

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR  
THE BASE LINE ROAD AND CHURCH AVENUE MIXED USE  
DEVELOPMENT**

**CITY OF HIGHLAND, CALIFORNIA**

**NW Corner of Base Line Road and Church Avenue, Highland, CA 92346  
County of San Bernardino**

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## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

This report documents the methods and results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Base Line Road and Church Avenue Mixed Use Development Project property. The Project site is located at the NW corner of Base Line Road and Church Avenue in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The Project is a proposed Mixed-Use development consisting of four commercial tenant buildings, a multi-family residential building, and two single family residences on approximately 9.06 acres. The property is currently vacant land that has been previously graded and contains no natural topography or vegetation.

In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 21083.2 and 15064.5 of the Guidelines, a Phase I cultural resource assessment was completed by Sue A. Wade who meets Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification standards for Archaeology and for History. The tasks completed and following report format conform with the “Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format” (OHP 1989). The tasks completed consisted of a 0.25-mile radius record search conducted by the South Central Coastal Information Center (EIC), a Sacred Lands File search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and “project scoping” with tribes recommended by the Commission, a field survey, and preparation of this report documenting the negative survey findings.

In summary, the record search revealed that no cultural resources have been recorded on the Project property and only historic structures have been recorded within the 0.25-mile record search area. Historic map and aerial photographs indicated that structures and an orchard existed on the Project property as early as 1938, but they were demolished by 1980 and the property is currently graded vacant land. As a result of the Sacred Lands File search, the NAHC stated that the search was negative. In summary, as of April 30, 2021, three responses to the mailed letters and follow-up emails were received. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation responded stating that they defer to other tribes in the area. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) responded stating that the Project is at least one mile from known sacred land files/known cultural resources. The field survey was completed on February 16, 2021 by Sue A. Wade of Heritage Resources and encountered no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources.

Based on the negative results of the archival and field surveys, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated from development of the proposed Project. There will be no adverse change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource (per CEQA §15064.5). Due to the negative results, no mitigation measures are recommended or warranted. Given the extensive disturbance to the property through the 20<sup>th</sup> century, no archaeological monitoring is recommended.

The following language applies to the property:

1. If previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the

discovery proves to be significant under criteria stipulated in the California Environmental Quality Act, additional work such as data recovery excavations may be warranted.

2. If human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, procedures outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code (7050.5) and Public Resources Code (5097.98) shall be implemented. These include immediately contacting the Medical Examiner's Office to determine if the remains fall under their jurisdiction. If the remains are Native American, the Medical Examiner's Office will contact the Native American Heritage Commission and arrangements to identify and involve the Most Likely Descendent would be made.

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- 1: Personnel Qualifications.
- 2: South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) Record Search Confirmation

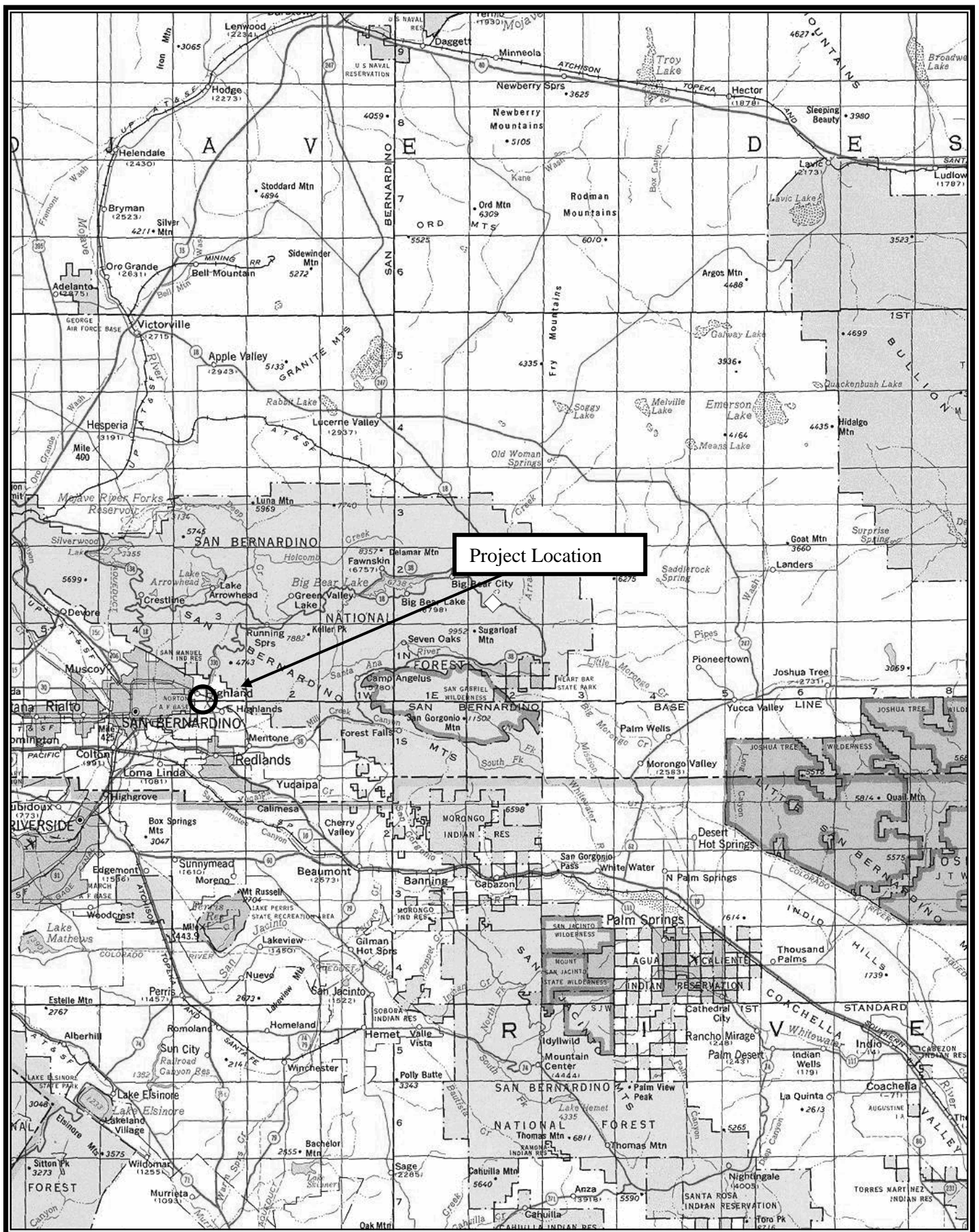
### CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS (provided to City of Highland under separate cover)

- 1: Tribal Scoping Documentation



## **I. INTRODUCTION/UNDERTAKING INFORMATION**

The Project site is located at the N/W corner of Base Line Road and Church Avenue in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The Project is a proposed Mixed-Use development consisting of four commercial tenant buildings, a multi-family residential building, and two single family residences on approximately 9.06 acres. The overall property consists of two legal parcels, APNs 1200-381-050-000 and 1200-381-43-0-000; Parcel “05” is zoned Mixed Use (MU) and Parcel “43” has split zoning Mixed Use (MU) and Residential Single Family (R1). The property is currently vacant land that has been previously graded and contains no natural topography or vegetation. The Project research, field survey, tribal “project scoping”, and report were prepared by Sue A. Wade, Heritage Resources. Ms. Wade’s resume is included in Attachment 1.

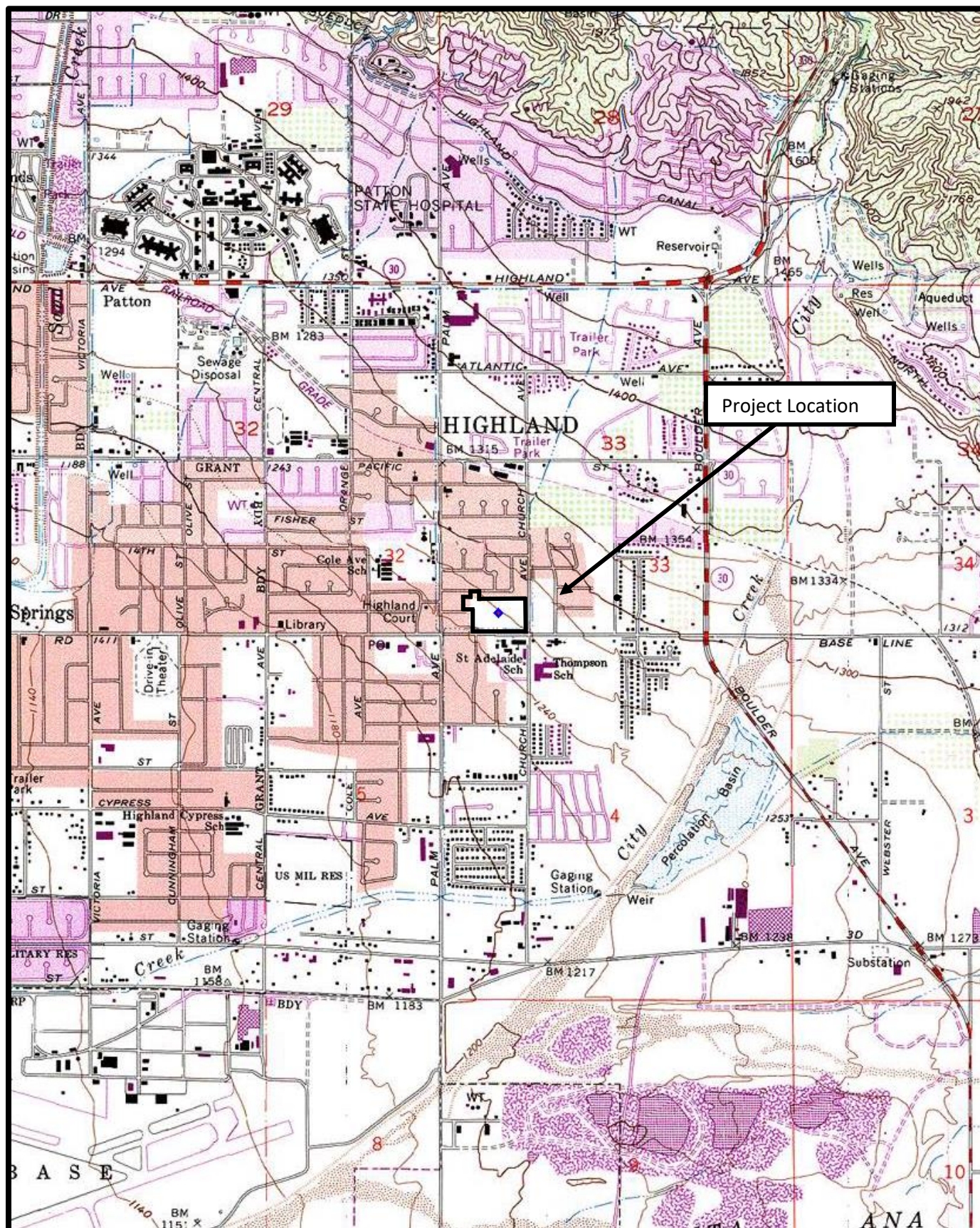


**FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION**  
**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA U.S.G.S. MAP**

0 miles 8.5







**FIGURE 2: PROJECT LOCATION:  
REDLANDS and HARRISON MOUNTAIN  
U.S.G.S. 7.5-MINUTE MAPS**

0 feet 2000  
  
  
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Figure 3: Aerial Photograph of the project APE (Google Earth)

## **II. SETTING**

The following discussion of the project setting and existing conditions provides context for the cultural resource information that follows.

### **A. Natural Setting**

The Project property is located at the east end of the San Bernardino Valley north of the Santa Ana River and at the base of the San Bernardino Mountains just southwest of the mouth of City Creek. The Project site is on a graded pad with residential and commercial development surrounding. There is no native land form or vegetation on the Project site or in the surrounding area.

### **B. Cultural Setting**

#### **1. Archaeological Background**

The Indians of Alta and Baja California had been wanderers and settlers, gatherers and collectors, travelers and traders, adapting to environmental and cultural changes, for at least ten thousand years before Europeans arrived. The Native inhabitants of Baja and Alta California know that their people have inhabited this region since time immemorial. The archaeological evidence affirms that since the Pleistocene, Alta and Baja California Native cultures have adapted to constantly changing environments—gradual large-scale climatic changes as well as rapid local fluctuations. Many of these environmental changes affected cultures throughout the Southwest, inducing regional population migrations, moving peoples, goods, and ideas throughout the region. Thus, Native California cultures have also had to respond to constant cultural migrations and intrusions. By the time of European contact, the Native peoples of the Californias had at least ten thousand years of experience in adapting to environmental and cultural changes. It was this experience that they relied on in adapting to the unprecedented and pervasive environmental and cultural changes that arrived with the Europeans.

There is considerable debate about the specifics of regional prehistory. However, major trends are generally agreed upon (Christenson 1990, Warren, Siegler, and Dittmer 1993, McDonald 1993, Moratto 1984). It is accepted by archaeologists that the earliest humans traveled to the New World at the end of the Pleistocene, about ten thousand years ago (Moratto 1984). South of the San Bernardino Mountains, the earliest archaeological dates for occupation of southern California are approximately nine thousand to ten thousand years before the present (B. P.) (Gallegos and Carrico 1984; Kyle, Schroth, and Gallegos 1998, Arnold et al. 2004). These earliest peoples were first identified and labeled the San Dieguito complex by Malcolm Rogers, early archaeological curator at the San Diego Museum of Man. Between 1929 and 1945, Rogers conducted extensive archaeological fieldwork in Alta and Baja California and published summaries about the region's prehistory. He equated remains of the earliest hunting peoples in the Colorado and Mojave deserts (Rogers 1929, 1939) with archaeological remains he found on the coast (Rogers 1945). Rogers concluded that the San Dieguito peoples were highly mobile, relying primarily on hunting for subsistence.

Other early archaeological site types that predominate along the Alta and Baja California coasts are dense shell middens containing few finely flaked hunting artifacts and abundant milling tools. Rogers labeled the prehistoric occupants of these sites the La Jolla Complex. From the earliest period of his work, he proposed that the differences between the San Dieguito and La Jolla peoples were related to environmental changes. He emphasized that the area presented an excellent opportunity for studying the effects of changing environments on prehistoric economies and material culture (Rogers 1929). By 1945, Rogers proposed that changing adaptations reflected in the material culture remains reflected new peoples with new subsistence strategies and tool kits moving into the region (Rogers 1945).

One of the earliest systematic excavations in this southern region was conducted in 1952 by a University of Southern California field class at the “Little Sycamore Site” (Ven-1) in Ventura County. Based on these excavation results, William Wallace identified the Early Milling Stone Culture in Southern California (Wallace 1954). The preponderance of shellfish remains indicates that these early coastal inhabitants of Ven-1 subsisted primarily on shellfish with reliance on plant resources also indicated by the large numbers of milling stones. A varied but much lesser quantity of flaked stone, bone, and shell artifacts were also present. Wallace drew comparisons with the limited number of similar identified cultural assemblages in Southern California, noting some tentative association with the La Jolla complex as identified by Rogers.

In the 1950s, D.L. True defined an inland counterpart of these early patterns in the northern reaches of San Diego County, labeling it the Pauma complex. Thus, as early as the 1950s, the research was suggesting that differences in archaeological assemblages were clearly representations of variances in subsistence strategies adapted to differing coastal and inland environments and resources. Recently, the La Jolla and Pauma Complexes in San Diego and the Early Milling Stone Culture are understood to be a part of the New World Archaic period of prehistory. Investigators have also focused on the cycles of the El Niño weather pattern that have affected the subsistence and settlement strategies of the Archaic period prehistoric occupants of the California coast (Arnold, Colton, and Pletka 1997).

Approximately one thousand to fifteen hundred years ago, the prehistoric occupants of Alta and Baja California were faced with a new set of environmental and cultural changes. For millennia, Lake Cahuilla, an in-filling of the Salton Trough from overflows of the Colorado River, had experienced intermittent filling and drying. The archaeological record demonstrates that prehistoric peoples heavily used the lake’s plant and animal resources, adapting to the varying prehistoric lake shorelines (Wilke 1978, Waters 1983, Schaefer 1994). Prehistoric peoples adapted to the final drying of the lake by expanding their resource use in the mountain and coastal regions to the west.

Concurrent with adaptation to these regional environmental changes over the past millennium (during what archaeologists call the Late Prehistoric period) major new technologies were adopted. The first of these new technological ideas to arrive was the knowledge of how to process the acorn into an edible food staple, reflected in the archaeological record by the prevalence of deep bedrock grinding mortars and large habitation complexes

situated in oak-filled mountain valleys. Also new was the bow-and-arrow technology, reflected in the archaeological record by the presence of small projectile points (Christenson 1990). New ideas about religion and ceremony are reflected by the replacement of internment burial patterns of the Archaic by cremation and burial of the ashes, often in pottery vessels (Rogers 1945, Wallace 1955). Finally, knowledge of the technology of pottery making moved into the Californias from the Southwest. Although the acorn-processing and bow-and-arrow technologies may have come to the mountains and coast earlier, the emergence of pottery production dates as early as about A. D. 800 (Carrico and Taylor 1983, Griset 1996, Wade 2004, 2007). While Rogers had labeled this most recent cultural complex the Diegueño, the name given to the local Indians by the Spanish padres, current archaeological research refers to them as Late Prehistoric peoples. Alta California Indian tribes, south of the approximate dividing line of the San Luis Rey River, prefer Kumeyaay; the Baja California Spanish spelling is Kumiai. Iipai/Tipai are also names that reflect a northern/southern cultural division of Kumeyaay people. In the Late Prehistoric period and into historical times, the Cupeño and Cahuilla lived in the mountain and desert regions to the east and northeast, the Kamia and Quechan to the east near and along the Colorado River, and the Paipai and Kiliwa to the south in Baja California. The Luiseño and Serrano were associated with the San Luis Rey River, Palomar Mountain, and north into the Moreno Valley and the San Bernardino Valley and Mountains.

One major focus of Late Prehistoric period research then is identifying the range of subsistence activities and how these have changed through time in response to these large environmental shifts. The majority of inland Late Prehistoric sites have been discovered at drainage confluences along major rivers and associated with bedrock outcrops and Oak riparian vegetation communities in valley bottoms and along seasonal drainages, topographic situations that may not have existed until recent times (True 1958, Wade 1993). The acorn harvest brought dispersed groups together in the mountains every fall, providing opportunities for exchange and other social and cultural activities. These large mountain villages contain thousands of potsherds of diverse clay types, stone artifacts derived from widespread lithic sources, and a huge variety of faunal remains, reflecting the travels of the people who brought them from throughout the Pacific Coast, inland valleys, peninsular mountain and Colorado Desert regions (Gamble 2004, Wade 2004).

## **2. Ethnographic Background**

The ethnographic record for Alta and Baja California illuminates the cultural contexts for the archaeological record: a pattern of seasonal migrations, travel, and exchange. Gatherings for communal food-collecting and ceremonial events strengthened inter-lineage social and cultural ties and provided settings for exchange of goods and ideas. Ceremonies and gatherings documented by the early ethnographers were occasions of gift giving, feasting, and gaming (Dubois 1908, Kroeber 1908 and 1925, Sparkman 1908, Davis 1919, Strong 1929).

The Project property lies at the intersection of three geographical areas and three cultural groups. To the west lies the Los Angeles basin/San Gabriel Valley an area claimed by the Gabrielino-Tongva. The project site in the San Bernardino Valley was occupied by the localized lineages of the Serrano which ranged east of Cajon Pass, south of Victorville, west of Twentynine Palms, and south to Yucaipa Valley. Documented village locations include

*Guachama*, in the San Bernardino/Redlands area (RAHS 2019), and *Yu'kaipa't*, in lower Yucaipa (Yucaipa Historical Society 2020, Yucaipa 2016). The coastal and inland foothills to the south were inhabited by the Luiseño. To the southeast and east lay the lands of the mountain and desert Cahuilla (Bean 1978, Bean and Smith 1978a and 1978b, Bean and Shipek 1978). Takic-speaking culture groups, such as the Gabrielino-Tongva, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Luiseño, are thought to have settled into their separate territories ca. 1500-1200 B.C. (Moratto 2004). While each of these groups spoke their own dialects and maintained distinct ethnicity, they shared similar settlement and subsistence patterns. As Bean and Smith (1978a) write, “the Gabrielinos were part of a widespread ritual congregation union “which existed between all Cahuilla, Serrano, Luiseño, and Gabrielino clans”” (Strong 1929). The surrounding Serrano, Cahuilla, and Luiseño were primarily hunter-gatherers who practiced a seasonal migration round that included seasonally occupied base camps supported by special use camps visited as resources became available throughout the year.

The Gabrielino-Tongva are purported to have been “the wealthiest, most populous, and most powerful ethnic nationality in aboriginal southern California” (Bean and Smith 1978a). Intra-and inter-group exchange was extensive with people, goods, and ideas flowing in many directions and for long distances. At the eastern margins of Gabrielino-Tongva territory in the valleys flanking the mountains, settlements near dependable water sources surrounded by resource procurement camp sites may have reflected a more hunter-gatherer settlement pattern for the valley Gabrielino-Tongva (Brackett 1920, Bean and Smith 1978a).

The typical Serrano village was near a river or stream and contained anywhere from 25 to 100 people. (Bean and Smith 1978b). Trips were made during fall months to the Bear Valley region to gather piñon nuts, which were usually eaten whole or crushed into a mush (Benedict 1924:392). In late autumn, Serrano women and children would travel to the vast California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) stands along the Santa Ana River to gather acorns, which were also crushed into a mush (Benedict 1924:391; Northwest 2004:72). Mesquite beans were also a staple food, and the Serrano plant diet was supplemented seasonally with chia and rice grass seeds, roots, tubers, and various fresh greens (Bean and Smith 1978; Lerch 2005). Ceramic vessels such as bowls, pots, ollas, and trays were manufactured from red clay gathered in the mountains (Benedict 1924). Stone artifacts found in the archaeological record included arrow points, flaked stone and ground stone tools such as hammerstones, scrapers, crushers, manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Smith and Smith 1939, Bean and Smith 1978). Ceremonial observances were an important part of Serrano life and were an opportunity for various clans (and sometimes other tribes) to assemble and exchange gifts of food, objects, and shell money (Bean and Smith 1978b). It is highly likely that the Serrano socialized with the Cahuilla Indians, who lived to the south and east of the San Bernardino Mountains. Both tribes spoke languages within the Takic sub-family of the Uto-Aztecan family, and had similar myths, social organization, and settlement and subsistence patterns. The Cahuilla were also invited to collect piñon seeds from Serrano gathering areas (Benedict 1924; Harrington 1986).

The Serrano, Cahuilla, and Luiseño ceremonial observations involving sharing and reciprocity are similar, with the ethnography providing similar descriptions for the Serrano, the Cahuilla, and the Luiseño. One of the most



comprehensive ethnographic overviews compiled in Southern California was completed for the Palm Springs Cahuilla by noted ethnographer Lowell J. Bean (Bean and Brakke-Vane 1995). This study expands on the early twentieth-century ethnography and depicts the fundamental world-view of the Cahuilla and the role of exchange and reciprocity in Cahuilla life. The world view and ceremonial cultural elements described in detail by Bean and Vane for the Cahuilla are those touched on briefly by the early ethnographer for the Serrano (Strong 1929) and Luiseño (Sparkman 1908; Dubois 1908). Fundamental to the worldview of the Cahuilla was the understanding that the world was an unstable and unpredictable environment requiring flexible adaptation strategies. Sharing and reciprocity were essential to survival in this ever-changing world. Bean and Vane emphasize that sharing of goods and food was taught to every Cahuilla and reciprocation was a basic expectation of society. All Cahuilla depended on this carefully cultivated network, economically and culturally, to exist. During good times, surpluses of foods were exchanged for manufactured goods; during food shortages, manufactured goods were exchanged for foods. Exchange relationships were integral to the enmity/amity relationships, reflecting warfare/alliance relationships as well as marriage and kin associations.

Currently, most Serrano live on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations. The Morongo Reservation was set aside by President Grant by executive order in 1865 and was originally 640 acres. It is currently over 33,000 acres and is home to several tribes, mainly the Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño (Morongo Band of Mission Indians website 2009). The United States Congress established the San Manuel Reservation in 1891 with 657 acres, but has since grown to over 800 acres. All the residents who live on the San Manuel Reservation belong to the Serrano tribe (San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2009).

In summary, exchange and travel were critical constituents of the Baja and Alta California Indian social and cultural fabric—adaptations for subsistence within a constantly changing environment. The archaeological evidence confirms ten thousand years of adaptation through seasonal migrations and through exchange. During the Late Prehistoric period, archaeological pottery, stone, and faunal materials document exchange between desert, mountain, and coastal peoples. The ethnographic information further illustrates that this exchange was perceived and implemented within a ritual and ceremonial context. Ceremonies likely gathered relations from as far east as the Colorado River, north into the Mojave Desert, and likely as far south as Luiseño territory. These gatherings were frequent and provided for significant exchange of goods and foods, implemented within a framework of gift-giving and reciprocity. The documentation suggests that during the historical period, culture was adapted to accommodate interactions with the Anglo world.

### **3. Historic Background**

The arrival of the Spanish colonists in San Diego Bay and subsequent expeditions up the California coast marked the beginning of European presence in San Diego and the end of the traditional hunter-gatherer existence of the local Native Americans. Settlement during the Spanish period focused on the Presidio defensive post at the opening of the San Diego River into San Diego Bay and on the Missions to the north: San Diego de Alcalá several miles inland on the north terrace of the San Diego River valley, San Luis Rey inland on the San Luis Rey River,

San Juan Capistrano on the coast east of Temecula, and San Gabriel closest to the proposed project site. The missions rapidly incorporated huge tracts of surrounding valleys and mesas into cattle and horse pasturage. The inland valleys became a part of this pasturage and were the richest grazing lands of the mission.

When the Spanish first entered California, the Serrano population was estimated to be 2,500 to 3,500 or more. Early in 1772, Pedro Fages, captain of the Catalan Volunteers, became the first known European to travel through the San Bernardino Mountains (Robinson 1989). However, due to their locale in the mountains and foothills in the eastern valley, the Serrano were not significantly affected by the intruding population until 1819 when a mission outpost (San Bernardino Rancho) was built by Serrano neophytes, at the request of Father Zalvidea of Mission San Gabriel, in the San Bernardino Valley near present day Loma Linda (Robinson 1989). The establishment of the San Bernardino Mission Rancho for agricultural production required water and was the impetus for construction of a *Zanja*, or ditch, to bring water from the mouth of Mill Creek to the Mission Rancho cultivated lands (G. W. Beatie in San Bernardino County 1936).

Although San Bernardino Mission Rancho and the water provided by the Mill Creek *Zanja* supported a small agricultural community of neophytes in the eastern San Bernardino Valley, by the time of the Mexican revolution and subsequent secularization of the missions, these settlements had been abandoned. In 1842, the San Bernardino Rancho was granted to brothers Jose del Carmen, Jose Maria, and Vincente Lugo, and their cousin, Diego Sepulveda. (RAHS 2019). In the 1840s also, gold was discovered in the Crafton Hills to the southeast and Holcomb Valley in the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and was mined until the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Yucaipa Historical Society 2020, City of San Bernardino 2020). The surrounding mountain areas, however, were considered dangerous and to be avoided. Two smallpox epidemics in 1840 and 1860 severely reduced the Serrano population from 1,500 to 100. Having lost most of the hunting and gathering lands, the Serrano left the San Bernardino Mountains in the 1860s.

Two years after the end of the Mexican and American War, California became an American state in 1850. The industries that would subsequently characterize the San Bernardino region had their roots at this time in the mid-nineteenth century. The Mormons, purchasing the San Bernardino Rancho from the Lugos in 1851, founded the town of San Bernardino and began extracting lumber from the nearby mountains. With the construction of an access road into the San Bernardino Mountains in 1852, the lumber and mining industries were established and greatly expanded by subsequent American enterprises. While cattle and sheep grazing had its origins with the Mission San Gabriel and the San Bernardino Mission Rancho, the Mormons in the mid-nineteenth century also established large-scale cattle ranches in the mountains and valleys beginning in the 1860s. As with many of the Southern California ranching operations, summer grazing pastures were in the mountains and winter pasturages in the adjacent valleys. The community thrived and in 1854 the City of San Bernardino was incorporated. In 1857 Brigham Young recalled the Mormons to Salt Lake City; however, many opted to stay and build on the infrastructure they had established: schools, stores, roads and a strong government (City of San Bernardino 2020). In the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Santa Fe, Union-Pacific, and Southern Pacific railroads converged in the City and

upon the completion of the transcontinental link in 1886, it became a hub of the national rail system. Thousands of newcomers flocked to the City from the east and with the growing local market agricultural pursuits began to flourish. After the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the city developed rapidly. By mid-century, the population had grown to approximately 100,000 residents (City of San Bernardino 2020).

The first Anglo settlement in the Highland area was by John Henry Cram and his sons in 1856 and by 1860 the Santa Ana Canyon Road provided connection with the City of San Bernardino. The area was first identified as Highland with the formation of the Highland School District in 1883. In the 1880s, throughout the San Bernardino Valley, companies developed water collectives and subdivided land tracts for orchard and other agricultural purposes. Small-scale agricultural development was irrigated by pipelines and canals transporting water from the south-flowing canyons in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains to the north and from the Santa Ana River. The Highland area became well-known for its quality fruits and vegetables. By the late 1880s, the orchard crops could be transported to Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and other points east by the ATSF and Southern Pacific rail roads. Orchard agriculture flourished through the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but as elsewhere in the San Bernardino Valley, diminished in the second half of the century due to increased residential development pressures. The City of Highland was incorporated in 1987. The City retains a historic district reflecting its early orchard agricultural industry. (Mattingly 2018). The historic district consists of 100 residential, commercial, and industrial structures on Palm Avenue, West and East Pacific Street, Cole Avenue, West and East Main Street, Church Street, Center Street, Nona Avenue, Reedy Avenue, and Clifton Street, with 12 additional structures located on Atlantic Avenue, Highland Avenue, and SR330. These are listed on the California Office of Historic Preservation's 2020 Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) as either on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historic Resources.

### **III. RESEARCH DESIGN**

The cultural resource research and survey were designed and executed as an applied research program within the context of the California Environmental Quality Act (Section 21083.2 and 15064.5 of the Guidelines). The principal purpose of the current investigation is to complete archaeological research and field survey to evaluate the property for the presence of archaeological resources in accordance with CEQA criteria (Section 21083.2 of the Statutes and 15064.5 of the Guidelines). In accordance with Section 21083.2, impacts from the proposed Project would be evaluated in terms of whether archaeological or historical resources are present that:

“1) contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information, 2) has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type of the best available of its type, or 3) is directly associated with scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.” (CEQA Statutes, Section 21083.2, (g) 1-3).

In accordance with Section 15064 of the CEQA Guidelines, impacts from the proposed Project would be evaluated in terms of whether archaeological resources are present that the lead agency would determine to be “historically

significant,” that is meet the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852):

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

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. In accordance with the City of Highland CEQA requirements, this report will address the potential for the proposed Project to result in: a) substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5 and b) substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5. Also, in accordance with California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014, tribal cultural resources are sites, places, landscapes, or objects that have demonstrable significant heritage value to a California Native American tribe.

The regional historic context discussed above indicates that in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Project area was settled by Mexican, early American, and nineteenth-century pioneer farmers. The historic district of Highland is approximately one-half mile to the north and other early 20<sup>th</sup>-century structures existed to the south and southeast along Palm Avenue and Base Line Road. The historic maps and aerial photographs indicated that the Project property was developed in orchards as early as 1938, with the orchard in existence until the 1950s. A house and outbuildings were present from as early as 1938 and were demolished by 1980. The property has remained vacant land until the present. (Redlands U.S.G.S. 1:62500 1901 and 1954 edition, Redlands U.S.G.S. 1:24000 1996 edition). A determination of importance for historic sites would require the presence of structures or landscapes retaining integrity and associated with important historic events, people, architecture, or possessing data important to the understanding of Highland’s history. Such resources would most likely be related to late-19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural development.

The Project region likely attracted prehistoric occupation due to the water and natural resources available in the nearby creek, although floodwaters from the mountains and early agricultural development of the area are likely to have had an impact on archaeological traces of that occupation. The regional prehistoric context discussed above reviewed approximately 75 years of archaeological research, within cultural-historical and processual-ecological frameworks. Typical research questions generated from these frameworks, that could be informed by data from possible archaeological resources on the property could include: 1) characterization and identification of the attributes of New World Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods, 2) the processes of Late Prehistoric occupation of the region (environmental effects and cultural adaptations, chronology, and technological imports),

and 3) settlement patterns (topographic/geologic situation, association with dependable water and oaks, residential/special use site organization, and winter/summer village migrations). A determination of importance would require the presence of intact subsurface deposits, a variety and quantity of diagnostic artifact and/or faunal remains, features, or datable materials that could address these research issues. The sensitivity for the presence of Tribal Cultural Resources would be determined by cooperative efforts between the City of Highland and the surrounding Bands.

#### **IV. METHODS**

The Phase I cultural resource survey tasks consisted of a 0.25-mile radius record search by the South Central Coastal Information Center (EIC), review of agency resource files, a Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission and “project scoping” with tribes recommended by the Commission, a field survey, and preparation of this report documenting the negative survey findings.

##### **A. Research**

Record searches were completed by the South Central Coastal Information Center. Under the “Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Record Searches” the record search only included a surrounding area of one-quarter mile and records that are digital. An on-line search of the National Parks Service website and the Wikipedia National Register website was conducted to identify any properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places within 0.5-mile. The California Office of Historic Preservation’s 2020 Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) was searched for Properties identified as appearing eligible for the National Register (Status codes 1D, 1S, 2B, 2D, 2D2, 2D3, 2D4, S, S2, S3, S4, 3B, 3D, 3S, and 4CM) within 0.5-mile. Other research sources included: historic maps from the U.S.G.S., historic aerial photographs, primary and secondary sources in the author’s research library, and online research and review of agency web-sites. Historic U.S.G.S. maps reviewed included the Redlands U.S.G.S. 1:62500 1901 and 1954 edition and the Redlands U.S.G.S. 1:24000 1996 edition. Historic aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com were reviewed for the years 1938-1994.

##### **B. Surface Survey**

The archaeological survey was conducted on February 16, 2021. The property was covered in at least 2-foot-high weedy growth with occasional open areas from apparent mechanical equipment soil testing. The property has been repeatedly cleared with mechanical equipment in the past leaving an uneven surface of furrows, ditches, pits, and mounds of dirt. Due to these impediments, it was impossible to conduct the survey with standard transects. One track was pursued on-foot around the interior of the property, zig-zagging where possible to negotiate the terrain and weeds and to inspect the occasional open areas. Photographs were taken.

##### **C. Tribal “Project Scoping”**

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by email requesting a Sacred Lands Check and list of Tribes who should be notified regarding the Project. The NAHC responded by email dated 3/17/2021 stating that a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File was negative. The NAHC also provided a contact list for

Tribes culturally affiliated with the area. A letter describing the Project, including a Project Location Map, and requesting tribal input was mailed on 3/21/2021 to each contact provided by the NAHC, as listed on Table 3. Follow-up emails were sent on 4/14/2021 to those tribes who had not responded to the mailed letter.

## V. RESULTS

### A. Research

The details of the archival research are presented in Section II above. In summary, the project site is located within the territory traditionally claimed by the Serrano and possibly by the Gabrielino-Tongva and Cahuilla. Prehistoric use of the area appears to have been minimal based on the lack of archaeological sites recorded at the SCCIC within 0.5 mile, although natural and historic disturbances have likely contributed to this lack of data. The majority of historic use was focused on orchard agriculture and the associated structures of the Highland Historic District that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Four cultural resource studies are documented at the SCCIC as having been completed within one-quarter mile of the Project Direct-Impact APE, one related to the telecommunications tower at the northwest corner of the property. Only one survey had positive results, Base Line Road (P-36-15497), a California Point of Historical Interest. As noted on the DPR-523 Resource Record Form for Baseline Road, “While Baseline Road is historically associated with the Southern California Baseline of 1853, the survey line itself is an imaginary map line with no physical manifestation of it or the survey markers located within or adjacent to the Project alignment” (Smallwood 2014). In addition, “Baseline Road began as a dirt wagon road for freight traffic, and today is a modern, six-lane asphalt-concrete roadway completely modern in its appearance, design, construction, and materials.” Baseline Road lacks integrity to be eligible for the National Register. Two additional resources have been otherwise recorded, the North Fork Main Canal (P-36-006544/P-36-15487), determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places and the Highland Historic District (P-36-15491) containing over 100 structures either listed on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as described above.

The surveys and resulting archaeological sites are listed in Tables 1 and 2 below.

**Table 1: Cultural Resource Management Reports Within One-Quarter Mile of the Project Site**

Report#	Author	Year	Title	Resources Recorded within 0.5-mile radius
SB-00574	Hammond, Stephen R. And Lois M. Webb	1977	Cultural Resources Survey: Route 30 Between Interstate Route 10 And Arden Avenue, San Bernardino County, California	none
*SB-04083	Dice, Michael	2003	Revised Phase I Historical Survey Results for Bechtel-AT&T Telecommunication Facility Candidate 950023024c (Highland), Northwest Corner of Church St & Main St, Highland, San Bernardino County, Ca. 14pp	none
SB-07959	Hatheway, Roger G.	1998	Determination of Eligibility For 50 Buildings in The City of San Bernadino	none
SB-08097	Long, Shelly	2014	Archaeological Survey Report State Route 210 Mixed Flow Lane Addition from Highland Avenue to San Bernardino Avenue, Cities of Highland, San Bernardino, Redlands And Portions of San Bernardino County, California	36-015497

\* Report includes current Project area/APE

**Table 2: Archaeological Resources Within One-Quarter-Mile of the Project Site**

<b>CHRIS #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Approx. Distance from Project Site</b>	<b>Recorded by</b>	<b>Recommended NRHP Eligibility Assessment</b>
P-36-006544	North Fork Main Canal, Highland (included in North Fork Canal District/P-36-15487)	0.01 to 2.0 miles NE, E, S	1986 (Elliott, ECOS); 1990 (P. Sutton); 1993 (McKenna et al); 2011 (Porter / Hogan, CRM Tech)	6Y, ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local listing
P-36-015491	Highland Historic District	0.25 to 0.5 mile NNW	2000 (McAvoy, C.J.)	Listed on NRHP
P-36-015497	Base Line Road	0.01 mile S	1973; 2014 (Josh Smallwood, Helix)	CA Point of Historical Interest but lacking integrity

## **B. Surface Survey**

The Project property is flat vacant land bounded by subdivision residences to the north and northwest, commercial to the southwest and east, and a church complex to the southeast. The lot has been graded and disked and otherwise disturbed by mechanical equipment. There was very limited visibility due to weed cover although there were occasional open areas where it appears soils test pits had been excavated. There were also occasional large pieces of concrete and building debris on the surface as well as several boulders dumped in the northeast corner. Given the extensive disturbance and occasional opportunities to view the surface, the survey was deemed adequate to conclude that there is no intact evidence of previously-existing structures. No prehistoric cultural materials were located. Although the visibility was limited, the extensive disturbance from the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century structure and orchard development and their subsequent demolition and clearing makes it highly unlikely that any intact prehistoric resources would be present.



Photographs of the property are shown in Photographs 4a and 4b below.

Photograph 1a:  
Overview of  
Project property  
from northeast  
portion, view  
west



Photograph  
1b: Overview  
of Project  
property  
from south  
central  
portion  
toward  
Highland  
historic  
district (not  
visible), view  
north





### C. Tribal “Project Scoping”

Results of the tribal contact efforts are described below in Table 2 and copies of response letters and emails are included in Confidential Attachment 2.

**Table 3: Summary of Tribal “Project Scoping” Actions and Results**

Tribe	Contact Method	Date	Contact	Results
<b>Cahuilla</b>				
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Project scoping letter from Heritage Resources	3/21/2021	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	email response from Arysa Gonzales Romero stating Project not within Tribe's traditional use area. Defer to other tribes in the area. Email concludes consultation efforts
"	Project scoping letter from Heritage Resources	3/21/2021	Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	"
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Project scoping letter from Heritage Resources, follow-up email	3/21/2021 4/14/2021	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	none
<b>Cahuilla/Luiseno</b>				
Soboba Band of Mission Indians	Project scoping letter from Heritage Resources, follow-up email	3/21/2021 4/14/2021	Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	none
"	Project scoping letter from Heritage Resources, follow-up email	3/21/2021 4/14/2021	Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	none
<b>Cahuilla Serrano</b>				
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Project scoping letter from Heritage Resources, follow-up email	3/21/2021 4/14/2021	Robert Martin, Chairperson	none
"	Project scoping letter from Heritage Resources, follow-up email	3/21/2021 4/14/2021	Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	none
<b>Serrano</b>				
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Project scoping letter from Heritage Resources	3/21/2021	Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources	Email from Ryan Nordness stating Project is located 1 mile from known sacred land files/known cultural resources.
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Project scoping letter from Heritage Resources, follow-up email	1/29/2021 3/1/2021	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	none
"	Project scoping letter from Heritage Resources, follow-up email	1/29/2021 3/1/2021	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	none
<b>Quechan</b>				
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Project scoping letter from Heritage Resources	3/21/2021	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	email from H. Jill McCormick stating Tribe has no comments on Project and defer to more local Tribes.
"	Project scoping letter from Heritage Resources	3/21/2021	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman	"

In summary, as of April 30, 2021, three responses to the mailed letters and follow-up emails were received. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation responded stating that they defer to other tribes in the area. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) responded stating that the Project is at least one mile from known sacred land files/known cultural resources.

## **VI. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

The research completed for the proposed Project, including record search and contact with the Native American Heritage Commission and Cahuilla, Cahuilla/Luiseño, Cahuilla/Serrano, Serrano, and Quechan Tribes, indicated a low likelihood for the presence of prehistoric or historic archaeological resources. No archaeological or historical resources have been previously recorded on the Project property. Historic map research indicated that structures were built on the property prior to 1938 and were demolished by 1980. Currently, only a vacant graded lot remains. The field survey discovered no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources on the property. Therefore, based on the negative results of the archival and field surveys, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated from development of the proposed Project. There will be no adverse change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource (per CEQA §15064.5). Due to the negative results, no mitigation measures are recommended or warranted. Given the extensive disturbance to the property through the 20<sup>th</sup> century, no archaeological monitoring is recommended.

The following language applies to the property:

3. If previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discover proves to be significant under criteria stipulated in the California Environmental Quality Act, additional work such as data recovery excavations may be warranted.
4. If human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, procedures outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code (7050.5) and Public Resources Code (5097.98) shall be implemented. These include immediately contacting the Medical Examiner's Office to determine if the remains fall under their jurisdiction. If the remains are Native American, the Medical Examiner's Office would contact the Native American Heritage Commission and arrangements to identify and involve the Most Likely Descendent will made.

## VII. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this cultural resources report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

4/30/2021

Date

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sue A. Wade", written in blue ink above a horizontal line.

Sue A. Wade, Archaeologist/Historian

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Attachment 1  
Personnel Qualifications (Resume: Sue A. Wade)



## Resume

Sue A. Wade  
P.O. Box 8 Ramona, CA 92065 ✧ 6685 N. Elk Run Rd. Hackberry, AZ  
(760) 445-3502

With over forty years of cultural resource experience in the private and public sector throughout the Southwest, I have participated in over 400 prehistoric and historic cultural resource projects as cultural program manager, principal investigator, project archaeologist and principal author, field supervisor, laboratory director, archival researcher, historian, computer programmer, and lithic and ceramic analyst. As owner of **HERITAGE RESOURCES**, specializing in solutions for archaeological and historical issues in permit processing, I manage all aspects of the cultural resource project, from reconciling agency concerns and client interests to completing the approved report. As a ceramic analyst, I have developed form typologies and a thin section sherd and clay data base with which I provide objective comparison and interpretation. Using my computer expertise I have developed artifact analysis and data synthesis procedures for archaeological laboratories as well as data retrieval/on-line transfer programs for the San Diego State University-South Coastal Information Center. My particular expertise is in permit processing and Federal, State, and local agency statute and regulation compliance.

### **EDUCATION and CERTIFICATIONS**

#### ✧ Education:

Master of Arts, History, California State University, San Diego: 2005.

✧ Richard E. Ruetten Memorial Scholarship: 1997.

✧ Phi Alpha Theta Honorary Society: 1997-1998

✧ Graduate Meritorious Research and Teaching Assistantships: 1996-1998

✧ Thesis: "Kumeyaay and Paipai Pottery as Evidence of Cultural Adaptation and Persistence in Alta and Baja California" 2005

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, University of California, San Diego: 1980.

✧ Provost's Honor List: 1979, 1980.

Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law: GSA Training Center and ACHP: 1990, 2006.

#### ✧ Certified Archaeologist:

Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications Standards, Archaeology and History.

Arizona Antiquities Act Blanket Permit: 2016 to present (2021-053bl)

County of San Diego, CA, Archaeology and History: 1991 to present.

City of San Diego, CA, qualified archaeological/historical consultant: 1990 to present.

County of Riverside, CA, qualified archaeological/historical consultant: 2003 to present.

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA): 1989 to 2009.

### **EXPERIENCE**

1992-2021 Owner – Archaeologist/Historian, HERITAGE RESOURCES

As owner of a small business, I supervise and implement all aspects of cultural resource management projects. Company services include feasibility and advance planning studies, archival and field surveys, significance/eligibility evaluations under the California Environmental Quality Act, Arizona Antiquities Act, and National Historic Preservation Act, historic research, historic structure evaluations, prehistoric and historic archaeological mitigation programs, HABS and HAER structural documentations, and archaeological monitoring services. Technical studies are supported by computerized mapping, analysis, reporting, and billing capabilities. Business communications and data transfers are accomplished through the Internet. Long-term colleagues provide additional as-needed technical services such as technical historic studies and artifact analyses, chain of title, monitoring services, and Native American advisors and monitors.

2014-2021 Museum Volunteer, MOHAVE MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ARTS (MMH&A)  
Archaeological Volunteer, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT-KINGMAN FIELD OFFICE (BLM-KFO)  
Archaeological Site Steward, ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE / ARIZONA STATE PARKS

Applying my archaeological and historical experience to volunteer service in Northwestern Arizona, I have worked with two organizations in Kingman, gaining hands-on experience in regional archaeology and history as well as becoming knowledgeable about the area's 100 years of ethnographic, archaeological, and historical research.

For the Mohave Museum of History and Arts, I worked with several avocational and professional archaeologists, a historian, and a geologist to organize and catalog the Museum's archaeological collections. While repackaging and cataloging the collection, I also spent several months seeking out current and former Arizona Archaeological Society members, BLM-KFO staff, and Archaeological Site Stewards in an exhaustive attempt to determine provenience for many of the undocumented archaeological materials. As a result of our work, the collections are now stored in one location and there is a digital catalog available to future researchers.

In 2015, I was engaged as an archaeological volunteer by BLM-KFO Director to unpack and organize the archaeological office materials that had been in storage for several years. The subsequent organizing and archival packaging of 50 years of BLM reports, a comprehensive research library, archaeological and historic maps, photographs, interpretive materials, and several archaeological collections provided me with an unparalleled opportunity to become familiar with the region's archaeology and the history of its research. Under the current staff archaeologist, I have set up an archaeological laboratory, inventoried and researched KFO archaeological materials and site maps and site records, and provided archaeological and historical technical expertise for Arizona Site Stewardship training and resource documentation.

2000-2014 Associate State Archaeologist, CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS – COLORADO DESERT DISTRICT

As District Archaeologist for California State Parks-Colorado Desert District, I was responsible for the preservation and interpretation of over 7000 archaeological and historical resources in the 700,000-acre Colorado Desert District. I trained and supervised the District's archaeological staff and volunteers, developed the District's Archaeological Site Stewardship program, created Living History programs featuring the heritage of Southern California's Anglo, Native American, Hispanic, and Anglo populations and promoting the District's mountain and desert parks, and was responsible for the development and management of the District's 5000- square foot Archaeological Research Center that curates critical and unique archaeological collections as well as historic photographic and documentary archives. I was the lead for project CEQA and Section 106-NHPA review, grant proposals, large survey and research projects, controversial land management negotiations, General Plans, Management Plans, and Park sub-unit designations. Coordination and Consultation with the Kumeyaay, Cahuilla, Luiseño, and Quechan was a major focus of my program and in the process I have developed an excellent working relationship with Tribal representatives of each of these Nations.

1993-1996 Computer Analyst, SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY-SOUTH COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER

Developing an archaeological data-environmental business interface for San Diego State University involved analyzing the computer data housed at the University, determining the data needs of the environmental business community, and developing software applications for the SDSU Sun Unix server to provide dial-up access inter-communication.

1984-1992 Cultural Resource Specialist, RECON

As a senior staff member of RECON, my responsibilities included research design development, client contacts, general management of field and laboratory tasks, budget and scope-of-work compliance, report review, large project management, and development of company cultural resources management programs. I have managed projects in accordance with regulations of 11 federal, state, and local regulatory agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Air Force, State of Arizona, Caltrans, and local jurisdictions in

Southern California. I have completed survey projects involving both prehistoric and historic cultural resources; testing programs involving determinations of uniqueness under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and evaluations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (Section 106); and data recovery excavations involving strong sampling designs, complex stratigraphic issues, and comprehensive photographic, graphic, and written documentation.

I have supervised up to 25 field and laboratory personnel and have completed data analysis and project reports using Microsoft Word, Samna, dBase IV, FoxPro, Lotus 1,2,3, Quatro Pro, Microsoft Excel, SYSTAT, AutoCAD LT, and ARC/INFO.

1980-1984 Archaeological Consultant to companies in San Diego County, including:

Flower and Roth

Regional Environmental Consultants

Mooney-Lettieri & Associates, Incorporated

WESTEC Services, Inc.

1981-1984 Teacher, Adult Education, Grossmont Union High School District and Ramona Unified School District

1980-1981 Museum Aide, San Diego Museum of Man

1978-1980 Teacher, English as a Second Language, Grossmont Union High School District

## **REPORTS and PUBLICATIONS**

An annotated list of reports is available for review.

## **REFERENCES**

Professional references can be forwarded upon request.

## REPORTS and PUBLICATIONS

The following annotated list of projects, illustrating my background in cultural resource management, is organized in to several sections: Cultural Resource Surveys, Eligibility and Significance Determinations, Data Recovery Studies, Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Archaeological Capping Projects, Archaeological Ceramic Analysis, Historical Studies, and Additional Selected Projects.

### ✧ Cultural Resource Surveys:

Various Cultural Resource Surveys for Verizon and AT&T Telecommunication Towers, **San Diego, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties in California and Mohave, Coconino, and Maricopa Counties in Arizona.** In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (under the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the FCC), the California Environmental Quality Act, County of San Diego Archaeological and Historical Guidelines, Riverside County Archaeological and Historical Guidelines, and Arizona Antiquities Act Permit; historic research, archaeological survey, and documentation were completed for approval by the State Historic Preservation Officer and County Planning staff. Each of these projects included Native American participation and consultation.

The Mohave Electric Coop., Inc. Renewal for Rights of Way Application (ROW) (17-001750-00-100), State Trust Land, Mohave County (T21N, R15W, Section 32; T23N, R13W, Section 2; T23N, R15W, Sections 2 and 32; T24N, R14W, Section 32; and TT24N, R15W, Section 36). This archaeological survey of approximately 5.8 discontinuous miles of Electrical lines on Arizona State Lands was conducted under Arizona Antiquities Act Blanket Permit 2018-040bl. The research and survey area encompassed a variety of topography including **Hualapai Valley, Truxton Canyon, and Hualapai Mountain** foothills. Three isolates (one white chert biface fragment, one basalt biface fragment, and two brownware potsherds from the same vessel) were encountered within the survey corridor on the Hualapai Mountain foothills, which did not constitute resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Archaeological Survey for the District 2 Pipeline Projects: North Spur, South Spur and Adjacent Storage and Drinker Pads, **Hualapai Reservation, Arizona.** This archaeological survey was completed in partnership with the Hualapai Department of Natural Resources and two proposed pipeline/storage tank/drinker construction projects to expand livestock water access within Hualapai Livestock Grazing District 2. Because funding was being provided by U.S.D.A. Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the project was subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and its implementing regulations (36 C.F.R. Part 800). Research of conducted with the Department of Natural Resources and Department of Cultural Resources demonstrated that the plateau and upland environment of the project location provided many of the lithic, plant, and animal resources undoubtedly used by the Hualapai people and their ancestors and that prehistoric occupation of hunting and gathering camps as well as historic occupation of livestock-related camps was common throughout the project vicinity. No archaeological resources were discovered within the project Area of Potential Effect as a result of the research and field survey.

Citizens Utilities Rural, ROW 18-103115-00-000 Renewal, **Bullhead City, AZ.** This approximately 0.5-mile-long corridor survey was conducted under Arizona Antiquities Act Blanket Permit 2017-049bl. In proximity, is the large flaked and ground stone tool lithic quarry ("The Big Bend Quarry" / AZ F:14:123 ASM) that extends over multiple square miles along the west-facing slopes between the Black Mountains and the Colorado River. No remains of the quarry were located within the project area.

Class III Cultural Resources Assessment of the Sinagua Junior High School Telecommunications Site AZ45105, 3950 E. Butler Street, **Flagstaff, AZ** 86004. Archaeological research and field survey were completed for this telecommunications site conducted under Arizona Antiquities Act Blanket Permit 2016-122bl, with negative results.

Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Ramona Serena Property (County GPA 98-03, SP 98-001, TM 5126), **Ramona, San Diego County, California.** Historic research, records searches, a cultural resource survey, and documentation on Department of Parks and Recreation Resource Record (DPR 523) forms were completed to identify prehistoric and historic sites that could be impacted by development of the Ramona Serena project. The 737-acre property, formerly a part of the nineteenth- and twentieth-century Augustus Barnett Ranch, contains isolated artifacts, bedrock milling features, habitation sites, petroglyph

features, and historic features. The discovered prehistoric sites are part of three habitation complexes on or immediately adjacent to the Ramona Serena Property. The remainder of the sites discovered on the property are related to the property's ranching history, containing diagnostic features that date them to the earliest occupation of the ranch prior to the turn of the twentieth century. To facilitate project planning, the resources were plotted on project maps and Heritage Resources provided cost and time estimates to complete the CEQA-mandated evaluations that could constrain project development.

Cultural Resource Inventory for the Rancho Penasquitos Equestrian Center, the Historic Mohnike Ranch Complex, San Diego, California. This historic and prehistoric inventory and impacts assessment for the historic Mohnike Ranch complex within the Los Penasquitos Canyon Regional Park resulted in the documentation of the historic adobe ranch house and outbuildings as well as a history of the rancho and Charles F. Mohnike. Future tasks will include testing of impact areas and development of a future interpretive facility for the benefit of the community.

Historic Resource Survey of the Farmer's Market property/Zenas Sikes Farmstead, San Diego, California. Historic research and field survey discovered that the Sikes adobe site is an important representation of San Diego County agricultural activity from the early Anglo period through the twentieth century. By the 1870s, the property comprised the northern portion of Anglo farmer Zenas Sikes' house site, possibly the location of outbuildings that appear on early photographs. As such, the property is an important representation of late nineteenth-century valley farming settlement that centered widespread farm families around a community schoolhouse and post office. In the mid-twentieth century, under lease by Hans Starr, the corrals and ranch equipment and adjacent Sikes house were headquarters to one of the last of San Diego's coastal cattle ranch operations. Thus, the site is also an important representation of the twentieth-century era of cattle ranching that formed an economic, social, and family network from the Imperial Valley to coastal San Diego. Cattle corrals and troughs, constructed during the Starr occupation were discovered on the Farmer's market property. Because the proposed Farmer's Market is within the identified boundary of the Sikes adobe site, protection measures for potential physical remains of the farming and ranching periods were recommended to eliminate impacts to the adjacent Sikes historic site.

County of San Diego, Cultural Resource Survey Report Form for the La Posta Subdivision, La Posta, California (PIA 93063). A survey of 65 acres in eastern San Diego County resulted in the discovery and recording of four isolated pottery sherds. These were recorded with the Information Center and the subdivision proceeded with no further cultural resource constraints.

Archaeological Survey for the Quartzite-Parker-Topock Highway, State Route 95, Osborne Wash-North Unit III, La Paz County, Arizona. Subsequent to a field survey of approximately five miles of proposed roadway expansion, access roads, and staging areas, I prepared an extensive report to Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and State of Arizona specifications. Recommendations included testing for National Register eligibility of two historic sites recorded during the survey.

Cultural Resources Survey for Fourteen miles of the Santa Margarita River: from Temecula to the Pacific Ocean. As field supervisor, I directed a survey characterized by extremely difficult terrain and complexity of archaeological resources. My report documented the remains of the California Southern Railroad as well as numerous prehistoric sites were located.

Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego. This joint EIR/EIS required the historic properties inventory of 383 acres of facility sites and 63 miles of pipeline alignments. As project archaeologist, I coordinated the requirements of the City of San Diego (CEQA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (NHPA) and the reporting of results in federally required formats.

Historic Property Survey Report for State Route 78 Widening, San Diego County, California. As project archaeologist I completed this survey under contract to Caltrans and in accordance with requirements of the Federal Highway Administration and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This survey of Caltrans right-of-way involved close coordination with the District 11 office of Caltrans and completion of Caltrans documentation forms: Archaeological Survey Record (ASR) and the Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR).

Naval Radio Transmitter Facility, Chollas Heights, San Diego California. In conjunction with National Register Determination efforts for the early 1900's Chollas Heights facility, I completed this survey to comply with Federal Section 106 requirements for the proposed Navy Housing project.

Rancho Temecula Effluent Pipeline from Temecula to Warm Springs in the Elsinore Valley. The historic district of the City of Lake Elsinore was the focus of concern for cultural resources located during this survey of a 40-mile corridor. As project archaeologist, I recommended historic map research and a combination of pretrenching and construction monitoring as project impact mitigation.

## ✧ NRHP Eligibility and CEQA Significance Determinations:

Archaeological Resources Review, Impact Assessment, and Preservation Plan for the Montecito Ranch, (County Tentative Map (SP01-001, TM 5250RPL-5, Log No. 01-09-013) **Ramona**, San Diego County, California. For this 875-acre residential development project, evaluations for 36 archaeological and historical sites were updated, and development was designed to preserve 15 significant sites in open space preserve, with a data recovery research design provided for one site infeasible to preserve. Both active and passive preservation tactics for the preserved sites were incorporated into the project. A historic preservation and adaptive reuse plan was also developed for the historic Montecito Ranch House. Cooperation with the developer resulted in preservation of the area cultural heritage as well as meeting the development fiscal needs.

Alpine Estates Subdivision: An Inventory and Evaluation of Prehistoric and Historic Resources (County TM 5171), **Alpine**, California. This inventory and evaluation relied on previous survey and testing information as well as survey and excavation work performed by Heritage Resources. Four prehistoric archaeological sites, two historic archaeological sites, and two historic farm/residential sites were identified and documented using AutoCAD mapping. As well as satisfying project environmental requirements, the archaeological studies generated valuable information regarding prehistoric and historic lifeways in the Alpine region. The prehistoric sites contain a variety of stone, ceramic, and bone artifacts as well as faunal materials that reflect substantial use of the project property's meadow and granite boulder knolls during the Late Prehistoric and possibly during the Archaic periods. Preserving these sites will ensure that this important archaeological data will be available to future researchers of San Diego County prehistory. Historic resources on the property are representative of two important aspects of Alpine's history. The Emery Farmstead Site is representative of Alpine's early pioneer farming settlement. The Julian Eltinge House Historic Site represents an unusual, but important feature of Alpine history—the desire of an internationally famous entertainer to establish himself as a member of a small rural community. In consultation with County staff, preservation easements were identified for all significant sites. Additional mitigation measures included photo documentation of minor outbuildings to be removed, tree-and-shrub visual screening, curation of all significant archaeological materials recovered during both the phases of the test excavations, and archaeological monitoring of grading. County staff deemed the Heritage Resources report “excellent in all regards” and the development project is proceeding.

Historic Resources Review, Impact Assessment, and Mitigation Plan for the U. S. Grant, Jr. Property/Sweetwater Seniors Project (County Major Use Permit P98-019) **Sweetwater Valley**, San Diego County, California. The Sweetwater Seniors assisted care facility is proposed for the site of the National Register-eligible U. S. Grant, Jr. country home. Heritage Resources conducted a cultural resources survey of the property; tested, and found significant under Criterion D, an associated archaeological artifact deposit; identified historic site boundaries that include the house, landscape, and archaeological deposit; recorded the site with the San Diego State University-South Coastal Information Center; and developed appropriate preservation, adaptive reuse and interpretation, and monitoring measures to be implemented as a part of the development. The site represents not only an important San Diego historic personage—U. S. Grant, Jr.—but also turn-of-the-century San Diego Victorian culture and society. The site presents a valuable opportunity to portray a time in San Diego history when eastern Victorian cultural values were being interpreted within a Southern California context. Preservation and mitigation measures feature a unique adaptive reuse program wherein the Victorian house and gardens will be used as an activity center and recreation area for the facility residents. An interpretative program was also outlined, suggesting the theme: “How the ‘Other Half’ Lived in Victorian Southern California—U. S. Grant, Jr. in San Diego 1894-1926.” Interpretation could illustrate the household furnishings and activities of an upper class family at the turn of the century or explore the travels and development endeavors of U. S. Grant, Jr.—yet maintains a focus on material culture. The preservation (including proposed easements), impact reduction, rehabilitation and reuse, and archaeological monitoring measures, detailed in the report, will not only reduce project impacts below a level of significance, but will benefit the development with a unique amenity for its residents and guests. During public review, the applicant, County, and Heritage Resources were commended for the “comprehensive, sensitive treatment of the very significant cultural resources present on the parcel.”

Significance Evaluation of Prehistoric and Historic Components of the Saint Ephrem Mission Property, **Carmel Valley**, California. The prehistoric component of SDI-9677 was evaluated with the excavation of ten shovel test pits and two 1x1-meter test units. A small remnant of this shell midden site, radiocarbon dated to 2860 +/- 60 years B.P., was found to remain intact beneath the historic Frank Knechtel farmstead. This remnant was determined not to be a significant resource. Historic research demonstrated the importance of the Knechtel family to the farming history of Carmel Valley. A monitoring

program was designed to ensure that any potentially important historic features remaining on the property will be evaluated during project grading.

Cultural Resource Survey Report Form, County of San Diego, Cox/Jacumba Subdivision, **Jacumba**, California (PIA 94078). Two previously discovered prehistoric sites, six new historic sites and thirteen new prehistoric sites were recorded as a result of this survey of 156 acres in the eastern Jacumba Valley. Subsequent testing studies revealed information about the prehistoric settlement system in this area of Jacumba. One site was found to be a western component of the large ethnographic village complex of *Hakum*; this site will be preserved. A rock shelter, several prehistoric sites within the Resource Protection Ordinance steep slopes preservation area, and two “Quail Guzzlers,” (self filling bird and small mammal waterers) the only two known by the Department of Fish and Game to exist in the Jacumba region, will also be preserved. The testing tasks performed at the remainder of the sites either fulfilled their data potential or resulted in a determination of non-significance. No further consideration of cultural resources was required and the project will proceed as planned.

County of San Diego, Cultural Resource Survey Report Form for the Kingzett Subdivision, **Ramona**, CA (PIA 94060). Survey of 22 acres in the community of Ramona resulted in the relocation and recording of two previously recorded sites, one prehistoric site, and one historic farm house. Archaeological excavation was completed at two sites; one site was determined not significant and the significant deposit of the second site was preserved. Research for the Baldwin Dairy resulted in a determination that, although an interesting footnote to the history of Ramona, the dairy was not a unique historic resource.

Cultural Resource Survey Report Form, County of San Diego, Major Use Permit for the Jehovah’s Witnesses Property, **Ramona**, California, P95004. A survey and significance testing program was implemented at the proposed Kingdom Hall property adjacent to the Santa Maria Creek in the community of Ramona. A site capping procedure was recommended using locally available materials, to avoid impacts to the site and allow the project to proceed without undue hindrance.

Archaeological Significance Testing for the Mallard Street Vacation Property, **City of San Diego**, California. An archaeological survey and significance testing were completed in cooperation with the Development and Environmental Planning Division staff. A surface collection and excavation of three 1x1 meter test units led to the conclusion that no significant cultural materials were present on the property. The project proceeded with no further constraints related to cultural resources.

National Register Evaluation of LAn-1316, **Edwards Air Force Base**, California. For this evaluation program of a prehistoric site in the Antelope Valley, I served as project archaeologist. The site was recommended to be included in a National Register District and preservation measures were incorporated into the project. The site was found to contain a relatively large amount of obsidian. Although the projectile point assemblage reflected a remarkably consistent morphology, striking dissimilarities in diagnostic artifacts suggested multiple occupations.

Woods Valley Ranch, **Valley Center**, California. As project archaeologist, I evaluated seven prehistoric and five historic cultural resources for significance under the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) of the County of San Diego and criteria of CEQA. An existing model of prehistoric settlement patterns for the Valley Center region was expanded as a result of the testing. Research of the early settlement of the valley provided historic context for evaluation of the nineteenth-century historic sites.

Cultural Resource Evaluation of Thirteen Archaeological Sites within Rancho Carrillo, **Carlsbad**, California. As project archaeologist, I completed this large project under direct contract to the City of Carlsbad. Prehistoric archaeological resources were evaluated against a regional prehistoric context for the Batiquitos Lagoon region. I also developed preservation and interpretative recommendations for the Leo Carrillo Ranch park site planned to be surrounded by the proposed Master Plan development.

Four Sites Within the **SR-125** Proposed Alignment. For this project, reviewed by Caltrans archaeological staff, I conducted CEQA significance testing of four prehistoric sites. Further data recovery measures were recommended.

## ✧ Data Recovery Studies:

Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at “The Heritage” Poway, California. Following archaeological research and test excavations, three historic and prehistoric sites were determined not significant under CEQA criteria and the majority of remaining significant sites were protected in project open space. A Research Design was developed for two prehistoric sites, financially infeasible to place in open space, and approved by the City of Poway. The archaeological data recovered confirmed distinct differences between the two site loci, which reflected different temporal--and most likely cultural--occupations. Identified differences included location, lithic preference, technology, and faunal consumption. Research Design-guided investigations were also conducted at the historic Wolfe farmstead. The excavation results concluded that The Wolfes were short-term residence farmers who attempted to establish on the agriculturally marginal lands on the property in the early 1890s. The artifact analysis revealed the differing values and definitions of wealth between urban and rural households during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Whereas an urban household's status and the success of the wife as homemaker could be judged on the stylishness of the house and how well the table was set at dinner parties, farm values emphasized well-kept buildings and machinery, healthy livestock, and the quality of the wife's preserves, canned fruits and vegetables, butter, bread, and vegetable garden. As a result of the data recovery mitigation tasks documented, the conditions identified in the City of Poway Resolution of Approval (P-00-59) and the “Research Design and Data Recovery Plan for Archaeological Excavations at Portions of Sites SDI-15,468 (Heritage-3) and SDI-15,472 (Heritage-8H) “The Heritage” Poway, California” were met and no further measures related to cultural resources for “The Heritage” project were required.

Archaeological Investigations Conducted at SDI-185: Isham's Springs, County of San Diego, California. Serving as co-Principal Investigator I directed, with Stephen R. Van Wormer, the archaeological recovery and historic structure documentation at this important San Diego historic resource, in anticipation of the approved development of the Pointe Resort. The resulting document combined the results of the current archaeological studies with the results of previous historic research and artifact analysis. For the first time, this well known but previously obscured historic site was drawn, photographed, analyzed, and described in the historic context of turn-of-the-century San Diego. The resulting report was designed not only as a mitigation document, but as an interpretative resource for Pointe Resort to use in its preservation design efforts.

Five Sites in the Sorrento Hills Gateway Project Area. The surface collections and excavations, which I conducted as project archaeologist, resulted in the recovery of an artifact sample which provided information related to lithic quarrying in the Sorrento Valley area.

Mitigation Excavations at Carmel Mountain Ranch, City of San Diego, California. Serving as co-project archaeologists, Susan Hector and I designed the mitigation program to address research questions related to site function, seasonality, and placement within the local settlement system. It was determined that the site represented a "mini-village" which was occupied seasonally and probably affiliated with a large village site to the south.

Testing and Data Recovery at SDI-10,780, a Late Prehistoric Campsite in the City of San Diego. As project director, I accomplished excavation of fourteen test units and documentation of milling features. A research design was developed to assess the placement of the site within the prehistoric settlement system. The results of the investigations indicated that in addition to the large village settlement system known to have existed in the Late Prehistoric period, small mini-villages also existed.

## ✧ Archaeological Monitoring Programs:

Carmel Valley Community Park Grading, City of San Diego, California. The monitoring for this approximately twenty-five-acre property took place in two phases: in 1995 and 1996. Several isolated cultural items were uncovered, evaluated in place, and found to be clearly non-significant. The grading proceeded on schedule with no further hindrance.

Otay Mesa Truck Route, Archaeological Monitoring, City of San Diego, California. Archaeological monitoring was provided on short notice for this project which involved oversight by the City of San Diego Development and Environmental Planning Division, Transportation Planning Division, Engineering & Development Department, and Caltrans. A letter report was prepared, documenting the negative results, to the satisfaction of all parties.



Sewer Main Replacement Group 602, Archaeological Monitoring, **City of San Diego, California.** On-call archaeological monitoring for this project took place over a span of six months. Remains of the historic San Diego, Pacific Beach, and La Jolla railway/trolley were discovered in trenches in La Jolla Boulevard. The materials were documented during the excavations with no hindrance to the work progress. A final report was prepared and approved by the City of San Diego.

Middletown Trunk Sewer, Phase I, Archaeological Monitoring, **City of San Diego, California.** One historic archaeological site was discovered and recorded during the monitoring of excavations in the Juniper Street/Ketner Boulevard area of San Diego. Analysis of historic artifacts collected during trenching established that the site was not significant under CEQA (Section 21083.2 and Appendix K) and no delays were incurred.

#### ✧ **Archaeological Capping Programs:**

Archaeological Site Capping of SDI-12,898, **Julian, California.** The capping of this archaeological site consisted of completing a supplemental surface collection and analysis, documenting bedrock milling features, extensive clearing of brush from the site surface, distribution of a six inch soil cap across the site using a skip loader and landscape labor, hydroseeding the soil cap surface, and planting of a protective cactus border. All activities were implemented in cooperation with the grading contractor and coordinated with County of San Diego environmental staff. The results were approved without revisions. .

#### ✧ **Archaeological Ceramic Analyses:**

Analysis of Ceramic Fragment from Los Cerritos Adobe (CA-LAN- 696), **Long Beach California.** Comparative analysis of ceramic material recovered from an adobe block during structure rehabilitation, enhanced past hypotheses supporting prehistoric trade with desert regions during the prehistoric period, and possibly continuing into the historic period, in this area of Gabrielino territory.

Analysis of Prehistoric Pottery from SDI-12,557 in **Rose Canyon, San Diego California.** A total of 4657 grams (2717 sherds) of pottery fragments were analyzed using attributes related to burning, vessel morphology, and ware subtypes/clay sourcing. The pottery distributions assisted in analyzing the site chronology and vertical and horizontal stratigraphy and the remainder of the analyses provided morphological and functional information about the site. Importantly, the collection contributed the coastal data base for a regional comparative study of clay sources and prehistoric ceramics. This on-going study is utilizing thin section optical analysis and neutron activation analysis to investigate the relationship between archaeological site collections and potential regional clay sources. In-progress data were presented at the 1997 Society for American Archaeology annual meeting.

#### ✧ **Historical Studies**

Archaeological Survey and Assessment for the North River Road Planned Block Development Overlay District Development Plan; 4617 and 4665 North River Road, **City of Oceanside, California.** The North River Road project consisted of two parcels owned by two Japanese-American families who purchased the land and established truck farms after returning from internment in Arizona during World War II. The project researched the agricultural history of the area including the 20<sup>th</sup>-century development of fruit and vegetable farming by the two families, developed a historical context, completed an archaeological survey with Luiseño tribal monitor, recorded three prehistoric isolates and three historic residences built by the owners, and evaluated the resources according to criteria for eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources per CCR 15064.5 (a) (3) (A), (B), (C), and (D), status as “unique” per PRC 21083.2, and compliance with City of Oceanside General Plan Environmental Resource Management Element

An Isolated Frontier Outpost: Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Carrizo Creek Stage Station, **California State Parks** Publications in Cultural Heritage Number 29. On the western Colorado Desert, from 1857 to the middle 1870s a small adobe stage station stood on the banks of the Carrizo Creek. Dependent on precarious overland supply lines and situated in an unsettled and sometimes lawless country, Carrizo Creek Station was a small isolated frontier outpost, providing

fresh horses for the coaches of the Overland Mail, and food, drink, and occasionally a brief rest for weary travelers. Historical documentation and archaeological excavation at the stage station site were conducted by a California State Parks archaeological team co-supervised by myself and historian Stephen Van Wormer. Completed over several field sessions from 2000 through 2003, the investigations resulted in comprehensive documentation of the Carrizo Stage Station and the Southern Overland Trail along which it is located. This research supported the designation of the Southern Overland Trail as a California State Parks Cultural Preserve and assisted the National Park Service in evaluation of the proposed Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail.

240 Years of Ranching: Historical Research, Field Surveys, Oral Interviews, Significance Criteria, and Management Recommendations for Ranching Districts and Sites in the San Diego Region. This comprehensive historical and field research project was completed to provide land managers, in the private and public sector, with significance determination tools to evaluate archaeological and historical sites associated with the Ranching history of the San Diego region. The history of ranching has important messages to impart to today's world, both positive and uplifting and environmentally detrimental. The industry not only was a major component of the region's economy for 240 years, but also exemplified the ethics of hard work, resourcefulness, family and social cooperation, and connection to the region's unique landscape. As well, the industry unquestionably created irreversible changes in the region's natural environment.

The material remains of ranching on the landscape are important representations of these stories. Individual artifacts and features such as windmills and troughs, flumes and reservoirs, trails and pastures, fences and corrals, are fragments of the history that additively can explain how ranching enterprises functioned as well as the story of the cowboys and other ranch hands who kept the operation running. The base ranch complex reflects the management and workings of the ranch business at its hub and the history of the long-time ranching families who operated it. These types of buildings, structures, objects, and artifacts may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places individually, but are more likely eligible as contributors to larger districts and landscapes. These large ranching districts and landscapes, containing representative elements of the sites, buildings, structures, objects and artifacts that comprised the ranch operation, are clearly eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. They may be eligible as representative of significant events in the ranching story such as those identified in the themes above or in others that will develop as further research is undertaken (Criterion A). They may be eligible for associations with major ranching families such as Sawday or Vail, or with smaller operations such as Campbell or Jasper, or less visible ranching enterprises such as the Indian cowboys at Los Coyotes (Criterion B). The ranch houses and barns may be eligible for significant architectural styles or the feature systems may be eligible for their functional designs (Criterion C). Artifact deposits may exist that contain data to expand our knowledge of back country ranching lifestyles (Criterion D). Clearly, it is imperative that land managers recognize the importance of the ranching history to the San Diego region, evaluate ranching properties for eligibility and integrity, and endeavor to preserve eligible properties so the ranching history can be told to future generations.

Historical Review and Assessment of Eligibility for Listing on County of San Diego Historical Sites List for the Hawley Packing House, El Cajon, California. The goal of the project was to prepare an initial assessment of the historical importance of the house and associated landscape features and determine the likelihood that it is eligible to be listed on the County of San Diego historic sites list, and thus qualify for Mills Act Tax Credit. The historic research included review of references related to San Diego history and Spanish Colonial Revival architecture on file at Heritage Resources, site-specific research at the El Cajon Historical Society (ECHS), and acquisition of a digital copy of the 1928 aerial photograph of the property from San Diego County Cartographic Services. Because no Chain of Title research was conducted, the research was constrained by a limited understanding of the property owners in the mid-twentieth century. However, the research and field work conducted strongly supported the conclusion that the structure meets historic criteria for listing on the County Local Register of Historical Resources under Criteria 1-4.

National Register of Historical Places Nomination for the Ramona Main Street Eucalyptus Colonnade, Ramona Tree Trust. To provide for the preservation of a historic icon of Ramona...the 100-year old eucalyptus tree colonnade that lines the Town's Main Street Ramona's Main Street... and to encourage historic tourism, I worked with the Ramona Tree Trust to complete the historic research and field survey to complete the National Register Nomination. The nomination documented that the Eucalyptus Colonnade is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. Under Criterion A, a site must be "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States." For 100 years, the Eucalyptus Tree Colonnade has characterized the Main Street of Ramona as well as welcomed travelers into San Diego's rural agricultural backcountry.

Originally planted by the town's boosters in 1909 and enhanced over the decades of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, the Colonnade is a physical symbol of the townspeople's pride in their agricultural community. The Colonnade is integral to the historic town landscape, tying together the surrounding agricultural lands with such historic Main Street structures as the Town Hall, the Verlaque House, and multiple blocks of "false front" commercial buildings. Today as well, it is a vital link to Ramona's agricultural history and is a well-known visual feature to urban travelers to the backcountry. As such, it has made and continues to make a significant contribution to local history and cultural heritage and is eligible under Criterion A.

Mothball Plan for the One Carter Project (Tract Map 54016), City of Sierra Madre, California. Three existing historic structures on the project property were determined to meet criteria of eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources. While one of the structures would retain its residential use with minor modifications regulated by historic listing conditions, the remaining two structures, the McComber Cabin and Carter Barn, were recommended for preservation and future adaptive reuse. As an adaptive reuse has yet to be developed, the City of Sierra Madre agreed to mothballing of the structures until such adaptive reuse was designed. I developed the Mothball Plan, guided by the National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, Preservation Brief 31, Mothballing Historic Buildings. I worked with City staff and the project manager to complete the Documentation, Stabilization, and Mothballing steps outlined by the National Park Service Brief, planned and implemented a monitoring program, archived the research and monitoring documents with the City of Sierra Madre, and prepared the report documenting the tasks. Implementation of the recommended tasks accomplished proper mothballing of the McComber Cabin and Carter Barn until appropriate adaptive reuse programs could be designed and implemented.

Cultural Resources Research, Survey, and Preliminary California Register Assessment of the Desert Club Property (APN 198-140-10-00), Borrego Springs, California. Archival research and field survey were conducted for the 1949 Modern-Contemporary / Borrego Modern Desert Club. University of California, Irvine intends to adaptively reuse the building as a U.C. Research Station facility and to construct new buildings on the associated graded pad. The resulting reuse from a community social club to a university research laboratory presents an opportunity to preserve a unique representation of California and Borrego Springs history but it also presents a challenge to develop innovative methods to preserve both the architectural and cultural character. The report reviewed the architectural context within which the Desert Club was built, the cultural context within which it operated, identified a preliminary list of its character-defining elements, and provide preliminary California Register of Historical Resources eligibility recommendations to assist the University with the adaptive reuse plan.

Rancho Los Penasquitos: A History of the Upper Ranch: the Mohnikes, Sawday and Sexson, Inc., and the Peaveys. In preparation for restoration of the upper ranch in Los Penasquitos Regional Park, a focused history of the upper ranch was completed to 1) identify the theme and period for which the ranch structures are significant and 2) to identify the structural elements of the adobe that are associated with identified significant historic theme and period. The upper ranch was documented to be a significant representation of twentieth-century cattle ranching. It is associated with two families notable in local history: the Mohnikes and the Peaveys. The ranch is also a part of the ranching empire built by George Sawday and Oliver Sexson, ranchers notable in state history. The upper ranch is also significant as one of few remaining representations of the twentieth-century cattle industry that spanned the County. The house and barn are also important for their construction style. Charles Mohnike built his home in an Anglicized Mexican-rancho style incorporating an enclosed patio and linear room arrangement that bridged nineteenth and twentieth century architectural ideas. The hay-barn is a tall frame structure reminiscent of the Midwest. Most importantly, the ranch house and barn retain the majority of their original structure and feeling. Future restoration tasks will rely heavily on the historical photographic and written documentation gathered for this project.

History of the Vista Irrigation District and Pechstein Commercial Buildings, City of Vista, California. A history of water development and the beginnings of Vista commerce focused on two buildings in the original downtown. The history of these buildings suggests eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources through their association with people and events important in local history. Historic photographs also identified the original architectural importance of the two buildings. However, architectural evaluation documented that very little of the original structure and exterior appearance remained after substantial 1960s remodeling. Based on lack of integrity, the buildings could not, in fact, be considered eligible. Archaeological monitoring was recommended during site grading for downtown redevelopment.

Nomination for the National Register of Historic Places: **San Diego State College** Historic District. During the centennial celebration year of San Diego State University, the ten buildings, one structure, one site, and two object types which comprise the 1930-1943 historic district were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The campus qualifies as a State and National Landmark as: a unique example of Spanish Colonial Revival Architecture, a physical manifestation of the early twentieth-century educational philosophy implemented by Drs. Edward Hardy and Walter Hepner, and as a notable project of the Works Progress Administration. The nomination involved coordinating architectural building descriptions as well as researching and completing the historic context descriptions for Mission and Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, twentieth-century educational philosophy, and the Works Progress Administration. The nomination formed an integral document to the year's celebrations including forming the basis for a Founder's Day walking tour of the campus attended by over 2000 visitors.

The Second Village of **Temecula**: A History of the Western Temecula Creek Area, Temecula, California: Historic research focused on this important historic area of Temecula, during the period 1860 to 1890 in an attempt to identify potential occupants of archaeological site RIV-4707H. Map and document research was combined with secondary literature review and oral interviews revealing that the deposit was probably related to Indian or Mexican inhabitants associated with the nearby Apis or Wolfe Ranches.

### ✧ Additional Selected Projects:

- 2018 The Mohave Electric Coop., Inc. Renewal for Rights of Way Application (ROW) (17-001750-00-100), State Trust Land, Mohave County (T21N, R15W, Section 32; T23N, R13W, Section 2; T23N, R15W, Sections 2 and 32; T24N, R14W, Section 32; and TT24N, R15W, Section 36).
- 2018 Archaeological Survey for the District 2 Pipeline Projects: North Spur, South Spur and Adjacent Storage and Drinker Pads, Hualapai Reservation, Arizona.
- 2017 Citizens Utilities Rural, ROW 18-103115-00-000 Renewal, Bullhead City, AZ.
- 2016 Class III Cultural Resources Assessment of the Sinagua Junior High School Telecommunications Site AZ45105, 3950 E. Butler Street, Flagstaff, AZ 86004. Archaeological research and field survey were completed for this telecommunications site conducted under Arizona Antiquities Act Blanket Permit 2016-122bl, with negative results.
- 2016 Archaeological Monitoring and Treatment Plan for Development Activities Associated with the Horse Creek Ridge/Campus Park Project, U.S.A.C.E. permit #SPL-2012-00382-MLM), prepared jointly with U.S.A.C.E. staff, D.R. Horton staff, and Seven Luiseño Tribes, County of San Diego, California.
- 2016 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Ramona Historic Colonnade, Ramona, California.
- 2016 Archaeological Survey of the Deadman's Ridge Cell Site Project (Fieldwork USDA-FS Archaeological Investigations Permit MTRDSueWade-16). San Bernardino National Forest, California.
- 2016 "Creekside at Village Walk" / PDS2016-TM-5610, PDS2016-STP-16-002, PDS2016-ER-16-09-001; Cultural Resource Survey, Ramona, California.
- 2016 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Calle Arnaz Commercial Project (County Project Number CUP 03736), County of Riverside, California.
- 2015 Fairfield Inn & Suites/Marriott Hotel; Cultural Resource Survey, Oceanside California.
- 2015 Research Design and Data Recovery Plan for Archaeological Site CA-SDI-12,506; Montecito Ranch SP01-001; TM 5250RPL<sup>6</sup>; P04-045; LOG NO. 01-09-013; SCH NO. 2002021132), Ramona, California.
- 2015 Emerald Ridge; Cultural Resource Survey, City of Oceanside, California.
- 2015 Archaeological Survey and Historic Structure Assessment for Public Storage Facility Expansion (PDS2014-MUP-82-066W2), Spring Valley, California.
- 2014 Verizon Wireless Telecommunication Facility (842 Nordahl Rd.) P14-0037 Conditional Use Permit CUP 14-013 & Specific Plan Modification SP 14-005; Cultural Resource Survey, San Marcos, California.
- 2014 Verizon North Oaks Wireless Telecommunication Facility; PDS2013-MUP-13-006); Cultural Resource Monitoring, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Riker Ranch: 9230 Adlai Road (PDS2014-TM-5592, PDS2014-AD-14-048, PDS2014-ER-14-14-016); Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for Sites CA-SDI-21272 and P-37-033865-033867, Lakeside, CA
- 2013 Lakeside Tractor Supply Company (County Initial Consult. #PDS2013-IC-13-048); Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for CA-SDI-21,070 and CA-SDI-21,071, Lakeside, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Survey for HSC Ramona, LLC, Site Plan; (Record ID: PDS2013-STP-13-010, Environmental Log No.: PDS2013-ER-09002), Ramona, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey and Assessment for Prehistoric Resources Located on the Horse Creek Ridge Property (U.S.A.C.E. Permit # SPL-2012-00382-MLM), Fallbrook, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey and Assessment for Historical Resources Located on the Horse Creek Ridge Property, County of San Diego, California (U.S.A.C.E. Permit # SPL-2012-00382-MLM), Fallbrook, California.
- 2012 Archaeological Subsurface Testing for AT&T Site SD0503, Escondido Union School District, Escondido, California.
- 2012 Historical Review and Assessment of Eligibility for Listing on County of San Diego Historical Sites List for the Hawley Packing House, El Cajon, California.
- 2012 Cultural Resources Review for Sunroad Otay Plaza (1755 Piper Ranch Rd. – City of San Diego Project Nbr. 268422).
- 2012 Archaeological Subsurface Testing, Gardner Major Use Permit Telecommunication Facility, Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Survey for the Borland Property; Palomar Mountain, County of San Diego,
- 2011 Cultural Resources Research, Survey, and Preliminary California Register Assessment of the Desert Club Property (APN 198-140-10-00), Borrego Springs, California.

- 2010 Archaeological Ceramic Analysis for the Warner-Carrillo Ranch House Restoration Archaeological Investigations, Warner Ranch, Vista Irrigation District.
- 2010 Cultural Resources Evaluation and Monitoring for the Warner Springs Wireless Telecommunication Facility (County Project #s ZAP08-007;ER08-04-001;PLU 08-0103196), Warner Springs California.
- 2009 Mothball Plan for the One Carter Project (Tract Map 54016), City of Sierra Madre, California.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Survey for the Rainshadow Minor Subdivision (County TPM 21137; Log Number 08-05-001; APN 141-010-26-00; KIVA Project 08-0101502), Borrego Springs, California. .
- 2009 Cultural Resource Monitoring for the 94/Engineer Springs Wireless Telecommunication Facility (MUP 06-087, ER 06-19-029), Dulzura, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Resources Review, Impact Assessment, and Preservation Plan for the Montecito Ranch, (County Tentative Map (SP01-001, TM 5250RPL-5, Log No. 01-09-013) Ramona, San Diego County, California
- 2008 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for CA-SDI-19,061, Sutherland Drive Wireless Facility (County Project #P-08-012), Ramona, California
- 2008 Harmony Grove Major Use Permit Wireless Telecommunications Facility (County P08-011; Log No. 08-08-006) Negative Cultural Resource Survey, Heritage Resources Project No. 08006
- 2007 Cultural Resource Survey for the Campus Park/Passerelle Property (GPA03-004/REZ03-014/SPA03-008/TM5338/Log No. 03-02-059), Fallbrook, California.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Survey for Vista Towers Santa Ysabel Cell site (County #P06-095):
- 2006 Cultural Resource Survey for the Desert Diamond TPM 21017 (APN-141-030-40), Borrego Springs, California:
- 2006 Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Stonecrest Development Caltrans Encroachment Permit (11-05-6UX-0582), Ramona, California.
- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey for the Borrego Country Club Estates (APN-198-320-01 and 198-320-26), Borrego Springs, California.
- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey for the Wakeman Tentative Parcel Map (TPM 20766; Act. Nos. WN7322, WE2105, and CP17191), Ramona, California.
- 2005 Historical Resources Review, Impact Assessment, and Preservation Plan for the Montecito Ranch House Complex (SDI-12,476/H) (County Tentative Map (SP01-001, TM 5250RPL, Log No. 01-09-013)), Ramona, San Diego County, California
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey for the Taylor Tentative Parcel Map (TPM 20770, Act. No. CP17282), Ramona, California.
- 2004 Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey for the Pappas Property, Fallbrook, California.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Evaluations for the Mockingbird Ridge Project (Tentative Tract Map 31397), Riverside County, California.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey for the Robnett Tentative Parcel Map (TPM 20726, Act. No. CP15567, Environmental Log No. 03-20-001), Jamul, California.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey for the River View Village property (City of San Diego Project No. 3938), San Diego, California.
- 2003 Archaeological Survey for the Means/Salida del Sol Map (TPM 20692; ER 04-09-001), Ramona, California.
- 2003 Historical Assessment of the Williamson/Goat Ranch Buildings on the Monte Vista Ranch/Rancho Canada Bed and Breakfast Project Property (County MUP-02-005, Log #02-14-009), Ramona, California
- 2003 Analysis of Ceramics from RIV-6052, 6053, 6054, 6055, and 6056 in Indio California, prepared for Archaeological Resource Management Corporation, Rancho Palos Verdes.
- 2003 Cultural Resources Review for the Rancho Esquilago Estates: (TM 5198), Ramona, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Survey of the Carmel Ridge II property, City of San Diego, California.
- 2002 Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at "The Heritage" Poway, California
- 2001 Cultural Resource Survey for the Diocese of San Diego, Deer Springs Road property (APN 182-020-42, 43, & 37).
- 2001 Cultural Resource Survey for the Valley Center/Wilhite Lane Property.
- 2001 Archaeological Survey for the Weinstock Subdivision (TPM 20615/Log No. 01-09-018), Ramona, California.

- 2001 Cultural Resource Survey for the Vande Vegte Tentative Map (TM 5243), Fallbrook, California.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Survey of the 3880 Quarter Mile Drive (City of San Diego LDR No. 41-0077), San Diego, California.
- 2000 Historical Evaluation for the Herold Tentative Parcel Map (TPM 20514), Ramona, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Resources Survey for the Barrack Tentative Parcel Map (TPM 20471), La Cresta/Suncrest
- 2000 Willow Glen Ranch TPM 5086RPL2 (APN 417-020-12), Native American Consultation.
- 2000 Willow Glen Ranch TPM 5086RPL2 (APN 417-020-12): archaeological monitoring of backhoe test pits.
- 1999 History of the Vista Irrigation District and Pechstein Buildings, City of Vista, California.
- 1999 Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Evaluations at “The Heritage” Poway, California.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Evaluation for the Clinton Keith Road Residential Project, (Tract Map 29039 and Parcel Map 29040), County of Riverside, California.
- 1998 Cultural Resource Survey Report Form for the Ridge at Willow Glen (PIA 98-001), Jamacha Valley, San Diego County, California
- 1998 Otay Mesa Sunroad Commercial Center (APN 646-111-03): Cultural Resource Survey
- 1998 Cultural Resource Survey for the Pinery Tree Farms Pond project (City of San Diego 96-1227), San Pasqual Valley, California.
- 1998 Cultural Resource Survey Report Form for the Brinker Property, Ramona, California.
- 1998 Cultural Resource Survey for the Casa Alicante Property (City of San Diego LDR 980001), La Jolla, California.
- 1997 Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Evaluation for Archaeological Site CA-SDI-9677/H—Saint Ephrem Mission—Carmel Valley, City of San Diego, California.
- 1997 Archaeological Monitoring Results for Carmel Valley Community Park Grading (City of San Diego W.O.119671A), San Diego, California.
- 1997 Cultural Resource Survey for the Mar Scenic Drive Property, City of San Diego, California.
- 1997 Cultural Resource Survey of the Stratford Court Property, City of Del Mar, California.
- 1997 Cultural Resource Survey Report Form for the Foland Subdivision, Guatay, California.
- 1997 Archaeological Constraints Evaluation for Barnet Ranch, Ramona, California.
- 1996 Archaeological Survey and Mitigation Plan Preparation for the Shadow Park Subdivision (TM 438).
- 1996 Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Evaluation for the Charrette Subdivision (95-205 Tentative Parcel Map), Encinitas, California.
- 1996 Cultural Resource Survey of the Watson Property, San Diego, California (DEP No. 95-0674).
- 1995 Cultural Resource Survey for the Nissanoff Residence San Diego, California, DEP No. (95-0259).
- 1995 Cultural Resource Survey for the Vista Lane Subdivision Property, San Ysidro, California (DEP No. 94-0646).
- 1994 Cultural Resource Survey for the Bain Property, San Diego, California (DEP No. 93-0672).
- 1994 Archaeological Survey: Parcel 404-264-09 in Alpine, California, conducted for the County of San Diego.
- 1993 Results of Historic Research and Field Survey for the Bank of America Property, Ramona, California.
- 1993 Prehistoric Resources Overview, 2710 North Harbor Drive, Coast Guard Group San Diego, California.
- 1993 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Pinery Tree Farms Property, City of San Diego, California.
- 1993 Cultural Resource Constraints Survey for the Lin/Kasia Properties within the North City Future Urbanizing Area, City of San Diego, California.
- 1993 Creekside Village Cultural Resources Survey, Subsurface Evaluations, and Response to Native American Issues, City of San Diego, California.
- 1992 Cultural Resource Survey of the Ramona Landfill Major Use Permit Expansion Area and Significance Evaluation of SDI-12,891, Ramona, California.
- 1992 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for SDG&E Torrey Pines Recondutor Project, San Diego, California.



- 1992 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Historic Evaluation for the Plaza Vista Tentative Map Property, City of San Diego, California.
- 1992 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for University Center Business Park, City of San Marcos, California.
- 1992 Tizon Brown Ware Analysis for ORA-876A/B, Orange County, California, prepared for Archaeological Resource Management Corporation.
- 1992 County of San Diego Cultural Resource Survey Report Form for the Leeds/Strauss Tentative Subdivision Map, Bonsall, California.
- 1992 Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Bonita Grande Golf Resort Property, National City, California.
- 1992 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for the Bressi Property, Carlsbad, California.
- 1991 An Archaeological Indexing Program and Preservation Plan for Site SDi-10,198, Otay Corporate Center North, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California.
- 1991 Analysis of Tizon Brown Ware Sherds Recovered from SDI-5445, Oceanside, California, conducted for Caltrans, District 11.
- 1991 Archaeological Significance Testing and Mitigation at CA-Riv-3333: A Late Prehistoric Site in Cottonwood Valley, Riverside County, California.
- 1991 Analysis of Tizon Brown Ware Sherds Recovered from SDI-5422, San Luis Rey Mission, Oceanside, California, conducted for Caltrans, District 11.
- 1991 County of San Diego Cultural Resource Survey Report Form, Colina Verde Lane, Jamul, California.
- 1991 County of San Diego Cultural Resource Survey Report form for Lukavasky Property, Potrero, California.
- 1990 An Archaeological Test of SDM-W-2442 at Merigan Ranch, Near Descanso in the County of San Diego, California.
- 1990 Ceramic Analysis of Sherds from CA-ORA-13B, South Orange County, California, prepared for Archaeological Resource Management Corporation.
- 1990 Cultural Resource Testing of the Community Lutheran Church Property, Escondido, California.
- 1990 Archaeological Testing of CA-Riv-1057, Loci A-F, Perris Valley, Riverside County, California.
- 1990 An Intensive Prehistoric and Historic Survey of Black Mountain Ranch North and South, (Planned Residential Development), San Diego, California.
- 1990 Archaeological Testing at Two Sites within Cannon Road, Reaches 3 and 4, Carlsbad, California.
- 1990 Historic Properties Inventory for Secondary Treatment, Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego, California.
- 1990 Historic Properties Inventory for North City Water Reclamation, Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego, California.
- 1990 Historic Properties Inventory for Otay Water Reclamation, Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego, California.
- 1989 A Cultural Resource Survey for the Loma Alta Creek Improvement Plan Area, Oceanside, California.
- 1989 Archaeological Testing of Four Sites at the Wimpey/Gentry Property: SDi-9041, SDi-9042, SDi-9043, SDi-9045, Carlsbad, California.
- 1989 Archaeological Test Excavations at SDi-9893 and Evaluations at SDi-960/961, Rancho del Rey (SPA III), Chula Vista, California.
- 1989 Analysis of the Aboriginal Pottery Recovered from CA-SDi-10,642, Appendix 3 in "First Supplemental Historic Property Survey, Proposed Widening and Curve Realignment on Highway 78 East of Ramona." Caltrans, District 11.
- 1988 An Archaeological Survey of the Winchester Road GPA 114-Acre Property, Riverside County, California.
- 1988 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed East Elliott Community Planning Area, San Diego, California.
- 1988 Ceramic Analysis for Archaeological Sites: IMP-5097, IMP-5279, IMP-5457, and IMP-5518, Imperial County, California, prepared for Caltrans, District 11.
- 1988 An Archaeological Test of the Prehistoric and Historic Components of Site SDi-185, Isham's Springs, San Diego County, California.
- 1988 Analysis of Prehistoric and Historic Ceramics Recovered from ORA-627, Appendix D in "San Juan Capistrano Historic Town Center, Extended Phase I." LSA and Associates.
- 1988 Cultural Resources Survey of 54-inch Raw Water Pipeline Alignment, Escondido, California.

- 1988 Archaeological Test Excavations at SDM-W-112, the Ocean Bluff Property, Carlsbad, California.
- 1988 Cultural Resource Survey of Black Mountain Park, San Diego, California.
- 1987 Archaeological Investigations at North City West Neighborhood 8A, San Diego, California.
- 1987 An Archaeological Survey Update for Cottonwood Canyon, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 1987 Results of an Archaeological Archival and Field Survey of the Bear Valley Parkway General Plan Amendment EIR Project Area, Escondido, California.
- 1987 Archaeological Monitoring of the Encina Gas Pipeline Project: Profiles of Subsistence Patterns along the South Shore of Agua Hedionda Lagoon, Carlsbad, California.
- 1987 Archaeological Testing Program at SDi-10,185, Loci A-C, and SDi-10,186, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California.
- 1986 Excavation of a Portion of SDi-4513, the Rimbach Site, San Diego, California.
- 1986 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Home Avenue Dump Site, Terrace View Villas, San Diego, California.
- 1986 Archaeological Excavations at SDM-W-132/SDi-10,024, Carlsbad, California.
- 1986 An Archaeological Survey of City of San Diego Improvement Areas within Tecolote Canyon, San Diego, California.
- 1985 Tizon Brown Ware Analysis. Appendix D in "Broken Fragments of Past Lifeways: Archaeological Investigations at Los Penasquitos Ranch House Resource Area, San Diego", Susan M. Hector and S.R. Van Wormer.
- 1985 Cultural Resource Survey of the Valley Road Project Area, National City, California.
- 1985 Archaeological Mitigation of SDi-9898, Del Oro Hills, Oceanside, California.
- 1985 Ceramic Analysis for SDi-4609, in "Excavation of SDi-4609, A Portion of the Village of Ystagua", Susan M. Hector
- 1985 Excavation of Five Sites in the Sorrento Hills Gateway Project Area, SDM-W-2480, SDM-W-2481, SH-81-1, SH-81-2, and SH-81-3, San Diego, California.
- 1985 Environmental Impact Report for the Scott's Valley Property, GPA 85-03, San Diego County, California.
- 1985 Environmental Impact Report for the Otay Mesa Services Center, San Diego County, California.
- 1981 Regional Background in "A Report of the Cultural Resources of the Sabre Springs Community Planning Area," San Diego, California.

Attachment 2  
Record Search Confirmation Letter (South Central Coastal Information Center)

**South Central Coastal Information Center**

California State University, Fullerton  
Department of Anthropology MH-426  
800 North State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846  
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542  
[sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

*California Historical Resources Information System*  
*Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties*

4/12/2021

Records Search File No.: 22210.8364

Sue A. Wade  
Heritage Resources  
P.O. Box 8  
Ramona, CA 92065

Re: Record Search Results for the Highland Tractor Supply (HR Proj.# 21003)

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Harrison Mtn and Redlands, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle(s). Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ¼-mile radius: 3	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within ¼-mile radius: 4	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

**Resource Database Printout (list):**

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Resource Database Printout (details):**

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Report Database Printout (list):**

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Report Database Printout (details):**

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Resource Record Copies:**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Report Copies:**

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:** ☒ available online; please go to  
[https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=30338](https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338)

**Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:** ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

**Historical Maps:** ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to  
<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02>

**Ethnographic Information:** ☒ not available at SCCIC

**Historical Literature:** ☒ not available at SCCIC

**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:** ☒ not available at SCCIC

**Caltrans Bridge Survey:** ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to  
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

**Shipwreck Inventory:** ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to  
[http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks\\_Database.asp](http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp)

**Soil Survey Maps: (see below)** ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to  
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

**Isabela Kott**

Isabela Kott  
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher



Digitally signed by Isabela Kott  
Date: 2021.04.12 17:37:58 -07'00'

Enclosures:

(X) Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches – 2 pages

(X) Custom Maps – 1 page

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 3 lines

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 4 lines

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all non-archaeological, archaeological in project area only) 44 pages