

**A PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION
FOR THE BATES SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT AREA
ON HAVEN AVENUE IN THE CITY OF ONTARIO,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA**

- USGS Guasti 7.5' Quadrangle -

Prepared for:

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Job No. 08-06-08-1237
August 30, 2006

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by,

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal
McKenna et al., Whittier CA

INTRODUCTION

McKenna et al. initiated these cultural resources investigation of the proposed Bates Specific Plan project area in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California, at the request of Lilburn Corporation, San Bernardino, California. The proposed project involves the demolition of existing facilities within the 39+/- acre property and the redevelopment of the area as a mixed use development. At the time of this writing, four alternative plans for redevelopment are being considered. Each will require the demolition of the existing facility and the complete redevelopment of the property consistent with the long-term planning goals of the City of Ontario. This investigation has been completed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended.

LOCATION AND SETTING

The project area is located within the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). More specifically, this property is located southeast of Interstate 10 and Haven Avenue; within Township 1 South, Range 7 West, and the southwestern quarter of the southwestern quarter of Section 24 (Figure 2). Illustrating in Figure 3, the property is currently being used for commercial purposes (BMC Warehouse for insulation storage), with significant parking for large trucks and personnel. The current Assessor Parcel Map (Figure 4) illustrates the project area as being a part of Tract 2244 (M.B. 35-50-56) and P.M. 57/52-53. The property is within the area generally associated with the Italian Vineyard Association and the Guasti Winery and the 1981 USGS Quasti Quadrangle illustrates the area as being surrounded by vineyards. Many of the vines have been removed in the last twenty years and the area is now dominated by modern commercial developments dominated by the presence of Ontario International Airport. The street address for the BMC Warehouse facility is restricted, but also noted as being on the 3500 block of East Guasti Road.

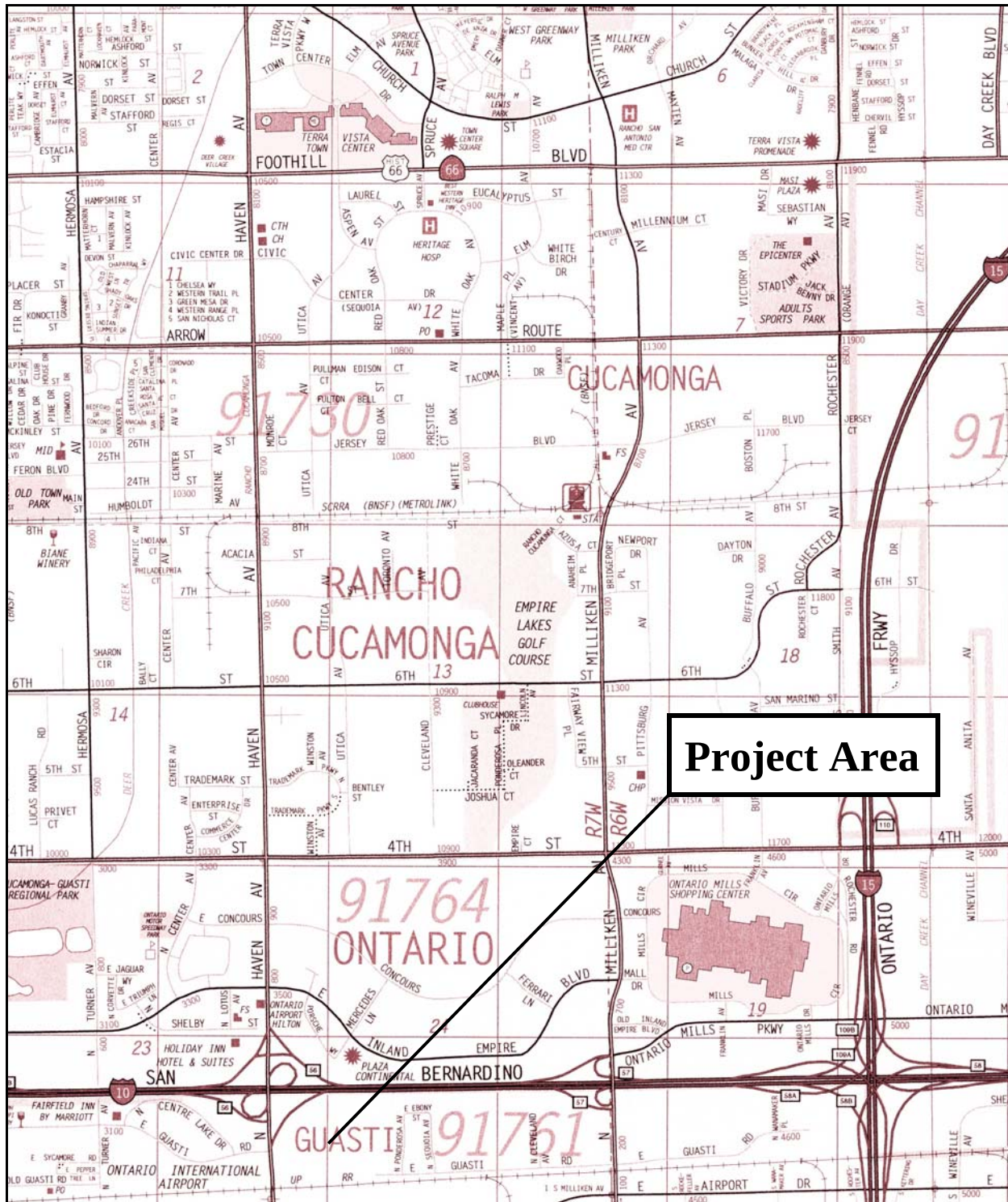


Figure 1. General Location of the Project Area.

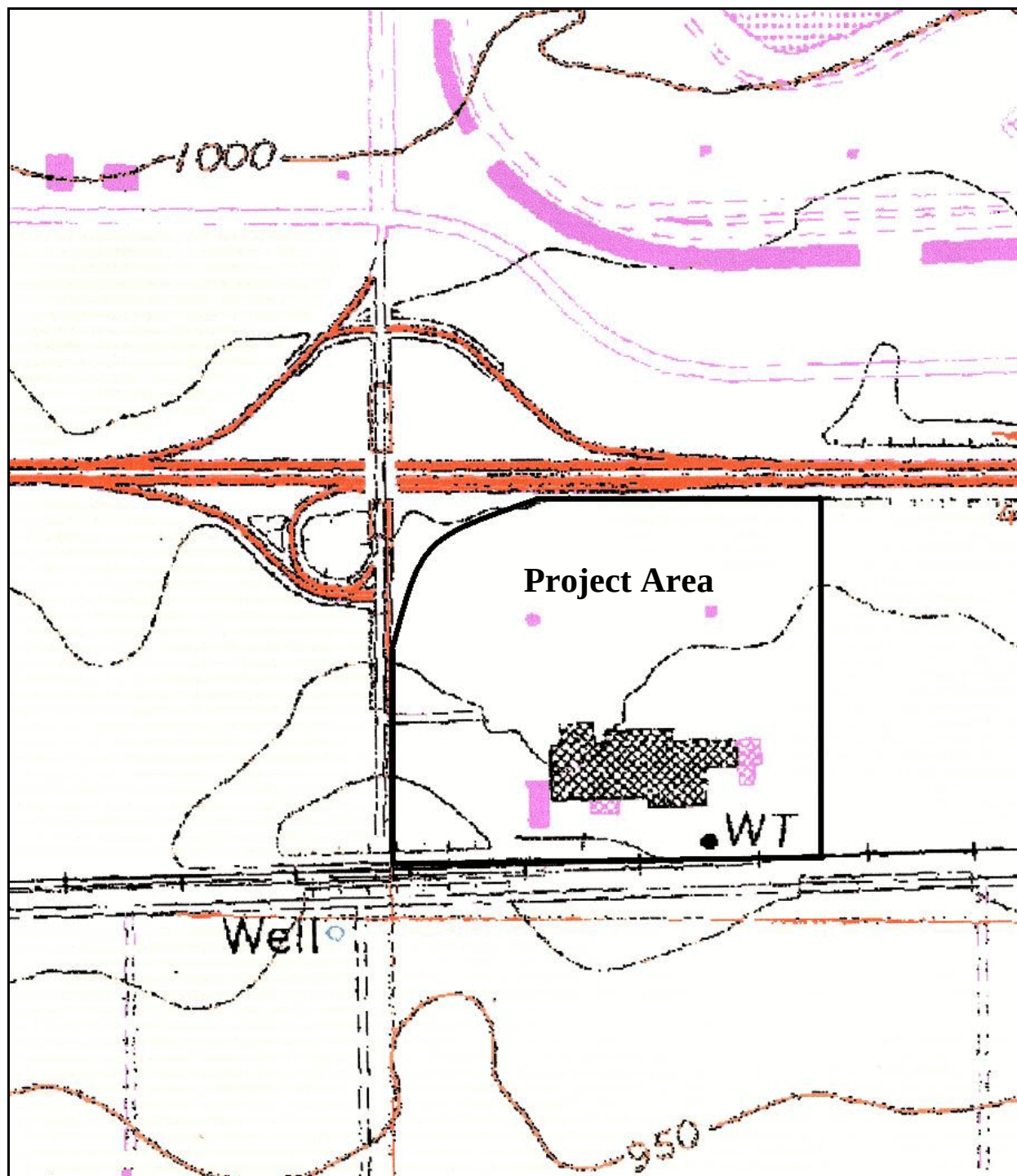


Figure 2. Specific Location of the Project Area (USGS Quast Quadrangle, rev. 1981.



Figure 3. Aerial Photograph Illustrating the Project Area.

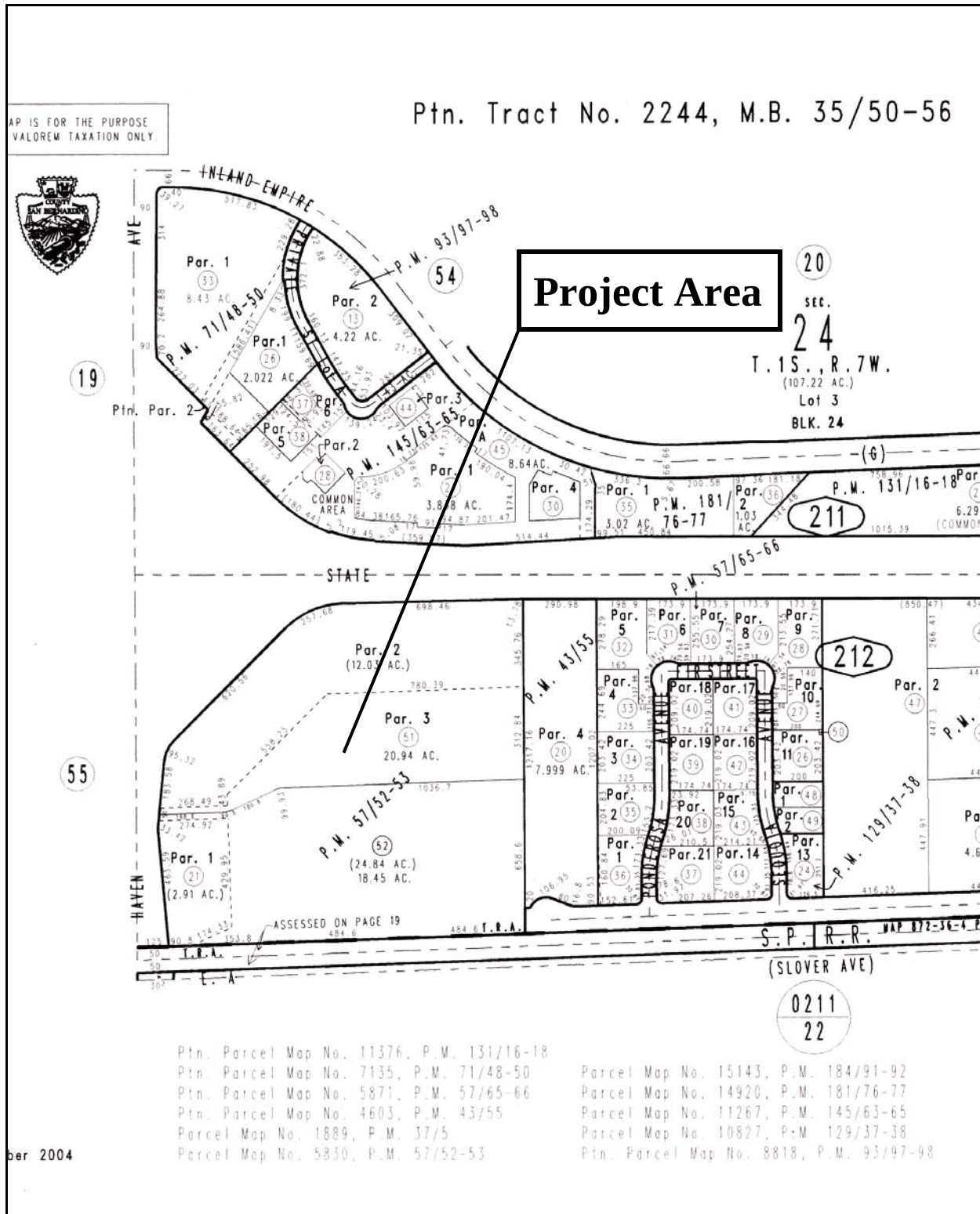


Figure 4. Assessor Parcel Map Illustrating the Project Area.

The project area, originally located within a rural/agricultural area of San Bernardino County and associated with the vineyards of the Guasti Winery and the Italian Vineyard Association (as late as 1945). The property is relatively flat, except for alterations made to accommodate the adjacent free-way on-ramp. There are a few trees in the southwestern corner of the property and along the eastern boundary. Additional trees are located around the warehouse facility (see Figure 3). Evidence of the original vineyards can be seen in the northern portion of the property, where striations in the ground are still visible. There is no natural vegetation (Desert Scrub) within the boundaries of the property or in the immediate vicinity.

BRIEF CULTURE HISTORY BACKGROUND

- Prehistory -

The current project area is located within an area associated with the Gabrielino Indians of Southern California (and bordering the Serrano's mountain territories). Early studies of the Gabrielino (see Smith and Taggart 1909; Benedict 1924; Bolton 1927; Robinson 1939; and Kroeber 1925) emphasized the anthropological/ethnographic studies. Recently, the investigations of the Gabrielino have relied on archaeological data (e.g. Drover 1980; Drover, Koerper, and Langenwalter 1983; McKenna 1985 and 1986; Hudson 1969 and 1971; Rice and Cottrell 1976; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968; Green-wood 1978). Additional studies have also been presented in the "Proceedings" publication series association with the Society for California Archaeology (1990 to date), presenting updated information on Southern California in general.

Reference to the "Gabrielino" Indians is derived from the direct association of the Native population to the San Gabriel Valley and its association with the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel; originally located in the Whittier Narrows area, but relocated shortly after its founding to the current site in San Gabriel. Ethnographic boundaries for the Gabrielino are presented by Bean and Smith (1978:538) and recently reemphasized by McCawley (1996).

The Mission San Gabriel oversaw activities throughout the entire San Gabriel Valley; ranging from the coast to the San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountains and from northern Los Angeles County to just north of San Juan Capistrano. The eastern extent of the territory included San Bernardino and the areas associated Serrano and Cahuilla Natives of the mountain and desert regions. To assist in the missionization of these groups, the padres of the Mission San Gabriel established the Asistencia (now in Redlands, south and east of current day Fontana) as an outpost and chapel.

The Gabrielino (and Serrano) utilized numerous plants and animals for food, shelter, and medicines. Citing Kroeber (1976: 649-650), they used seeds most often, followed by foliage, shoots, fruits, and berries. Mountain shrubs, ash, elder, and willow were used for shelters and tool materials (e.g. bows). Over twenty plants were used regularly for medicinal purposes. Fauna used as food sources included deer, rabbits, wood rats, squirrels, quail, and ducks. Animals specifically not used were dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 1976:652).

The Native Americans used numerous styles of bows, bedrock mortars, portable mortars, pipes, chisels, metates, manos, and various forms of chipped stone tools. Prior to the establishment of the Mission system, populations tended to live in larger villages with a series of "daughter" or "satellite" sites (limited activity areas) with lesser populations. Seasonal migration was practiced for the exploitation of resources and protection from seasonal weather conditions (Scientific Resource Surveys 1979:7). Cooking was generally conducted outdoors with hearths within structures usually used for heat.

Archaeological data and correlations with ethnographic data have resulted in the determination of a chronology for Southern California prehistoric times. Data provided by Wallace (1955), Warren (1968) and later by Koerper and Drover (1983) and Mason (1984; summarized in McKenna 1986). The currently accepted chronology is as follows:

Early Man Horizon: Pre-dating 6,000 B.C.; is characterized by the presence of large projectile points and scrapers, suggesting a reliance on hunting rather than gathering;

Milling Stone Horizon: 6,000 to 1,000 B.C.; characterized by the presence of hand stones, milling stones, choppers, and scraper planes; tools associated with seed gathering and shell fish processing with limited hunting activities; evidence of a major shift in the exploitation of natural resources;

Intermediate Horizon: 1,000 B.C to A.D. 750; reflects the transitional period between the Milling Stone and the Late Prehistoric Horizons; little is known of this time period, but evidence suggests interactions with outside groups and a shift in material culture reflecting this contact;

Late Prehistoric Horizon: A.D. 750 to European Contact; characterized by the presence of small projectile points; use of the bow and arrow; steatite containers and trade items, asphaltum; cremations; grave goods; mortars and pestles; and bedrock mortars.

Investigations of sites in the Newport Bay/Irvine area of Orange County (Mason and Peterson 1994) have yielded significant data resulting in refinement of the Southern California Coastal Chronology (presented above). Their conclusions were based on the radiocarbon dates from 326 samples representing thirty-one archaeological sites or cultural contexts. Summarizing their results, Mason and Peterson (1994:55) found that the majority of sites were occupied during the Milling Stone (Horizon) period or the Late Prehistoric (Horizon) period "... without much overlap ...". Only four sites yielded results suggesting occupation during more than one cultural period (e.g CA-ORA-64). In a few instances, dates suggested occupation during the Intermediate [Horizon] period. Mixtures of dates appeared in limited areas and could be directly associated with areas of more recent agricultural activities.

The frequency distribution of radiocarbon dates from the Mason and Peterson investigations were

grouped in blocks of fifty year intervals and yielded a range from of dates from 200 B.P. (before present) to 9280 B.P. (dates from CA-ORA-246 indicate occupation of the Newport Bay area as early as the Paleo-Coastal period or (Early Man Horizon). Mason and Peterson's conclusions (1994:57) do not necessarily change the basic chronology, but distinguish more individualistic periods of occupation that are not necessarily evident in the analysis of an artifact assemblage. Their refined chronology is as follows:

	As Defined in 1986 (Horizons)	As Defined in 1996 (Periods)	Correlations
Paleo-Coastal:	Pre-6000 B.C.	Pre-8000 B.P.	= pre-6000 B.C.
Milling Stone:	6000-1000 B.C.	MS1 = 8000-5800 B.P.	= 6000-3800 B.C.
		MS2 = 5800-4650 B.P.	= 3800-2650 B.C.
		MS3 = 4650-3000 B.P.	= 2650-1000 B.C.
Intermediate:	1000 B.C.-A.D. 750	IM = 3000-1350 B.P.	= 1000 B.C.- A.D.650
Late Prehistoric:	A.D. 750-Contact	LP1 = 1350-650 B.P.	= A.D. 650-1350
		LP2 = 650-200 B.P.	= A.D. 1350-Contact

The Mason and Peterson chronology illustrates that the definition of sites by artifact assemblage, as used to established earlier chronologies, is valid. However, with the modern technology, actual site occupations can be more definitively ascertained via radiocarbon dating and such studies have resulted in suggestions that Milling Stone and Late Prehistoric sites are relatively discrete. Variations appear within these two generalized periods which can be explained by temporally discrete occupations. Future studies of sites yielding statistically valid artifact assemblages and radiocarbon samples can be can be conducted to further the understanding of Native American activities in the area of Southern California and in understanding the relative lack of data for the Intermediate Horizon/period. Whether or not this pattern will hold true for inland sites has not been determined, as so few sites have been identified or tested.

- History -

The earliest known records of European contact with Southern California Native Americans date to the mid-1500s, representing the early explorations of the Spanish. Contact was not truly made, however, until the 1770s, when Father Garcés traversed the Mojave Desert and entered coastal Southern California through the Cajon Pass (Walker 1986) and early colonization was initiated. This colonization resulted in a series of developmental periods for Alta California (now known as Southern California).

The Mission San Gabriel de Archangel was established 1771 and claimed jurisdiction over the lands now recognized as the San Gabriel and San Bernardino valleys. A mission outpost, or *asistencia* was established in 1819 just west of present-day Redlands and served to establish a Spanish/European presence in the area and to expand the settlement of the early populations relocating from Mexico. The Mexican government hoped to initiate a pattern of settlement in Alta California by relocating populations from Mexican settlements to California settlements (Hanna 1951;

McWilliams 1973; Dumke 1944; and Scott 1977). Shortly after the establishment of the Asistencia and the granting of a series of ranchos throughout the San Bernardino Valley (ca. 1824), Mexican independence altered the Mission system. Secularization of the Mission, completed by 1834, opened additional large tracts of land for settlement as ranchos or independent settlements during the Mexican Period. Maps provided by Avina (1932); the Bureau of Land Management; and Beck and Haase (1977) illustrate the extent of the Rancho/Grant system.

Although surrounded by rancho lands, the current project area is outside the defined boundaries of any known rancho. Rancho Cucamonga is located to the north/northwest and Rancho Santa Ana del Chino is to the southwest. As such, the general area was used, but not permanently inhabited during the Spanish/Mexican Periods. During the early American Period this land was claimed by the State of California in 1870 as part of a larger, 23084 acre holding. By ca. 1900, the entire area of what is now north Ontario was referred to as Guasti and a part of the Italian Vineyard Association and under cultivation. Gudde (1969:130-131) states:

Guasti, gwa-sti [San Bernardino]. The railroad station was called South Cucamonga when the Southern Pacific line was built in the 1890's. When the Italian Vineyard Company began its operations here, soon after 1900, the new name was given for Secondo Guasti, founder of the company and for many years one of the leading viticulturists of the State.

The Association was renamed as the Guasti Vineyard Company in 1937 and maintained ownership until ca. 1946, when portions of their property were sold to the Garrett Co. By 1949-1953, approximately 158 acres of the Garrett holdings were identified as Tract 2244. The current project area is identified as Lot 4 of Block 24 of Tract 2244 (Map Book 47, Page 20). Development of the commercial facilities within the project area post-date 1953 and, according to the 1966 USGS Guasti Quadrangle, the core structure of the complex was present. Between 1966 and 1981, the facility was enlarged to its current configuration.

METHODOLOGY

The McKenna et al. approach to the completion of the current investigations included the following tasks:

1. Archaeological Records Check: completed through the San Bernardino County Museum Archaeological Information Center, Redlands, as required for the completion of any archaeological study for C.E.Q.A. compliance (Appendix B).
2. Historic Research: the historic research was completed by reviewing the records on file at the San Bernardino County Archives and supplemented by data provided through the Bureau of Land Management, Riverside; the Historic Map Library at the University of California, Riverside; and in-house McKenna et al. documentation.

3. Native American Consultation: McKenna et al. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento to inquire as to the presence/absence of significant re-sources in the area. McKenna et al. also received names of local Native Americans interested in studies completed in this area. Contact was attempted with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians in Highland and the chair of the Gabrielino/Tongva, Anthony Morales. Mr. Morales responded with no specific concerns but requested he be informed should any materials be identified.
4. Paleontological Overview: to insure adequate coverage of the property, McKenna et al. applied previously compiled data for nearby project with respect to the paleontological overview of the project area. This research was completed at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.
5. Intensive Archaeological Survey: The McKenna et al. conducted an intensive survey of the project area on August 28, 2006. The survey was conducted by M. Abraham McKenna, B.A., Associate Archaeologist. The archaeological survey was completed by walking various portions of the project area in a systematic fashion - where access was possible, and random manner where structures prohibited transects. The field survey was supplemented field notes and photography (Appendix C).
6. Analysis of the Data: McKenna et al. used data from all levels of investigations to determine the presence/absence of cultural resources and to draw a determination as to the potential for resources to be present in a buried context. All resources identified as either historic or prehistoric were formally recorded on the appropriate forms. The presence of modern resources was noted and resources identified outside the boundaries of the project area were noted for comparison.
7. Preparation of a Final Report: McKenna et al. prepared this report in a manner recommended by the Office of Historic Preservation and requested by the San Bernardino County Museum Archaeological Information Center. All data deemed pertinent to this study has been included. Any questions regarding the content of this report should be addressed to the author.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Previous research for this area was investigated through the San Bernardino County Museum Archaeological Information Center, Redlands (Appendix B) and supplemented by data compiled by McKenna et al. Summarizing the data provided by the Museum Archaeological Information Center, this particular project area was not previously surveyed for cultural resources, but the majority of the area to the south was surveyed for the Ontario Industrial Park (Smith and Lerch 1981). Additional surveys completed in the immediate area include those of Hatheway and McKenna (1987); Wlodarski (1993); Love (2000); Lapin (2000); and Duke (2001). In addition, Hofer addressed the community of Guasti for the city and local Historical Society and recorded over fifty individual structures. Re-sources formally recorded in the general area include:

CA-SBR-10330	Union Pacific/Southern Pacific Railroad (Ashkar 1999; Goodwin 2002)
P36-016417	San Bernardino-Sonora Road (CPHI SBr-021; Kaiser 1973)
P36-015471	San Secondo d'Asti Catholic Church (CPHI-SBr-076; Meighan 1975)
P36-015469	Guasti (Brookside) Winery (CPHI-SBr-084; Meighan 1975)
P36-015990	Guasti (Warner and Solie 1985)
P36-016217	Guasti Mansion (Warner and Solie 1985)
P36-016288	The Company Store/Old Post Office (Warner and Hoo 1984)

Of particular interest with respect to the current project area is the presence of the Union Pacific/Southern Pacific railroad bounding the southern boundary of the project area and the reported presence of the San Bernardino/Sonora Road running through the project area (parallel to the railroad). The Southern Pacific Railroad began construction in Southern California in the 1870s and completed the route through Ontario by 1875 (Goodwin 2002). The presence of the railroad allowed the local vineyards to prosper with connections to the wider market (Ashkar 1999). This alignment is still in operations and has been declared eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The San Bernardino/Sonora Road was established prior to 1822 and has been referred to as the Emigrant Trail. It is reported that the padres from the Mission San Gabriel used this route to access the Redlands *Asistencia* and settlers used the route to enter and exit Southern California throughout the 1800s (Kaiser 1973). Historic maps indicate this trail ran just north of the current railroad alignment and crossed the project area from west to east, just north of the existing structures. Evidence of the road may be present beneath the existing parking lot.

No prehistoric resources have been recorded in the area. The property may yield evidence of historic archaeological resources associated with either the railroad development or the San Bernardino/ Sonora Road. Based on the current level of information for this area, the project area is considered **HIGHLY** sensitive for historic archaeological resources and historic resources, but **LOW** for pre-historic resources. The sensitivity for ethnic or cultural landscapes and/or ethnic resources is **UNKNOWN**.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

As a result of the recent investigation, McKenna et al. confirmed the location of the project area and the removal of the vineyards. At the time of the survey, the property was dominated by the modern commercial complex identified as the BMC Warehouse. There was evidence of the tree lines (modern) bounding the complex.

No evidence of prehistoric resources was found on the property. Likewise, no evidence of paleontological resources, as the area is not conducive to such resources. With respect to the historic use of the property, evidence of the vineyards was identified in the form of minor striations representing the old vine alignments.

The railroad alignment was confirmed to be outside the project area boundaries. No evidence of the San Bernardino/Sonora Road was identified. However, there may be evidence of the road alignment beneath the existing parking lot. Overall, the property is clear of any identified cultural resources.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although no significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified during the recent studies, McKenna et al. recommends that the property be monitored by an archaeological monitor to record and/or evaluate any resource that may be uncovered as a result of ground altering activities. The monitor should be permitted to evaluate any materials in accordance with current CEQA criteria.

If, at any time, evidence of human remains are uncovered, the County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours and permitted to assess the origin of the remains. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission must be notified and permitted to name the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). Through consultation, the disposition of the remains will be determined.

Any changes to this report will require the written authorization of the author, Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator, McKenna et al.

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator

Date

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History/Archaeology/Architecture/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, M.A.
Owner and Principal Investigator
Reg. Professional Archaeologist

August 29, 2006

RE: Archaeological Records Check - Bates Specific Plan Property, Ontario, San Bernardino Co., California.

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CA-SBR-10330	Union Pacific/Southern Pacific Railroad (Ashkar 1999; Goodwin 2002)
P36-016417	San Bernardino-Sonora Road (CPHI SBr-021; Kaiser 1973)
P36-015471	San Secondo d'Asti Catholic Church (CPHI-SBr-076; Meighan 1975)
P36-015469	Guasti (Brookside) Winery (CPHI-SBr-084; Meighan 1975)
P36-015990	Guasti (Warner and Solie 1985)
P36-016217	Guasti Mansion (Warner and Solie 1985)
P36-016288	The Company Store/Old Post Office (Warner and Hoo 1984)

Of particular interest with respect to the current project area is the presence of the Union Pacific/Southern Pacific railroad bounding the southern boundary of the project area and the reported presence of the San Bernardino/Sonora Road running through the project area (parallel to the railroad). The Southern Pacific Railroad began construction in Southern California in the 1870s and completed the route through Ontario by 1875 (Goodwin 2002). The presence of the railroad allowed the local vineyards to prosper with connections to the wider market (Ashkar 1999). This alignment is still in operations and has been declared eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The San Bernardino/Sonora Road was established prior to 1822 and has been referred to as the

Emigrant Trail. It is reported that the padres from the Mission San Gabriel used this route to access the Redlands *Asistencia* and settlers used the route to enter and exit Southern California throughout the 1800s (Kaiser 1973). Historic maps indicate this trail ran just north of the current railroad alignment and crossed the project area from west to east, just north of the existing structures. Evidence of the road may be present beneath the existing parking lot.

No prehistoric resources have been recorded in the area. The property may yield evidence of historic archaeological resources associated with either the railroad development or the San Bernardino/ Sonora Road. Based on the current level of information for this area, the project are is considered **HIGHLY** sensitive for historic archaeological resources and historic resources, but **LOW** for pre-historic resources. The sensitivity for ethnic or cultural landscapes and/or ethnic resources is **UNKNOWN**.