other rocks. They were also used as containers for the chickens (Lovitt, 1972).

Today a modern housing tract, a nursery and a country club golf course occupy the site of the historic village of Cucamonga.

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Dr. Gerald Smith of the San Bernardino County Museum recorded the first site in the project area in 1940. SBr-133 is part of the Cucamonga village complex. The site is situated in an avocado grove. The owners plan to develop the land which will result in the destruction of the cultural resources. A field class from Los Angeles State College is currently conducting salvage operations under the direction of Dr. Hal Everhart. Miss Ruth Dee Simpsons, Curator of Archaeology at the San Bernardino County Museum, is overseeing the project.

Dr. Thomas Blackburn recorded SBr-270 in 1966. This site is also a part of the Cucamonga complex. Archaeological investigations were conducted by the 1975 Cal Poly, Pomona field class under the supervision of Dr. Blackburn. Thirty students excavated 10 three meter pits. A total of 1250 artifacts were recovered and studied. The 1976 field class will continue excavations this spring.

Archaeological Research Incorporated conducted an archaeological investigation of the total project area in 1971. ARI's report mentions three archaeological sites near Cucamonga Creek in the same vicinity as the two described above.

The San Bernardino County Museum assessed the archaeological resources of Cucamonga Creek between Prado Dam Flood Control Basin and the Riverside-San Bernardino County line in 1975. No archaeological remains were encountered by the Museum crews (see Appendix II).

In 1975 Nelson Leonard of the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, recorded SBr-895. This site is located in the foothills north of Cucamonga and was first discovered by students at Chaffey College.

#### RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research objectives employed through this investigation were devised to meet the contract agreements formulated for this particular cultural resources study and archaeological standards. The impetus for this research was a requirement to retrieve data about cultural resources in an area projected for impact by the construction and improvement of flood control channels and debris basins. Research was to be carried out primarily to locate and evaluate extant cultural remains to aid in subsequent preparation of a realistic proposal to mitigate the adverse effects of flood control construction.

The first phase of the investigation included a search of extant literature pertaining to prehistoric and historic aboriginal and historic European populations that occupied the study area. Very little information is available in published or manuscript form. Raw data concerning historic aboriginal peoples such as the mission records of San Gabriel were investigated in order to estimate the size of Cucamonga, the scope and span of mission influence and the social and political relationship of this

village to others in the vicinity of the project. Information was obtained from archaeological and historical site files at UCLA and the San Bernardino County Museum. Persons having specific information relating to the study area were interviewed and private collections were examined. These data were used in addition to field investigations to compile a current compendium of cultural resources within the project area which will provide relevant data for future research and planning.

Field investigations included intensive on foot survey of the proposed and existing channels and debris basins, a general reconnaissance of the sensitive Cucamonga village area, localities mentioned by informants and the San Antonio Heights proposed levee area; and test excavation of a site and feature which will be affected by the proposed construction. The literature search covered the Guasti quadrangle, the Cucamonga Peak quadrangle, and portions of the Mt. Baldy and Corona North quadrangles (USGS, 7.5 minute series, 1966-67). This includes approximately 29,785 hectares. Field investigations included a 30 meter corridor on either side of 41.84 kilometers of concrete and proposed channels, intensive survey of 93.08 hectares of debris basins and reconnaissance of 60.70 hectares in the vicinity.

Excavation was oriented toward better definition of site use and span of time use. Special attention was paid to floral remains. The sampling also defined the depth and complexity of the site and previous disturbance. As no absolute dates have been obtained from this area this was a primary objective. Obsidian hydration samples have been submitted to obtain dates for the site tested and for a site in the Cucamonga village complex area. The data collected from field and archival research has been utilized to

reconstruct the culture history of the project area and in particular the Cucamonga village complex.

#### METHODOLOGY

Specific construction localities consisting of 41.84 kilometers of existing and proposed channels and 93.08 hectares of existing and proposed debris basins were intensively examined. A crew of seven students experienced in archaeological survey, including the research assistant, spaced themselves at appropriate intervals and walked in an overlapping zig-zag pattern in order to systematically cover 30 meters on either side of the channels. If one artifact was found it was marked with tape and a large area (60 square meters) was walked around the find. If nothing else was found the item was described, including a brief description of the area, disturbance present and approximate location. If one or two items were found, the limits were defined and plotted on a topographic map as accurately as possible. The area was described with emphasis on environmental clues which may indicate how the artifacts got there. A river bed, a flood plain, a garbage dump or road would suggest that they are not in situ. A good setting for a site, such as a rise in the land and a water source combined with extensive evidence of disturbance would suggest that the two or three artifacts may be all that is left of a site. If further evidence of cultural remains such as dark soil, shell, bone and flake concentrations, alignments of stones and modifications of bedrock surfaces were found it was considered to be a site. The areal extent, depth, environmental setting, observed materials, disturbance and location were



recorded in field notes and University of California site survey records. The location was plotted on the applicable USGS quadrangle map. Photographs were taken and sketches made of the site and cultural remains in lieu of collecting.

The debris basins were systematically walked with individuals spaced approximately 10 meters apart. Road, construction, and erosion cuts were carefully examined. Rock outcroppings, rises in otherwise flat land and springs were given special attention.

Portions of the proposed channels were not designated on the ground. These had to be located on the ground and flagged with engineering tape before examination could begin. This was done by using metric scale and protractor to determine exact distance and bearing between two points and sighting along the corresponding bearing with a Brunton compass.

#### The Cucamonga Channel

Survey began at the San Bernardino-Riverside Counties line following the existing channel northward. From this point to Chino Street, the area consisted of dairy land and cultivated fields. South of Chino Street, just south of the dairy there is a large basin. The cut and the top of this eroded area, which contained modern trash and bike trails was carefully examined. Continuing north the channel between Chino and Philadelphia Streets is surrounded by a highly disturbed area of golf course, sewage disposal plant and cultivated fields. A piece of patinated glass and a patent medicine bottle were found approximately 40 meters west of the channel, half way between Chino and Riverside Streets near the dairy. No other cultural materials were found in the area and the two items are

considered to be isolated finds as well as outside the right of way. From Philadelphia Street north to San Bernardino Avenue the area is also highly impacted with the channel cutting through the U.S. Air Force National Guard Base, the Ontario International Airport, and the San Bernardino Freeway. A mano was found in a field approximately 30 meters east of the Cucamonga Channel between 4th and 6th Streets. The mano was marked with flagging tape and an area approximately 60 meters square was systematically walked. No other cultural residues were found in the area. The terrain was low and flat and the mano could have been deposited during flooding. East of Cucamonga Channel on the northeast corner of Arrow and Vineyard, a disked field contained a recent oyster shell scatter and modern butchered bone. No historic or aboriginal materials were present. It was determined that this was probably a pig pen at one time. Improvements along the channel from the San Bernardino-Riverside Counties line to Foothill Blvd. will not involve cultural resources.

The area between Foothill and Baseline Blvds. contains the remnants of the Cucamonga village complex and will be described in detail. Survey of this archaeologically sensitive area included examination of the area between the west face of Red Hill and Hellman Avenue and north from Foothill Blvd. to Baseline Road in addition to 30 meters on either side of the existing channel. This area has been heavily developed for residential housing. Undeveloped areas consist of open fields which have been plowed or disked and are now covered with sage and grasses making it difficult to examine. Local informants indicated areas where archaeological materials had been found in the past. There has been active surface collecting in this area for at least 30 years. In spite of the disturbance, at least five archaeological

loci were located within the designated area. Cultural remains included ground stone implements, flakes, and one chalcedony blade fragment (Figure 1). These materials were not collected. The chalcedony blade fragment was measured and sketched and covered with earth to make it less noticeable to the passerby. None of these materials were found within 30 meters of the proposed project. However the area is highly disturbed and it is possible that two of the sites may in fact extend to the channel.

The channel from Baseline Road north to the debris basin and 24th Street was found to contain no cultural remains. The basin was systematically walked in an overlapping zig-zag pattern. The ground cover was extremely dense making it difficult at times to see the ground. All bedrock boulders, hillocks, and yucca areas were carefully examined. Rabbits were evident, cleared spaces were used for modern dumps. A large uncovered well was discovered near the second metal powerline structure south of 24th Street, southeast of where the metal powerlines cross the wooden telephone poles. The well was almost completely hidden with trees and shrubbery and could be extremely hazardous to workers or wanderers in the area. Debris from past flooding was observed.

#### The Demens Channel

The Demens Channel was walked 30 meters on either side from its intersection with the Cucamonga Channel at 19th Street to the debris basin near Hellman and Hillside. The Demens debris basin was systematically walked north past the powerlines and into the canyon a short distance. The basin itself consists of water-washed rocks and debris, horse trails, and dense vegetation. At times it was difficult to see the ground or the walls of

the basin. The entire edge of the basin was inspected as a double check. The west side of the basin edge consists of a vineyard, nothing was found 30 meters into the vineyard. The east side of the basin contained houses and a cultivated field. The northeast levee of the Demens debris basin and an additional area (61 x 122 meters) approximately 366 meters from the northeastern most part of the debris basin, which has been proposed as a basin and dike area was carefully examined. This area contained extremely dark soil and a pile of rocks which resemble a yucca roasting pit. A spring is located at the edge of the site to the west. When a careful surface inspection disclosed no cultural remains, several small test holes were dug and the soil screened with 1/8" mesh. Nothing was found to indicate aboriginal occupation. The possible yucca roasting feature was carefully investigated and a soil sample taken. A therma-fractured rock taken from the pile was broken open and proved to have been exposed to an oxidizing surface fire rather than the reducing atmosphere of a roasting pit. The owner of the property volunteered the information that there had been a brush fire in the area two years ago. The results of the testing are negative. The Demens Channel and basin were found to contain no cultural remains.

#### The Deer Creek Channel

Deer Creek Channel was walked 30 meters on either side from its junction with Cucamonga Channel just north of the San Bernardino Freeway to the proposed Deer Canyon Debris Basin in the foothills. A short distance north of Highland Avenue the proposed channel leveas the existing channel veering to the

northwest. The terrain consists of a flat alluvial flood plain littered with rocks and boulders and intersected by small, dry, stream channels. In many areas introduced European grasses made it difficult to see the ground. There was evidence of recent fire with burned chaparral and yucca. This flat, featureless terrain made it difficult to locate the proposed channel on the ground. Approximately 427 meters of proposed channel had to be located with the aid of compass and measuring tape. The proposed Deer Canyon Debris Basin was carefully walked from a point opposite Bull Canyon in narrow corridors from ridge to ridge, working southward to the mouth of Deer Canyon to a point just south of the 192.48 meter contour line. A possible yucca roasting feature was observed near the mouth of the canyon. Nelson Leonard and a crew of two tested the feature. The feature appears to be artificial. The purpose of the testing was to determine whether it is an aboriginal roasting pit or associated with 20th century flood control construction. Three criteria were set as indicators of an aboriginal roasting feature: (1) fire-affected rock which can be definitely distinguished from brush burning; (2) concentrations of ash and charcoal significantly greater than the surrounding soil; and (3) tools or chipping waste in association. Methodology consisted of clearing the brush growing within the feature, dividing the feature into quarter sections, photographing the feature prior to excavation, removal of the rocks in the northeast quarter to expose the feature in cross-section, and removal of rocks and soil to a depth of 30 cm at the intersection of the north/south and east/west section. Only four pieces of charcoal were encountered, and there was no significant darkening of soil. One bolt and nut were found 10 cm below the surface. The exposure was photographed and backfilled (Plates 3, 4, and 5). There is no evidence

of aboriginal use or construction. The recent (historic artifact) indicates that this construction is the result of modern activity within this area, probably Civilian Conservation Corps construction during the 1930's. The proposed project will not affect cultural resources in the Deer Creek channel and debris basin area.

#### The Hillside Creek Channel

The proposed Hillside Creek Channel was carefully surveyed within a 91 meter corridor from the proposed Deer Creek Channel at the 192.48 meter contour elevation northwest to the Hillside Debris Basin in the foothills. The terrain is similar to that of the Deer Creek area and compass and tape measure were used to determine the route. A large area outlined with rock walls and containing a paved road, a gateway entrance, compound-like areas formed with piled rock walls and the partial debris of at least two structures were examined. The proposed Hillside Channel runs approximately 61 meters south of the southeast corner of one of the outer rock walls. This feature is located east of Haven and south of the powerlines at the entrance to Deer Creek Canyon. It is completely outlined in the Deer Creek aerial photographs numbers 102-108 (Horizon Surveys, 11/5/74). Although of architectural interest, the ruins do not appear to be very old and no mention of them was found in the historic literature.

The area of the proposed Hillside Debris Basin was thoroughly examined and a previously recorded site was located and inspected. This site will be directly impacted by excavations for the debris basin and was tested in order to determine areal extent, depth and complexity of the deposit and to obtain information which will aid in defining the activities performed at the site and the span of time it was occupied.



SBr-895 lies at the base of the foothills within the mountain and foothill environmental zone and is situated between the arroyo of a small spring fed stream and the fan of Deer Canyon. Cucamonga Peak with an elevation of 2700.2 meters is situated 6.76 km north of the site.

Approximately 60% of the site is badly disturbed. The Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light have an easement and power pole #22111 sits within the northwestern portion of the site. A dirt maintenance road and a water line cut through the center of the site (Plates 6 and 7). A roasting pit feature was observed in the water line trench by an archaeological team from the Archaeological Research Unit in August of 1975. The site was recorded on that date by Nelson Leonard. This trench along with most of the area south of the road has been scraped and bulldozed (Plate 8). One mortar, two manos, several mano fragments, six cores, three flakes and burned bone were observed during the current surface inspection. These were left in situ (see Plates 9 and 10).

A datum was established and tied in with the southwest leg of power pole #2111. The limits of the site, natural features, test units and the undisturbed and disturbed portions of the site were mapped and recorded for construction of the site map (Map 1). Four 1 x 2 meter test pits were excavated to sterile and/or bedrock (in this case, the boulders of the alluvial fan), and screened with 1/8" mesh. Three units were placed in the undisturbed portion of the site and one in the heavily disturbed area. The datum corner of each excavation unit was the northwest corner. Excavation proceeded by arbitrary 10 cm horizontal levels, measured from the surface at the datum corner. Soil samples were taken at each 10 cm level. Soil



profiles were drawn upon completion of each test pit. A total of 3.80 cubic meters of soil was examined (Plates 11 and 12). A breakdown by units of cubic meters excavated is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - VOLUME OF SOIL EXCAVATED

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Depth in Centimeters</u>	<u>Cubic Meters</u>
1	60	1.20
2	30	.60
3	60	1.20
4	40	<u>.80</u>
		3.80 Total

The majority of the soil consisted of a loose dark brown silty alluvium, which became increasingly gravelly with depth, gradually grading into cobbles and boulders at approximately 60 cm. Unit 2 contained a light brown gravelly soil. Struever's water-separation flotation technique was applied to 19 soil samples in the laboratory (Struever, 1968). The technique works on the principle that different substances have different porosities and settle in water at different rates. The soil samples are screened with 1/8" mesh and poured into a container with a fine-mesh screen, which is submerged in about one inch of water. A rotating motion allows the fine-grained silts and sands to escape. Plant and bone remains sink at a slower rate and be scooped off by a second individual using a small tea strainer. These are dried and examined. The dense materials caught in the screen are dried and examined separately. This procedure enables the excavator to recover a more representative sample of the full size-range of food remains preserved in the soil rather

than just the larger fragments, such as animal bones which are normally recovered. This procedure revealed the presence of minute flecks of charcoal, throughout the strata in all of the units, which were not apparent during the excavation. Several seeds identified as Salvia mellifera (black sage) were identified from the 20-30 cm level of Unit 1. Samples taken from ashy lenses such as those observed in the open water line trench would most certainly contain carbonized plant remains and give a more accurate picture of plant and animal use by the prehistoric inhabitants.

A total of 14 artifacts attributable to aboriginal manufacture or use were recovered from the four test units. This number includes specimens as follows: 11 of chipped stone, two of ground and pecked stone and one mammal bone fragment. The chipped stone items include one bifacially flaked obsidian knife (Figure 2), one utilized chalcedony flake, two utilized obsidian flakes and seven basalt waste flakes. (Utilized indicates that one or more edges display wear from use, a waste flake is debris from tool manufacture.) The ground stone implements include one granite metate fragment and one granite mortar rim fragment. The metate was pecked and ground and displays a slightly dished grinding slick on one surface. It measures 17.5 x 20.5 cm and is approximately 6 cm thick.

In terms of depth distribution, 64% of the recovered artifacts were found between the 20-30 cm levels, 28% above 20 cm in depth and eight percent below 40 cm (see Table 2).

TABLE 2

## ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION BY DEPTH IN CENTIMETERS

<u>0-10 cm</u>	<u>30-40 cm</u>
1 basalt flake	2 basalt flakes
1 chalcedony flake	1 granite metate fragment
	1 bone fragment
<u>10-20 cm</u>	<u>40-50 cm</u>
1 basalt flake	1 obsidian flake
1 granite mortar fragment	
<u>20-30 cm</u>	<u>50-60 cm</u>
1 obsidian bifacially flaked knife	none
1 obsidian flake	
3 basalt flakes	

Unit 3 was placed in the disturbed portion of the site in an attempt to expose the ash pits observed when the water line trench was open. The unit was excavated to 60 cm with great difficulty because of the large amounts of cobbles and boulders which made up a part of the fill. No artifacts were recovered and the attempt to relocate the ash pit was abandoned. Heavy machinery will be required to re-expose this important feature in order that samples can be extracted for radiometric dating.

The sample size does not allow extensive reconstruction of the cultural history at this site and further excavation is needed. However, some inferences can be made. The sample obtained from the undisturbed portion of the site indicates light occupation density and perhaps seasonal occupation. The nearest obsidian sources are Little Lake in Owens Valley and the Salton Sea area. The three pieces of obsidian found were a finished tool and utilized flakes which were brought to the site and probably used in food preparation.

These, along with 17 samples from SBr-270 in the Cucamonga village site complex, are in process at the Obsidian Hydration Laboratory at UCLA.

The collection, though limited appears to represent hunting, collecting and manufacturing activities. Confirmation of seasonality and site use emphasis must wait until a larger sample can be obtained. The flotation techniques suggested by Struver will facilitate the recovery of information regarding seasonality. The recovery of additional obsidian samples and charcoal samples will provide a means of obtaining an accurate chronological framework through radiocarbon and obsidian hydration dating. Obsidian sourcing techniques will aid in dating the obsidian and provide information regarding trade networks.

In summary, this site demonstrates the small temporary hunting and gathering camp which is an important part of the Gabrielino settlement and subsistence pattern. It is the only site of this type which has been discovered in the area and has considerable research potential.

#### San Antonio Heights

A general reconnaissance was conducted within the proposed San Antonio Heights project area. This included on foot examination of likely areas for sites from the Percolation Basin, west to the San Antonio Dam. A site consisting of a light scatter of ground stone, flakes and cores was located east of the Dam. It is situated on a small terrace adjacent to a reservoir. The site is partially destroyed by the placement of power pole #225116, the road and the reservoir. It has been recorded as SBr-896. No other sites were located, however it should be stressed that this was not a systematic survey and only positive evidence, i.e., a site located, should be considered as useful planning information.

## CONCLUSIONS

The survey of the Cucamonga Flood Control Project area has provided an opportunity to investigate cultural resources within the area on a regional scale. Archaeological research is relatively young in this area and a study of this scope had not been performed. The study also resulted in the formulation of a comprehensive study program which, when implemented, will constitute a significant contribution toward reconstruction of the culture history of the area.

This survey resulted in the designation of two areas in which cultural resources are especially concentrated. The first area is located in the vicinity of the existing Cucamonga Channel and contains the remains of the historic Cucamonga Village Site Complex, as well as historic structures of the Mexican Rancho and American Periods. This area is highly developed and the majority of the cultural resources have been destroyed. Three of the remaining aboriginal sites, SBr-270, SBr-901 and SBr-902 may be scheduled for development and destruction in the near future. Concerned members of the archaeology profession recently attended a conference to discuss the problem of preservation, protection and salvage of the threatened sites. Four additional aboriginal sites, SBr-897, SBr-898, SBr-899 and SBr-900 were discovered and recorded during this study. Artifacts representing the remnants of two badly disturbed sites, SBr-898 and SBr-900, were observed within 60 meters of the existing channel and it is possible that they extend into the construction zone in the form of buried midden.

The second area of archaeological significance is the Chaffey-Hillside site, SBr-895. It is located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains.

Testing indicates that this site represents the temporary hunting and collecting camps described as part of the Gabrielino settlement and subsistence pattern. Site SBr-895 will be directly impacted by the construction of the Hillside Debris Basin.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Environmental modifications required for the well being of the public have been, and are being satisfied in the Cucamonga area, however this has not been balanced with responsible cultural resources management. The cumulative results of this land modification, if not offset by some form of preservation and mitigation, will result in the complete loss of non-renewable archaeological resources. The implementation of a workable plan to prevent the complete loss of valuable cultural resources requires the concern and cooperation of private owners, developers, planning agencies and archaeologists. Archaeologically sensitive areas should be recorded on land deeds so that developers can consider these resources prior to purchase of land for projects requiring extensive modification. Archaeologists must be involved in the early planning stages of land modification projects. Planning agencies must consider impacts beyond the immediate boundaries of a particular project.

### The Cucamonga Site Complex

The Cucamonga village site complex represents the remains of the main focus of occupation for the Gabrielino Indians in the area. It also has historic significance as the site of the Tapia Rancho during the Mexican Period and the Rains Ranch during the American Period. Although these cultural resources have suffered considerable losses due to development, the remains contain significant and irreplaceable cultural data. Their destruction will result in the premature curtailment of research which will provide valuable information concerning the extinct Gabrielino culture,



the dynamics of acculturation and the subsequent development of the area by European and American settlers. The remains of the Gabrielino culture are especially important because nearly all of the territory once held by this group has been intensively altered by urbanization and industry and the Cucamonga area, disturbed as it is, constitutes one of the few remaining areas where it is possible to retrieve this type of data.

The entire site complex area from Foothill Blvd. north to Baseline and the western face of Red Hill to Hellman Avenue is recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Professional archaeologists should be present as observers during the construction of approximately one mile of the Cucamonga Channel through the archaeologically sensitive area between Foothill Blvd. and Baseline Road.

It is also recommended that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers consider the purchase of the remains of SBr-902. This site area could be incorporated into the series of recreational areas planned along proposed channel improvements.

#### The Chaffey-Hillside Site, SBr-895

This site contains valuable cultural data as it is the only known example of the temporary hunting and collecting camps which played an important part in the Gabrielino settlement and subsistence pattern. Because of the attrition of cultural resources at the main focus of occupation, this site becomes especially important as perhaps the only site within the entire area which can be adequately studied before its destruction.

Testing indicated that samples for radiocarbon dating and obsidian hydration sourcing and dating are available. The presence of obsidian also provides an opportunity to recover information regarding trade networks through obsidian sourcing techniques. Seventeen obsidian samples were submitted to the Obsidian Hydration Laboratory at the University of California, Los Angeles. The hydration rates ranged from 3.7 to 8.7 microns. If the samples originated in the Owens Valley area these measurements represent a time span of ca. 2000 ~~±~~800 to 3000 ~~±~~1000 (cf. Ericson 1975). These dates are highly tentative as there were no funds available for more precise dates. As there are no absolute dates for the prehistory of the Cucamonga area, obsidian sourcing, together with further obsidian hydration and radiocarbon dating, will contribute greatly to the reconstruction of the culture history of the area. It is recommended that funding be provided to implement this important study.

The recovered artifact sample suggests that the site was occupied on a temporary basis and was used for seed and acorn processing, hunting and tool manufacture. A larger sample and the utilization of flotation techniques, flora and fauna identification and pollen analysis will provide data regarding site usage and seasonality.

A preliminary review of the archives at the San Gabriel Mission was conducted in order to determine their research potential. It has been determined that the archives constitute a valuable resource which can be utilized for the recovery of non-material aspects of the extinct Gabrielino culture. These data can be used for locational analysis, population density and interaction studies, as well as acculturation studies. Not infrequently entire villages were submitted to enforced

registry, thus preserving a unique documentation of the residence composition and village kin relations. In 1774 Cucamonga was a large semi-permanent Gabrielino village and represented a subsistence and settlement pattern which had been practiced in the area for thousands of years. By 1839 the land was found to be abandoned. During the intervening period, the village and the Mission were both competing and integrating. SBr-895 represents an important aspect of the aboriginal subsistence and settlement pattern. It is not known when it was abandoned or the part it played during this significant period. Reconstruction of this transitional period from a hunting and gathering economy to that of animal husbandry would be an important application of these data. This background information will permit a better understanding of the social units that occupied SBr-895, as well as, provide valuable insights into the events which led to abandonment of the site and the demise of the Gabrielino culture.

In summary, the following recommendations are presented regarding this site:

1. The site is recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
2. The recovery of a 50-60% sample of the undisturbed area.
3. The utilization of machinery to reopen the water line trench and recover radiocarbon samples from the previously observed roasting pits.
4. Appropriate samples collected for the following special studies:
  - a. Radiocarbon dating
  - b. Obsidian hydration dating and sourcing
  - c. Pollen analysis

d. Flora analysis

e. Faunal analysis

5. Archives study: Two laboratory assistants experienced in archival research will be employed to transcribe baptismal and marriage registries onto code forms for key punching. Translation of relevant documents and letters will also be accomplished with their assistance when applicable. Public facilities of the University of California, Santa Barbara will be used for making transcriptions of microfilmed data. The research assistant will organize and supervise the data collection and computerization process and address problems which will permit a better understanding of SBr-895 and the Gabrielino culture as a whole.

## PROPOSAL BUDGET - EXCAVATION OF SBr-895

Salaries

1 Project Director for 42 days @ \$60/day	\$2,520	
7 Field Assistants for 40 days ea @ \$30/day	8,400	
1 Field Cook for 35 days @ \$45/day	1,575	
1 Illustrator for 5 days @ \$30/day	150	
1 Administrative Assistant, 1/2 time for 4 mo @ \$982/mo	1,964	
1 Research Assistant for 4 mo @ \$871/mo	3,484	
1 Translation Assistant	250	
1 Clerical Assistant	842	
TOTAL SALARIES		\$19, 185

Special Analysis

Radiocarbon dating	\$1,000	
Flora analysis	500	
Faunal analysis	700	
Pollen analysis	800	
Obsidian hydration sourcing and dating	3,000	
Archives computer programming costs	1,332	
TOTAL SPECIAL ANALYSIS		\$ 7,332

Travel and Per Diem\*

Wagon for 1-1/2 mo @ \$60/mo; 500 mi @ 9.5¢/mi	\$ 138	
Stake truck for 4 days @ \$7/day; 200 mi @ 10¢/mi	48	
Automobile expenses for archives study	150	
Per Diem for 35 days @ \$28/day	980	
TOTAL TRAVEL & PER DIEM		\$ 1,316

Miscellaneous

Supplies & Equipment - backhoe, chemical toilets, film, xerox, microfilm	\$ 960	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS		\$ 960
TOTAL PROPOSAL BUDGET		\$28,793**

\*Travel expenses will double or triple if the project is not done in consecutive days during the summer.

\*\*Institutional overhead has not been included.

## APPENDIX TO THE BUDGET

Observers during the one mile archaeologically sensitive Cucamonga Channel Area: 1 Research Assistant @ \$60/day and 1 Field Assistant @ \$30/day. This amount is not totaled as it is dependent upon the number of construction days.

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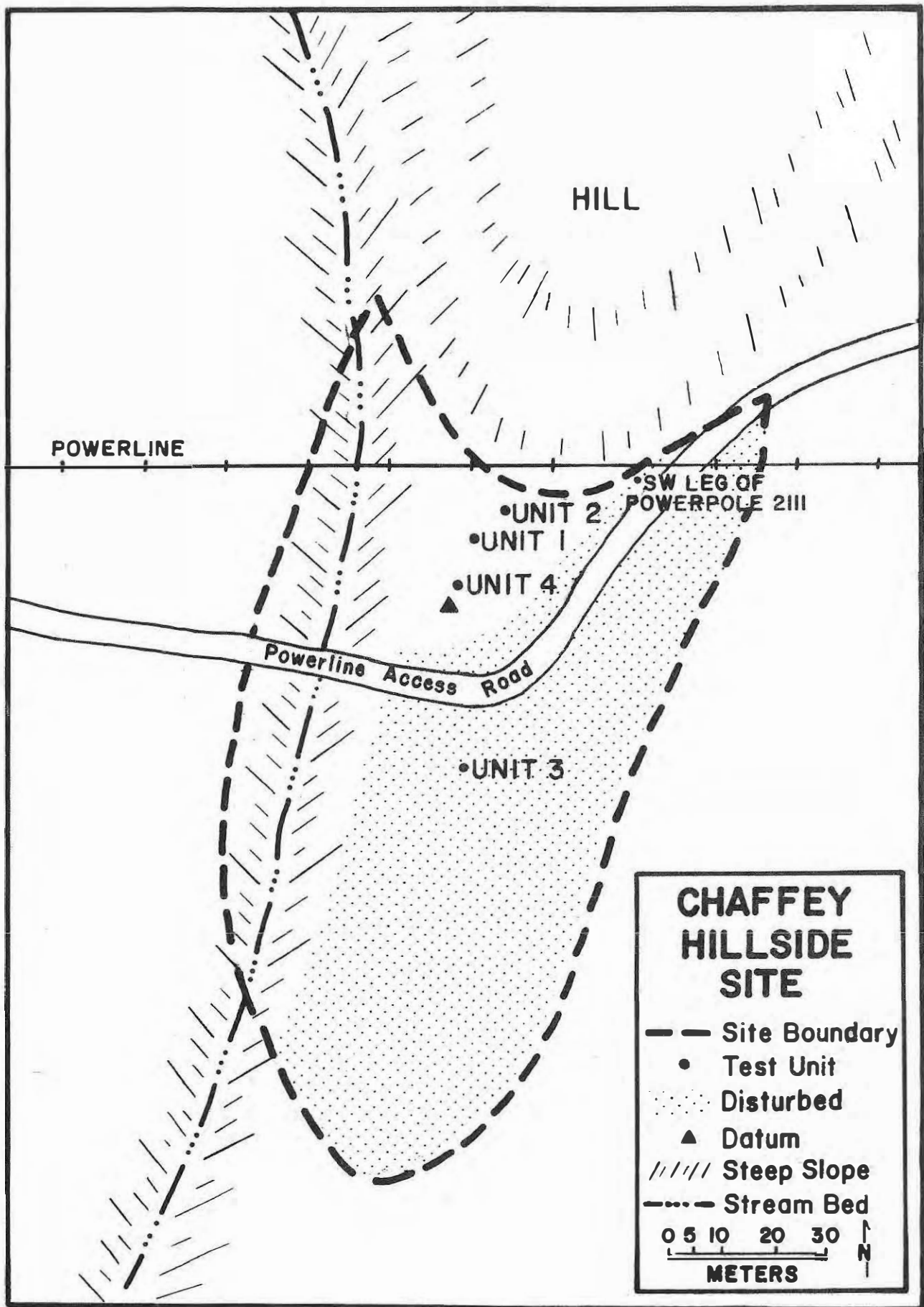
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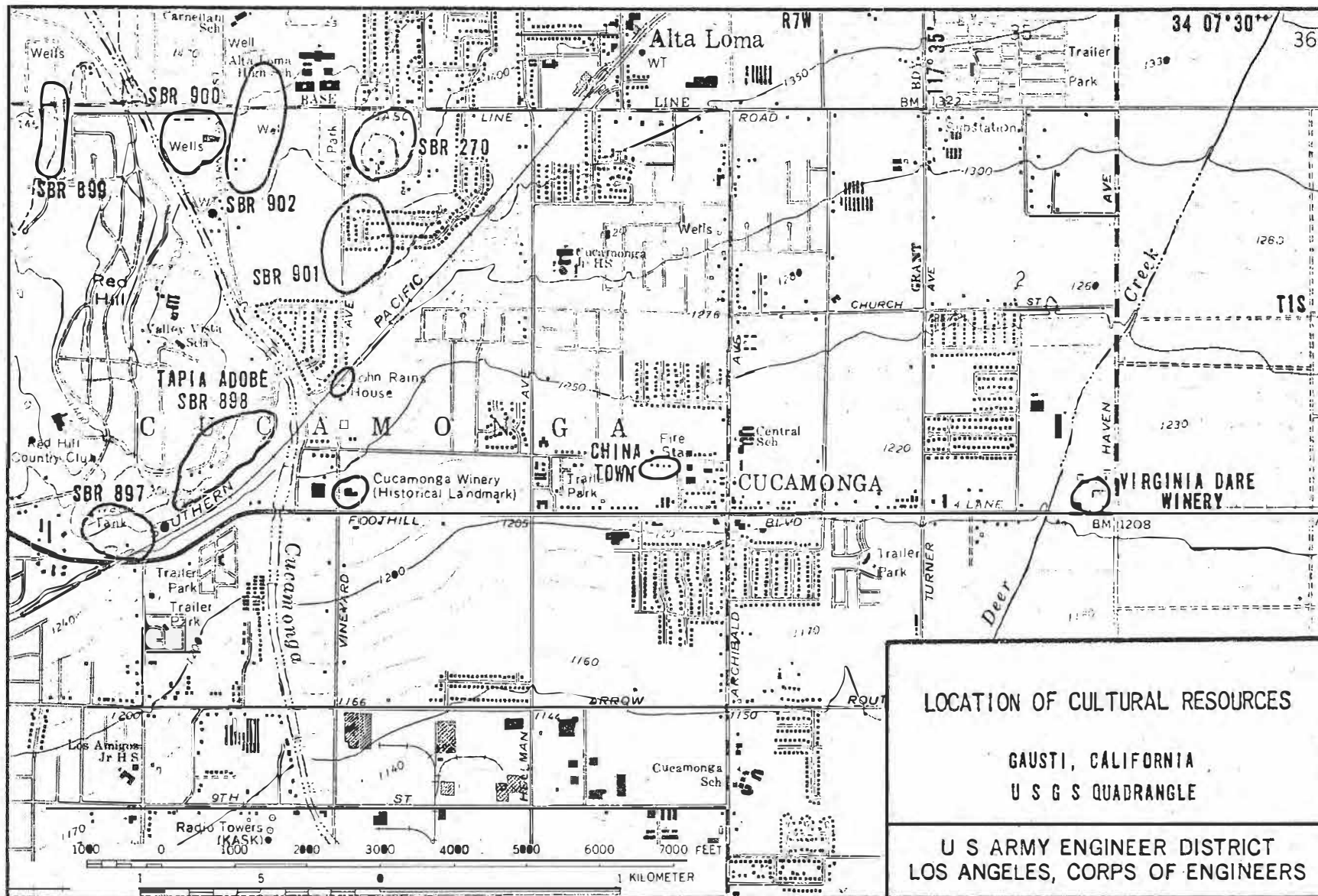
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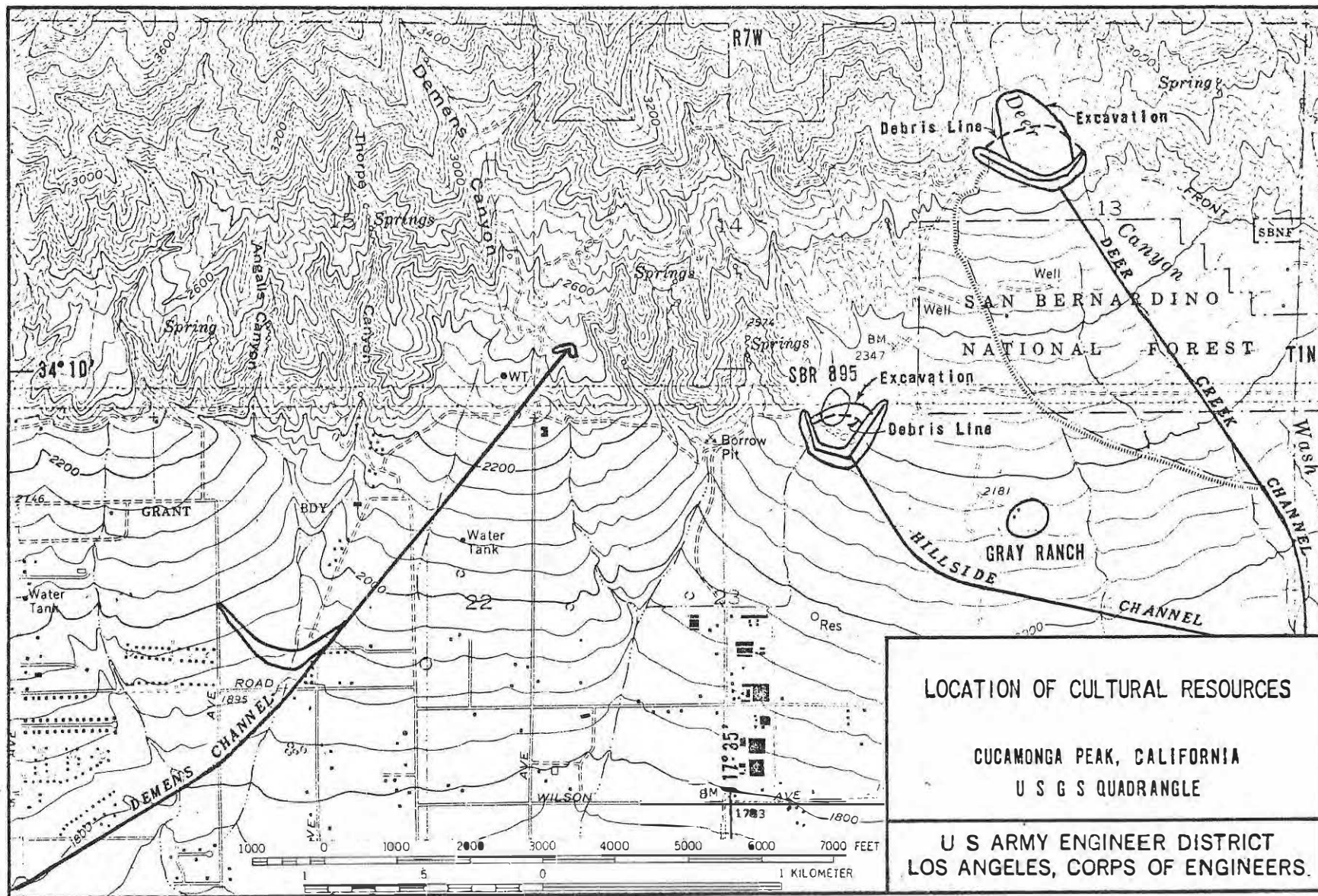
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MAP 1 - SBr-895

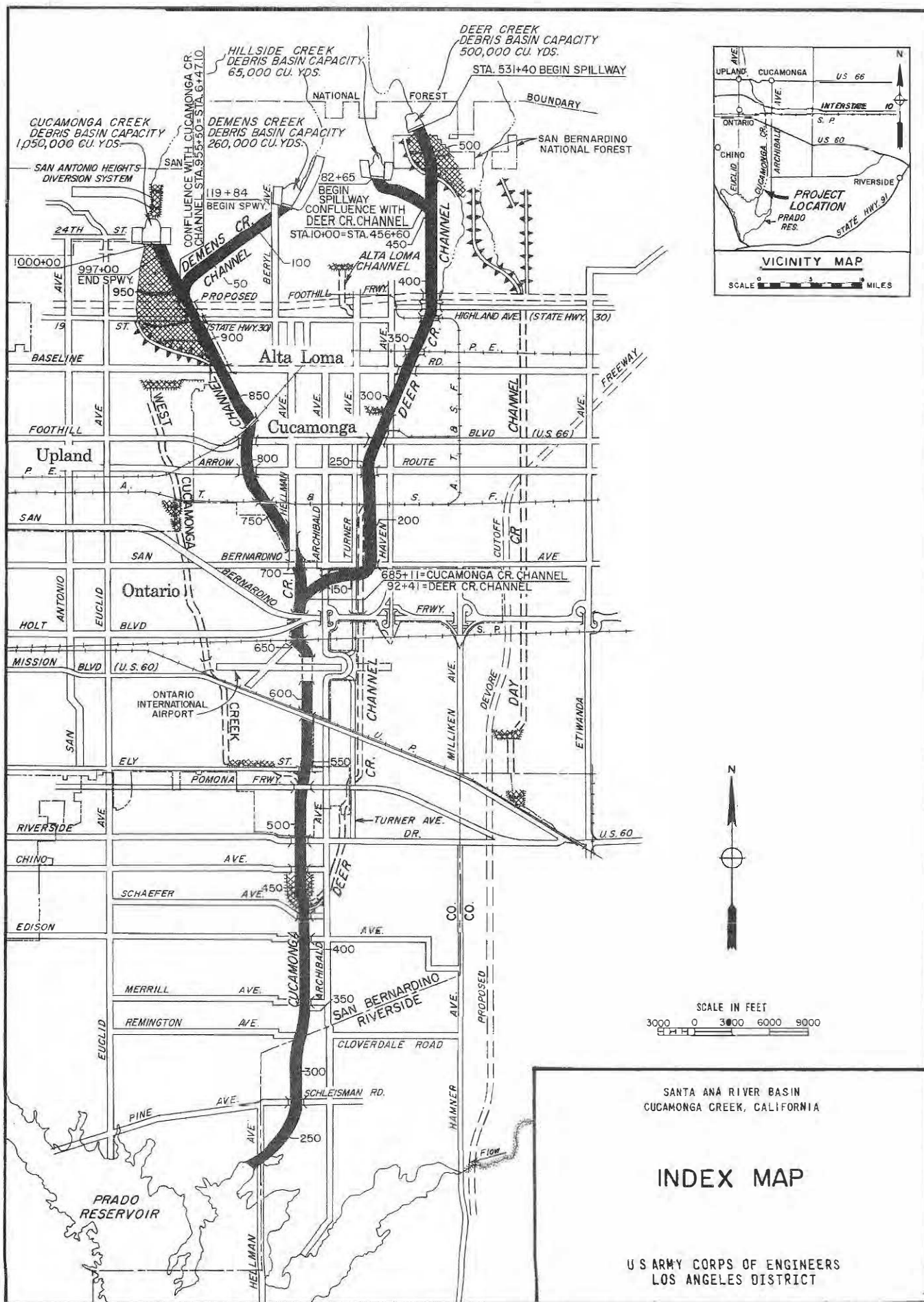


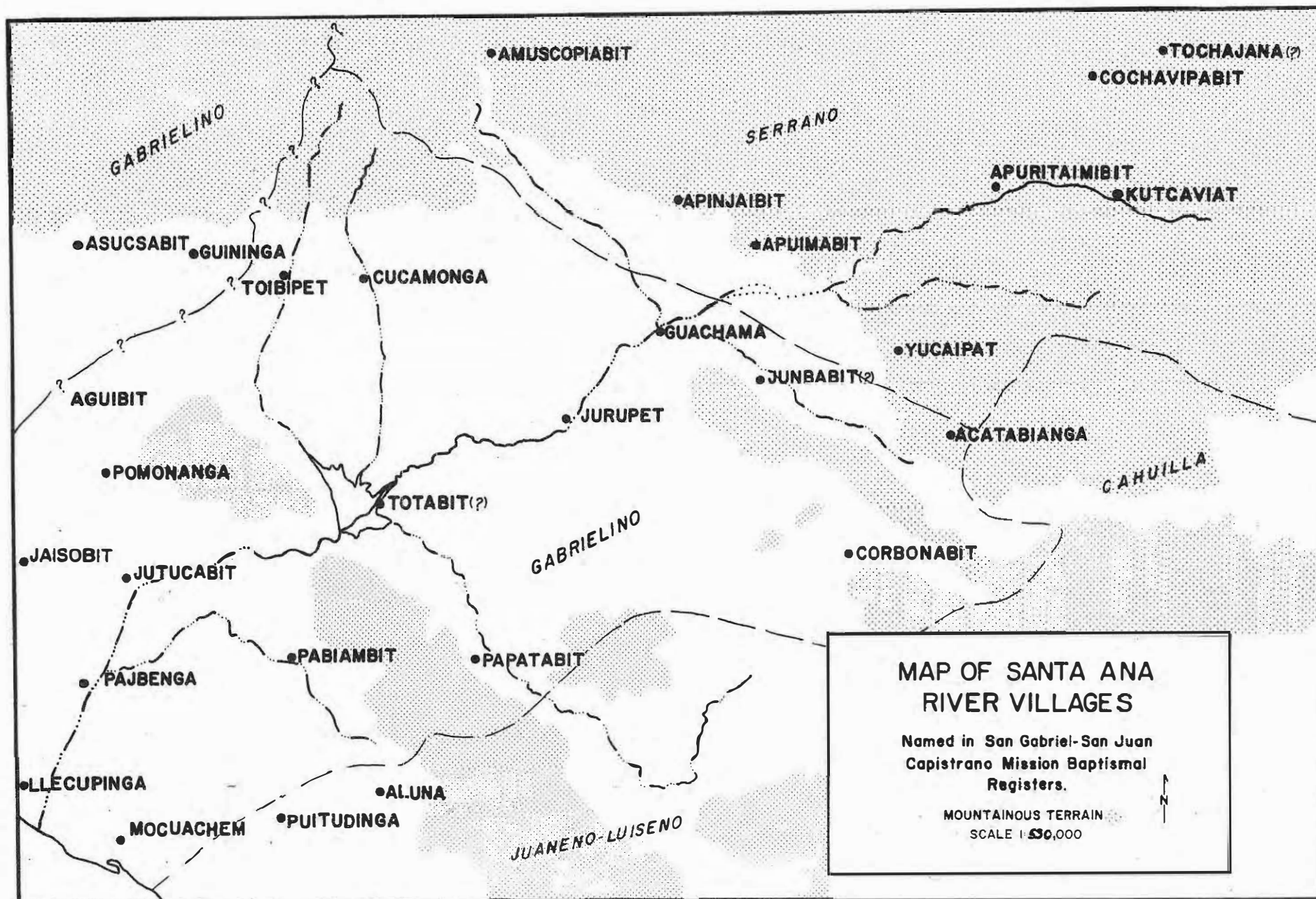


MAP 3









MAP 6



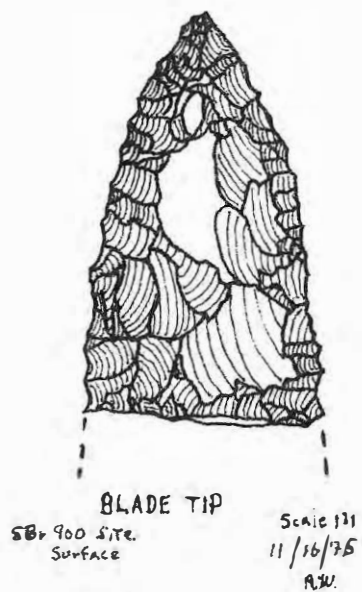


Figure 1 - Chalcedony Blade

Figure 2 - Bifacially Flaked Obsidian Knife

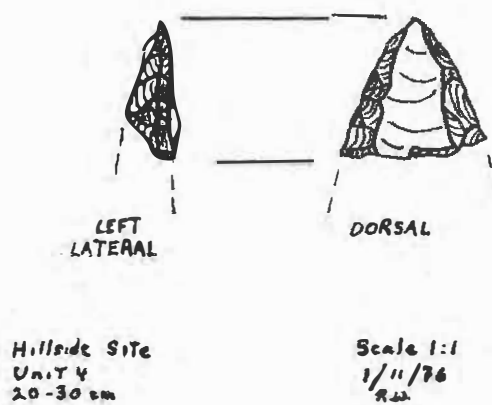




Plate 1 - Mountainous Zone



Plate 2 - Alluvial Plain



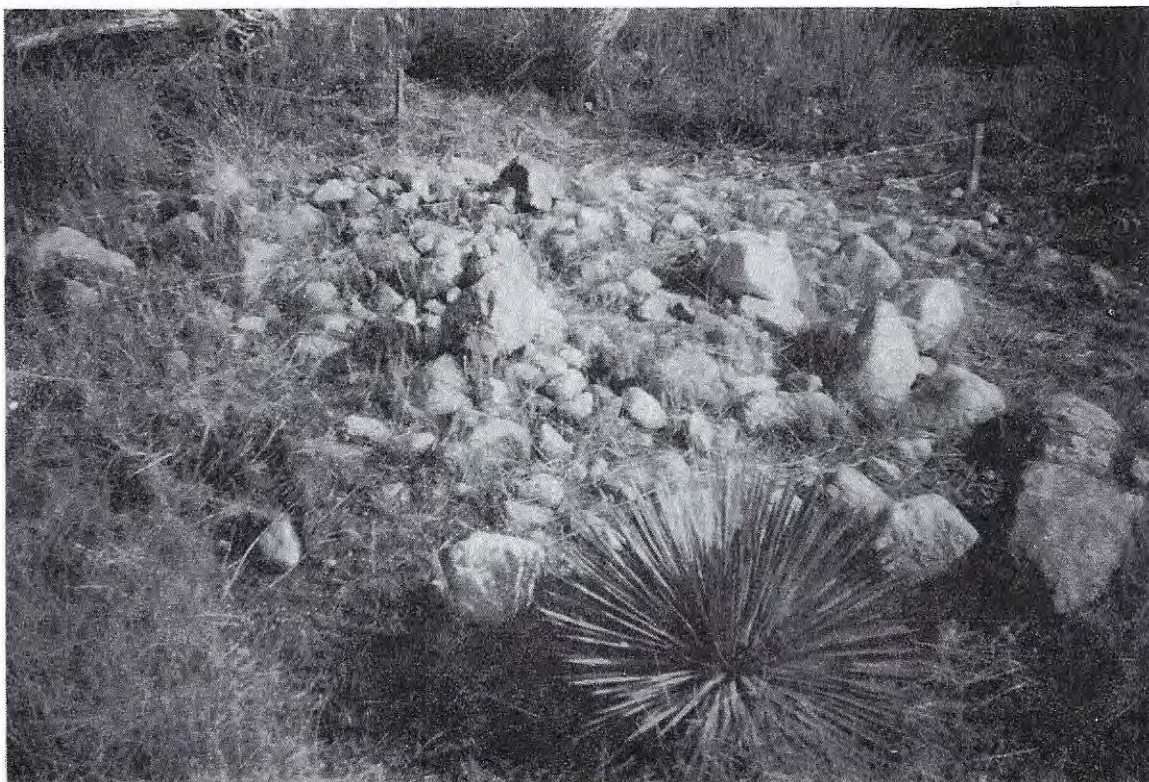


Plate 3 - Rock Feature



Plate 4 - Dividing the Feature into Quarter Sections





Plate 5 - Final Exposure



Plate 6 - SBr-895, Eastward Exposure



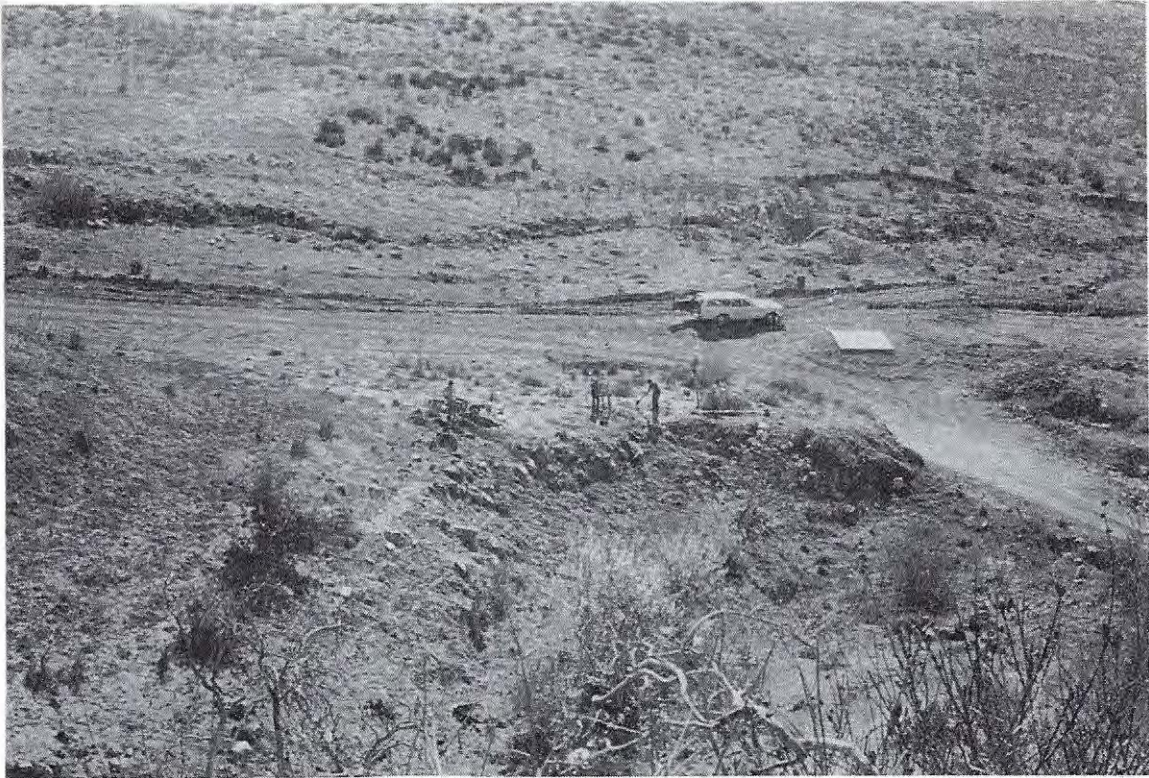


Plate 7 - SBr-895, South Exposure



Plate 8 - Waterline Trench





Plate 9 - Mortar



Plate 10 - Mano Fragment



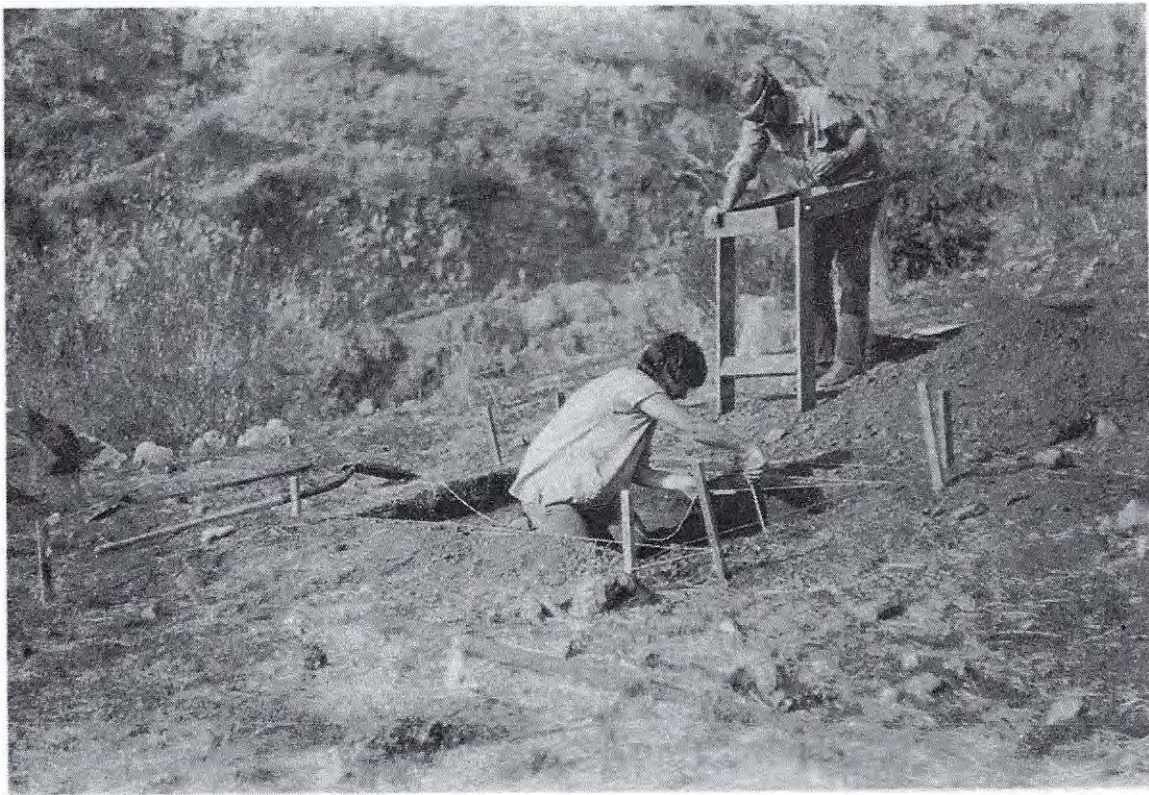


Plate 11 - Excavation



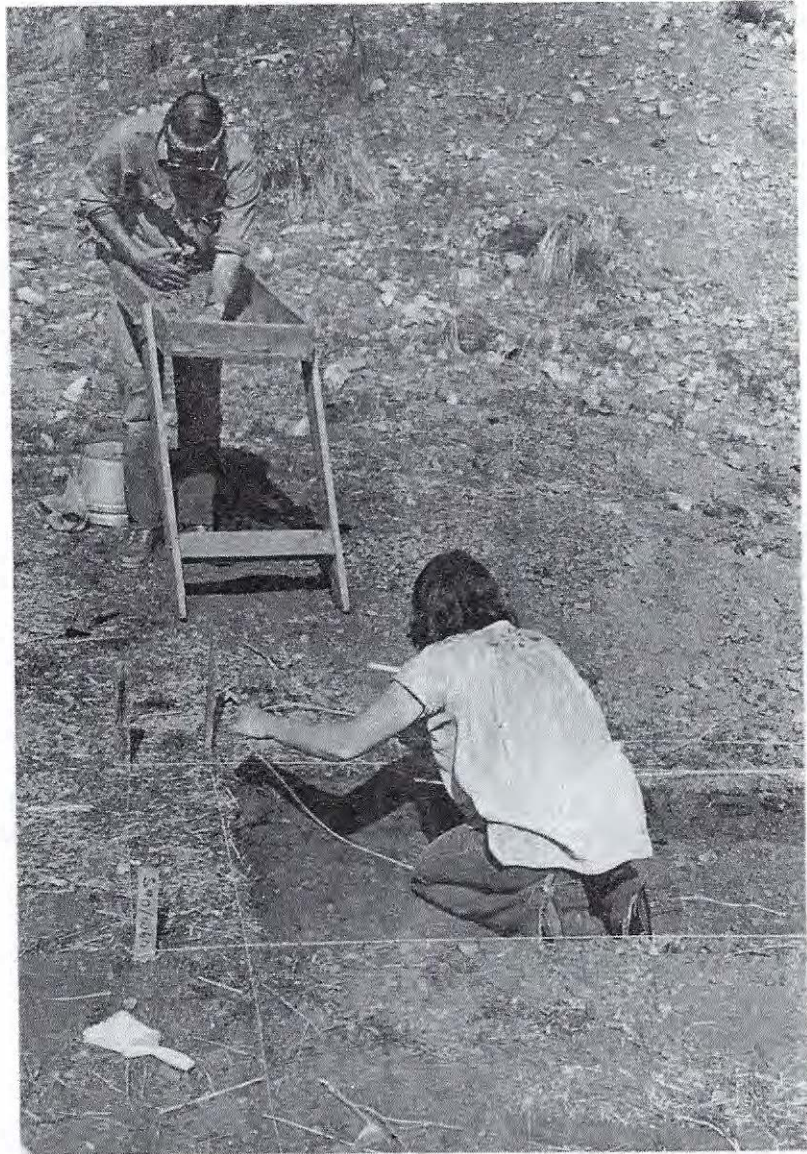


Plate 12 - Excavation

## APPENDIX I

### SITE DESIGNATIONS AND SUMMARIES

#### Aboriginal Sites Within the Guasti Quadrangle (Map 2)

##### The Cucamonga Village Site Complex

###### SBr-270

This site is located on the 441.96 meter (1450 feet) contour, T1S, R7W in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 3 as determined from the Guasti Topographic Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series (USGS, 1966). The site is situated on a low hill south of Baseline Road and east of Vineyard and approximately .80 km east of Cucamonga Creek. Prior to housing developments in the area, the site covered an area of approximately 305 x 305 meters. The average depth is 61 cm. Dr. Thomas Blackburn recorded SBr-270 in 1966. Archaeological investigations were conducted by the 1975 Cal Poly, Pomona, field class under the supervision of Dr. Blackburn. Thirty students excavated 10 three meter pits. A total of 1250 artifacts were recovered and studied. The site has been tentatively dated as prior to 1,000 B.P. on the basis of the artifact assemblage. The 1976 field class will continue excavations this spring. This site will not be directly affected by the proposed flood control project.

###### SBr-897

This site is located on the 381-396 meter contour (1250-1300 feet), T1S, R7W in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 9 as determined from the Guasti Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series (USGS, 1966). The site lies at the south base of Red Hill near the water tank and north of Foothill Blvd. The Southern Pacific Railroad cuts through the southeast portion of the site. SBr-897

consists of a surface ground stone scatter covering an area of approximately 75 x 50 meters. Three mano fragments, three manos and two metate fragments were observed. There is a spring on the site. Pot hunting activity has been reported. It is possible that this site was also part of the Tapia Rancho. The site was recorded November 16, 1975 by the Archaeological Research Unit crew during the survey for this project. This site will not be directly affected by the proposed flood control project.

SBr-898

This site is located on the 393-433 meter contour (1290-1420 feet), T1S, R7W in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 4 as determined from the Guasti Topographic Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series (USGS, 1966). The site is situated at the southeast base of Red Hill between the Southern Pacific Railroad and Chula Vista Court. It is approximately 76 meters west of Cucamonga Creek. SBr-898 consists of a concentration of dark soil, fresh water shell, one quartz core, one basalt core, four quartz flakes, one basalt flake, six manos, 14 mano fragments, and 11 metate fragments, and covers an area of approximately 510 x 330 meters. The estimated depth is 0-40 cm. There is a spring on the site. In addition to pot hunting activities, the site is heavily disturbed by housing developments, a nursery, and cultivation. It is also the site of the historic Tapia Ranch hacienda, which was abandoned in 1845 and destroyed by treasure hunters in the 1930's. SBr-898 was recorded November 16, 1975 by the Archaeological Research Unit during this study. It is possible that a buried portion of this site may extend into the construction zone.

SBr-899

This site is located on the 442-445 meter contour (1451-1461 feet), T1S, R7W of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 4 as determined from the Guasti Topographic Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series (USGS, 1966). The site lies on the northwest slope of Red Hill south of Baseline Road. Cucamonga Creek is approximately 330 meters to the east. The site comprises a 300 x 45 meter area containing a light ground stone scatter. Six manos, one metate, and one metate fragment were observed. Calle del Prado skirts the southern portion of the site. A housing development partially covers the area. Erosion from the old Cucamonga Creek bed has occurred. SBr-899 was recorded November 16, 1975 by the Archaeological Research Unit crew during this study. It will not be directly affected by the proposed flood control project.

SBr-900

This site is located on the 436-439 meter (1430-1440 feet) contour, T1S, R7W in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 4 as determined from the Guasti Topographic Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series (USGS, 1966). The site is situated on the southwest corner of Carnelian and Baseline and is on the east bank of Cucamonga Creek. One chalcedony blade fragment (see Figure 1), one basalt flake, two mano fragments and three manos were observed and recorded by the Archaeological Research Unit crew on November 16, 1975. The site was under construction for a housing tract when observed and the artifacts were found in the back dirt and on a dirt foot path near Cucamonga Channel, just outside the housing construction area. The surface soil was very dark, with

bulldozer scrapes exposing the lighter sterile layers. Although no cultural remains were found within 60 meters of the channel, it is possible that the site extended to the channel and further construction may expose buried portions of the site.

SBr-901 (SBCM-133)

This site is located on the 413 meter contour (1350 feet), T1S, R7W in the west 1/2 of the NW 1/4 of Section 3 as determined from the Gausti Topographic Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series (USGS, 1966). The site is located within an avocado grove with a portion extending west to the Cucamonga Flood Basin. Collectors have indicated that they recovered artifacts west of the Basin near the Cucamonga Channel at Carnelian Street. Otherwise the site lies approximately 457 meters east of the channel and 304 meters south of Baseline Road. Dr. Gerald Smith of the San Bernardino County Museum recorded the site in 1940. He observed manos, metates, flakes, points, cog stones, discoidal stones and black paint pigment. The owners plan to develop the land which will result in the destruction of the cultural resources. A field class from Los Angeles State College is currently conducting salvage operations under the direction of Dr. Hal Everhart. Miss Ruth Dee Simpson of the San Bernardino County Museum is overseeing the project. This site will not be directly affected by the proposed flood control project. However it is possible that buried midden may extend to the channel.

SBr-902

This site is located on the 442 meter (1450 feet) contour, T1N, R7W in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 33; and T1S, R7W in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 4 as determined from the Gausti Topographic Quadrangle,



7.5 minute series (USGS, 1966). The site is situated east of Carnelian Street and on both the north and south sides of Baseline Road. Ground stone implements were first found in the early 1900's when the land was plowed. It is recorded that manos and metates were so common that they were dumped into Cucamonga Creek with the other rocks. Today the north portion of the site is occupied by the Alta Loma High School. The south portion of the site is scheduled for development in the near future. It will not be directly affected by the proposed flood control project.

#### HISTORIC SITES

##### The Tapia Adobe

The Tapia adobe was located on the 433 meter (1420 feet) contour, T1S, R7W in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 4 as determined from the Guasti Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series (USGS, 1966). The site is situated on the highest crest of the southeast portion of Red Hill. The adobe was built in 1840 when Tiburcio Tapia, of Los Angeles, was given a grant to the Cucamonga Rancho by Governor Alvarado. It was a fortress-like structure. Tar from Rancho La Brea was used in the construction and could be found at the site in 1929. The fortress was necessary as protection against Indian and bandit raids for horses and cattle. During the Mexican-American War the rancho was a gathering place for Mexican forces. In 1858 the rancho was sold and the adobe abandoned. Rumors of treasure buried by Tapia resulted in the destruction of the ruins. The site is a State Historic Landmark, however, the plaque placed by the State is missing. It is possible that a portion of the aboriginal component of this site, SBr-898, will be directly affected by the proposed flood control project.

### The John Rains House

The Rains House is located on the 384 meter (1260 feet) contour, T1S, R7W of the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 3 as determined from the Guasti Topographic Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series (USGS, 1966). The house lies south of the Southern Pacific Railroad north of San Bernardino Road and east of Vineyard Avenue. It was built by John Rains in 1861. Rains purchased the Cucamonga Rancho from Tapia's son-in-law, Leon Victor Prudhomme. The structure is the second oldest fired brick house in California still standing. In 1862 Rains was murdered and in 1864 his widow Maria Merced received foreclosure papers on the rancho. The house originally had two large east and west wings facing south and a patio in the center. The walls were built of brick made from the red clay dug from the hills and roofed with thatches covered with tar from Rancho La Brea mixed with tallow (Clucas, 1974). It was restored in 1973 through efforts of the San Bernardino County Museum Association and is now a registered National Monument. This site will not be directly affected by the proposed flood control project. This was confirmed during a prior study when the Cucamonga Creek Channel Project was reviewed in 1973 by John H. Michael, Supervisor for the State History Preservation Section, and in 1975 by Garland J. Gordon, Supervisor for the National Park Service, Division of External Archaeological Programs (see Supplement to Appendix I).

### The Cucamonga Winery

The Cucamonga Winery now known as the Thomas Brothers Winery is located on the 378 meter (1240 feet) contour, T1S, R7W in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 3 as determined from the Guasti Topographic



Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series (USGS, 1966). The winery is situated on the northeast corner of Foothill Blvd. and Vineyard Avenue. It was built by John Rains in the center of his vineyard and is in operation today. It is the oldest winery in California and the second oldest in the United States. It is a registered State Historic Landmark. The winery will not be disturbed by the proposed flood control project.

#### Chinatown

The Chinatown of Cucamonga is located on the 369 meter (1210 feet) contour, T1S, R7W of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 3 as determined from the Guasti Topographic Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series (USGS, 1966). The site and one remaining house are situated along the south side of San Bernardino Road between Klusman and Hellman Avenues. This settlement was built in the late 1800's when unemployed Chinese from San Francisco were hired to work in the vineyards. The original buildings were destroyed in 1919. This site will not be affected by the proposed flood control project.

#### The Virginia Dare Winery

The winery is located on the 369 meter (1210 feet) contour, T1S, R7W in the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 2 as determined from the Guasti Topographic Quadrangle, 7.5 minutes series (USGS, 1966). It lies on the northwest corner of Haven Avenue and Foothill Blvd. The winery was established in 1911 by Henry Klusman who sold it to the Garrett Grape Juice Company just before prohibition was enacted. Also called the Mission Winery, it was designed by Arthur Benton who also designed Riverside's Mission Inn. It was partially destroyed by a fire and

abandoned in 1961. It has been used as a backdrop for television series such as "Combat," "Mannix," and "Cannon." The site is a registered State Historic Landmark. It will not be disturbed by the proposed flood control project.

## ABORIGINAL SITES WITHIN THE CUCAMONGA PEAK QUADRANGLE (Map 3)

SBr-895

SBr-895 is located on the 671-684 meter (2200-2245 feet) contour, T1N, R7W in the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 14 and the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 23 as determined from the Cucamonga Peak Topographic Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series (USGS, 1966). The site is approximately 305 meters west of Haven Avenue and lies at the base of the foothills on high ground between the arroyo of a small spring fed stream and the fan of Deer Canyon. Cucamonga Peak with an elevation of 2700 meters (8895 feet) is situated 6.44 km north of the site.

Approximately 60% of the site is badly disturbed. The Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light have an easement and power pole #22111 situated within the northwestern portion of the site. A dirt maintenance road and a water line cut through the center of the site. A roasting pit feature was observed in the open trench by members of the Archaeological Research Unit who recorded the site in August of 1975. This along with most of the area south of the road has been scraped and bulldozed. The site covers an area of approximately 100 x 75 meters. One mortar, two manos, several mano fragments, five metate fragments, six cores, three flakes and burned bone were observed during the surface inspection and left in situ.

The site was tested as a part of this study during January 10-17, 1976. A total of three days. Four 1 x 2 meter test units were excavated to sterile and screened with 1/8" mesh (Map 1). The depth of the midden was approximately 60 cm. One metate fragment, one mortar fragment, one obsidian knife, two obsidian flakes, one chalcedony flake, seven basalt flakes and one mammal

bone fragment were recovered. The site appears to be a small temporary hunting and gathering camp, an important aspect of the Gabrielino settlement and subsistence pattern. This site will be destroyed by the construction of the Hillside debris basin and a salvage program is recommended.

#### HISTORIC SITES

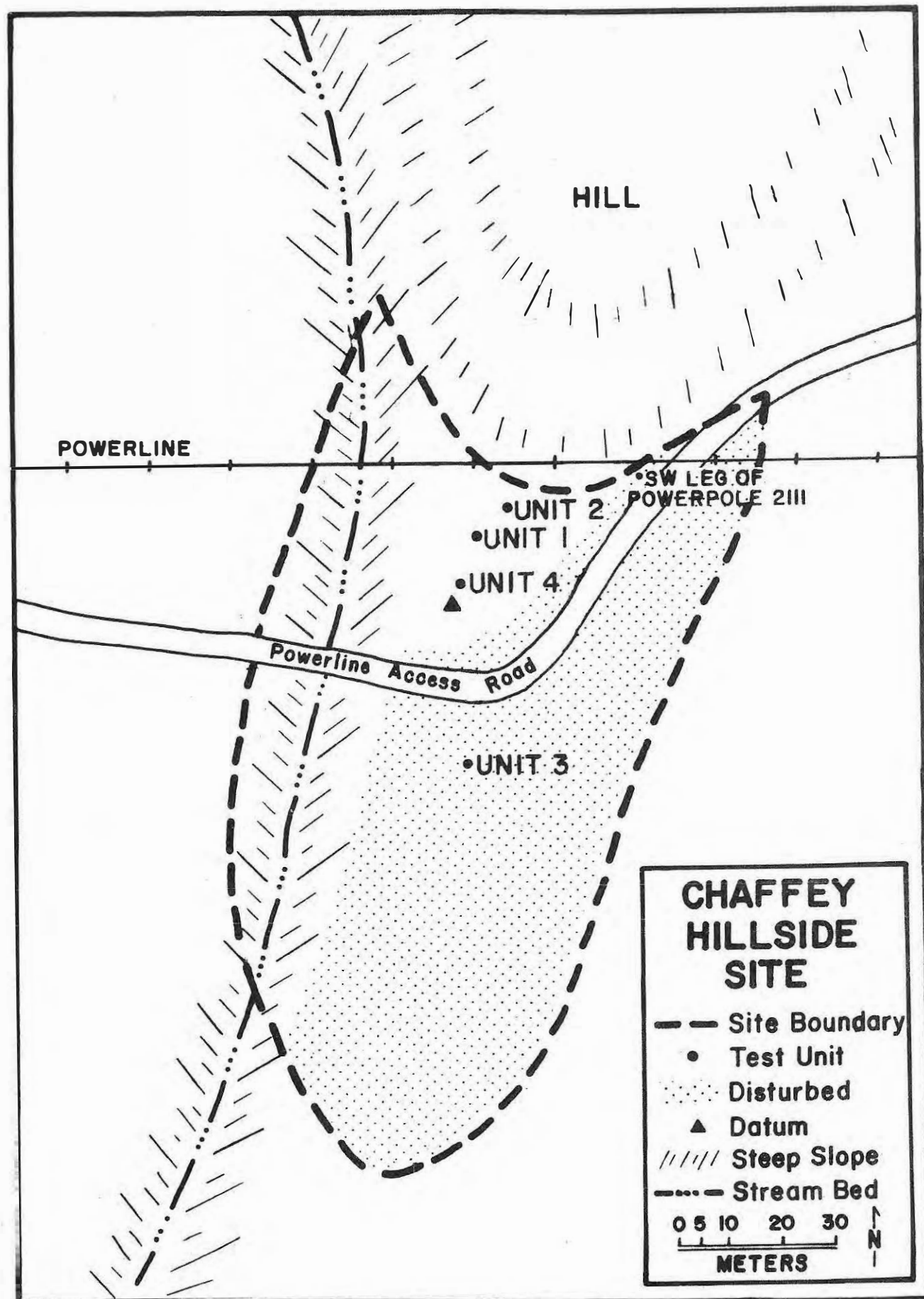
##### The Gray Ranch

This site is located on the 646-658 meter (2120-2160 feet) contour, T1N, R7W in the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 24 as determined from the Cucamonga Peak Topographic Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series (USGS, 1966). The site is located approximately 305 meters east of Haven Avenue and 610 meters north of Chaffey College on the alluvial flood plain. It is completely outlined in the Deer Creek aerial photograph numbers 102-108 (Horizon Surveys, 11/5/74). The site consists of a large area outlined with rock walls and containing a paved road, a gateway entrance, compound-like areas formed with piled rock walls and the foundations of at least two structures. The property is known as the Gray Ranch. It was homesteaded in 1880 by the Richards family. Catherine Richards Gray acquired the land in 1905 and sold it in 1950 to Walter Lebrand. Informants say the structures were destroyed by fire and flood in the 1960's. Although of architectural interest the ruins do not appear to be very old and are not mentioned in the historic literature. The Hillside Channel passes within 61 meters of the southeast corner of one of the outer piled rock walls. The site will not be directly affected by the proposed flood control project.

## THE MT. BALDY QUADRANGLE (Map 4)

Aboriginal Sites

SBr-896 was discovered by the Archaeological Research Unit crew during a general reconnaissance of the proposed San Antonio Heights project area for this study. It is located on the 683 meter (2240 feet) contour, T2N, R8W in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 24. The site lies .80 km east of the San Antonio Dam on the north side of Mountain Avenue. It is situated on a small terrace adjacent to a reservoir and contains a light scatter of ground stone, flakes, and cores. The site is partially destroyed by the placement of power pole #225116, the road and the reservoir. As the San Antonio Heights project is in the planning state it would be premature to make a statement regarding the effects of the project on this site. However it has been recorded and the general information that sites are in the area should be useful to future planning. A systematic survey of the project area should be completed before the project is finalized.



SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX I



## DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

P.O. BOX 2390  
SACRAMENTO 95811



August 6, 1973

Ms. Signe Heide  
Environmental Resources Branch  
U.S. Army Engineer District, Los Angeles  
Corp of Engineers  
Post Office Box 2711  
Los Angeles, California 90053

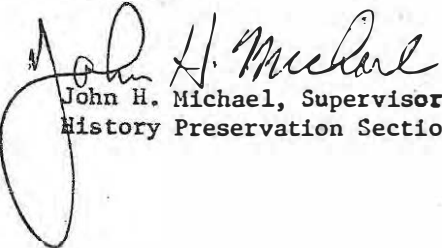
Dear Ms. Heide:

Thank you for your letter of July 20, which included the plans and photographs of the Corps of Engineers' Cucamonga Creek Channel Project, as it appears in the vicinity of the John Rains House, a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

After reviewing the material, it does not appear that the project would have an effect upon this historic property, other than that of a temporary nature during the construction phase.

We appreciate your cooperation in this matter. If we may be of any further assistance, do not hesitate to contact this office.

Sincerely,

  
John H. Michael, Supervisor  
History Preservation Section

A-1b/10



## United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
ARIZONA ARCHEOLOGICAL CENTER  
P. O. BOX 49008  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85717

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H2219 CE  
(WR)PSA

May 22, 1975

Mr. Garth A. Fuquay  
Chief, Engineering District  
Los Angeles District  
Corps of Engineers  
300 North Los Angeles Street  
Los Angeles, California 90053

Dear Mr. Fuquay:

The effects of the Cucamonga Creek Area: Remington Avenue to Chino-Corona Road project on archeological resources has been assessed.

The basis for this assessment was the report "Resources Evaluation of Cucamonga Creek Area, Remington Avenue-Chino-Corona Road, U.S.G.S. Corona North, California," prepared by the San Bernadino County Association, Miss Ruth D. Simpson, Principal Investigator, Mr. Terry D. Suss, Author, April 28, 1975.

Since there is no substantial evidence that significant cultural resources will be affected adversely, clearance to proceed is hereby provided.

If concealed cultural resources are encountered during construction, please take all necessary steps to protect them and immediately notify this office so that appropriate action may be taken.

Sincerely yours,

Garland J. Gordon, Supervisor  
Division of External Archeological  
Programs



Save Energy and You Serve America!



SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY  
**MUSEUM**  
ASSOCIATION



Telephone (714) 877-2272

MAILING ADDRESS

2024 ORANGE TREE LANE • REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA 92373

April 5, 1976

Mr. Mike Thomson  
Post Office Box 15216  
Los Angeles, Ca. 90015

Re: Archaeological-Historical Resources  
Assessment, Tracts 9193 and 9262,  
Cucamonga

The two tracts are located on the east side of Vineyard Avenue, south of Candlewood Street. The south and east boundary of this area is the Southern Pacific Railroad Tract.

The two tracts are currently farmed as avocado orchards, but the trees are old and production cost too great for the land to continue to be used for agriculture purposes. The developer desires to construct residential buildings to meet the current demand for such in the Cucamonga area.

Residential development has occurred on the property north, east, south and southwest with only the property directly west across Vineyard being undeveloped. This land to the west is designated flood control property, and probably will remain undeveloped, but could be used for expansion of the community park located north adjoining the flood control basin.

Cucamonga Creek is east of the flood control basin. The basin appears to have been a source of water, perhaps fed by the springs, for a long period of time even before the historic references made more than two hundred years ago.

Numerous archaeological sites existed on the higher ground above the flood control basin. These sites extended from Red Hill above Cucamonga Creek on the west, north above Baseline to include the area now occupied by the Alta Loma High School, east nearly to Beryl Avenue, and south at least to Church Street.

The residential development along Candlewood and Balsa Streets destroyed significant archaeological resources, construction of the Alta Loma High School resulted in destruction of archaeological resources, even some of the construction of the flood control basin destroyed archaeological resources.

At present, two very significant sites remain that could be left undeveloped, or, if there is no way to preserve the sites, excavated by archaeologists to salvage as much information as possible relating to the life and cultures of the prehistoric population that used this land area. One additional site also exists northeast across the flood control basin that should be considered for salvage archaeology.

Mr. Mike Thomson  
Page 2  
April 5, 1976

The two tracts (Numbers 9262 and 9193) contain significant archaeological resources. To approve the development of residential buildings will destroy these known resources as others in this specific area have been destroyed in the past. With this knowledge, a conference was called of the members of the archaeology profession in the surrounding area who might have an interest in the Cucamonga site. The following attended:

Florence Crago, 2084 Eleventh Street, La Verne, Ca. (714) 593-3511 La Verne College  
Dr. Glen Crago, 2084 Eleventh Street, La Verne, Ca. (714) 593-3511 ASA, La Verne College  
Richard Weaver, 3528 Lemon Street, Apt. "C", Riverside, Ca. (714) 787-3885 UCR  
Nelson Leonard, Archaeological Research Unit, Riverside, Ca. (714) 787-3885  
Nancy Farrell, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, Ca. (714) 792-1334  
Dr. Mike Simmons, California State College, San Bernardino, Ca. (714) 886-1963  
Lewis J. Walker, 316 Mt. View, San Bernardino, Environmental Review Board  
Officer for San Bernardino County (714) 383-2395  
Dr. Tom Blackburn, Cal Poly, Pomona, Ca. (714) 598-4517 or 626-3138  
Gary Olson, San Bernardino Valley College, 200 E. 30th, #22, San Bernardino, Calif.  
883 - 1800 (714)  
Larry Bowles, Riverside City Museum, 3720 Orange, Riverside, Calif. (714) 787-7273  
Dee Simpson, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California (714) 792-1334  
Bernice L. McAllister (Dr.) Chaffey College, 426 Camaritas Drive, Diamond Bar, Calif. (714) 595-4234  
Douglas Bowman, Johnston College, University of Redlands, Redlands, Calif.  
(714) 793-2121  
Ken D. Baty, Johnston College, University of Redlands, Redlands, Calif. (714)  
793 - 2121  
Gil Becker (Dr.) Emer. Univ. of Redlands, Redlands, California (714) 793-3507  
Dr. Hal Eberhart, Cal State, Los Angeles, Calif. (213) 224-3850 (213) 798-9583  
Dr. Gerald A. Smith, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, Calif. (714) 792-1334

The above list included teachers and students in archaeology at the various colleges and universities, representatives from the California Society for Archaeology, San Bernardino County Museum, and the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, and a representative from the San Bernardino County Environmental Improvement Agency.

The problem of preservation, protection, and salvage, where necessary, of archaeological resources was discussed. The specific problem relating to Tracts 9193 and 9262 was discussed in detail.

The following suggestions were made:

- 1) To recommend that no further development be permitted in the area around the flood control basin and that the County, State or Federal Government acquire all the land to preserve as an archaeological resource
- 2) To recommend that the proposed developers finance the necessary archaeological excavations of the known site prior to approval of any construction project by San Bernardino County.


Mr. Mike Thomson  
Page 3  
April 5, 1976

3) To recommend that the developers of Tracts 9193 and 9262 grant permission to the San Bernardino County Museum, Los Angeles State University, California Poly University, Mount San Antonio College, Chaffey College and the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California for a salvage archaeological project for the land encompassed by the two tracts for the Spring and Summer of 1976.

4) To recommend that the Corps of Engineers extend their funding to the University of California at Riverside to finance an archaeological excavation project by UCR Archaeological Research Unit for Tracts 9193 and 9262.

During the months of February and March, the San Bernardino County Museum Association, assisted by Dr. Bernice McAllister of Chaffey College; Dr. Tom Blackburn of Cal Poly University; Dr. Hal Eberhart of Los Angeles State University; and Ruth Simpson of the San Bernardino County Museum, conducted extensive surveys and sub-surface tests of Tracts 9193 and 9262 and determined the depth and limits of the archaeological resources. An evaluation of the data available from surface surveys, test pits excavated, literature appropriate to the area, and discussion with members currently in the archaeology profession, it is apparent that significant archaeological resources exist at Tracts 9193 and 9262 and that the proposed development would destroy these known resources. It is, therefore, recommended that the developer consider a grading plan that would enable the site to be left preserved under the concrete floors of the proposed houses to be constructed, or assist with an archaeological excavation to salvage the site rather than destroy the site by construction.

Sincerely,

  
Ruth O. Harris  
President, San Bernardino  
County Museum Association

ROH:sm

APPENDIX II

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT REPORT: Resources Evaluation of Cucamonga Creek  
Area, Remington Avenue - Chino-Corona  
Road, U.S.G.S. Corona North, California

for: Department of the Army  
Los Angeles District - Corps of Engineers  
Environmental Planning Section

Contract Number DACW 09-75-M-1580

prepared by:

San Bernardino County Museum Association  
2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands, California 92373

Principal Investigator  
Author

Mrs. Ruth O. Harris, President  
Dr. Gerlad A. Smith, Advisor  
Miss Ruth D. Simpson, Archaeologist  
Mr. Terry D. Suss, Historian  
Mr. Robert Selway III, Assistant  
Mr. David M. Smith, Assistant  
Mr. Jesus Medina, Assistant  
Miss Mary Lenman, Assistant

April 28, 1975

I. CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION: Archaeology, Ethnology, History

The objective of this report is to provide professional assessment of impact upon archaeological and historical resources for proposed project development along Cucamonga Creek. Current plans call for construction along Cucamonga Creek between Remington Avenue to a point over 1/4 mile below China-Corona Road and Chandler Street.

Background research, including a literature check, was conducted at the San Bernardino County Museum in the disciplines of archaeology, ethnology, and history. Prior to the field investigation, archaeological records and maps were extensively reviewed by the professional consultants for the field survey.

No archaeological or historical sites were found listed or mapped within the boundaries of Sections 27, 28, 33, 34 (T2S, R7W), U.S.G.S. Topographic Map, 7.5 Minute Series, Corona North, California. The following sites are recorded within a five mile radius of the area:

Riv-100: A village site at the old Moreno Ranch where burials were reported to have been uncovered during trenching for irrigation lines (Prado Dam Quad.).

Riv-652: A village site located north of the Santa Ana River (Section 10, T3S, R7W, west of River Road) (Corona North Quad.).

Riv-653: In Prado Flood Control Basin near Bandini-Cota Adobe, a village site (Prado Dam Quad.).

Riv-675: A village site located north of Temescal Creek, northwest of the Corona Sewage Disposal Project (Section 24, T3S, R7W). Site is also referred to as "SBCM-178" (Corona North Quad.).

Additional sites in the general vicinity include:

SBCM-17: At the Yorba-Slaughter Adobe (Section 1, T3S, R8W, Prado Dam Quad.).



SBCM-3002: Two broken manos found just west of Johnson Avenue, north of Chino Creek (Prado Dam Quad.).

SBCM-3003: One milling slab was found east of Johnson Avenue, north of Chino Creek (Prado Dam Quad.).

None of these archaeological or historic sites will suffer as the result of the proposed construction along Cucamonga Creek.

## II. FIELD INVESTIGATION: Surface Survey Party

The survey was completed by four individuals representing the San Bernardino County Museum Association. Ruth Dee Simpson, Curator of Archaeology-Anthropology, San Bernardino County Museum, supervised the survey efforts, participated in the field work, and acted as one of the professional consultants for the survey crew. Other members of the party of investigators associated with the Museum in a professional capacity included Mr. Terry D. Suss and Mr. Robert Selway III. The following individuals familiar with the field of archaeology as students or volunteers, participated in the project: Mark Smith, Mary Lehman, Jesus Medina. Dr. Gerald A. Smith, Director, San Bernardino County Museum, acted as advisor for this evaluation and read the report. A total of nine (9) man days was required for this investigation.

Actual survey techniques included walking traverses across the property. Previous evidence of surface disturbance was excessive throughout the area due to agricultural pursuits and construction. In the vicinity of Chino-Corona Road, growth was rather thick in spots. Such a condition increases the difficulty of detecting small objects. It should be noted however, that the crew felt reasonably certain that the area was covered adequately. Cottonwoods, willows, as well as the presence of bird life

were observed by the team as survey techniques extended into the territory about Chino-Corona Road. The on-site inspection did not yield archaeological or historical resources. No excavation or test pits were dug, but areas of previous grading were carefully inspected.

### III. ETHNOGRAPHIC-ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND: Literature Review

The proposed construction along Cucamonga Creek, between Remington Avenue and the area about Chino-Corona Road, is located in an area which comes under the eastern extension of what is regarded as Gabrielino Indian territory. Such an extension includes the Cucamonga Creek area.

Commenting upon Gabrielino territorial boundaries, Kroeber notes:

"On the west, the Gabrielino limits--here more exactly Fernandeno--against the Chumash were at the minor watershed through which the Susanna tunnel has been bored; at the coast, between Malibu and Topanga Creeks. Eastward, toward the Serrano and Luiseno, the line probably passed from Mount San Antonio to the vicinity of Cucamonga, Mount Arlington, and Monument and Santiago Peaks; in other words through western San Bernardino and Riverside Counties - although San Bernardino Valley has been ascribed to the Gabrielino. Southward, Alisos Creek is cited as the boundary between Gabrielino and Juaneno" (Kroeber: Handbook, p. 621).

Interestingly, in an area closely identified with the Serrano, anthropologist William Duncan Strong received information that three Gabrielino clans maintained villages in Redlands, Crafton, and San Bernardino (see Strong, Aboriginal Society in Southern California, pp. 8-9). In terms of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, Johnston found that:

"The western portions of San Bernardino and Riverside counties abound with springs, many of them warm, and this borderland of the Gabrielinos may have been then, as now, resort country to which the prehistoric tourist turned for refreshment" (Johnston: California's Gabrielino Indians, p. 35).

It should be emphasized that the aboriginal inhabitants of the local area were more than just early tourists enjoying the natural benefits of what is now parts of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. In practicing a type of mobile permanency (equivalent in definition to Emma Lous Davis' concept of seasonal transhumance), aboriginal inhabitants made use of the resources of a number of ecosystems to sustain their system of seasonal lifeways.

With respect to the Chino area, the literature review produced specific references pertaining to Indian village sites. Bernice Eastman Johnston's studies of the Gabrielino contain reports of village sites in and about the modern community of Chino and its environs. At Chino, Johnston notes the existence of the village "Wapijangna" which survived in local terminology as "Guapa" (Johnston: "Gabrielino Indians of Southern California - Part XI - The Great Valleys," p. 123). On Rancho del Chino, according to the list of Hugo Reid, the village of Pasinongna thrived. Swanton reported the location of the village as being "south-east of Pomona" (Ibid.).

Linguistic variations among California Indian groups are quite common. Kroeber notes that a characteristic feature of the Gabrielino dialectic group is the frequency of reduplication. Inanimate as well as animate nouns are reduplicated in contrast to other Shoshonean customs (see: University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 8, 1909, p. 252).

Interior archaeological investigations of the Gabrielino are minimal. Archaeological evidence in the Prado Basin Flood Control region supplements the findings of the ethnographic record with respect to the existence of

possible habitation sites and use regions. Presently, the archaeological record is incomplete with respect to the total understanding of aboriginal existence in and about the Chino area. The gap may be filled only by professional undertakings in the fields of archaeology, ethnology, and history.

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3. Kroeber, A. L. Handbook of the Indians of California. 1953 reprint edition of Bulletin 78 of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution.
4. Kroeber, A. L. "Notes on Shoshonean Dialects of Southern California," University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 8, 1909.
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1. Ingersoll, L. A. Century Annals of San Bernardino County. Ingersoll, Los Angeles, 1904. "Chino;" pp. 590-603.
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3. Rhodes, Edwin (ed.). Break of Day in Chino, printed by P-B Press Inc., 1951.
4. "History at El Rincon," Westways (Feb. 1962).
5. "Yorba-Slaughter Adobe," San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly, XIX: 3 (Spring, 1972).

