

# **CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE CITRUS ESTATES PROJECT**

**CITY OF REDLANDS,  
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**APN 168-132-05**

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian F. Smith", written over a horizontal line.

**Signature**

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<b><i>Report Title:</i></b>	Cultural Resources Study for the Citrus Estates Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California (APN 168-132-05)
<b><i>Type of Study:</i></b>	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
<b><i>USGS Quadrangle:</i></b>	Section 24, Township 1 South, Range 3 West (projected) on the USGS <i>Redlands, California</i> (7.5-minute)
<b><i>Acreage:</i></b>	Approximately 38 acres
<b><i>Key Words:</i></b>	Survey; Site Temp-1; <i>Redlands</i> USGS Quadrangle; mitigation monitoring recommended.



## **Table of Contents**

<b><u>Section</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT .....		<i>iv</i>
1.0	INTRODUCTION .....	1.0–1
1.1	Project Description.....	1.0–1
1.2	Environmental Setting .....	1.0–1
1.3	Cultural Setting .....	1.0–5
1.3.1	<i>Prehistoric Period</i> .....	1.0–5
1.3.2	<i>Historic Period</i> .....	1.0–8
1.4	Results of the Archaeological Records Search .....	1.0–17
1.5	Applicable Regulations.....	1.0–20
1.5.1	<i>California Environmental Quality Act</i> .....	1.0–20
1.5.2	<i>City of Redlands Nomination and Designation</i> .....	1.0–23
2.0	RESEARCH DESIGN .....	2.0–1
3.0	ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS .....	3.0–1
3.1	Survey Methods .....	3.0–1
3.2	Results of the Field Survey .....	3.0–1
3.3	Significance Evaluation .....	3.0–6
3.3.1	<i>CEQA Evaluation</i> .....	3.0–6
3.3.2	<i>City of Redlands Evaluation</i> .....	3.0–7
4.0	MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS .....	4.0–1
4.1	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.....	4.0–1
5.0	LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED .....	5.0–1
6.0	REFERENCES CITED.....	6.0–1

## **List of Appendices**

- Appendix A – Resumes of Key Personnel
- Appendix B – Site Forms\*
- Appendix C – Archaeological Records Search\*
- Appendix D – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results\*
- Appendix E – Table 1.4–2
- Appendix F – Historic Maps
- Appendix G – Aerial Photographs

## **List of Appendices (continued)**

### Appendix H – San Bernardino County Lot Book Archives

*\*Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix.*

## **List of Figures**

<b><u>Figure</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Figure 1.1–1	General Location Map .....	1.0–2
Figure 1.1–2	Project Location Map (USGS) .....	1.0–3
Figure 1.1–3	Project Development Map .....	1.0–4
Figure 3.2–1	Historic Resource Location Map .....	3.0–2
Figure 3.2–2	Historic Feature Location Map .....	3.0–3

## **List of Plates**

<b><u>Plate</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Plate 1.3–1	Charles Brink .....	1.0–14
Plate 1.3–2	Eulalia Brink .....	1.0–14
Plate 3.2–1	Overview of the project from the northeastern corner, facing southwest .....	3.0–4
Plate 3.2–2	Overview of the project from the southwestern corner, facing northeast .....	3.0–4
Plate 3.2–3	Overview of the remnants of the concrete irrigation pipes, facing northeast ..	3.0–5
Plate 3.2–4	Overview of a modern refuse dumping area, facing southeast .....	3.0–5
Plate 3.2–5	Overview of a concrete standpipe, facing south .....	3.0–6

## **List of Tables**

<b><u>Table</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Table 1.3–1	Historic Property Descriptions Associated with the Citrus Estates Project .....	1.0–16
Table 1.4–1	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Citrus Estates Project .....	1.0–17

## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT**

In response to a request from the project applicant, a cultural resources study was conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the proposed Citrus Estates Project. The project is an entitlement of a proposed development of 98 single-family detached homes. The approximately 38-acre project is located southwest of the intersection of East San Bernardino and Wabash avenues in the city of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. The project, identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 168-132-05, is situated within the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 1 South, Range 3 West (projected) on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Redlands, California* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Redlands' environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project also includes the review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project or in the immediate vicinity. The available data indicated that a total of 47 cultural resources are located within one mile of the project, none of which are located within the project. The records search also indicated that a total of 36 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, one of which includes the subject property. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

Survey conditions were very good and ground visibility was very good throughout the survey area. The Phase I survey of the Citrus Estates Project resulted in the identification of one concrete standpipe and remnants of concrete irrigation pipes within the property.

Based upon the results of the current study, mitigation monitoring is recommended for the project development. Although aerial photographs indicate that the property has been extensively disturbed by past use, there is still a potential to encounter deposits associated with the prehistoric and historic uses of the property. Therefore, it is recommended that all earthwork required to develop the property be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative. The protocols to be followed for the mitigation monitoring of the property are presented in Section 4.0 of this report. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

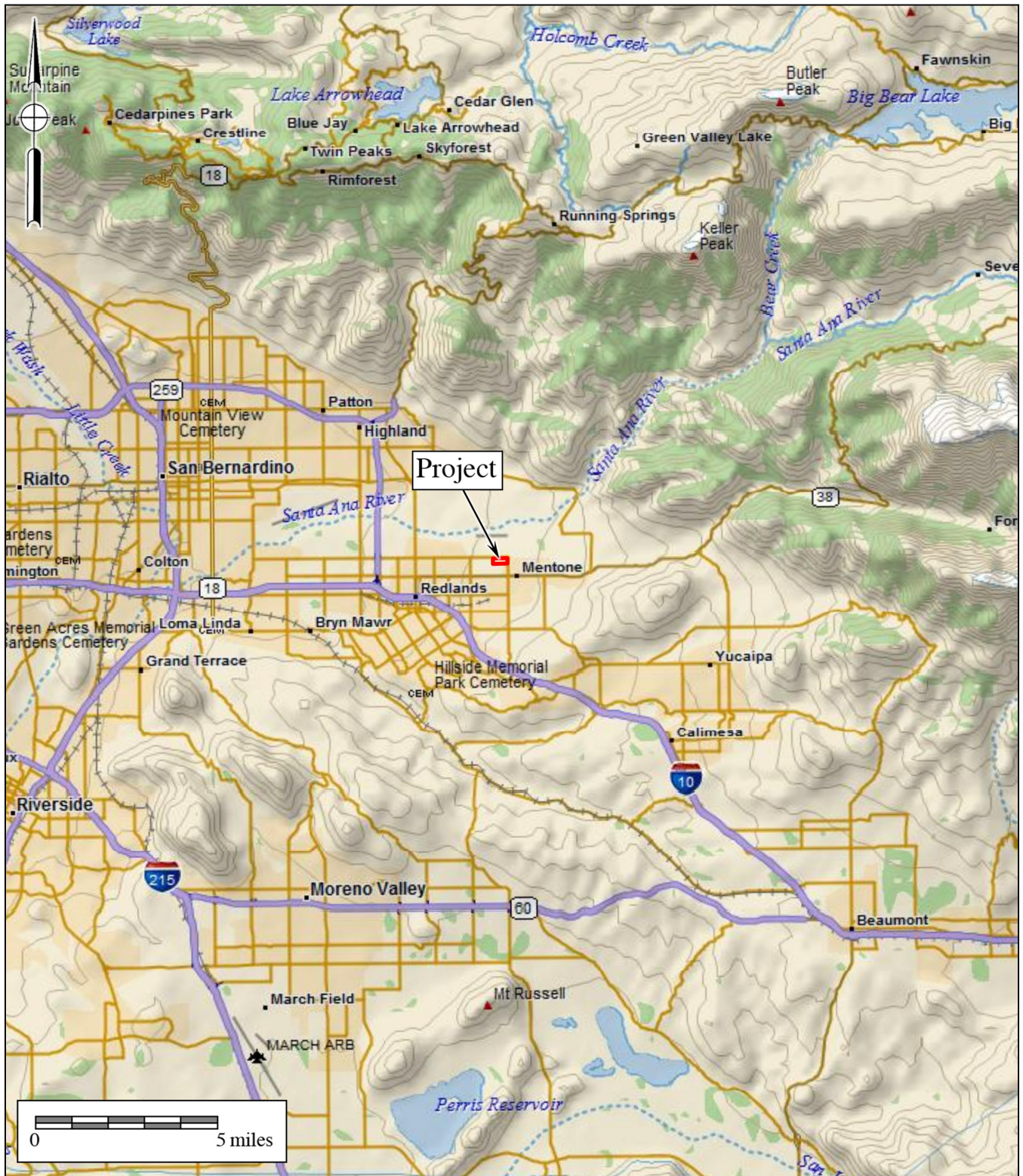
### **1.1 Project Description**

The archaeological survey program for the Citrus Estates Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Redlands environmental guidelines. The approximately 38-acre project (APN 168-132-05) is located southwest of the intersection of East San Bernardino and Wabash avenues in the city of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The project is situated within the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 1 South, Range 3 West (projected) on the USGS *Redlands, California* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.1–2). The project is an entitlement of a proposed development of 98 single-family detached homes (Figure 1.1–3). The decision to request this investigation was based upon cultural resource sensitivity of the locality as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in southwestern San Bernardino County were focused around fresh water resources and a food supply.

### **1.2 Environmental Setting**

The Citrus Estates Project is generally situated in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is located “in the eastern portion of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley defined by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges on the north and a series of low rocky hills to the south” (Tang et al. 2018). Geologically, the project is mapped as overlying young (middle to late Holocene) axial-valley deposits (Matti et al. 2003). These deposits consist of slightly to moderately consolidated silt, sand, and gravel that have slightly to moderately developed pedogenic soil profiles (Wirths 2021). Soils within the project consist of Soboba gravelly loamy sand, zero to 9 percent slopes, in the northeast corner, Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, zero to 9 percent slopes, throughout the center, and Tujunga loamy sand, zero to 5 percent slopes, in the southwest corner of the subject property (NRCS 2019). Elevations within the project range from approximately 1,551 to 1,602 feet above mean sea level.





**Figure 1.1-1**  
**General Location Map**  
 The Citrus Estates Project

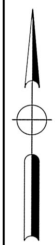
DeLorme (1:250,000)





USGS *Redlands* and *Yucaipa* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)





**OPEN SPACE QUANTITIES**

TOTAL OPEN SPACE REQ'D: 20% x GROSS LAND AREA  
 REQUIRED: = 0.20 x 36.27 AC = 7.25 AC.

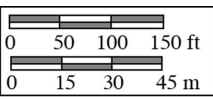
LOT C (PARK) 73,087 S.F. / 1.68 AC.  
 LOT D (BUFFER) 202,426 S.F. / 4.65 AC.  
 LOT E (BUFFER) 41,325 S.F. / 0.95 AC.

TOTAL OPEN SPACE PROVIDED 316,838 S.F. / 7.27 AC.

LOT A (DETENTION BASIN, LOT B (PASEO) AND LOTS F THROUGH T (LANDSCAPE BUFFER) ARE NOT INCLUDED IN OPEN SPACE QUANTITIES.

**LOT QUANTITIES**

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LOTS: 3.0 x NET AREA = 3.0 x 36.27 = 108.8  
 NUMBER OF LOTS: 98  
 MINIMUM LOT SIZE: 7,980 S.F.



**Legend**

Project Boundary



**Figure 1.1-3**  
**Project Development Map**  
 The Citrus Estates Project

### 1.3 Cultural Setting

#### 1.3.1 Prehistoric Period

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in San Bernardino County. The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in the area of San Bernardino County was represented by the Cahuilla, Serrano, and potentially the Vanyume Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

#### Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation while utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

#### Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9000 to 1300 YBP)

The Archaic Period of prehistory begins with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). The general warming trend caused sea levels to rise, lakes to evaporate, and drainage patterns to change. In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene was marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and sea levels. The coastal shoreline at



8,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 20-meter isobath, or one to four kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

The rising sea level during the early Holocene created rocky shorelines and bays along the coast by flooding valley floors and eroding the coastline (Curry 1965; Inman 1983). Shorelines were primarily rocky with small littoral cells, as sediments were deposited at bay edges but rarely discharged into the ocean (Reddy 2000). These bays eventually evolved into lagoons and estuaries, which provided a rich habitat for mollusks and fish. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene (4,000 to 3,500 YBP).

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined, lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters 1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The sedimentation of the lagoons was significant in that it had profound effects on the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain large mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten*, but habitat was gained for other small mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The changing lagoon habitats resulted in the decline of larger shellfish, loss of drinking water, and loss of Torrey Pine nuts, causing a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

The Archaic Period in southern California is associated with a number of different cultures, complexes, traditions, periods, and horizons, including San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, Pauma, and Intermediate.

#### Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Approximately 1,350 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into San Bernardino County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period has been characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

#### Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Prior to the arrival of the Spanish missionaries to the San Bernardino area, Redlands was inhabited by the Cahuilla, Serrano, and potentially the Vanyume Indians. The territory of the Vanyume was covered by small and relatively sparse populations focused primarily along the

Mojave River, north of the Serrano and southeast of the Kawaiisu. It is believed that the southwestern extent of their territory went as far as Cajon Pass and portions of Hesperia. Bean and Smith (1978) noted that it was uncertain if the Vanyume spoke a dialect of Serrano or a separate Takic-based language. However, King and Blackburn (1978) suggest that the Vanyume and other Kitanemuk speakers once occupied most of Antelope Valley. In contrast to the Serrano, the Vanyume maintained friendly social relations with the Mohave and Chemehuevi to the east and northeast (Kroeber 1976). As with the majority of California native populations, Vanyume populations were decimated around the 1820s by placement in Spanish missions and *asistencias*. It is believed that by 1900, the Vanyume had become extinct (Bean and Smith 1978). However, given the settlement patterns reported for the Vanyume, it is more probable that the population was dispersed rather than completely wiped out.

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the *Chingichngish* cult of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned as well as areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Serrano and Vanyume, however, were primarily hunters and gatherers. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Vegetal staples varied with locality; acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow was used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-

roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats, bags, storage pouches, and nets (Heizer 1978). Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

Much like the Vanyume, the Serrano suffered large population decreases during the early 1800s. While the missionaries are credited with developing the first stable water supply in the area by diverting water from Mill Creek into a zanja that terminated at the Asistencia de Mission San Gabriel on Barton Road in Redlands, the task was completed through labor provided by the Serrano. The zanja, known as the Mill Creek Zanja, is located along the southern boundary of the current project area. It has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) since 1976.

### *1.3.2 Historic Period*

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at “San Miguel”; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel

(Los Angeles County), who began colonization the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as “ranchos,” covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located

in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada Mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry

established during the earlier rancho period. However, by 1859, the first United States Post Office in what would eventually become Riverside County was set up at John Magee's store on the Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984).

During the same decade, circa 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto Valley and the San Geronio Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified these treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian naval orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of March Air Reserve Base. During World War II, Camp Haan was constructed in what is now the current location of the National Veteran's Cemetery. In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents (Patterson 1971).

### General History of the Redlands Area

The Redlands area was originally located within the 35,509 acres of land that comprised the Rancho San Bernardino Land Grant. This rancho was created by Mission San Gabriel in 1819 and, like most of the ranchos, it was used for agriculture and cattle raising through the nineteenth century. Since there was no reliable water source in the area, from 1819 to 1820, the missionaries

developed the Mill Creek Zanja through the use of Native American labor from the Guachama Rancheria. This Zanja extended from Mill Creek, through Redlands, ending near Mission San Gabriel, facilitating the agricultural and cattle raising enterprises (Smallwood 2006 [SBR-8092/H site form]). After Spain relinquished control of the Alto and Baja California in 1821, the missions became secularized, and by 1834, the missions were closed. The former mission lands started to be granted to wealthy private citizens, often through political and familial connections (San Bernardino History and Railroad Museum 2010). The Mill Creek Zanja was nominated to and subsequently listed on the NRHP in 1976 and is still used for local drainage, spreading, and flood control (City of Redlands 2010).

Don Antonio Maria Lugo, a wealthy landowner in Los Angeles requested the land grant in San Bernardino for his three sons and nephew: José del Carmen Lugo, Vincente Lugo, José Maria Lugo, and Diego Sepúlveda (San Bernardino County Historical Archives 2012). It was granted by the governor, Juan Bautista Alvarado, Don Lugo's grandnephew, on June 21, 1842. The three Lugos and their cousin built homes on the land and raised cattle, but they eventually sold it off to the Mormon church in 1851 (Haenszel 1984). At the time the Mormons purchased the land, the exact boundaries had not been established, and many non-Mormons were living on portions of the land grant. When the boundaries were determined, the Mormons claimed land occupied by Jerome Benson. Benson refused to move and was joined by several other people in the same predicament. In response, Benson's adobe barn was fortified with a cannon and dubbed "Fort Benson." Ultimately, the fort was never attacked, nor was anyone forced off their land. The settlement that the Mormons created within the rancho was short-lived, however, as in 1857, Brigham Young recalled all Mormons in San Bernardino back to Utah. Approximately half returned to Utah, while the other half remained in San Bernardino, choosing "to forsake the church rather than leave their homes" (Lyman 1989).

As with much of the inland portion of southern California, irrigation systems played a crucial role in the development and settlement of the San Bernardino region by supporting the spread of agriculture. The Mill Creek Zanja was the first ditch constructed in the region; however, the construction of several irrigation ditches diverting water from the Santa Ana River and its tributaries in the 1870s and 1880s facilitated agriculture and population growth within the region and created a demand for railway transportation. Many of the ditches created during the nineteenth century, including the zanja, were built by local Native Americans. Agriculture, particularly citriculture, flourished in the region, leading to increased population and economic growth thorough the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (City of Redlands 2017)

The portion of Rancho San Bernardino where the Mission San Gabriel is now located was purchased by several wealthy ranchers around 1859 (County of San Bernardino 2017). This area became known as the Mission District. Among these new residents were Dr. Benjamin Barton, Anson Van Leuven, and J. W. Curtis. Another townsite, the Redlands Colony, was formed just east of the Mission District in 1881 by Frank Brown and Edward Judson. Judson and Brown laid out the townsite parallel to the slope of a canal they had built, known as the Judson and Brown

Ditch. The Judson and Brown Ditch extended from Santa Ana Canyon to Reservoir Canyon, located along the path of present-day Interstate 10. The canal was designed to bring water to the area for citrus groves. Judson and Brown named the town Redlands after the dry, red, adobe soil (City of Redlands 2010). The town continued to grow over the next four years with the Bear Valley Dam and Reservoir, a consistent water supply, and the extension of two transcontinental rail lines through San Bernardino; however, the first population growth spurt began in 1887 (City of Redlands 2010).

The subject property is located within the northeastern portion of the city of Redlands in an area that was first known as Sunnyside and later Lugonia. In 1870, George A. Craw settled in the Sunnyside area, followed by James B. Glover and A.A. Carter in 1873, and Colonel William R. Tolles, a Civil War veteran, in 1874 (*Redlands Daily Facts* 2009). At this time, San Bernardino County had two communities using the Sunnyside name. To reduce confusion, and because of the historic connection to the Lugo family, the Lugonia name for this community was adopted in 1880 (Burgess 2008). As described in 1883, the Lugonia community is located “between Old San Bernardino (to the west) and Crafton (to the east), and having Santa Ana River for its northern boundary, while on the south it is bounded by the foothills north of San Timoteo Canyon” (Lawton 1883). As with the Judson and Brown Ditch that fed Redlands, the Sunnyside Ditch extended from the Santa Ana River through Lugonia (Hammond 1888).

As stated previously, the formation of canals and ditches diverting water from the Santa Ana River was paramount to the success of the region. In 1873, the South Fork Ditch was formed, which merged with the Sunnyside Ditch in 1877. These water ditches were the foundation of the Lugonia Park Water Company, which was formally organized in 1883. Two years prior, the Redlands Water Company was organized, forming the first incorporated water company in the area (Ingersoll 1904).

A small rivalry existed between Lugonia and Redlands, as the two communities experienced relatively steady population growth, access to water, and good agricultural land. However, in 1888, after the collapse of the land boom in California, Redlands, Lugonia, the Brookside area, and a portion of Crafton voted to collectively incorporate as Redlands, joining the north-to-south Lugonia grid and the slope-oriented Redlands grid along the southern edge of San Bernardino Valley (City of Redlands 2010).

In the 1890s, due to the downturn in the economic development of the area, only sporadic development of residential lots interspersed with large agricultural fields occurred within the Lugonia portion of the town. Residential development within Redlands at the time was mostly limited to the southern area of the town, south of Redlands Boulevard (Hinckley 1956; Mermilliod 2002). During this period, the town began to pave streets and construct commercial and industrial properties. Due to the philanthropy of prominent Redlands residents, such as Albert K. and Alfred K. Smiley many citywide beatification projects were funded which included the construction of the A.K. Smiley Public Library.

During the early twentieth century, Redlands again experienced a steady growth in



population. More than two dozen packinghouses and over 15,000 acres of citrus groves earned Redlands, along with much of the Inland Empire, the reputation as the navel orange capital of the world. However, everything changed in early January of 1913, when a three-day-long cold spell referred to simply as “the Freeze,” devastated most of the area’s citrus groves. Almost the season’s entire orange crop was ruined, except for fruit from the very few groves with oil-fueled heaters known as smudge pots (about 7% of the total). The loss of the crop led to a decline in business, property values, residential growth, and tourism, which impacted the Redlands population and economy.

By the 1920s, Redlands had reestablished its dominance in the citrus industry. New groves were planted and more packinghouses and industrial properties were developed. The citrus industry continued to thrive until after World War II, when land values began to make it more worthwhile to develop properties into residential subdivisions (Burgess and Gonzales 2004). Since the mid-twentieth century, the older citrus groves have steadily given way to residential and commercial development. However, the city of Redlands has continued to steadily grow while maintaining a connection to the historic agricultural roots. Currently, the city of Redlands owns 16 citrus groves throughout the city totaling 164 acres. They include Valencia oranges, navel oranges, Star Ruby grapefruit, and Rio Red grapefruit (City of Redlands 2017).

#### History of the Project Area

The Citrus Estates Project is located within the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 1 South, Range 3 West. Bureau of Land Management General Land Office (BLM GLO) records indicate that the entire northeast quarter of Section 24 was granted to Charles Edwin Brink (Plate 1.3–1) and Eulalia Alice Brink (Plate 1.3–2) on September 15, 1882 under the Homestead Act of 1862 (BLM GLO 2022).

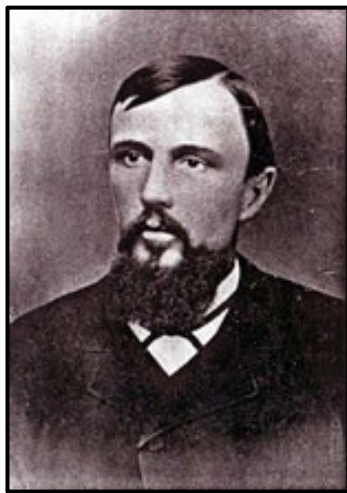


Plate 1.3–1: *Charles Brink.*  
(*Illustrated Redlands 1897*)



Plate 1.3–2: *Eulalia Brink.*  
(*Ancestry Member Trees*)

Charles and Eulalia Brink married in Chicago on December 27, 1870. In 1875, Charles moved to California, followed by Eulalia in 1876 (Illustrated Redlands 1897). Taking advantage of the Homestead Act, which stipulated that a homesteader must develop their claimed land with a farm for five years prior to receiving the ownership grant for said land, the Brinks settled in the Lugonia area (*The Pomona Progress Bulletin* 1940; BLM GLO 2022).

While they were residents of Lugonia, Charles helped to establish the first school at the corner of Lugonia Avenue and Church Street. The school opened in October of 1877 and Charles was elected its first Superintendent, as well as one of its first trustees (Crafts 1906). By 1879, Eulalia, having been a teacher prior to her marriage to Charles, became one of the school's teachers. Charles also served as chairman of the executive committee of the Sunnyside Ditch, which is cited as hastening his death. On August 1, 1879, Charles passed of consumption (Illustrated Redlands 1897). Eulalia remained in Lugonia with their children until 1890. That year, they moved to Pomona, California where she continued to teach until 1905. Eulalia passed on April 17, 1940 at the age of 90 (*Pomona Progress Bulletin* 1940).

On April 27, 1887, W.R. Tolles developed "Tolles' Lugonia Drawing [Tract]." Tolles' Tract is mapped as including 49 lots between Orange and Wabash streets and Lugonia and San Bernardino avenues. The Brinks' property is mapped as including lots 1 through 6 and 46 through 49 of the Tolles' Tract and included a portion of the Sunnyside Ditch. The Citrus Estates Project is located within the north portion of lots 47, 48, and 49 and the east one-third of Lot 46. See Appendix F for historic maps of the project.

According to *The Daily Courier* (1888), the subject property was utilized as a citrus grove known as the Brink Ranch by 1888. The lot book records indicate that between 1890, when Eulalia moved with her children to Pomona, and 1900, when the lot book records begin, Alma Thompson purchased a portion of the Brink Ranch property identified as lots 5, 6, 46, 47, and 48 of the Tolles' Drawing. Following her death in 1901 (*The San Bernardino County Sun* 1901), Thompson's holdings within Brink Ranch were transferred to Alpha Drews, who sold the properties the following year to Chester S. Smith in 1902. Lot 49 of Tolles' Drawing within the Brink Ranch property was owned by P.E. Johnson by 1900. In 1902, Johnson sold his holdings, which included Lot 42 of Tolles' Drawing (located outside of the Brink Ranch property), to W.J. Melville. Melville sold the properties to H.R. Harris that same year.

By 1905, Tolles' lot numbers were abandoned, and the properties were referred to by their legal description (Table 1.3–1). In 1911, Chester Smith transferred ownership of his holdings to Carroll B. and Jennie W. Smith. In 1912, Lot 46 (the west ½ of the northwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section 24) was divided into two separate parcels: east and west (Table 1.3–1). The east parcel contains a portion of the Citrus Estates Project. Following this lot split, Jennie and Carroll Smith sold the newly subdivided east ½ of former Lot 46 to George T. Musson and former lots 47 and 48 to the Redlands Orange Company. The Redlands Orange Company sold former lots 47 and 48 to Musson the following year in 1913. However, by 1914, Musson transferred ownership of the east ½ of former Lot 46 and former lots 47 and 48 to the Redlands Orange Company.

**Table 1.3-1**

Historic Property Descriptions Associated with the Citrus Estates Project

<b>Tolles' Lugonia Drawing</b>	<b>Legal Description of Parcels Within Section 24 of Township 1 South, Range 3 West</b>
<b>Circa 1905 Property Descriptions</b>	
Lot 46	West ½ of the Northwest ¼ of the Northeast ¼
Lot 47	East ½ of the Northwest ¼ of the Northeast ¼
Lot 48	West ½ of the Northeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼
Lot 49	East ½ of the Northeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼
<b>1912 Lot Split</b>	
Lot 46	East ½ of the West ½ of the Northwest ¼ of the Northeast ¼
	West ½ of the West ½ of the Northwest ¼ of the Northeast ¼
Lot 47	East ½ of the Northwest ¼ of the Northeast ¼
Lot 48	West ½ of the Northeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼
Lot 49	East ½ of the Northeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼

The Redlands Orange Company sold these properties to Robert H. Cochrane in 1919. In 1923, he sold the property to Allen Wheaton. By 1925, the lots were sold to William E. Howard. In 1926, Howard also acquired Lot 49 from H.R. Harris, and all four of these lots (the East ½ of Lot 46 and lots 47, 48, and 49) were purchased by the Mentone Development Company that same year. The Pacific Southwest Trust and Savings Bank acquired the properties from the Mentone Development Company in 1926 as well.

In 1928, Mentone Acres No. 2 Tract No. 2153 was created, which consisted of the north half of former lots 47, 48, and 49 and the north half of the east half of former Lot 46. This tract consisted of 60 parcels. In 1928, lots 1 through 11, 14 through 35, and 38 through 48 were acquired by the Los Angeles First National Savings Bank, and in 1929, these lots were resubdivided into one large tract: Tract No. 2383, and it was acquired by William E. Howard. Tract No. 2383 reflects the current Citrus Estates Project property.

Lots 12 to 13 and 36 to 37 of Tract No. 2153 are located adjacent to the west boundary of Tract No. 2383. Lot book records indicate that lots 12 to 13 were also owned by William E. Howard in 1929. Adolph Isaac Kuster owned lots 36 to 37 upon which he built a residence in 1928. As the listed property owners are different to Tract No. 2383, this residence does not appear to be associated with Tract No. 2383 and lots 12 to 13 of Tract No. 2153.

T.R. Lehman purchased Tract No. 2383 and lots 12 to 13 of Tract No. 2153 in 1930. In 1932, Alexis Everett Frye purchased the property, which he owned until his passing in 1936. The lot book records between 1936 and 1940 were not available at the time of archival research. By 1940, the properties were owned by J.A. and Glen Whittemore. Glen is listed as the sole owner by 1941, and he held onto the properties until 1945. The lot books also indicated that in 1942, the Redlands Water Company and the Lugonia Water Company laid cement pipelines westerly

through Tract 2382.

Frances R. Gay acquires Tract No. 2383 and lots 12 to 13 of Tract No. 2153 in 1945, and in 1947, enters into an equal partnership with Philip L. and John S. Gay. The Gays retain property ownership through 1954 when Tract No. 2383 and lots 12 to 13 of Tract No. 2153 are purchased by P & R Ranch Company. In 1969, the Capri Ranch purchases the property, which they retain through 1980. No property improvements within Tract No. 2383 and lots 12 to 13 of Tract No. 2153 are listed within any of the available lot books.

#### 1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search was conducted by the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. The available data indicated that a total of 47 cultural resources are located within one mile of the project, none of which are located within the project (Table 1.4–1). These sites include one prehistoric lithic scatter, 13 historic water conveyance system sites, one historic water conveyance system and refuse scatter site, six historic refuse scatters, eight historic farms/orchards, one historic structure, one historic single-family residence, 11 historic road alignments, one historic cobble ring features, one historic railroad alignment, and four historic glass fragment isolates.

**Table 1.4–1**

Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Citrus Estates Project

Site Number(s)	Site Type
SBR-2312	Prehistoric camp site
SBR-8099H; SBR-8546H; SBR-10,929H; SBR-11,760H; SBR-11,761H; SBR-11,764H; SBR-11,765H; SBR-11,767H; SBR-11,768H; SBR-11,770H; SBR-11,771H; and SBR- 11,773H	Historic water conveyance system
SBR-11,762H	Historic water conveyance system and refuse scatter
SBR-6090H; SBR-6091H; SBR-6094H; SBR-11,377H; SBR-11,769H; and SBR- 33,021H	Historic refuse scatter
SBR-10,793H; SBR-11,504H; SBR-11,763H; SBR-11,766H; SBR-11,772H; SBR-11807H; SBR-12,227; and SBR-31,726H	Historic farm/orchard
P-36-012842	Historic single-family residence
SBR-31,724H	Historic structures
SBR-15,198H; SBR-15,199H; SBR-15,200H; SBR-15,201H; SBR-15,202H; SBR-15,203H; SBR-15,204H; SBR-15,205H; SBR-15,206H; SBR-15,266H; and SBR-15,267H	Historic road alignment
SBR-6093H	Historic cobble ring feature

Site Number(s)	Site Type
SBR-6847H	Historic railroad alignment
P-36-031720; P-36-031721; P-36-031722; and P-36-031723	Historic glass fragment isolate

The records search also indicated that a total of 36 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project (see Table 1.4–2 in Appendix E). One of these studies, conducted by Brandman and Associates in 2003, was a cultural resources study for the current subject property (Dice and Vianna 2003). Brandman and Associates observed the following:

It was very clear that the citrus field had been abandoned some time ago, but the original irrigation standpipes had not been removed in many places. This suggests that it is likely the buried portions of the irrigation system are still in place. We do not consider the old irrigation system to be a historical resource under CEQA.

Numerous (portable) artifacts associated with the old groves are still located on-site and are subject to the occasional collector. Since such objects, such as smudge pots, are considered portable artifacts lacking temporal controls, they were not recorded as isolated artifacts. (Dice and Vianna 2003)

While Brandman and Associates observed the presence of the historic artifacts and original standpipes associated within the historic citrus grove, the property was not recorded as a cultural resource. Further, the resources identified within the property were determined to lack CEQA significance. As a result of this determination, Brandman and Associates did not recommend cultural resource monitoring for the subject property (Dice and Vianna 2003).

BFSA also reviewed the following sources to help facilitate a better understanding of the historic use of the property:

- The NRHP index
- San Bernardino County Lot Book Archives (Appendix H)
- USGS 1899 *Redlands* 15-minute topographic map and USGS 1955, 1960, 1969, and 1988 *Redlands* 7.5-minute topographic maps (Appendix F)
- Aerial photographs (1932, 1938, 1949, 1953, 1959, 1966, 1968, 1975, 1985, 1989, 1995, 2002, 2006, 2009, 2012, and 2016) (Appendix G)

Historic maps, aerials, and archival research indicate that the subject property is located within the boundaries of the Brink Ranch. In order to formally own their property, the Brinks began developing it agriculturally when they arrived in 1876, as stipulated by the Homestead Act.

The 1899 topographic map indicates the presence of a structure within the boundaries of the Brink Ranch, located southeast of the Citrus Estates Project. The original family home associated with the homestead is likely this structure. Additionally, the entire property was likely irrigated from the Sunnyside Ditch at the time, which is located south of the project within the Brink Ranch property.

Additional topographic maps are not updated for the subject property until 1955. However, the first available aerial photograph taken in 1932 depicts an orchard within the project. It also depicts the lot splits and tract developments as described in Section 1.3, which divided the Brink Ranch property. As depicted in the 1932 aerial, the subject property is bounded by Capri Avenue to the south, Wabash Street to the east, and San Bernardino Avenue to the north. While the Citrus Estates property appears to be associated with the 1928 residence and barn depicted just east of the project's boundaries on the 1932 aerial, lot book research indicates that the owners of this property were never the same as the owners of Tract No. 2382 and lots 12 to 13 of Tract No. 2153. Lot book research also indicates that Tract No. 2383 was formally irrigated by the Redlands Water Company and the Lugonia Water Company in 1942.

Subsequent aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate that the subject property and surrounding area was utilized as an orchard through 1995. The likely original Brink Ranch residence is no longer depicted on the 1955 topographic map. The aerial photographs indicate that between 1995 and 2009, the project was still used agriculturally but for dry lot farming instead of as an orchard. In 2006, the northwestern corner of the project was graded, but no development was completed. After 2009, the property was left vacant.

These sources indicated that the subject property is located within the 1876 Brink Homestead property and is associated with the early twentieth century orchard. None of the visible structures on the aerials and USGS maps are directly associated with the early twentieth century orchard within the property, and none of the past owners of the property ever lived within or adjacent to the Citrus Estates Project boundaries. However, circa 1940s irrigation pipes are likely located within the project as lot book records indicate pipelines were laid through Tract 2383 in 1942.

BFSa also requested a SLF search from the NAHC to search for the presence of sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. The NAHC results were positive for the presence of sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. The NAHC recommended contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. As the lead agency, the City of Redlands is responsible for Native American consultation per the requirements of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014). AB 52 established a formal consultation process for California tribes as part of the CEQA process. Tribal consultation is not required as part of the Phase I study and is best served by a government-to-government model. As a result, no additional outreach was conducted by BFSa for the current project nor is it required. However, the NAHC included the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on an email regarding the positive results of the SLF search. All correspondence is provided in

## Appendix D.

While these sources did not indicate the presence of any additional visible archaeological resources within the project, the absence of positive results does not necessarily indicate the absence of historic resources. These sources do indicate that the subject property retains a high level of probability for the presence of buried historic and prehistoric resources, including irrigation features. Further, a previous study of the property indicated the presence of historic-aged standpipes and associated artifacts (Dice and Vianna 2003). While the Dice and Vianna (2003) study did not recommend monitoring and did not formally record these features or artifacts associated with the historic citrus grove, the presence of these features and artifacts also indicate that the subject property retains the potential for buried cultural resources associated with the historic development of the property as it pertains to the citrus economy of the greater Redlands area, specifically Lugonia.

### **1.5 Applicable Regulations**

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Bernardino County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA, City of Redlands environmental guidelines, and the City of Redlands Nomination and Designation (City of Redlands Municipal Code 2.62.170) provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

#### *1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act*

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided

the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

- a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
  - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - c) 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
  - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR; or
  - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency



- reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
- c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- 2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

#### *1.5.2 City of Redlands Nomination and Designation*

According to City of Redlands Municipal Code (2.62.030), the term “historic resource” includes the following:

- 1) A general term that refers to areas, districts, streets, places, buildings, structures, outdoor works of art, natural or agricultural, cultural, archaeological, architectural, community or aesthetic value and are 50 years old or older.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the City of Redlands to be “significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the City of Redlands Register of Historic and Scenic Resources (Municipal Code 2.62.170) including the following:

- A) It has significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the city of Redlands, state of California, or the United States;
- B) It is the site of a significant historic event;
- C) It is strongly identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history, or development of the city;
- D) It is one of the few remaining examples in the city possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen;
- E) It is a notable work of an architect or master builder whose individual work significantly influenced the development of the city;
- F) It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant architectural innovation;
- G) It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city;
- H) It has unique design or detailing;
- I) It is a particularly good example of a period or style;
- J) It contributes to the historical or scenic heritage or historical or scenic properties of the city (to include, but not be limited to, landscaping, light standards, trees, curbing, and signs);
- K) It is located within a historic and scenic or urban conservation district, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development (Ord. 1954 § 8[a], 1986).

## **2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN**

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is southwestern San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Citrus Estates Project included the survey of a 37.9-acre area. Given the area involved and the recorded presence of nearby archaeological sites, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of a resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although elementary resource evaluation programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project discussed above.

### ***Research Questions:***

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of any located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

### ***Data Needs***

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the resource(s), and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural resources identified.

### **3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS**

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire approximately 38-acre project, and the preparation of this technical report. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Redlands environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995) and the City of Redlands Municipal Code.

#### **3.1 Survey Methods**

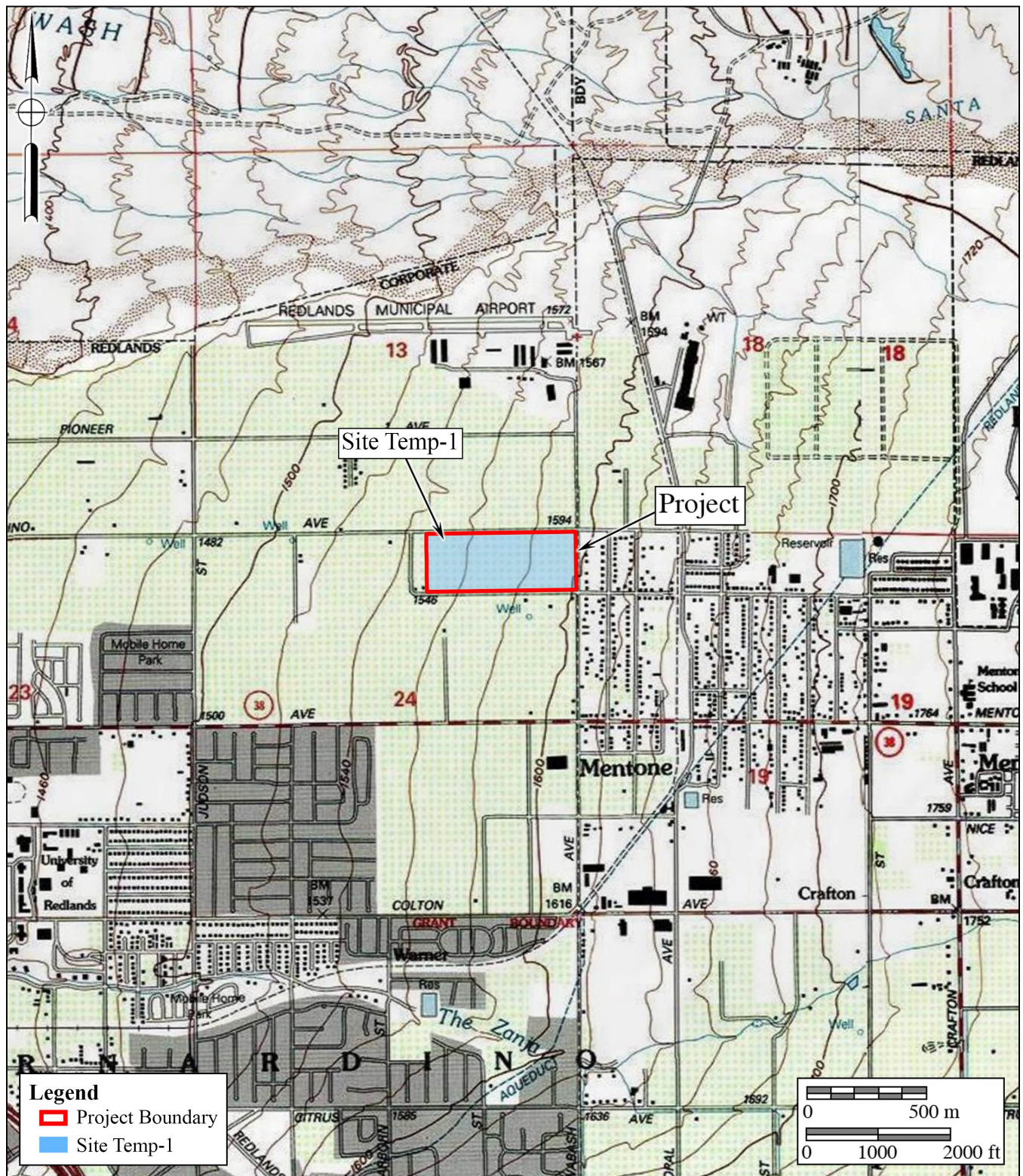
The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately ten meters apart while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey areas and overall survey conditions were taken frequently.

#### **3.2 Results of the Field Survey**

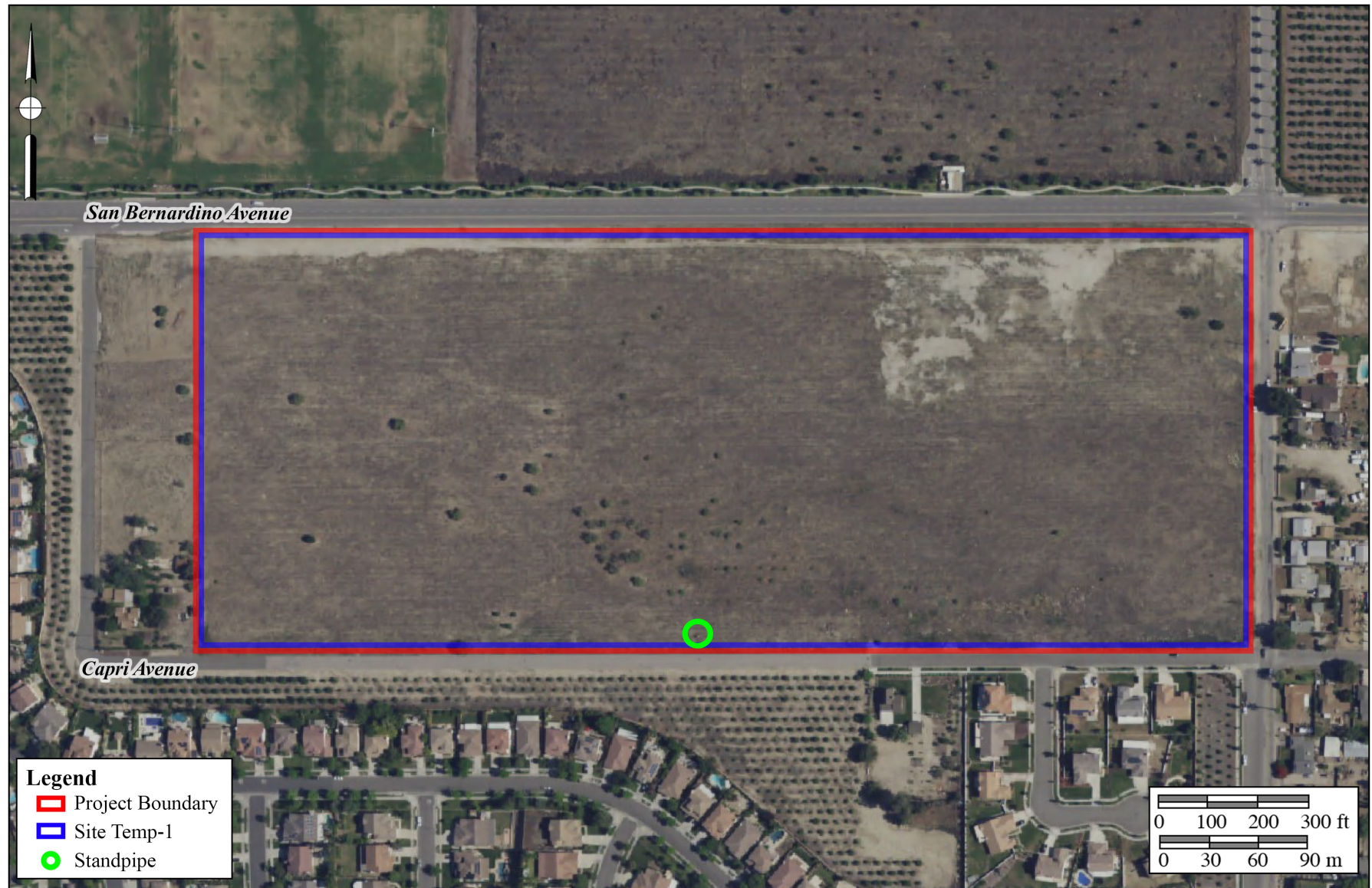
Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the pedestrian survey of the project on August 16, 2021 with assistance from field archaeologist David K. Grabski. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals. The entire property was accessible with very good ground visibility (Plates 3.2–1 and 3.2–2). A variety of non-native grasses and modern trash debris are present throughout the property (Plates 3.2–3 and 3.2–4).

One concrete standpipe and remnants of concrete irrigation pipes were observed throughout the property (Plates 3.2–3 and 3.2–5). As discussed in Section 1.0, the subject property has been utilized agriculturally since 1876. The first available aerial photograph indicates that the property was developed with a citrus orchard by 1932. While the orchard was removed by 2002, the property continued to be utilized agriculturally until 2009. Lot book records indicated that irrigation pipes were laid through the property in 1942. The concrete irrigation pipes and standpipe observed during the survey are likely related to the development of the irrigation of the property in the early 1940s, and perhaps earlier. As a result, the subject property is being recorded as Site Temp-1 (Figures 3.2–1 and 3.2–2). No prehistoric cultural materials were observed anywhere within the subject property. However, the current disturbed status of the property, which has occurred since at least 1876, appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts.









**Figure 3.2-2**  
**Historic Feature Location Map**  
 The Citrus Estates Project





**Plate 3.2-1: Overview of the project from the northeastern corner, facing southwest.**



**Plate 3.2-2: Overview of the project from the southwestern corner, facing northeast.**





**Plate 3.2-3: Overview of remnants of the concrete irrigation pipes, facing northeast.**



**Plate 3.2-4: Overview of a modern refuse dumping area, facing southeast.**



**Plate 3.2–5: Overview of a concrete standpipe, facing south.**

As stated in Section 1.3, the subject property was initially owned by Charles and Eulalia Brink in 1876. The Brinks developed the property with an orchard, which remained through 2009. The original Brink Ranch property underwent several parcel subdivisions until 1929 when the current parcel that reflects the Citrus Estates Project property was created (Tract No. 2383, Lot 1). Throughout the history of the parcel, none of the property owners lived on or near the property or developed any structures.

### **3.3 Significance Evaluation**

#### *3.3.1 CEQA Evaluation*

As part of the cultural resources study for the Citrus Estates Project, the historic orchard identified as Site Temp-1 has been evaluated according to the criteria listed in Section 1.5.1:

- a) Site Temp-1 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. Therefore, Site Temp-1 does not qualify as a historically significant resource under Criterion A.
- b) Site Temp-1 was initially part of the larger Brink Ranch property. While the Brinks are associated with the early development of the Redlands area, they never developed the Citrus Estates Project with any structures or lived within the project boundary specifically. Further, archival research indicates that the concrete irrigation remnants were likely developed in the early 1940s. The property owners during this time are



- not considered persons important to our past. Therefore, Site Temp-1 does not qualify as a historically significant resource under Criterion B.
- c) Archival research revealed that Site Temp-1 neither embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. Therefore, Site Temp-1 does not qualify as a historically significant resource under Criterion C.
  - d) The archaeological records search has revealed the presence of 13 historic water conveyance systems with concrete standpipes and eight historic farms and orchards within a one-mile radius of the Citrus Estates Project. As such, Site Temp-1 is not likely to yield further information important to the history of the area. Additionally, no prehistoric resources were identified within the project. Therefore, Site Temp-1 does not qualify as a historically significant resource under Criterion D.

According to these criterion, Site Temp-1 is not eligible for the CRHR, and the historic features are not considered historical resources under CEQA criteria (Section 15064.5).

### *3.3.2 City of Redlands Evaluation*

As defined in Section 1.5.2, the features identified within Temp-1 meet the minimum age threshold to be considered “historic resources” since they are associated with the orchard that has been located within the subject property as early as 1876. The specific property which encompasses the Citrus Estates Project was subdivided in 1929, and the orchard remained. However, archival research indicates that Site Temp-1 does not meet any of the criteria listed in Section 1.5.2:

- A) Site Temp-1 does not have significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the city of Redlands, state of California, or the United States;
- B) Site Temp-1 is not the site of a significant historic event. While Temp-1 is located within the larger, historic Brink Ranch property, the subject parcel was subdivided in 1929 and the irrigation pipes were developed in the early 1940s. The owners of the property during this time are not persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history, or development of the city;
- C) As 13 water conveyance systems and eight historic farms and orchards are located within a one-mile radius of the property, Site Temp-1 is not one of the few remaining examples in the city possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen;
- D) Archival research did not reveal that Site Temp-1 is the work of a notable architect or master builder whose individual work significantly influenced the development of the city;

- E) Site Temp-1 is composed of concrete irrigation pipe remnants and one standpipe which are common in the city of Redlands (see criterion C), therefore, it does not embody elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant architectural innovation;
- F) Site Temp-1 does not have a unique location or singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city;
- G) Archival research did not reveal that Site Temp-1 has a unique design or detailing;
- H) Archival research did not reveal that Site Temp-1 is a particularly good example of a period or style;
- I) The orchard associated with Site Temp-1 was abandoned in the early 2000s, and the subject property is currently vacant with no citrus trees. Therefore, it does not contribute to the historical or scenic heritage or historical or scenic properties of the city;
- J) Site Temp-1 is not located within a historic and scenic or urban conservation district, or a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development.

As a result of archival research, Site Temp-1 does not qualify as a “significant” resource under the criteria for listing on the City of Redlands Register of Historic and Scenic Resources (Ord. 1954 § 8[a], 1986) (Municipal Code 2.62.170).

#### **4.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

The Phase I archaeological assessment for the Citrus Estates Project was positive for the presence of one historic resource: Site Temp-1. Site Temp-1 consists of one remaining concrete standpipe and concrete irrigation pipe remnants that are associated with the orchard that was present on the property throughout the twentieth century. No prehistoric resources and no historic artifacts were identified during the survey. However, the current status of the property appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts. Given that the prior agricultural use (since 1876) and orchard removal (in 2009) within the project might have masked archaeological deposits and based upon the association of the site with the Brink Ranch property, there is a potential that buried archaeological deposits are present within the project boundaries. Therefore, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed with the implementation of a cultural resources monitoring program conducted by an archaeologist and Native American representative during grading of the property. The cultural resources Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) recommended as a condition of approval for this property is presented in Section 4.1.

##### **4.1 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**

The proposed development of the Citrus Estates property may encounter unrecorded cultural deposits or features. To mitigate for potential impacts to resources that have not been detected, a MMRP is recommended as a condition of approval. The MMRP is provided below:

##### **General Procedures and Protocols to Be Implemented During Construction Monitoring During Grading**

###### **A. Monitor(s) Shall Be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching**

1. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during all soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities that could result in impacts to archaeological resources.
2. The principal investigator (PI) may submit a detailed letter to the lead agency during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or native soils is encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

###### **B. Discovery Notification Process**

1. In the event of an archaeological discovery, either historic or prehistoric, the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating, or

grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources, and immediately notify the Native American monitor and client, as appropriate.

2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery.
3. Mitigation Measures Provided by the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resources Department (SMBMI) Regarding Discoveries
  - a. In the event that cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the other portions of the project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. Additionally, the SMBMI shall be contacted, as detailed within TCR-1, regarding any pre-contact and/or historic-era finds and be provided information after the archaeologist makes his/her initial assessment of the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment.

C. Determination of Significance

1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If human remains are involved, follow protocol in Section D, below.
  - a. The PI shall immediately notify the City to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
  - b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) that has also been reviewed by the Native American consultant/monitor, and obtain written approval from the City to implement that program. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.
  - c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to the City indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate that no further work is required.
2. Mitigation Measures Provided by the SMBMI Regarding Significance
  - a. If significant pre-contact and/or historic-era cultural resources, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), are discovered and avoidance cannot be ensured, the archaeologist shall develop a monitoring and treatment plan, the drafts of which shall be provided to SMBMI for review and comment, as detailed within TCR-1. The archaeologist shall monitor the remainder of the project and implement the plan accordingly.

D. Discovery of Human Remains

1. If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains, and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

I. Notification

1. The archaeological monitor shall notify the PI if the monitor is not qualified as a PI.
2. The PI shall notify the medical examiner after consultation with the City, either in person or via telephone.

II. Isolate discovery site

1. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the medical examiner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.
2. The medical examiner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
3. If a field examination is not warranted, the medical examiner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.

III. If human remains **ARE** determined to be Native American

1. The medical examiner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the medical examiner can make this call.
2. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the medical examiner has completed coordination to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources Code, and the State Health and Safety Code.
4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity of the human remains and associated grave goods.
5. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:
  - a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make

a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC;  
OR

- b. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with Public Resources Code 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN
- c. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground-disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree upon the appropriate treatment measures, the human remains and grave goods buried with the Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity.

IV. If human remains are **NOT** Native American

- 1. The PI shall contact the medical examiner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.
- 2. The medical examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and city staff (Public Resources Code 5097.98).
- 3. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the City. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with the City, the applicant/landowner, and any known descendant group.

2. Mitigation Measures Provided by the SMBMI Regarding Human Remains

- a. If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any activities associated with the project, work in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and that code enforced for the duration of the project.

E. Mitigation Measures Provided by the SMBMI Regarding Tribal Cultural Resources

- 1. The SMBMI shall be contacted, as detailed above, of any pre-contact and/or historic-era cultural resources discovered during project implementation and be provided information regarding the nature of the find, so as to provide tribal input with regards to significance and treatment. Should the find be deemed significant,



as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), a cultural resources monitoring and treatment plan shall be created by the archaeologist, in coordination with SMBMI, and all subsequent finds shall be subject to this plan. This plan shall allow for a monitor to be present that represents SMBMI for the remainder of the project, should SMBMI elect to place a monitor on-site.

2. Any and all archaeological/cultural documents created as a part of the project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be supplied to the applicant and lead agency for dissemination to SMBMI. The lead agency and/or applicant shall, in good faith, consult with SMBMI throughout the life of the project.

### Post-Construction

#### A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

1. The PI shall submit to the City a draft monitoring report (even if negative) prepared in accordance with the agency guidelines, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program (with appropriate graphics).
  - a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the ADRP shall be included in the draft monitoring report.
  - b. Recording sites with the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) shall be the responsibility of the PI, including recording (on the appropriate forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the archaeological monitoring program.
2. The PI shall submit a revised draft monitoring report to the City for approval, including any changes or clarifications requested by the City.

#### B. Handling of Artifacts

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and cataloged.
2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.

#### C. Curation of Artifacts

1. To be determined.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)

1. The PI shall submit the approved final monitoring report to the City and any interested parties.

## **5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED**

The archaeological survey program for the Citrus Estates Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by staff archaeologist David K. Grabski. The report text was prepared by Brian Smith and Jillian L.H. Conroy. Report graphics were provided by Jillian Conroy. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Summer J. Forsman. The archaeological records search was requested from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

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2010 *Rancho San Bernardino*. Electronic document, <http://sbdepotmuseum.squarespace.com/1800-1849/>, accessed September, 2016.

Smallwood, Josh

2006 Site record form for Site SBR-8092/H. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University at Fullerton.



State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

- 1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Strong, William Duncan

- 1971 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. Reprint of 1929 *Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* No. 26, University of California, Berkeley.

Tang, Bai “Tom,” Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester

- 2018 *Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: APNs 0292-167-08, -11, -12, -13, -18, and -25 and 0292-168-03 and -16*, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

*The Daily Courier*

- 1888 Mentone. 10 Feb:7. San Bernardino, California.

*The Pomona Progress Bulletin*

- 1940 Mrs. Eulalia A. Brink, 90, Pioneer Pomona, Teacher Succumbs at Her Home. 15 Apr:9. Pomona, California.

*The San Bernardino County Sun*

- 1901 Alma Thompson. 17 Jul:3. San Bernardino, California.

Van Devender, Thomas R. and W. Geoffrey Spaulding

- 1979 Development of Vegetation and Climate in the Southwestern United States. *Science* 204(4394):701-710.

Warren, Claude N. and M.G. Pavesic

- 1963 Shell Midden Analysis of Site SDI-603 and Ecological Implications for Cultural Development of Batiquitos Lagoon, San Diego County, Los Angeles. University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Survey Annual Report, 1960-1961:246-338.

Wirths, Todd A.

- 2021 Paleontological Assessment for the Iowa Street Project, City of Redlands, County of San Bernardino. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Report in progress.

**APPENDIX A**

**Resumes of Key Personnel**

# Brian F. Smith, MA

## Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.  
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •  
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com



## Education

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**Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California** 1982

**Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California** 1975

## Professional Memberships

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Society for California Archaeology

## Experience

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**Principal Investigator**  
**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

**1977–Present**  
**Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

## Professional Accomplishments

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These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

**Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs:** Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16<sup>th</sup> Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15<sup>th</sup> and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7<sup>th</sup> and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13<sup>th</sup> and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSa resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSa recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.



Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—including direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—including monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —including direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—including direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—including recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

**APPENDIX B**

**Site Forms**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX C**

**Archaeological Records Search**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX D**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX E**

**Table 1.4–2**

**Table 1.4-2**

**Cultural Resources Studies Conducted Within One-Mile of the Citrus Estates Project**

Alexandrowicz, John Stephen and Susan R. Alexandrowicz

- 1999 A Historical Resources Identification Investigation for The Phase I Portion of #15937, City of Redlands, County of San Bernardino, Ca. ACS. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Arnold, Jeanne E., Anne Q. Duffield, Roberta S. Greenwood, R. Paul Hampson, and Thad M. Van Bueren

- 1987 Archaeological Resources of The Seven Oaks Dam Project, Upper Santa Ana River Locality. Greenwood and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Bonner, Wayne H. and Arabesque Said

- 2009 Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Hellen" 1897 East Colton Avenue, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Brian F. Smith and Andrew J. Garrison

- 2018 Cultural Resources Study for the Lugonia Groves Project, Redlands, California (APNs 168-161-04, -05, -06, and -07). Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Budinger, Fred

- 2002 Proposed Wireless Device Monopalm & Equipment Cabinet, Lugonia Site, 1330 E. Lugonia Ave, Redlands, CA. Tetra Tech, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Case, Robert P.

- 2005 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for The Regency Farms Tentative Tract 16747 Residential Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Cotterman, Cary

- 2005 Structure and Feature Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 16689, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. Ecorp. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Cotterman, Cary, Evelyn Chandler, and Roger Mason

- 2003 Cultural Resources Survey of An Approximately 38 Acre Project Area at San Bernardino Ave & Hanford St, Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA. Chambers Group, Inc. Unpublished



report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Dice, Michael and Marnie Vianna

- 2003 An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Evaluation of APN #168-132-05-0000 near San Bernardino and Wabash Avenues, City of Redlands, County of San Bernardino, California. Brandman and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greenwood

- 1991 Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, MWD of Southern CA. Greenwood and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Goodwin, Riordan

- 2003 Cultural Resources Assessment: Regency Farms Tentative Tract 16747, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Monitoring Program: KB Home Redlands Tract 16556 (Assessor's Parcel Number 168-101-08), City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Goodwin, Rory and Tuck, Patricia

- 2004 Cultural Resource Assessment Simus Property APN 0298-052-093. LSA Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Assessment Winstar Capri Avenue Subdivision San Bernardino County, California . LSA Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Hearn, Joseph E.

- 1977 Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 18 Acre Project Site in the Mentone Area. San Bernardino County Museum Association. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Hornbeck, David and Howard Botts

- 1988 Seven Oaks Dam Project: Water Systems. Area Location Systems. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Laska, Robin and Mark Swanson

- 1991 An Archaeological Survey of Tentative Tract No. 13887, Mentone, San Bernardino County, California . Research Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Marken, Mitchell

- 2010 East Branch Extension Phase II Project, Extended Phase I Archaeological Survey and Assessment. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

McDougall, Dennis P. and Jill A. Onken

- 2003 Inland Feeder Pipeline Project: Final Synthentic Report of Archaeological Findings, San Bernardino County, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Mckenna, Jeanette A.

- 2001 A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of The Redlands Sports Park Project in The City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Pletka, Nicole

- 2003 Results of Archaeological Monitoring AT&T Wireless Services Facility #D139, Mentone, San Bernardino County, CA. LSA Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Pollock, Katherine

- 2006 Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project: Archaeological Survey of One Pole Location on the Cardiff-Greenspot-Santa Ana River 3-33kv Transmission Line, San Bernardino County, California . Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Rumble, Josephine R.

- 1937 History: The Mill Creek Zanja. County Of San Bernardino. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Schmidt, James

- 1998a Summary of Monitoring, Reach 4RUSD, Inland Feeder Project. Greenwood and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1998b Bear Valley Canal Investigation, Inland Feeder Project. Greenwood and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Schmidt, Tiffany A. and Janis K. Offerman

- 2007 East Branch Extension Phase II Archaeological Survey Report, San Bernardino County, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Tejada, Barbara

- 2004 Historic Property Survey Report for the State Route & Wabash Ave Intersection Improvements, Mentone, San Bernardino County, CA. CALTRANS. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Toren, A.G. and Roberta Greenwood

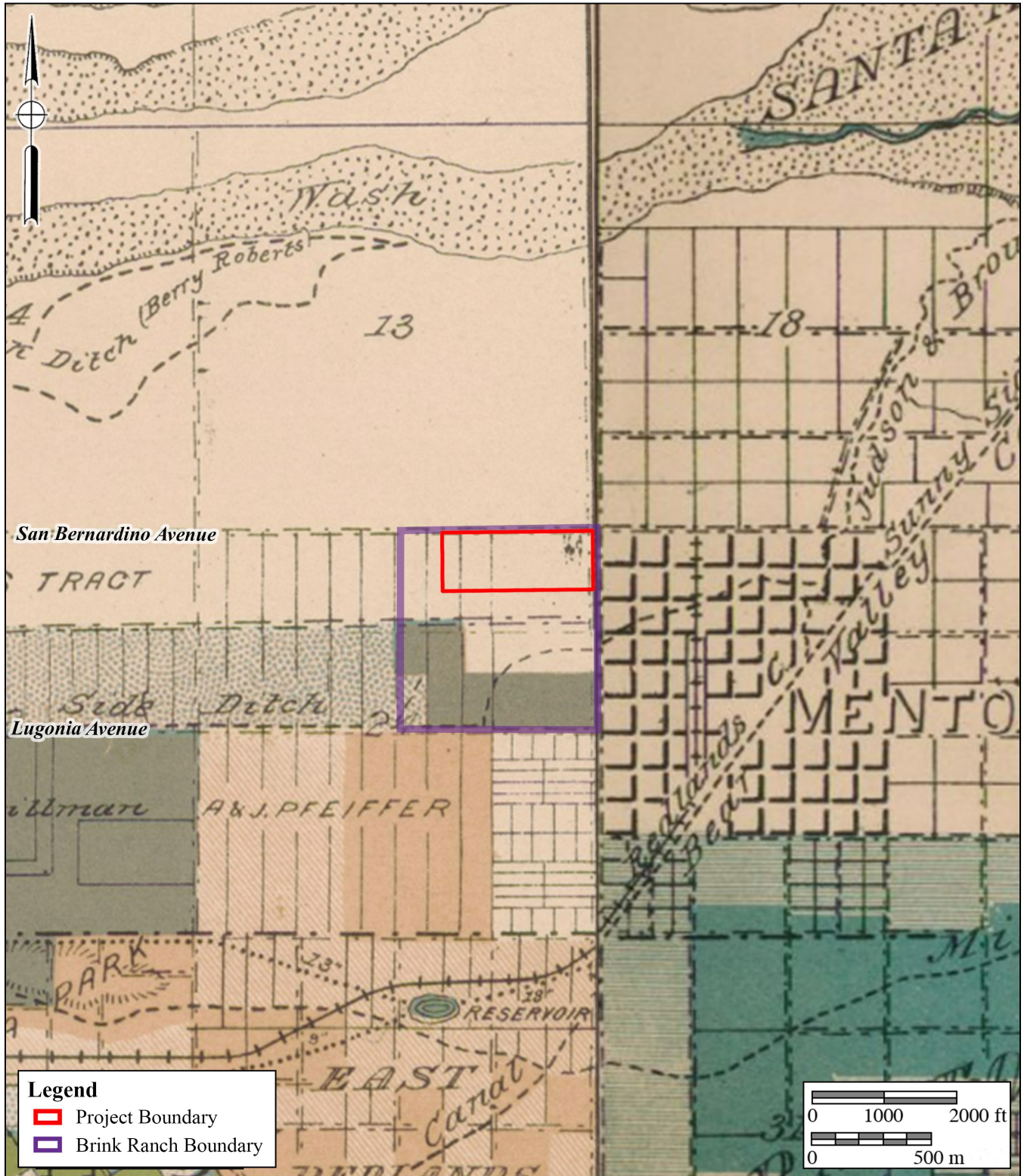
- 1995 Cultural Resources Study & Evaluation for the Proposed Redlands High School No. 2 Location, San Bernardino County, CA. Greenwood and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Wenzell, Stephen

- 1998 Archaeological Monitoring at Well #2. Archaeological Research Unit. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

**APPENDIX F**

**Historic Maps**



## Historic Map 1

### 1888 Detail Irrigation Map, San Bernardino and Crafton Sheets

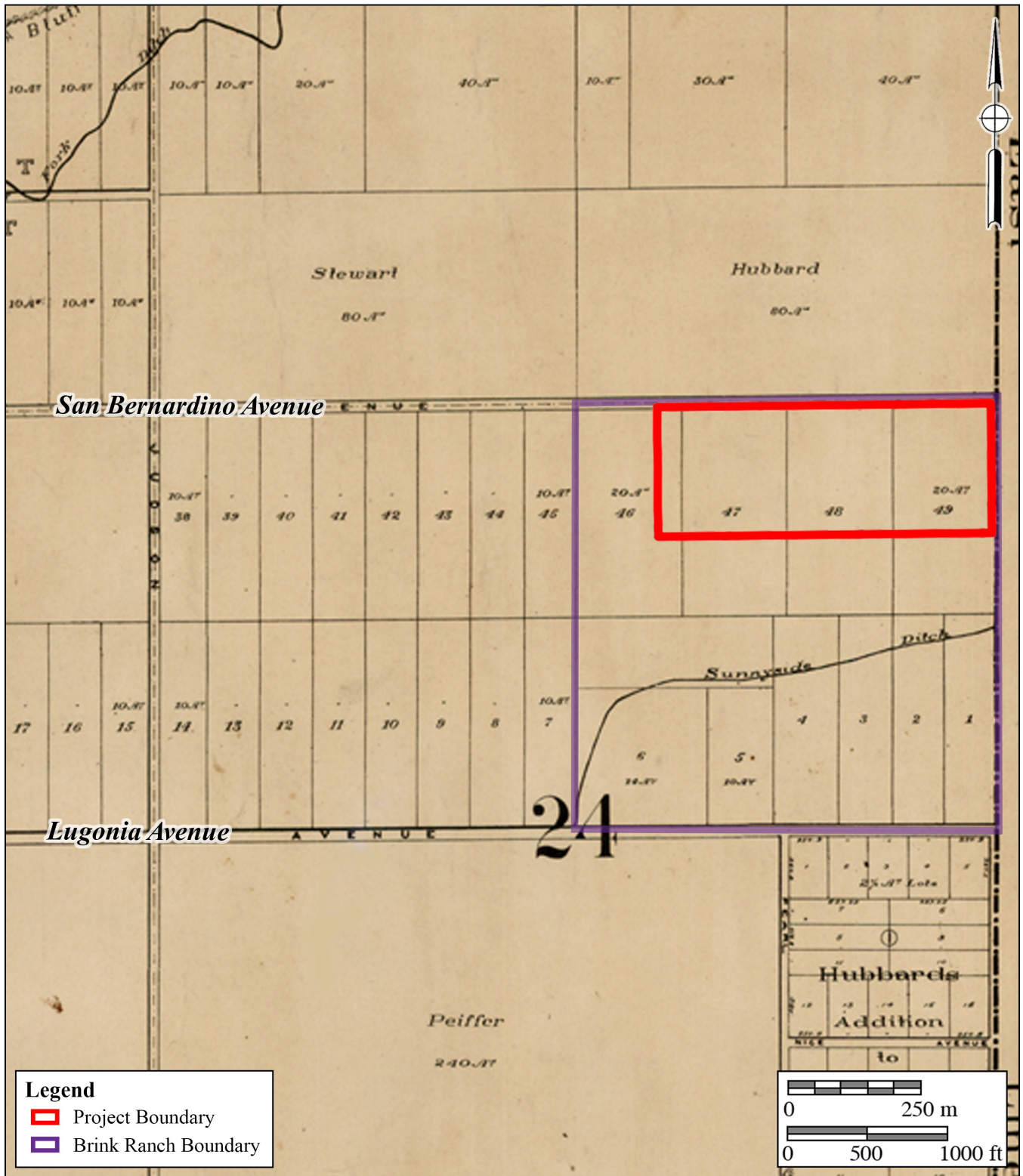
The Citrus Estates Project

Drawn by William Hammond Hall, California State Engineering Department

(Map courtesy of the Loyola Marymount University William H. Hannon Library)







## Historic Map 2

### 1890 Map of the City of Redlands

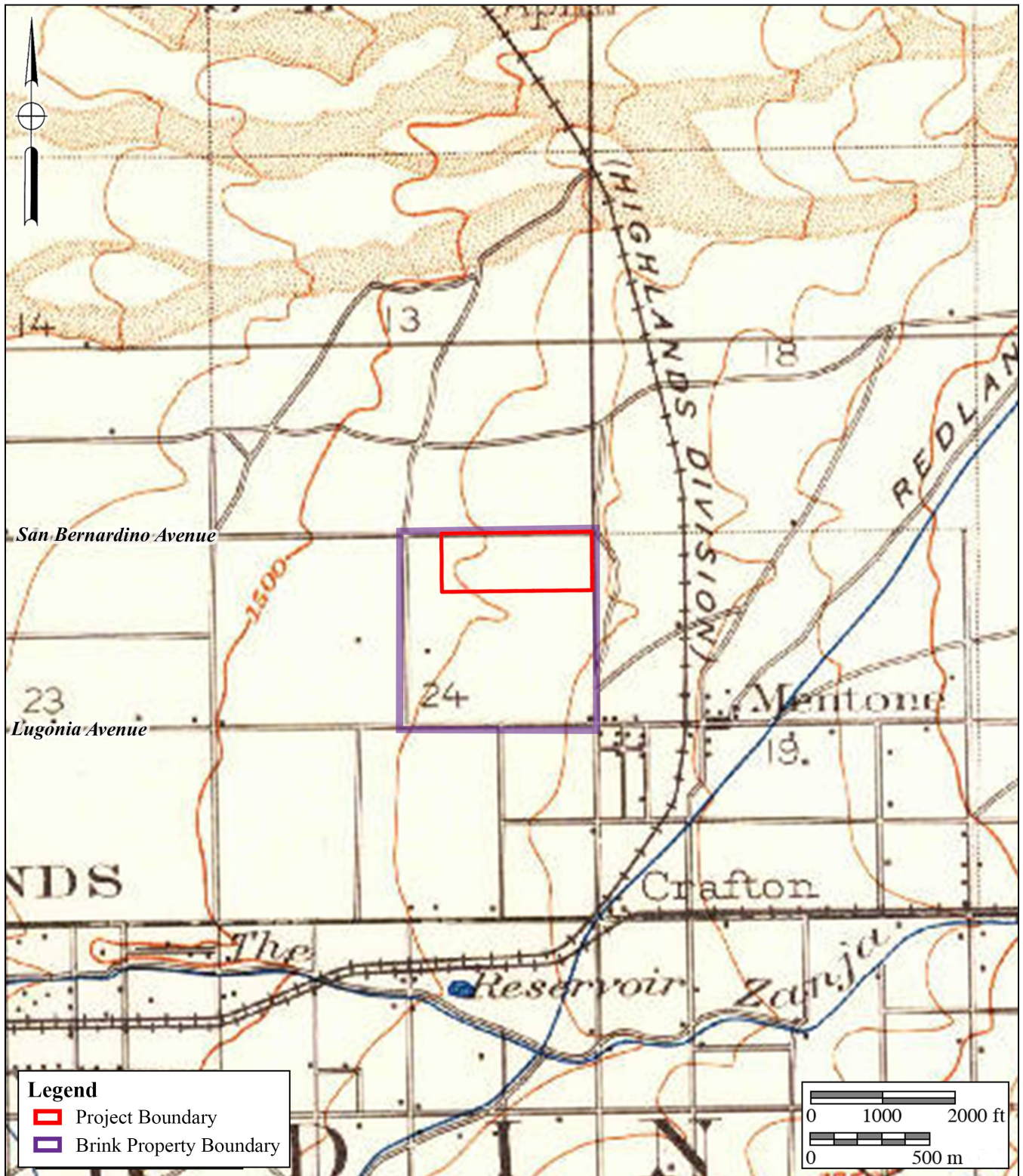
The Citrus Estates Project

Drawn by Isaac Ford, Civil Engineer; Produced by Britton and Rey

(Map courtesy of Antique Maps, Inc.)





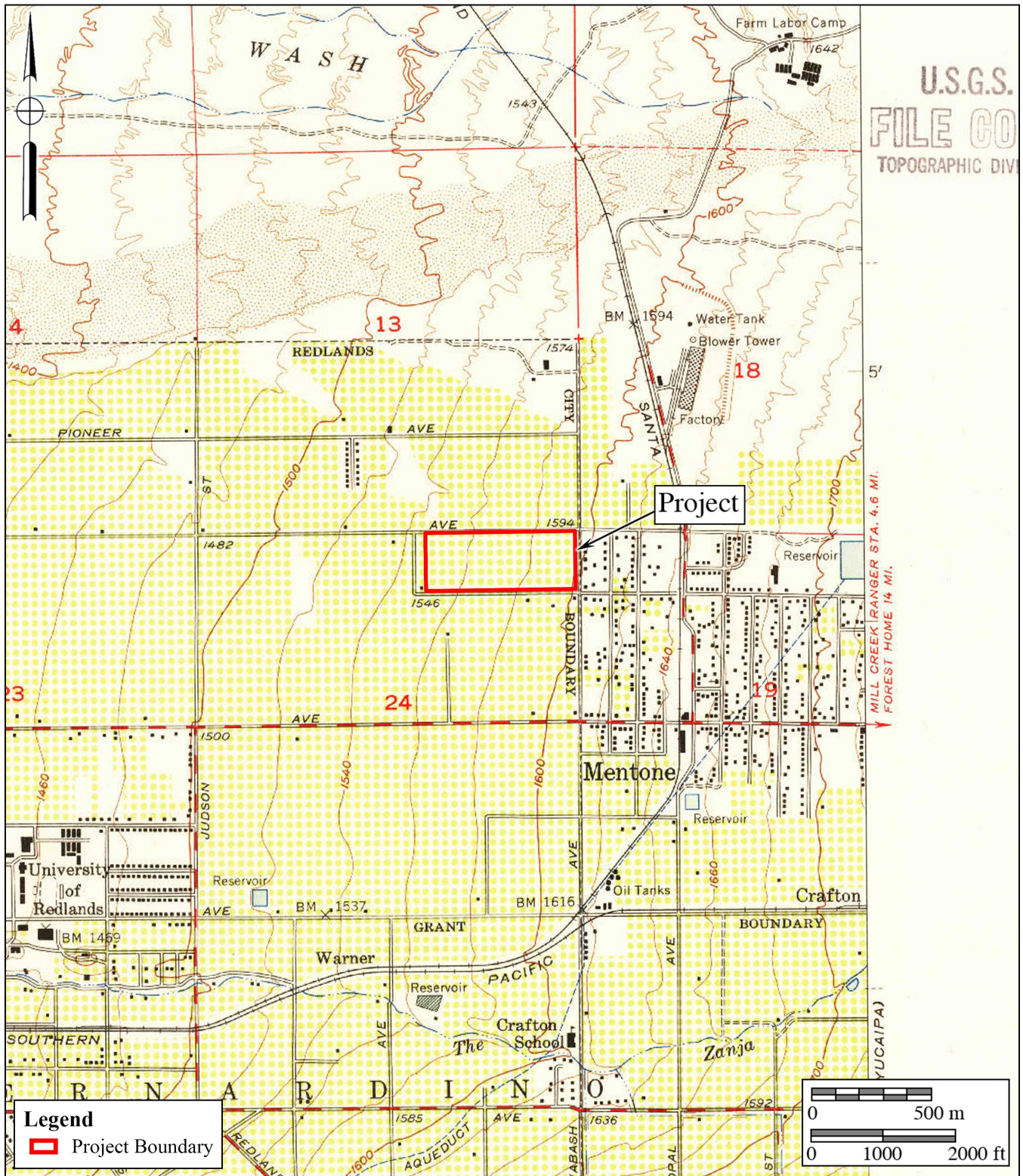


**Historic Map 3**  
**1899 USGS Topographic Map**  
The Citrus Estates Project  
USGS Redlands Quadrangle (15-minute series)









## Historic Map 5

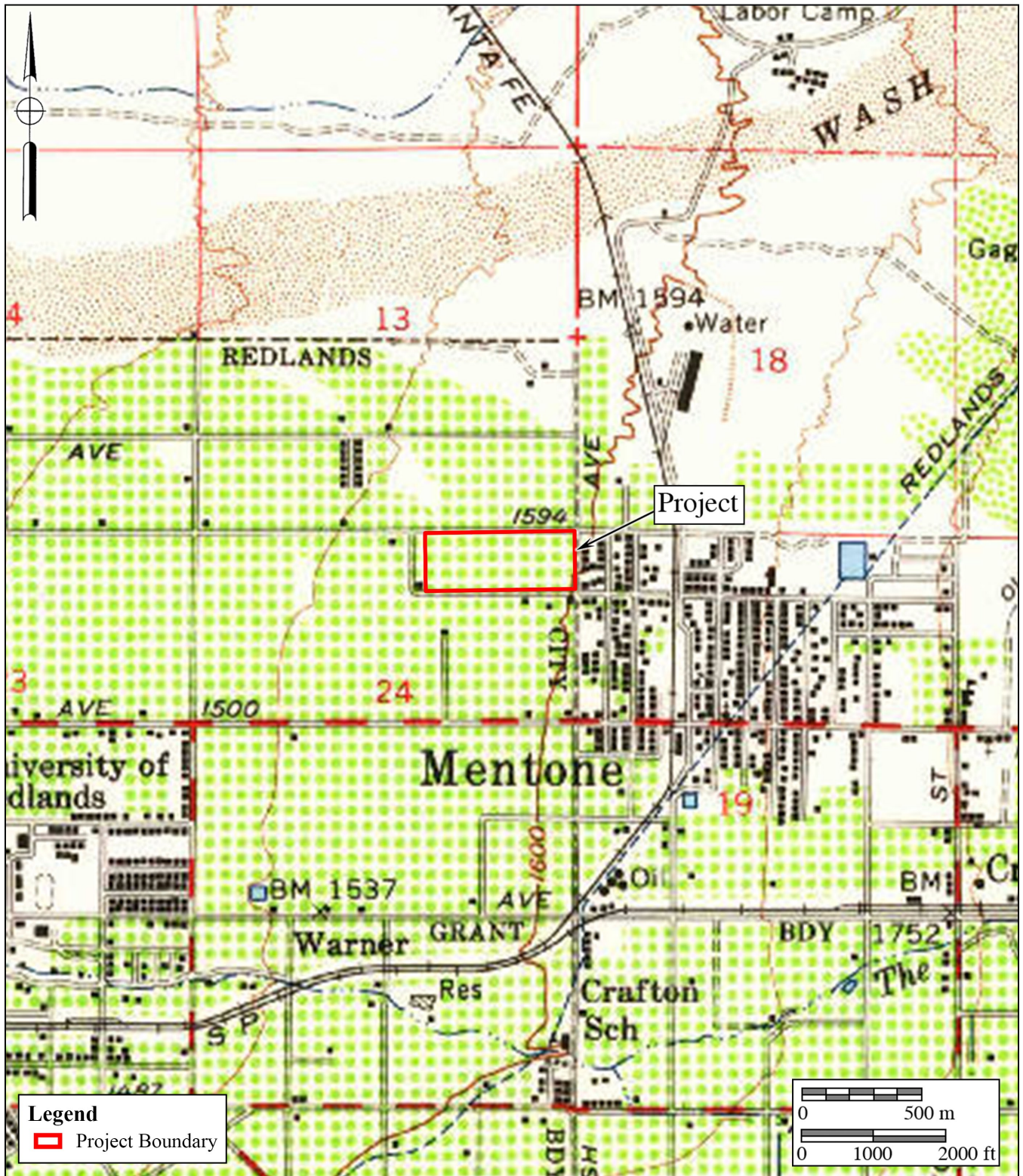
### 1955 USGS Topographic Map

The Citrus Estates Project

USGS Redlands Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)







## Historic Map 6

### 1960 USGS Topographic Map

The Citrus Estates Project

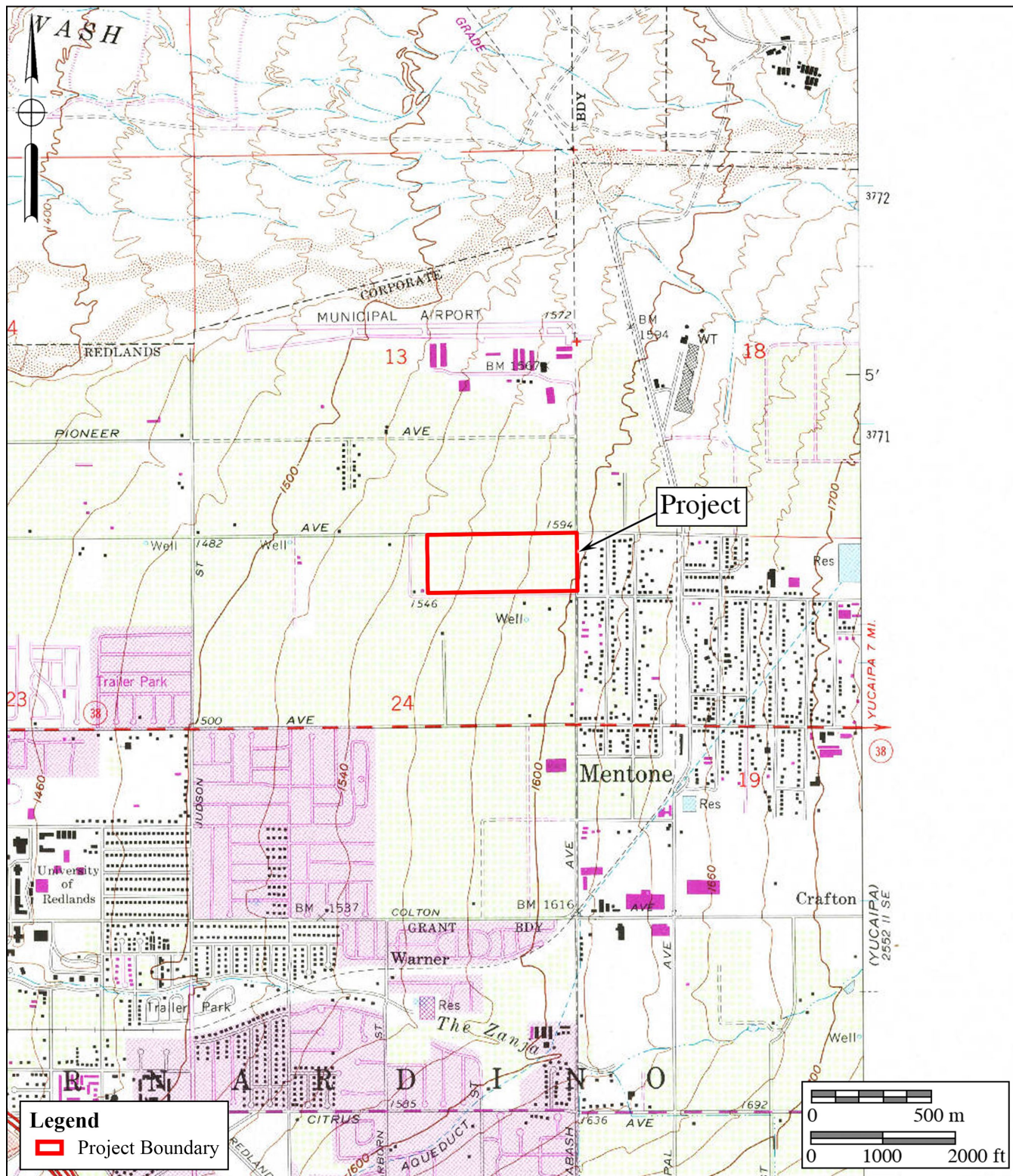
USGS Redlands Quadrangle (15-minute series)





USGS *Redlands* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)





## Historic Map 8

### 1988 USGS Topographic Map

The Citrus Estates Project

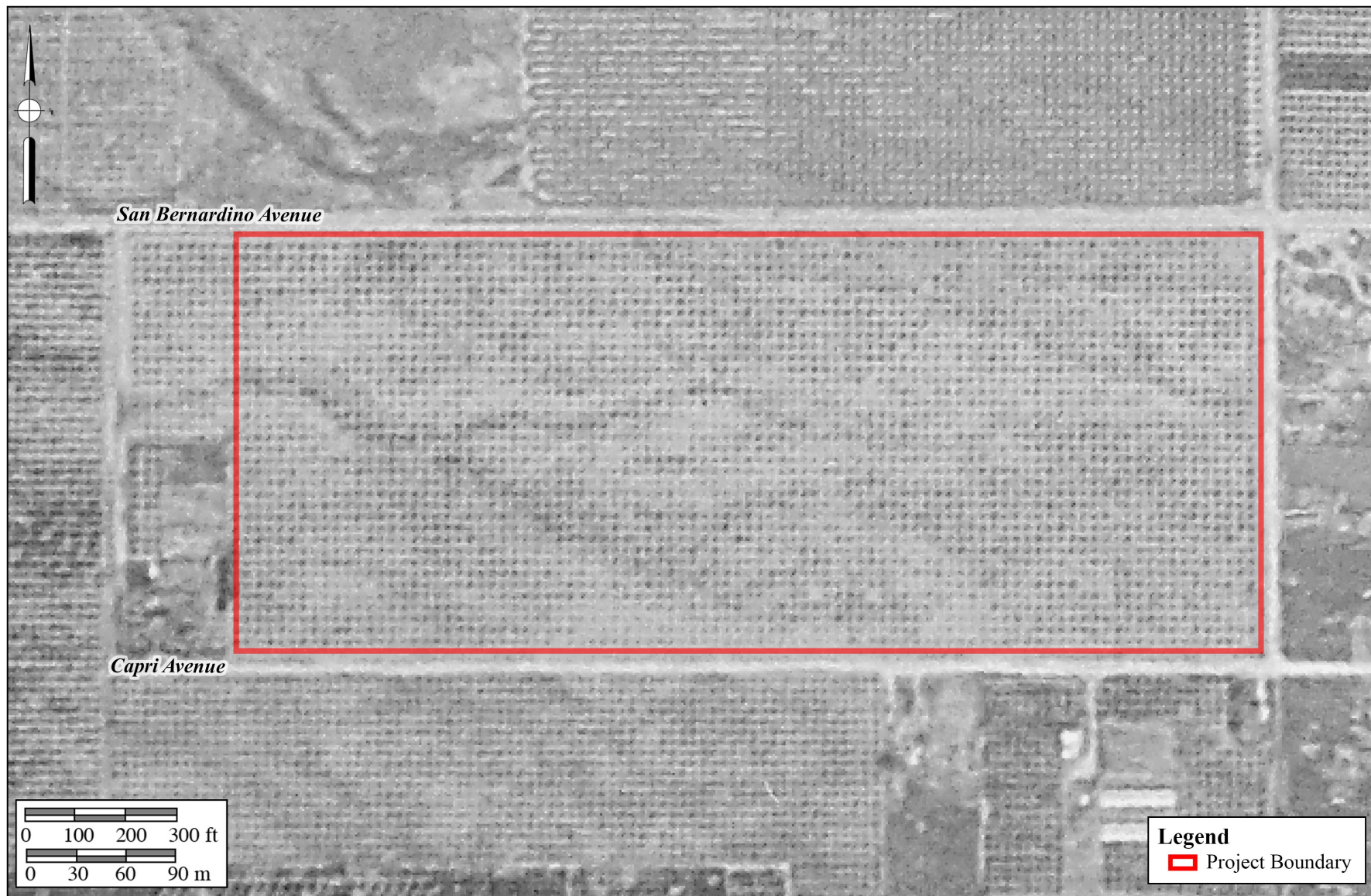
USGS Redlands Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)





**APPENDIX G**

**Aerial Photographs**



## 1938 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the University of California - Santa Barbara Library*

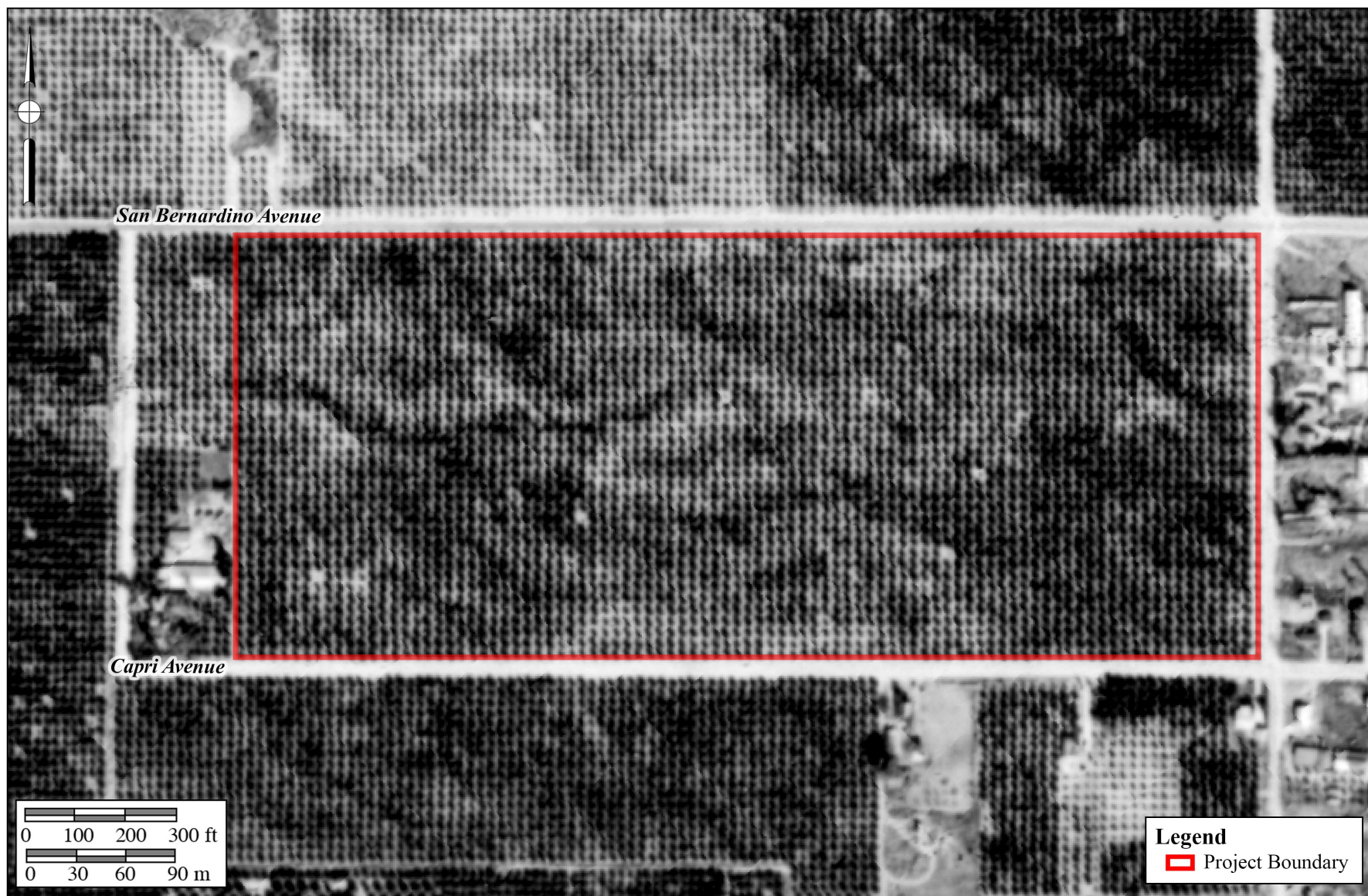


## 1949 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the EDR Aerial Photograph Decade Package*



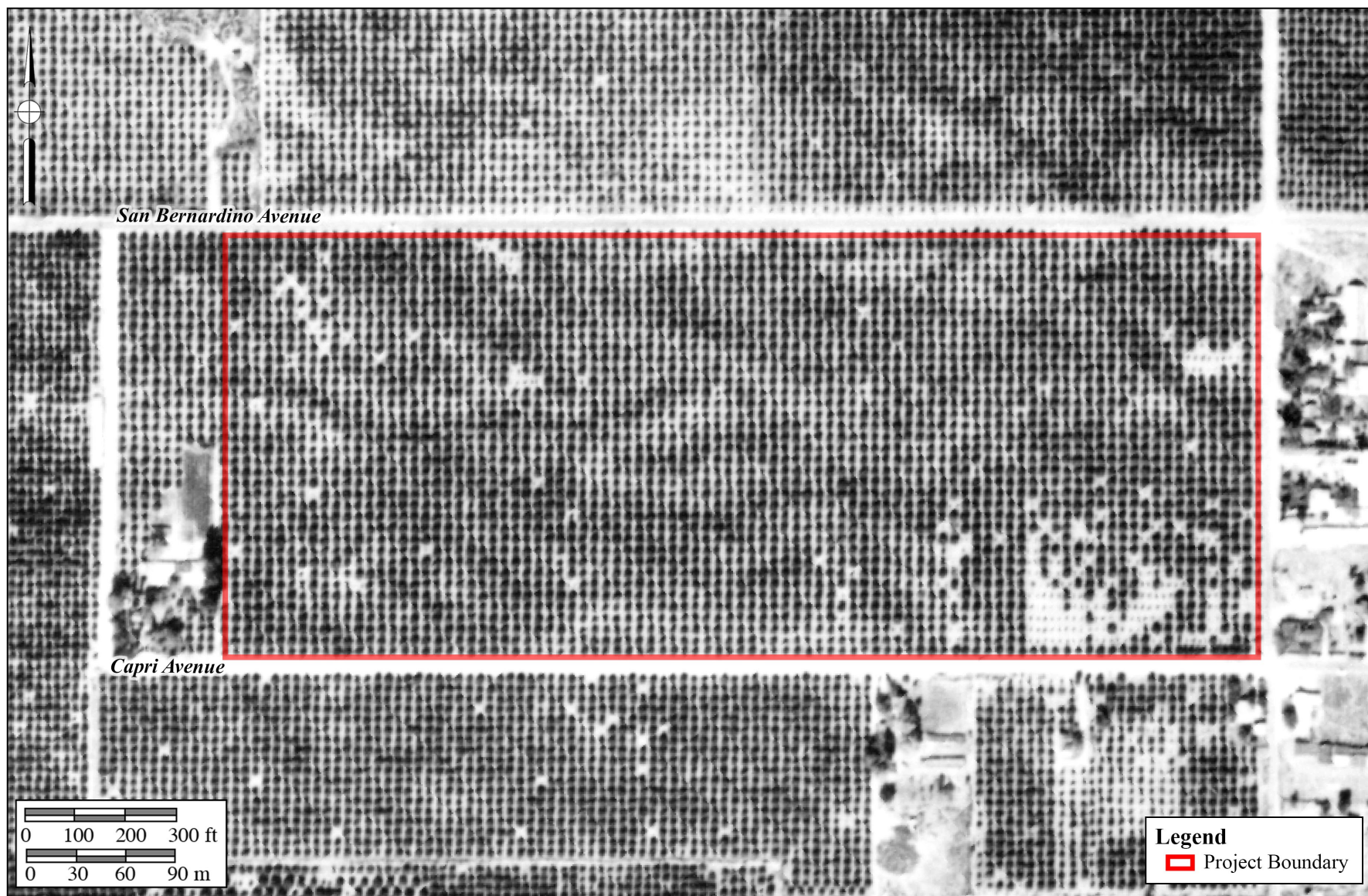


## 1953 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the University of California - Santa Barbara Library*



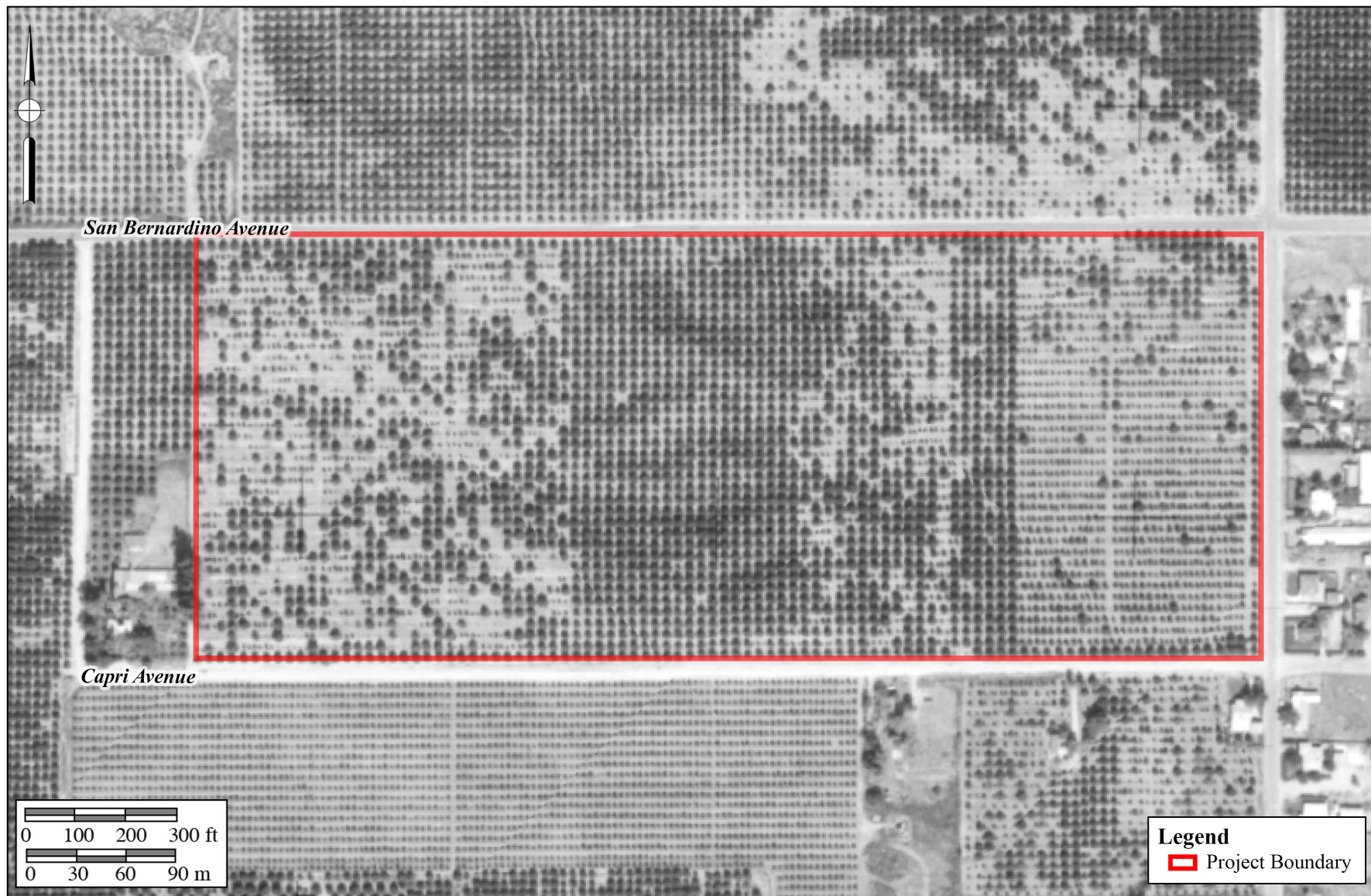


## 1959 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the University of California - Santa Barbara Library*





## 1966 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the University of California - Santa Barbara Library*



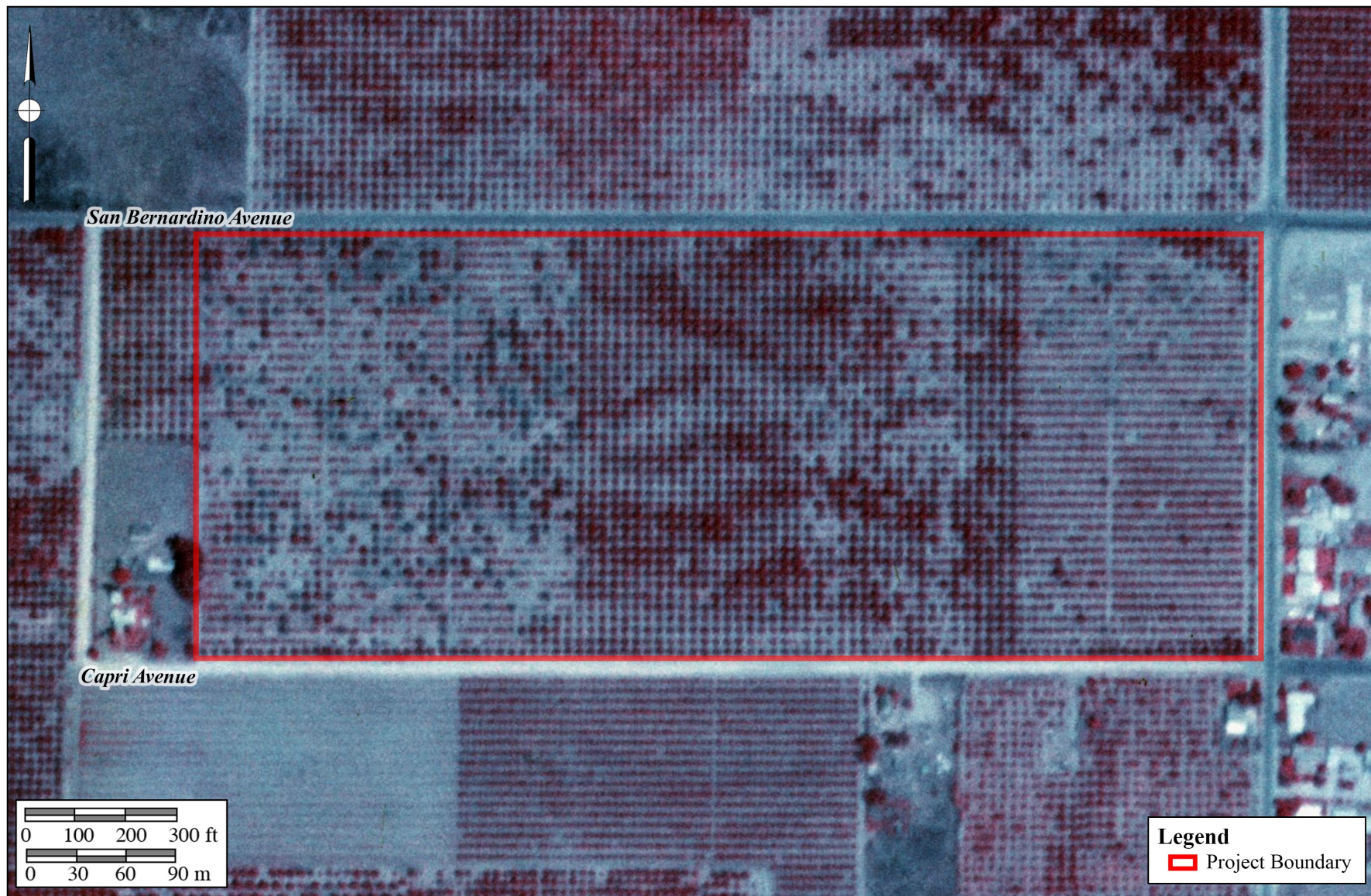


## 1968 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the EDR Aerial Photograph Decade Package*





## 1975 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the EDR Aerial Photograph Decade Package*





## 1985 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the EDR Aerial Photograph Decade Package*



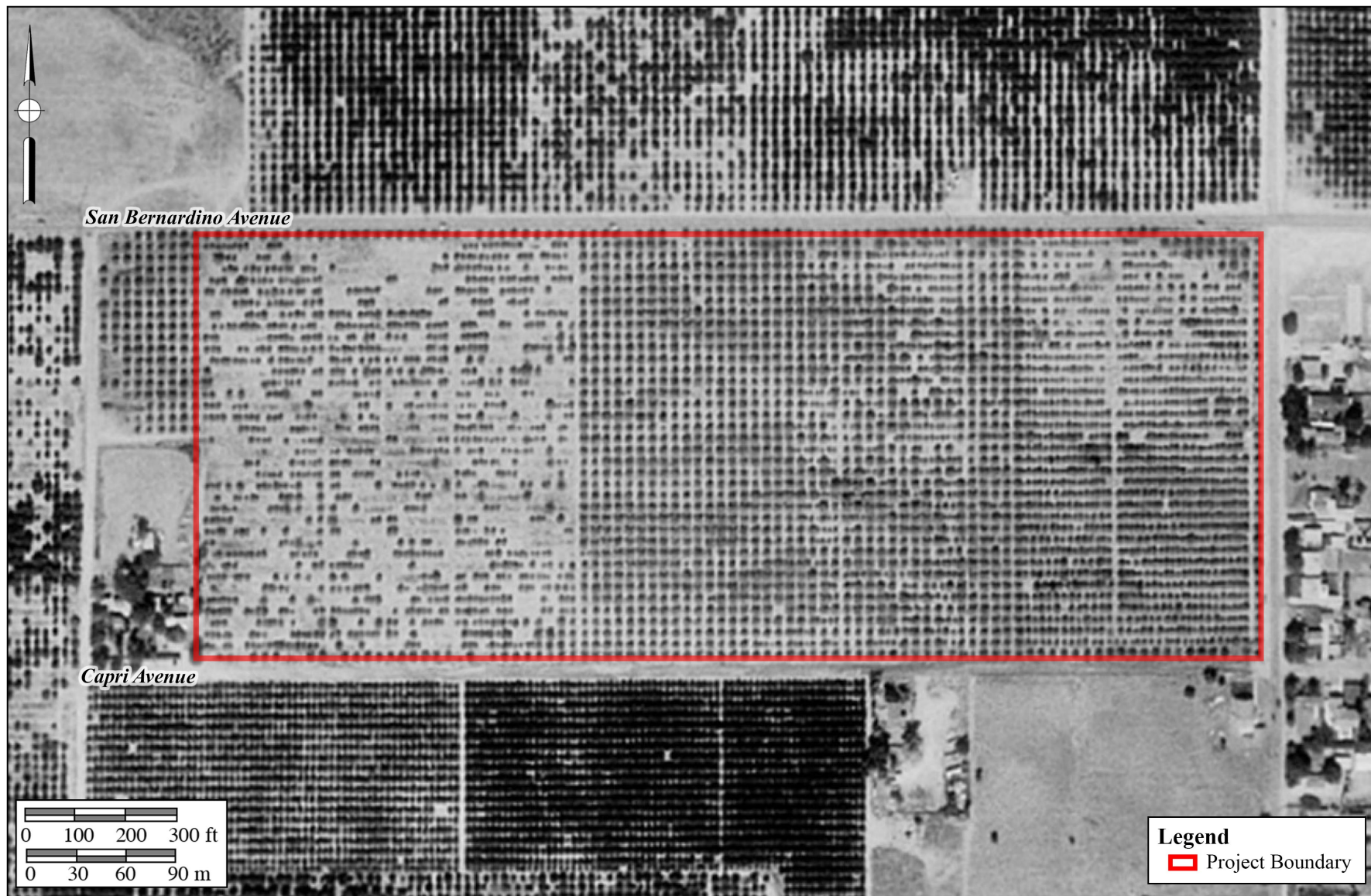


## 1989 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the EDR Aerial Photograph Decade Package*



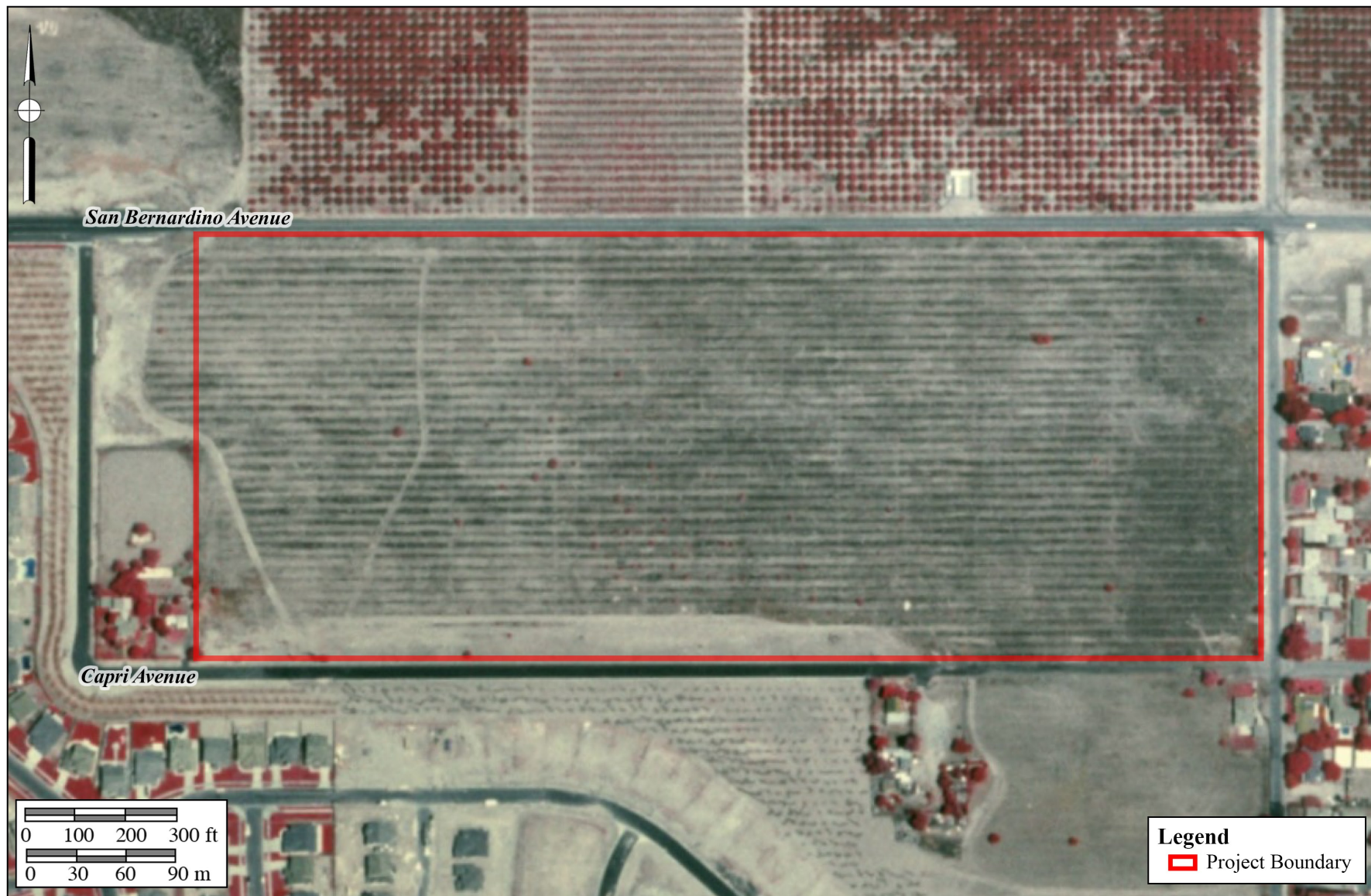


## 1995 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the EDR Aerial Photograph Decade Package*





## 2002 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the EDR Aerial Photograph Decade Package*





## 2006 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the EDR Aerial Photograph Decade Package*



## 2009 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the EDR Aerial Photograph Decade Package*



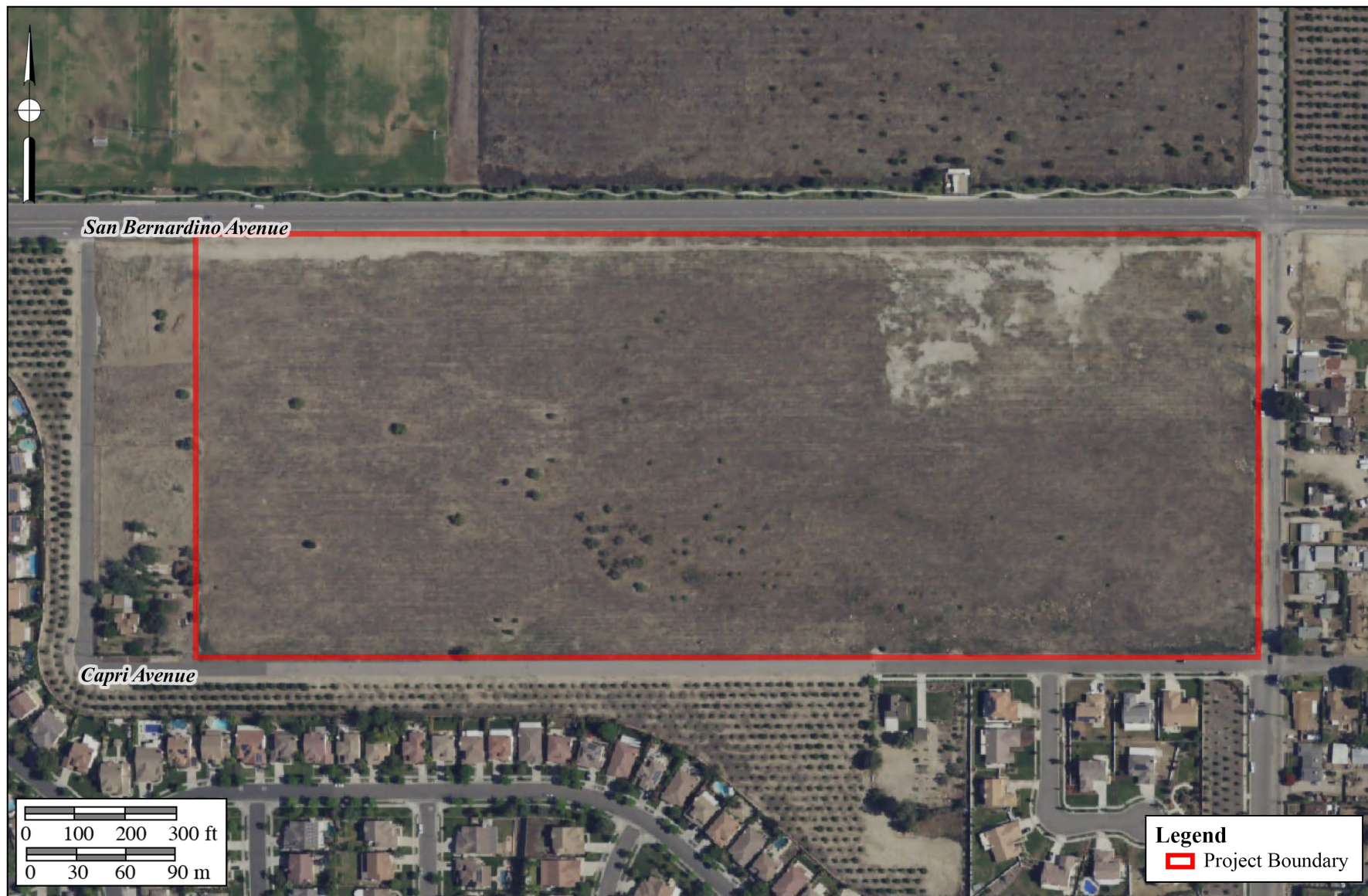


## 2012 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the EDR Aerial Photograph Decade Package*





## 2016 Aerial Photograph

The Citrus Estates Project

*Photograph Courtesy of the EDR Aerial Photograph Decade Package*

**APPENDIX H**

**San Bernardino County Lot Book Archives**



Drop 10 or 37

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	DESCRIPTION	Sec. Lot	Tp. or Blk.	Range
S.H. Carson 1/4 160-165-160 O.S. Carson 1/4 160-165-160 Mrs. McDonald 1/4 160-165-160	S.H. Carson 1/4 160-165-160 O.S. Carson 1/4 160-165-160 Mrs. McDonald 1/4 160-165-160	S.H. Carson 1/4 160-165-160 O.S. Carson 1/4 160-165-160 Mrs. McDonald 1/4 160-165-160	S.H. Carson 1/4 160-165-160 O.S. Carson 1/4 160-165-160 Mrs. McDonald 1/4 160-165-160	S.H. Carson 1/4 160-165-160 O.S. Carson 1/4 160-165-160 Mrs. McDonald 1/4 160-165-160	N <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> or Lot 28	2	10	37
A.A. Bailey 740-650-250	A.A. Bailey 740-650-250	A.A. Bailey 740-650-250	A.A. Bailey 740-650-250	A.A. Bailey 740-650-250	E <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> or Lot 29			
Do 740-650-250	Do 740-650-250	Do 740-650-250	Do 740-650-250	Do 740-650-250	N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> or Lot 30			
from 342's John Lefler								
J.H. + Paul. Ross 640-100-500	J.H. + Paul. Ross 640-100-500	J.H. + Paul. Ross 640-100-500	J.H. + Paul. Ross 640-100-500	J.H. + Paul. Ross 640-100-500	S <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> or Lot 31		10	37
Do 640-100-500	Do 640-100-500	Do 640-100-500	Do 640-100-500	Do 640-100-500	E <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> or Lot 32		10	37
Fred Heil 640-75-210	Fred Heil 640-75-210	Fred Heil 640-75-210	Fred Heil 640-75-210	Fred Heil 640-75-210	N <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> or Lot 33			
S.H. Carson 1/4 190 O.S. Carson 1/4 190 Mrs. McDonald 1/4 380-700	S.H. Carson 1/4 190 O.S. Carson 1/4 190 Mrs. McDonald 1/4 380-700	S.H. Carson 1/4 190 O.S. Carson 1/4 190 Mrs. McDonald 1/4 380-700	S.H. Carson 1/4 190 O.S. Carson 1/4 190 Mrs. McDonald 1/4 380-700	S.H. Carson 1/4 190 O.S. Carson 1/4 190 Mrs. McDonald 1/4 380-700	E <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> or Lot 34			
Alma Thompson 650	Alma Thompson 650	Alma Thompson 650	Alma Thompson 650	Alma Thompson 650	N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> or Lot 35			
Do 750	Do 750	Do 750	Do 750	Do 750	E <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> or Lot 36			
Mrs. L. Guthrie 645	Mrs. L. Guthrie 645	Mrs. L. Guthrie 645	Mrs. L. Guthrie 645	Mrs. L. Guthrie 645	N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> or Lot 37			
Chester L. Smith 670	Chester L. Smith 670	Chester L. Smith 670	Chester L. Smith 670	Chester L. Smith 670	E <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> or Lot 38			
Mrs. Lina Hubbard 450	Mrs. Lina Hubbard 450	Mrs. Lina Hubbard 450	Mrs. Lina Hubbard 450	Mrs. Lina Hubbard 450	N <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> or Lot 39			
Mrs. F.D. Evans 540-75	Mrs. F.D. Evans 540-75	Mrs. F.D. Evans 540-75	Mrs. F.D. Evans 540-75	Mrs. F.D. Evans 540-75	E <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> or Lot 40			
W.H. Hyer 640-150	W.H. Hyer 640-150	W.H. Hyer 640-150	W.H. Hyer 640-150	W.H. Hyer 640-150	N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> or Lot 41			
W.C. Brumagin 640-125-160	W.C. Brumagin 640-125-160	W.C. Brumagin 640-125-160	W.C. Brumagin 640-125-160	W.C. Brumagin 640-125-160	E <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> or Lot 42			
Margaret Stead 630-400	Margaret Stead 630-400	Margaret Stead 630-400	Margaret Stead 630-400	Margaret Stead 630-400	N <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> or Lot 43			
Chas. H. Crain 640-90-160	Chas. H. Crain 640-90-160	Chas. H. Crain 640-90-160	Chas. H. Crain 640-90-160	Chas. H. Crain 640-90-160	E <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> 1/4 <sup>2</sup> N <sup>2</sup> W <sup>2</sup> or Lot 44			



Top 1 S. R 3 N

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	DESCRIPTION	Sec. or Lot	Tr. or Blk.	RANGE	LOT BOOK NO.
V. Marsh 200	V. Marsh 200	V. Marsh 200	Borgos H. Smith 2653	Rev J. H. Smith	N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 38	24	18	3 N	321
V. Marsh 200	Do 200	J. H. Smith 1097	Do 1097	Do 1097	E <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 39				322
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Henry Norris 1093	Henry Norris 1173	N <sup>1</sup> E <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 40				323
Do 540	Do 540	P. Melzer 1093	Alice P. Melzer 1173	Alice P. Melzer 1173	E <sup>1</sup> E <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 41				324
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	H. R. Harris 1173	H. R. Harris 1173	N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 42				325
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	E <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 43				326
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	E <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 44				327
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	N <sup>1</sup> E <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> E <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 45				328
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	E <sup>1</sup> E <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> E <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 46				329
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 47				330
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	E <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 48				331
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 49				332
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	E <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> E <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> E <sup>1</sup> n 50				333
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 51				334
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 52				335
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 53				336
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 54				337
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 55				338
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 56				339
Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	Do 540	N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> S <sup>1</sup> N <sup>1</sup> n 57				340



				DESCRIPTION	Lot	Range
1905	1906	1907	1908			
H R Harris	H R Harris	H R Harris	H R Harris	E. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 N. E. 1/4	24	S 3 W
R J Dunn	R J Dunn	H H Guntz	Wm Roberts H R Harris Carroll B Smith	E. 1/4 E. 1/4 S. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
Chas L Smith	Chas L Smith	Chas L Smith	Chas L Smith	W. 1/4 E. 1/4 S. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
Lura Hubbard	Mrs Lura Hubbard	Mrs Lura Hubbard	Mrs Lura Hubbard	E. 1/4 W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
H A Bortger	H A Bortger Chas H Bortger	H A Bortger	H A Bortger	W. 1/4 E. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
W H Ayer	W H Ayer	W H Ayer	W H Ayer	E. 1/4 W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
W C Brumagin H C Togr	W C Brumagin H C Togr	W C Brumagin	W C Brumagin	W. 1/4 W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
Margaret Head	Margaret Head	Margaret Head	Margaret Head	E. 1/4 W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
do	do	do	do	W. 1/4 W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
do	do	do	do	E. 1/4 W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
do	do	do	do	W. 1/4 E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
Henry Norris	Henry Norris	Henry Norris	Henry Norris	E. 1/4 E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
Alice P Melzer	Alice P Melzer Louis Melzer	Louis Melzer	Louis Melzer	W. 1/4 W. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
H R Harris	H R Harris	H R Harris	H R Harris	E. 5, W. 15 a. N. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
R J Dunn	R J Dunn	R J Dunn	R J Dunn	E. 5, W. 20 a. N. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
do	do	do	do	W. 1/4 E. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
do	do	do	do	E. 1/4 E. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	24	
do	do	do	do	15 a. in N. E. 1/4	24	



1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	DESCRIPTION	Sec. or Lot	Tp. or Blk.	Range	Lot Book No.
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	23	1 S 3 W		343
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	23	1 S 3 W		344
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	23	1 S 3 W		345
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	23	1 S 3 W		346
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	23	1 S 3 W		347
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	23	1 S 3 W		348
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	23	1 S 3 W		349
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	23	1 S 3 W		350
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	23	1 S 3 W		351
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	23	1 S 3 W		352
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	24	1 S 3 W		353
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	24	1 S 3 W		354
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	24	1 S 3 W		355
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	24	1 S 3 W		356
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	24	1 S 3 W		357
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	24	1 S 3 W		358
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	24	1 S 3 W		359
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	24	1 S 3 W		360
<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	<i>W. E. Blakeley</i>	24	1 S 3 W		361



	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	DESCRIPTION	SEC. or Lot	Tp. or Blk.	Range	Lot Book No.
CORA B SHIELD	✓	✓ 1000	✓ T-2100 800 2000	✓ T-2500 200 2000	✓ T-2500 200 2000	E 1/2 E 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4	24	✓	✓	381
	✓	✓ 1000	✓ 2000	✓ 2000	✓ 2000	W 1/2 E 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4	24	✓	✓	382
FRED HEIL, Jr.	✓	✓ 1000	✓ T-800 250 1000	✓ T-700 250 1000	✓ T-690 250 1000	S 1/2 E 1/2 W 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4	24	✓	✓	383
FRED HEIL, Sr.	✓	✓ 1000	✓ 1000	✓ T-690 100 1000	✓ 100 1000	N 1/2 E 1/2 W 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4	24	✓	✓	384
FRED J. HEIL Jr.	✓	✓ 1000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1350 2000	W 1/2 W 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4	24	✓	✓	385
FRANK BLECKA	✓	✓ 1000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1350 2000	E 10 S 24 a. SW 1/4 NE 1/4	24	✓	✓	386
CARROLL B. SMITH	✓	✓ 1000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1350 2000	W 1/2 W 14 a S 24 a. SW 1/4 NE 1/4	24	✓	✓	387
JENNIE W. SMITH EST.	✓	✓ 1000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1350 2000	E 1/2 W 14 a. S 24 a. SW 1/4 NE 1/4	24	✓	✓	388
	✓	✓ 1000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1350 2000	W 1/2 of W 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 (Ex. S 66 Ft.)	24	✓	✓	389
	✓	✓ 1000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1350 2000	E 1/2 of W 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4	24	✓	✓	390
	✓	✓ 1000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1350 2000	E 1/2 of W 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4	24	✓	✓	391
	✓	✓ 1000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1350 2000	E 1/2 of W 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4	24	✓	✓	392
H. R. HARRIS	✓	✓ 1000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1350 2000	E 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4	24	✓	✓	393
CARROL B. SMITH	✓	✓ 1500	✓ T-200 2000	✓ T-200 2000	✓ T-200 2000	E 1/2 E 1/2 SE 1/4 NW 1/4	24	✓	✓	394
C.S. & H.R. HINCKLEY	✓	✓ 2000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1500 2000	W 1/2 E 1/2 SE 1/4 NW 1/4	24	✓	✓	395
MRS. LURA A. HUBBARD	✓	✓ 2000	✓ T-1175 2000	✓ T-1550 2000	✓ T-1550 2000	E 1/2 W 1/2 SE 1/4 NW 1/4	24	✓	✓	396
THOS. W. FRYE	✓	✓ 2000	✓ 2000	✓ T-1750 2000	✓ T-1750 2000	W 1/2 W 1/2 SE 1/4 NW 1/4	24	✓	✓	397
W. H. HYER	✓	✓ 2000	✓ T-1500 2000	✓ T-1250 2000	✓ T-1250 2000	E 1/2 E 1/2 SW 1/4 NW 1/4	24	✓	✓	398
J.C. VOGT, EST.	✓	✓ 2000	✓ T-1750 2000	✓ T-1350 2000	✓ T-1350 2000	W 1/2 E 1/2 SW 1/4 NW 1/4	24	✓	✓	399



YEAR 18	YEAR 1919	YEAR 1920	YEAR 1921	YEAR 1922	YEAR 1923	YEAR 1919	YEAR 1920	YEAR 1921	YEAR 1922	YEAR 1923	YEAR 1924												
ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO												
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	SCHOOL DIST.	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Blk.	Range	ACRES	Land	Imp.	Vines Trees	Land	Imp.	Vines Trees	Land	Imp.	Vines Trees	Land	Imp.	Vines Trees	Land	Imp.	Vines Trees	Land	Imp.	Vines Trees
401 H R HARRIS																							
403 REDLANDS ORANGE CO Robert H. Cochrane 7 1/2 %																							
409 do do																							
413 do do																							
417 ALBERT C BROOMHALL Edith C. Smith, Exec.																							
421 HARRY M IRWIN																							
423 L B FORREST																							
429 WM & MINNIE BILODRAU																							
433 FRANK BLECKA																							
437 FRED J HIL JR																							
441 do																							
445 FRED HIL SR																							
449 CORA B SHIELDS																							
453 do																							
457 ALBERT C BROOMHALL																							
461 JOSEPH L LOCKHART																							
465 W H WYCKOFF																							
469 GEO S & N B HINCKLEY																							
473 HERBERT L HUBBARD																							
477 W R HEACOCK 753																							
481 H R HARRIS																							
483 THOS W FRYE																							
485 W H HYER																							
487 FRANK W & MYRTLE M ALEXANDER																							



[illegible]



[illegible]



OUT 1929-2383



TRACT NO. 2153-MENTONE ACRES NO. 2

[illegible]



[illegible]



San Bernardino County Map Book No.

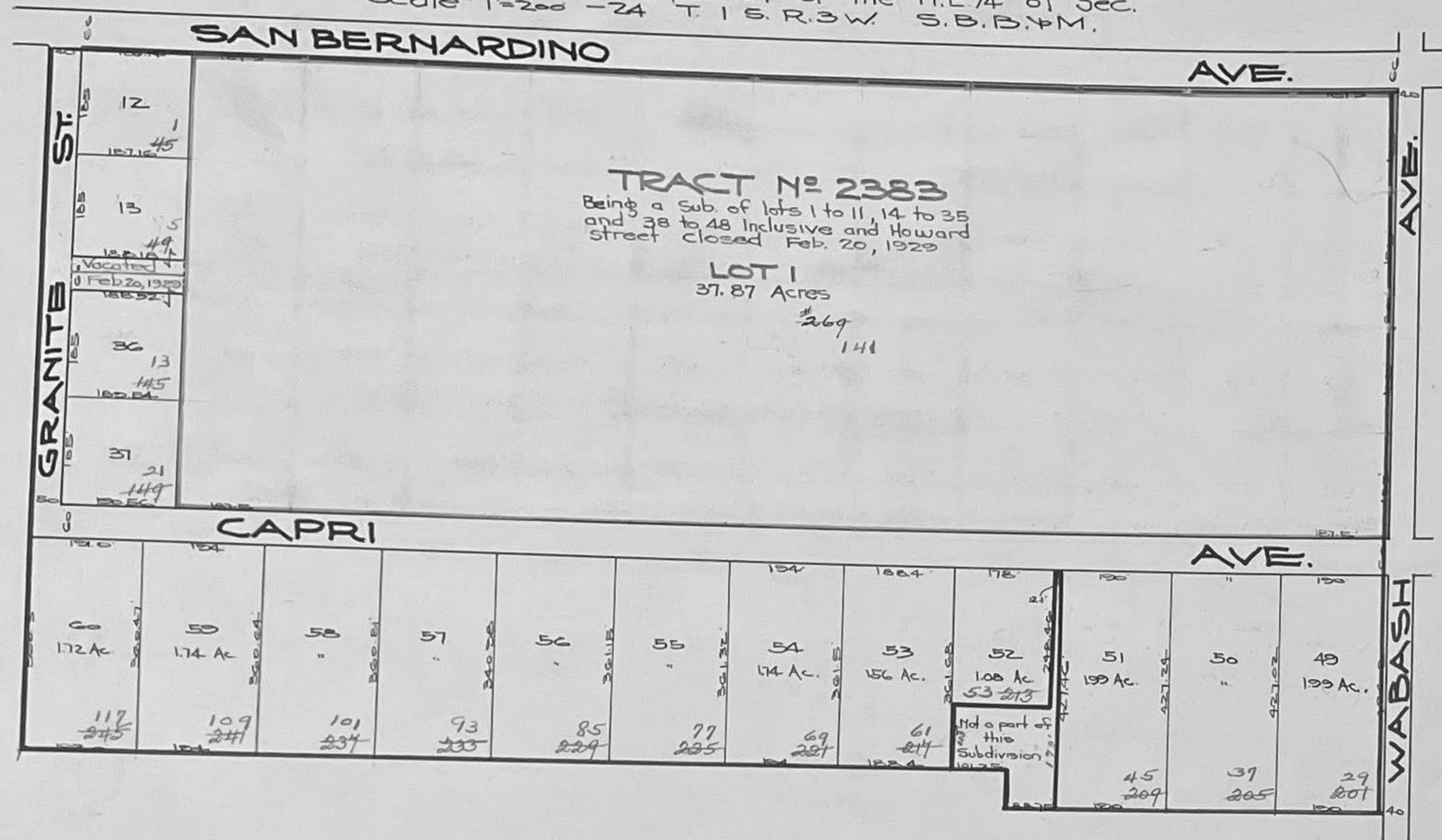
TRACT NO. 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO. 2

San Bernardino County Map Book No.										TRACT NO. 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO. 2										YEAR 1930			YEAR 1931			YEAR 1932			YEAR 1933			YEAR 1934		
YEAR 1930		YEAR 1931		YEAR 1932		YEAR 1933		YEAR 1934		YEAR 1935		DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	SCHOOL DIST.	Sec. or Lot	Twp. of Dkt.	Range	ACRES	YEAR 1930			YEAR 1931			YEAR 1932			YEAR 1933			YEAR 1934				
ASSESSED TO		ASSESSED TO		ASSESSED TO		ASSESSED TO		ASSESSED TO		ASSESSED TO								Land	Imp.	Vines Trees	Land	Imp.	Vines Trees	Land	Imp.	Vines Trees	Land	Imp.	Vines Trees	Land	Imp.	Vines Trees	Land	Imp.
10	1	LYMAN M KING JR	Lyman M King Jr 6715/30							Lyman M King Jr 21/34				58	✓		1.74	100		100			100			80			80					
10	9	do	do							do				59	✓		1.74	100		100			100			90			80					
1	17	do	do							do				60	✓		1.72	100		100			100			80			80					
										TRACT NO. 2383																								
1	41	LOS ANGELES FIRST NATL TR & SAV BANK	T.R. Lehman 1/2 1/2 Alexio G. Lopez 5826/30 642/31 Wm G. Howard 1927/29 934/31											1	✓		37.87	3780		1890 1890			3780			3000			3000					



# REDLANDS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

TRACT No 2153  
MENTONE ACRES No 2  
Being a Sub of a portion of the N.E. 1/4 of Sec.  
Scale "1"=200 - 24 T. 1 S. R. 3 W. S. B. D. & M.





[illegible]







ASSEESSEE'S NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER			YEAR 1949			YEAR 1950			YEAR 1951			YEAR			YEAR		
		BOOK	PAGE	LINE	LAND	IMP.	TREES VINES	LAND	IMP.	TREES VINES	LAND	IMP.	TREES VINES	LAND	IMP.	TREES VINES	LAND	IMP.	TREES VINES
GAY, FRANCIS R PHILIP L AND JOHN S TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 12	501 19	I	I001		130		180	130		180	130		180				501-168-132-4		
GAY, FRANCIS R PHILIP L AND JOHN S TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 13 AND N 30 FT ST CLOSED ADJ ON S	501 19	I	I009		130		180	130		180	130		180				501-168-132-3		
ANDERSON, BENJAMIN F AND ELEANOR A TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 36 AND S 30 FT ST CLOSED ADJ ON N LOT 36	501 19	I	I017		230			230			230						501-168-132-2		
ANDERSON, BENJAMIN F AND ELEANOR A TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 37	501 19	I	I025		200	1660		200	1660		200	1660					501-168-132-1		
ANDREWS, JOSEPH J AND JULIA J TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 49 1.86 AC	501 19	I	I033		380	1280	480	380	1280	480	380	760	400				501-168-131-8		
ANDREWS, JOSEPH J AND JULIA J TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 50 1.86 A	501 19	I	I041		380		310	380		310	380		250				501-168-131-7		
ANDREWS, JOSEPH J AND JULIA J TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 51 1.86 AC	501 19	I	I049		380	150	610	380	150	610	380	800	500				501-168-131-6		
SCARBERRY, JOHN J AND ROSE D TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 52 1.08 AC	501 19	I	I057		250	600		250	600		250	600					501-168-131-3		



A-1125 BAFED

ASSEESSEE'S NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER			YEAR 1949			YEAR 1950			YEAR 1951			YEAR			YEAR		
		BOOK	PAGE	LINE	LAND	IMP.	TREES VINES	LAND	IMP.	TREES VINES	LAND	IMP.	TREES VINES	LAND	IMP.	TREES VINES	LAND	IMP.	TREES VINES
FINLEY, O L AND PEARL TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 53 TO LOT 60 INCL 12.74 AC	501	19	I	II25	3200		3240	3200		3240	3200		2600			501-168-131-2			
GAY, FRANCIS R PHILIP L AND JOHN S TR NO 2383 LOT I 37.87 AC	501	19	I	II65	9380		9630	9380		9630	9380		7700			501-168-132-5			
REDLANDS WATER COMPANY 3100 FT 14 INCH CEMENT PIPE AT 21 CENTS AND 5280 FT 12 INCH CEMENT PIPE AT 19 CENTS AND 1300 FT 8 INCH CEMENT PIPE AT 14 CENTS	501	19	I	II69		2500			2500			2500							
LUGONIA WATER COMPANY PIPE LINE FROM BEAR VALLEY CANAL WLY TO W LINES OF CITY AND LATERALS	501	19	I	II77		10000			10000			10000							

Larson, Ernest R + Mrs. A.  
714 Cajon St. Redlands, Calif.  
7137-38/48



Por. N.1/2 NE. 1/4 Sec. 24, T.1S., R.3W., S.B. & M.

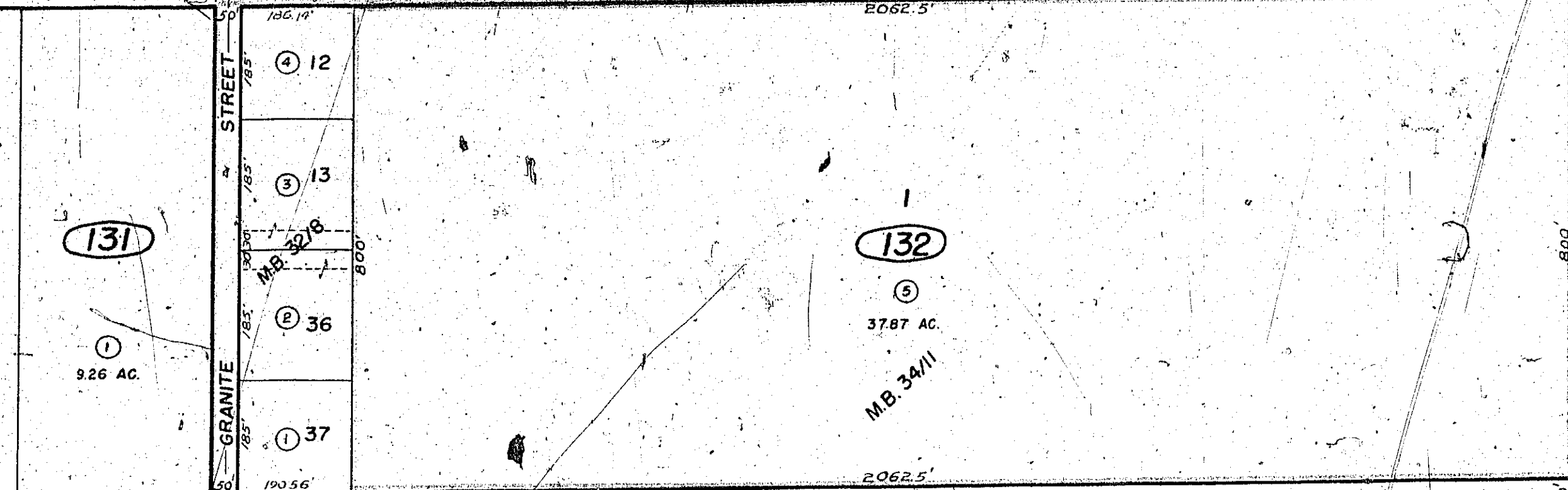
Redlands City  
Tax Code Area  
501

168-13

N.W. COR. NE. 1/4 SEC. 24

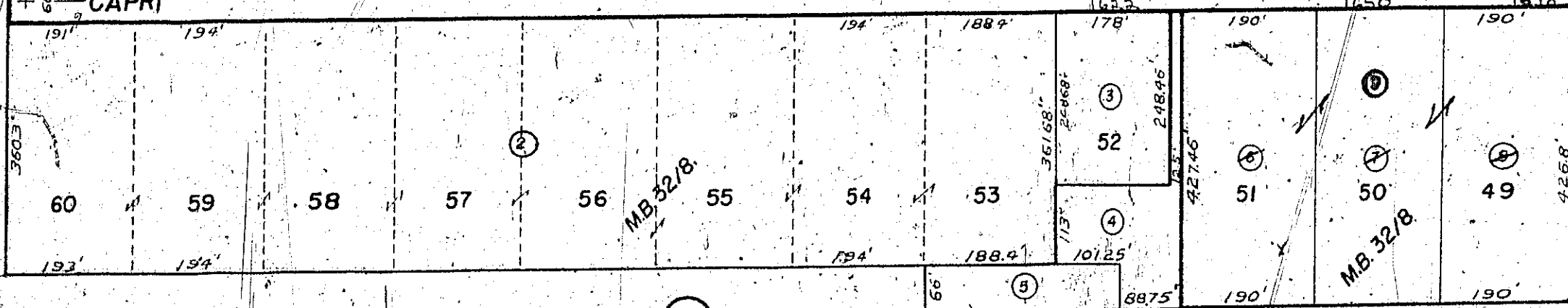
E. San Bernardino

AVENUE



CAPRI

AVENUE



WABASH  
REDLANDS

Por. Mentone Acres No. 2, Tract 2153, M.B. 32/8.  
Tract No. 2383, M.B. 34/II

Note-Assessor's Blk. & Lot  
Numbers Shown in Circles.

Assessor's Map  
Book 168 Page 13  
San Bernardino County

70



LINE	NAME OF AGREEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	YEAR 1951	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR 1952	ASSESSED TO	YEAR 1953	ASSESSED TO
1	OSBORN, LAWRENCE D AND LILLIAN W 1/2 W 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 1S		501	168 131 01	2310	810	1500	2310 810 1500
2	R 3W EX S 66 FT AND EX ST 9.26 AC							
3	LARSEN, ERNEST R AND DOROTHY A		501	168 131 02	3200	2400	3200	2200
4	TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 53 TO							
5	LOT 60 INCL 12.74 AC							
6	SCARBERRY, JOHN J AND ROSE D		501	168 131 03	250	600	250	600
7	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 52							
8	1.08 AC							
9	MENTONE ACRES MUTUAL WELL CO		501	168 131 04	100	1500	100	1500
10	PTN NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 1S R 3W BEG AT NE COR							
11	SD SEC 24 TH S 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN E 893 FT							
12	TH S 88 DEG 32 MIN W 570 FT TO PT FOR POB							
13	TH S 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN E 427.46 FT TH S 88							
14	DEC 28 MIN W 88.75 FT TH N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN							
15	W 66 FT TH S 88 DEC 36 MIN W 101.25 FT TH							
16	N 1 DEG 12 1/2 MIN W 113 FT TH N 88 DEC 28							
17	MIN E 178 FT TH N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN W							
18	248.46 FT TH N 88 DEC 32 MIN E 12 FT TO POB							
19	LARSEN, ERNEST R AND DOROTHY A		501	168 131 05	100	80	100	80
20	S 66 FT E 297 FT MIL W 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4							
21	SEC 24 TP 1S R 3W EX ANY PTN LYING W OF E							
22	LI OF PROPERTY CONVEYED BY DEED REC JULY							
23	3RD 1882 IN BOOK 29 PAGE 543 OF DEEDS							
24	.44 AC							
25	ANDREWS, JOSEPH J AND JULIA J		501	168 131 06	380	800	500	380 800 500
26	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 51							
27	1.86 AC							
28	ANDREWS, JOSEPH J AND JULIA J		501	168 131 07	380	250	380	250
29	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 50 1.86 A							
30	ANDREWS, JOSEPH J AND JULIA J		501	168 131 08	380	760	400	380 760 400
31	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 49 1.86							
32	AC							
33	(formerly pars #6, 7, & 8)							
34	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOTS 49, 50 & 51		501	168 131 09				
35	5.58 AC							



TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

1289-B

Land Imp 341

LINE	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
1	1954	2310 810 1200	1955					
2								
3		3200 1760						
4								
5								
6		250 600						
7								
8		100 1500						
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14		100 60						
15								
16								
17								
18		380 800 400						
19								
20								
21		380 590 200						
22								
23		380 1760 320						
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								

REDEFINITION

Andrews Joseph G.  
Julio J.



LINE	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	YEAR 1951	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR 1952		ASSESSED TO	YEAR 1953		ASSESSED TO
					1952	1953		1953	1954	
1	ANDERSON, BENJAMIN F AND ELEANOR A TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 37		501	168 132 01	200	180		200	180	
2										
3	ANDERSON, BENJAMIN F AND ELEANOR A TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 36 AND S 30 FT ST CLOSED ADJ ON N LOT 36		501	168 132 02	230			230		
4										
5										
6	GAY, FRANCIS R PHILIP L AND JOHN S TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 13 AND N 30 FT ST CLOSED ADJ ON S		501	168 132 03	130	180		130	180	
7										
8	GAY, FRANCIS R PHILIP L AND JOHN S TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 12		501	168 132 04	130	180		130	180	
9										
10	GAY, FRANCIS R PHILIP L AND JOHN S TR NO 2383 LOT 1 37.87 AC		501	168 132 05	9380	7700		9380	7700	
11										
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29										



Land Imp 147

TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

LINE	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
1	200	1800						
2								
3	230							
4								
5	3	180	110	7/9/54 #161 P-R Ranch Co.				
6								
7								
8	4	180	110	7/9/54 #161 P-R Ranch Co.				
9								
10	5	9380	6169	7/9/54 #161 P-R Ranch Co.				
11								
12								
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28								
29								
30								







LINE	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	YEAR	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
1	OSBORN, LAWRENCE D AND BILLIAN		501	168 131 01				
2	W 1/2 W 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 1S							
3	R 3W EX S 66 FT AND EX ST 9.26 AC							
4	LARSEN, ERNEST R AND DOROTHY A		501	168 131 02				
5	TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 53 TO							
6	LOT 60 INCL. 12.74 AC							
7	SCARBERRY, JOHN J AND ROSE D		501	168 131 03				
8	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 52							
9	I.08 AC							
10	MENTONE ACRES MUTUAL WELL COMPANY		501	168 131 04				
11	PTN NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 1S R 3W BEG AT NE COR							
12	SD SEC 24 TH S 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN E 893 FT							
13	TH S 88 DEG 32 MIN W 570 FT TO PT FOR POB							
14	TH S 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN E 427.46 FT TH S 88							
15	DEG 28 MIN W 88.75 FT TH N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN							
16	W 66 FT TH S 88 DEG 36 MIN W 101.25 FT TH							
17	N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN W 113 FT TH N 88 DEG 28							
18	MIN E 178 FT TH N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN W							
19	248.46 FT TH N 88 DEG 32 MIN E 12 FT TO POB							
20	LARSEN, ERNEST R AND DOROTHY A		501	168 131 05				
21	S 66 FT E 297 FT M/L W 1/2 NE 1/4							
22	SEC 24 TP 1S R 3W EX ANY PTN LYING W OF E							
23	LI. OF PROPERTY CONVEYED BY DEED REC JULY							
24	3RD 1882 IN BOOK 29 PAGE 543 OF DEEDS							
25	.44 AC							
26	ANDREWS, JOSEPH J AND JULIA J		501	168 131 09				
27	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOTS 49 50							
28	AND 51 5.58 AC							
29								
30								



TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

LINE	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
1										
2										
3										
4										
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6										
7										
8										
9										
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29										
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LINE	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	YEAR	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR 1959	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
1	ANDERSON, BENJAMIN F AND ELEANOR A		501	168 132 01	9-4-58 187	Clayman, Warren & Harriet H		
2	TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 37							
3	ANDERSON, BENJAMIN F AND ELEANOR A		501	168 132 02	9-4-58 187	Clayman, Warren & Harriet A.		
4	TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 36 AND S 30							
5	FT ST CLOSED ADJ ON N LOT 36							
6	P AND R RANCH CO		501	168 132 03				
7	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 13 AND							
8	N 30 FT ST CLOSED ADJ ON S							
9	P AND R RANCH CO		501	168 132 04				
10	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 12							
11	P AND R RANCH CO		501	168 132 05				
12	TR NO 2383 LOT 1 37.87 AC							
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								



TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

LINE	YEAR 1961	ASSESSED TO	YEAR 1962	ASSESSED TO	YEAR 1963	ASSESSED TO	YEAR 1964	ASSESSED TO	YEAR 1965	ASSESSED TO
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
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26										
27										
28										
29										
30										



Por. N. 1/2 NE. 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 1 S., R. 3 W., S. B. B. & M.

Redlands City  
Tax Code Area  
501

168-13

1" = 200'

N.W. COR. NE. 1/4 SEC. 24

E. San Bernardino

AVENUE

AVENUE

LIMITS

CITY

WABASH

REDLANDS

STREET

GRANITE

CAPRI

AVENUE

131

9.26 AC.

132

37.87 AC.

M.B. 34/11

298  
01

298  
02

STREET

GRANITE

CAPRI

AVENUE

131

9.26 AC.

132

37.87 AC.

M.B. 34/11

298  
01

298  
02

Por. Mentone Acres No. 2. Tract 2153. M.B. 32/8.  
Tract No. 2383. M.B. 34/11

Note-Assessor's Blk. & Lot  
Numbers Shown in Circles

Assessor's Map  
Book 168 Page 13  
San Bernardino County

REVISED

88

Nov. 1949



LINE	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR 66	ASSESSED TO	YEAR 67	ASSESSED TO
	OSBORN, LAWRENCE D AND LILLIAN W 1/2 W 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 1S R 3W EX S 66 FT AND EX ST 9.26 AC		501	168	131	01		
	LARSEN, ERNEST R AND DOROTHY A TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 53 TO LOT 60 INCL 12.74 AC		501	168	131	02		
	SCARBERRY, JOHN J AND ROSE D TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 52 1.08 AC		501	168	131	03		
	MENTONE ACRES MUTUAL WELL COMPANY PTN NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 1S R 3W BEG AT NE COR SD SEC 24 TH S 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN E 893 FT TH S 88 DEG 32 MIN W 570 FT TO PT FOR POB TH S 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN E 427.46 FT TH S 88 DEG 28 MIN W 88.75 FT TH N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN W 66 FT TH S 88 DEG 36 MIN W 101.25 FT TH N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN W 113 FT TH N 88 DEG 28 MIN E 178 FT TH N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN W 248.46 FT TH N 88 DEG 32 MIN E 12 FT TO POB		501	168	131	04		
	LARSEN, ERNEST R AND DOROTHY A CHANGE S 66 FT E 297 FT W 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 1S R 3W EX ANY PTN LYING W OF E ALL OF PROPERTY CONVEYED BY DEED REC JULY 33RD 1882 IN BOOK 29 PAGE 543 OF DEEDS 6.44 AC		501	168	131	05		
	ANDREWS, JOSEPH J AND JULIA J TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOTS 49 50 AND 51 5.58 AC		501	168	131	09		



# TRANSFER OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

13

LINE	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
1	68	1969 PA 7A 6-25-68, 7048/657, 647/649, 654/653 Casa Rancho	70	1971	71	71-7029/383		
2								
3		2-21-69, 7185/833, 830 Moore, Claude L. & Sharon B.						
4								
5								
6								
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12								
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2-1-71, 760, 458 PA



CLINGMAN, WARREN W AND HARRIET A  
TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 37

501 168 132 01

CLINGMAN, WARREN W AND HARRIET A  
TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 36 AND S 30  
FT ST CLOSED ADJ ON N LOT 36

501 168 132 02

P AND R RANCH CO  
TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 13 AND  
N 30 FT ST CLOSED ADJ ON S

501 168 132 03

P AND R RANCH CO  
TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 12

501 168 132 04

P AND R RANCH CO  
TR NO 2383 LOT 1 37.87 AC

501 168 132 05



# TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

PA-1505-B

SINE	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
68	1968		1969		1970		1971	

8-20-70, 7502/465  
 PILGRIM, BOBBY + MARIA

8-20-70, 7502/465  
 PILGRIM, BOBBY + MARIA

8-22-69, 7291/150, 8-22-69, 7291/150  
 8-22-69, 7291/150, 8-22-69, 7291/150  
 CAPRI RANCH

8-22-69, 7291/150, 8-22-69, 7291/150  
 8-22-69, 7291/150, 8-22-69, 7291/150  
 CAPRI RANCH

8-22-69, 7291/150, 8-22-69, 7291/150  
 8-22-69, 7291/150, 8-22-69, 7291/150  
 CAPRI RANCH

Capri Ranch  
 (Removal Ag. Preserved)



Por. N 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 24, T1S, R3W, SBB & M.

Redlands City  
Tax Code Area  
501

168-13

N.W. COR. NE 1/4 SEC. 24

E. San Bernardino

AVENUE

LIMITS  
AVENUE

800  
CITY

AVENUE

REDLANDS  
WABASH

STREET  
GRANITE

CAPRI

131

9.26 AC.

12

09

132

37.87 AC.

MB 34/11

298  
01

298  
02

17

Por. Mentone Acres No. 2. Tract 2153. M.B. 32/8.  
Tract No. 2383. M.B. 34/11

Note-Assessor's Blk. & Lot  
Numbers Shown in Circles

Assessor's Map  
Book 168 Page 13  
San Bernardino County

REVISED

Nov. 1949



LINE	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR 73	ASSESSED TO	YEAR 74	ASSESSED TO
1								
2								
3	CASA RANCHO 1/2 W 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 1S R 3W EX S 66 FT AND EX ST 9.26 AC		501	168	131 01	6-1-72, 79444/7700	10-29-73, 8296/899	
4								
5								
6	LARSEN, ERNEST R AND DOROTHY A OPEN SPACE CONTRACT 71-R-009		501	168	131 02			
7	TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 53 TO LOT 60 INCL 12.74 AC							
8								
9	MOORE, CLAUDE J AND SHARON K		501	168	131 03			
10	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 52 1.08 AC							
11								
12	MENTONE ACRES MUTUAL WELL CO		501	168	131 04			
13	PTN NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 1S R 3W BEG AT NE COR SD SEC 24 TH S 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN E 893 FT TH S 88 DEG 32 MIN W 570 FT TO PT FOR POB TH S 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN E 427.46 FT TH S 88 DEG 28 MIN W 88.75 FT TH N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN W 66 FT TH S 88 DEG 36 MIN W 101.25 FT TH N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN W 113 FT TH N 88 DEG 28 MIN E 178 FT TH N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN W 248.46 FT TH N 88 DEG 32 MIN E 12 FT TO POB							
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19	LARSEN, ERNEST R AND DOROTHY A S 66 FT E 297 FT W 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 1S R 3W EX ANY PTN LYING W OF E LI OF PROPERTY CONVEYED BY DEED REC JULY 3RD 1882 IN BOOK 29 PAGE 543 OF DEEDS .44 AC		501	168	131 05			
20								
21								
22								
23	ANDREWS, JOSEPH J AND JULIA J		501	168	131 09			
24	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOTS 49 50 AND 51 5.58 AC							
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								

000001004

164



# TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

13

14-1388-B-111

LINE	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
	75		77		78		79	
01	3-13-74 #632		10-27-76 #48(9041/244)		12-27-77 #162(9333/304)		12-7-78 #236(9575/416) 237(418)	
			Morse, Robert E.		Metro, Calif. Business		Terco, Michael	
			Barracl		Enterprise			

4-25-75 #7615/475  
05 LA 1-75 #1, 4-11-75 #1, 5-11-75 #1  
Rm. Inc. 6-11-75 #1

5-15-74 #48, 6-11-74 #579  
09 Stewart John  
Nov 74

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LINE	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	CODE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER	YEAR	ASSESSED TO	YEAR	ASSESSED TO
4	PILGRIM, BOBBY AND MARIA R TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 37		501	168	132 01		73	49-13,8157/977,6-19-73,8207/971 Tovar, Robert H + Barbara
5	PILGRIM, BOBBY AND MARIA R TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 36 AND S 30 FT ST CLOSED ADJ ON N LOT 36		501	168	132 02		74	49-13,8157/977,6-19-73,8207/971 Tovar, Robert H + Barbara
9	CAPRI RANCH TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 13 AND N 30 FT ST CLOSED ADJ ON S		501	168	132 03			
11	CAPRI RANCH TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 12		501	168	132 04			
14	CAPRI RANCH OPEN SPACE CONTRACT 71-R-009 TR NO 2383 LOT 1 37.87 AC		501	168	132 05			Capri Ranch Removal of Contract
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# TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

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Por. N.1/2 NE. 1/4 Sec. 24, T1S, R3W, S.B.B. & M.

Redlands City  
Tax Code Area  
501

168-13

1" = 200'

N.W. COR. NE. 1/4 SEC. 24

E. San Bernardino

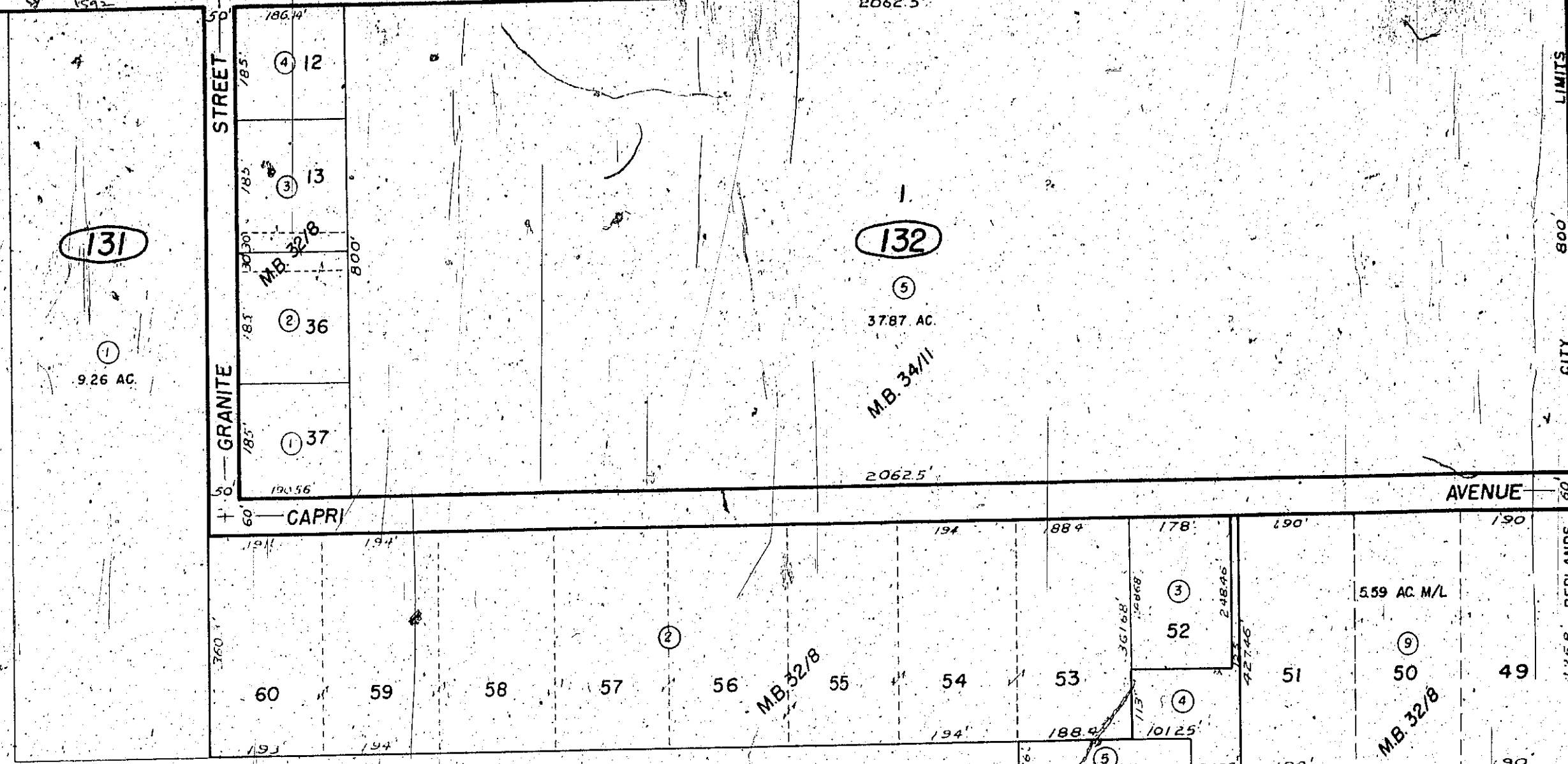
AVENUE

LIMITS  
AVENUE

CITY

REDLANDS

WABASH



Por. Mentone Acres No. 2. Tract 2153. M.B. 32/8.  
Tract No. 2383. M.B. 34/11

Note-Assessor's Blk. & Lot  
Numbers Shown in Circles.

Assessor's Map  
Book 168 Page 13  
San Bernardino County

47

REVISED  
5/22/47



LINE	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	TAX RATE AREA	PARCEL NUMBER			YEAR 80	ASSESSED TO	YEAR 81	ASSESSED TO
1									11-5-80 #252700	
2	TECCA, MICHAEL		5001	168	131	01			METRO-CALIFORNIA BUSINESS ENTERPRISES	
3	W 1/2 W 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 1S R 3W EX S 66 FT AND EX ST 9.26 AC									
4										
5	LARSEN, ERNEST R AND DOROTHY A		5001	168	131	02			3-25-80 #72905	
6	OPEN SPACE CONTRACT 71-R-009								Metro-California	
7	TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 53 TO LOT 60 INCL 12.74 AC								Business Enterprise	
8									Open Space Contract 71-R-009	
9	MOORE, CLAUDE J AND SHARON K		5001	168	131	03				
10	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 52 1.08 AC									
11										
12	MENTONE ACRES MUTUAL WELL CO		5001	168	131	04				
13	PTN NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 1S R 3W BEG AT NE COR SD SEC 24 TH S 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN E 893 FT TH S 88 DEG 32 MIN W 570 FT TO PT FOR POB									
14	TH S 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN E 427.46 FT TH S 88 DEG 28 MIN W 88.75 FT TH N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN									
15	W 66 FT TH S 88 DEG 36 MIN W 101.25 FT TH N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN W 113 FT TH N 88 DEG 28									
16	MIN E 178 FT TH N 1 DEG 11 1/2 MIN W 248.46 FT TH N 88 DEG 32 MIN E 12 FT TO POB									
17										
18	LARSEN, ERNEST R AND DOROTHY A		5001	168	131	05			3-25-80 #72905	
19	OPEN SPACE CONTRACT 71-R-009								Metro-California	
20	S 66 FT E 297 FT W 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24 TP 1S R 3W EX ANY PTN LYING W OF E								Business Enterprise	
21	LI CF PROPERTY CONVEYED BY DEED REC JULY 3RD 1882 IN BOOK 29 PAGE 543 OF DEEDS								Open Space Contract 71-R-009	
22	.44 AC									
23										
24	STEWART, JOHN R AND NORETA		5001	168	131	09			3-13-79 #3618611/593	
25	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOTS 49 50 AND 51 5.58 AC								Map	
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# TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

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LINE	NAME OF ASSESSEE AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	STATUS	TAX RATE AREA	PAPCEL NUMBER	YEAR 80	ASSESSED TO	YEAR 81	ASSESSED TO
1								
2	TOVAR, ROBERT H AND BARBARA M		5001	168 132 01				
3	TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 37							
4								
5	TOVAR, ROBERT H AND BARBARA M		5001	168 132 02				
6	TR NO 2153 MENTONE AC NO 2 LOT 36 AND S 30							
7	FT ST CLOSED ADJ ON N LOT 36							
8								
9	CAPRI RANCH		5001	168 132 03				
10	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 13 AND							
11	N 30 FT ST CLOSED ADJ ON S							
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13	CAPRI RANCH		5001	168 132 04				
14	TR NO 2153 MENTONE ACRES NO 2 LOT 12							
15								
16	CAPRI RANCH		5001	168 132 05				
17	TR NO 2383 LOT 1 37.87 AC							
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TRANSFERS OF RECORD OWNERSHIP

SAN BERNARDINO CO

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