

APPENDIX D

Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Survey Report
By CRM Tech, November 2006

ADDENDUM TO HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

SUPER CREEK QUARRY EXPANSION PROJECT

White Water Area, Coachella Valley
Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

U.S. Bureau of Land Management
South Coast Field Office
690 W. Garnet Avenue, P.O. Box 581260
North Palm Springs, CA 92258-1260

Prepared for:

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November 29, 2006
CRM TECH Contract No. 1411/1972
BLM Cultural Resources Use Permit CA-04-09
Fieldwork Authorization 66.27-07-01

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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Date: November 29, 2006

Title: Addendum to Historical/ Archaeological Survey Report: Super Creek Quarry Expansion Project, White Water Area, Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California

For Submittal to: U.S. Bureau of Land Management
South Coast Field Office
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USGS Quadrangle: White Water, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Section 36, T2S R3E, San Bernardino Base Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 7.6 acres

Keywords: White Water area, Riverside County; historical/archaeological resources survey; Assessor's Parcel No. 514-260-012; no "historic properties" found

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In October and November, 2006, at the request of Webber and Webber Mining Consultants, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 7.6 acres of vacant land in an unincorporated area near the community of White Water, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study is an addition to the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Super Creek Quarry Expansion Project. It is located adjacent to the existing quarry, which is operated by the Whitewater Rock and Supply Company under permit by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The entire APE lies within the boundaries of Assessor's Parcel No. 514-260-012, in the west half of Section 36, T2S R3E, San Bernardino Base Meridian. The parcel is U.S. government land under the jurisdiction of BLM, which mandates compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The original APE for the proposed undertaking was surveyed by CRM TECH in 2004, with negative findings for potential "historic properties," as defined by Section 106 regulations. The purpose of the present study is to assist BLM in determining whether any "historic properties" are located within the additional APE and thus may be affected by the undertaking. In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH reviewed the results of the historical/archaeological resources records search and historical research conducted for the 2004 study, and carried out a systematic field survey of the additional APE.

Throughout the course of the present study, no "historic properties" were encountered within or adjacent to the study area. Therefore, the conclusion of the 2004 study—that the undertaking will have no effect on any known "historic properties"—remains valid and appropriate. As stated in the 2004 study, no further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed undertaking. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

In October and November, 2006, at the request of Webber and Webber Mining Consultants, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 7.6 acres of vacant land in an unincorporated area near the community of White Water, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study is an addition to the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Super Creek Quarry Expansion Project. It is located adjacent to the existing quarry (Fig. 2), which is operated by the Whitewater Rock and Supply Company under permit by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The entire APE lies within the boundaries of Assessor's Parcel No. 514-260-012, in the west half of Section 36, T2S R3E, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Fig. 2). The parcel is U.S. government land under the jurisdiction of BLM, which mandates compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The original APE for the proposed undertaking was surveyed by CRM TECH in 2004, with negative findings for potential "historic properties," as defined by Section 106 regulations (Hogan et al. 2004:12-13). The purpose of the present study is to assist BLM in determining whether any "historic properties" are located within the additional APE and thus may be affected by the undertaking. In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH reviewed the results of the historical/archaeological resources records search and historical research conducted for the 2004 study, and carried out a systematic field survey of the additional APE. The following report is a summary of the methods and results of these research procedures, and the final conclusion of the study.

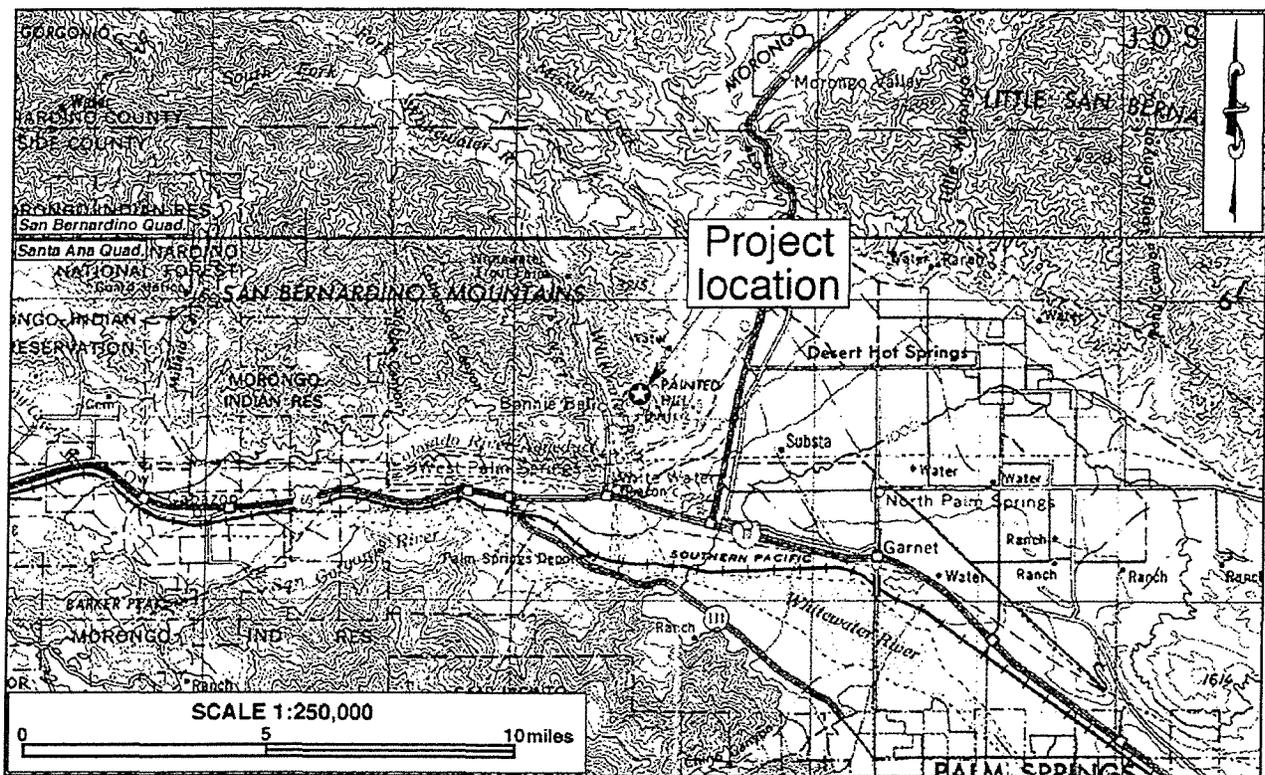


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

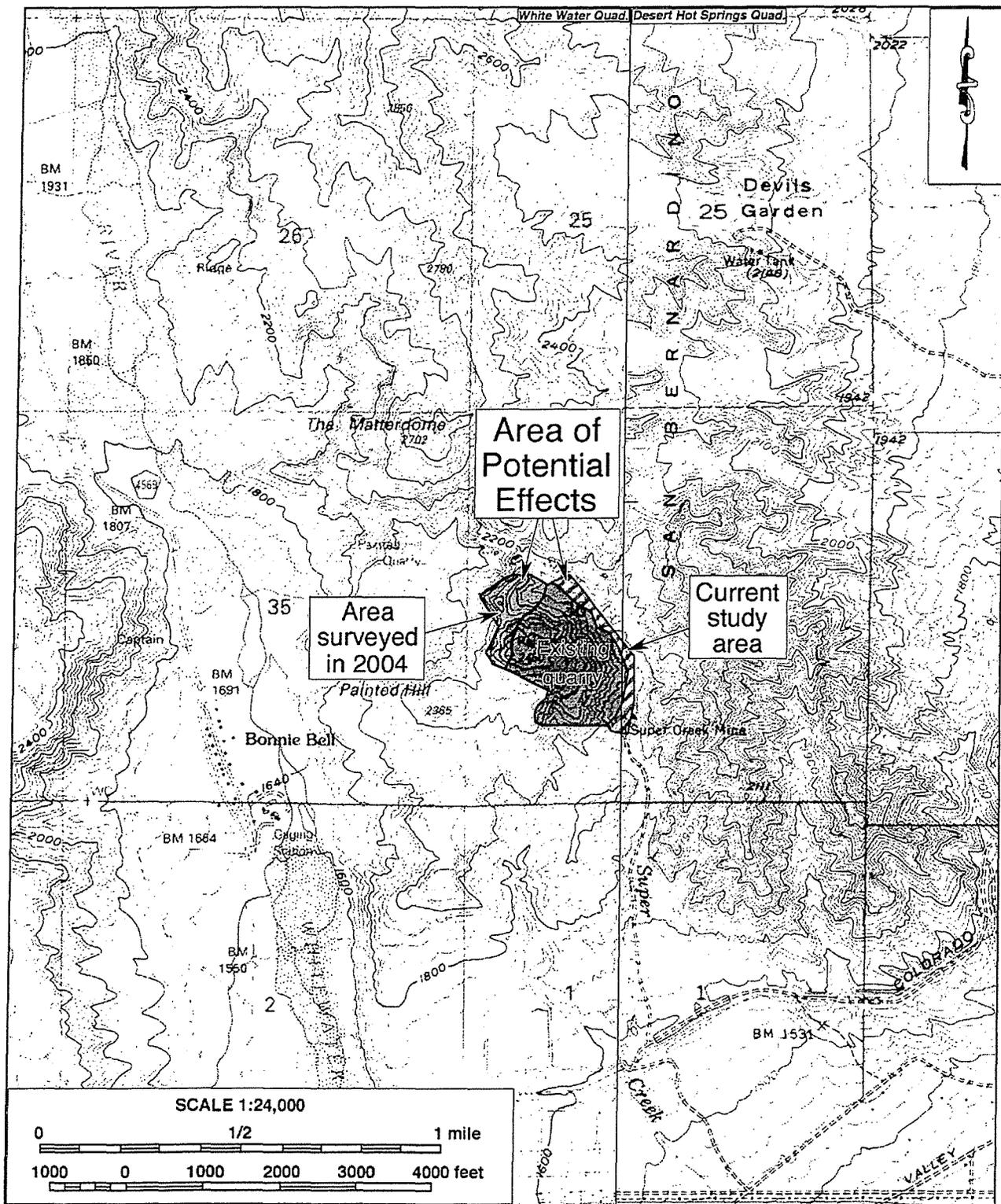


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects and current study area. (Based on USGS Desert Hot Springs and White Water, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1996])

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The APE is located on the north side of the San Gorgonio Pass, which lies between the San Bernardino Mountains on the north and the San Jacinto Mountains on the south, at the northwestern end of the Coachella Valley. The climate and environment of the surrounding area are typical of the Colorado Desert country, marked by extremes in temperature and aridity. The existing Super Creek Quarry, which is operated for the production of decorative rock, is situated immediately to the west of the current study area.

The study area consists of steep and rugged hillside terrain on the west bank of the intermittent Super Creek, at elevations ranging from approximately 1,875 feet to 2,100 feet above mean sea level (Fig. 3). The soil in the area is typically a coarse-grained, gravelly sand with scattered rocks, cobbles, and boulders. Vegetation observed on the property consists of a sparse growth of creosote bushes, cat claws, barrow and beaver tail cacti, yucca, brittle brush, and the typical amalgamation of desert scrub brush and grasses.

CULTURAL SETTING

Cultural setting of the APE and its vicinity is summarized in the 2004 study (Hogan et al. 2004:4-5).



Figure 3. Typical landscape along Super Creek, on the eastern boundary of the study area. (Photo taken on November 17, 2006; view to the north)

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological records search was completed as a part of the 2004 study on the original APE. CRM TECH archaeologist Laura H. Shaker (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the records search on August 26, 2004, at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside (see Hogan et al. 2004:5-6 for further details).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

CRM TECH historian Bai "Tom" Tang (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical background research for the 2004 study on the basis of published literature in local history and historic maps of the White Water area (see Hogan et al. 2004:6 for further details).

FIELD SURVEY

On November 17, 2006, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out a pedestrian field survey of the additional APE. Whenever possible, Ballester walked parallel transects spaced 15 meters (approx. 50 feet) apart following the contours. The rest of the study area, where the terrain was too steep to allow regularly spaced transects, was inspected from the crest or the base of the slopes. In this way, the entire study area was surveyed systematically for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was fair to excellent (70-100%) due to the sparse vegetation. Large rocks and boulders within the study area were carefully inspected for any evidence of prehistoric or historic use.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

EIC records indicate that the current study area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and that no cultural resources had been recorded on or adjacent to the property. Further discussion of the records search results is presented in Hogan et al. (2004:6-8).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historic maps and other sources suggest that although various mining operations began in the vicinity at least by 1873 (Gunther 1984:570), no evidence of any human activities was observed within the boundaries of the current study area until the 1950s, when the Super Creek Mine was noted in or near the southeastern corner of the property (GLO 1897; USGS 1901; 1940; 1957). No other man-made features were evident in the study area throughout the historic period (see Hogan et al. 2004:7-9 for further details).

FIELD SURVEY

Throughout the field survey, no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts of potential historical/archaeological interest were encountered within or adjacent to the study area. Although scattered remnants of mining activities were observed during the survey, none of them appears to date to the historic period, and no evidence of substantial mining activities was found in the area near the reported location of the 1950s Super Creek Mine. Modern trash is noted on much of the study area, but none of the items is of any historical/archaeological interest.

DISCUSSION

As stated above, the purpose of the present study is to assist BLM in determining whether any "historic properties" are located within the study area and thus may be affected by the proposed Super Creek Quarry Expansion Project. "Historic properties," as defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, include "prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior" (36 CFR 800.16(1)). The criteria for inclusion in the National Register are outlined in 36 CFR 60.4.

Throughout the course of the present study, no potential "historic properties" were encountered. Therefore, CRM TECH concludes that no "historic properties" appear to exist within or adjacent to the current study area. Accordingly, CRM TECH further concludes that the finding of the 2004 study—that the undertaking will have no effect on any known "historic properties" (Hogan et al. 2004:13)—remains valid and appropriate.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since neither the 2004 study nor the current study identified any "historic properties" within or adjacent to the APE of the proposed undertaking, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to BLM pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1):

- No "historic properties" are known to be present within or adjacent to the APE, and thus no known "historic properties" will be affected by the undertaking as currently proposed.
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed undertaking unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study or the 2004 study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any ground-disturbing activities, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1897 Plat Map: Township No. 2 South Range No. 3 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1896.

Gunther, Jane Davies

1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. J. D. Gunther, Riverside.

Hogan, Michael, Bai "Tom" Tang, Matthew Wetherbee, and John J. Eddy

2004 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Super Creek Quarry Expansion, White Water Area, Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1901 Map: San Jacinto, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.

1940 Map: Palm Springs, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1940.

1957 Map: Palm Springs, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1951-1956, field-checked in 1955-1957.

1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.

1978 Map: Desert Hot Springs, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1955 edition photorevised in 1972 and photoinspected 1978

1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.

1996 Map: White Water, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1994.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.**

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.
- 2000 "Introduction to Section 106 Review," presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994 "Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/ Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.

Honors and Awards

- 1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.
1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.
1980, 1981 President's Honor List, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (With Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 "Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 "Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 "Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 "Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
- 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
- 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, UC Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

- * Register of Professional Archaeologists.
- Society for American Archaeology.
- Society for California Archaeology.
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.
- Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Daniel Ballester, B.A.

Education

- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2002 "Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
• Report writing, site record preparation, and supervisory responsibilities over all aspects of fieldwork and field crew.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.
• Survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, and mapping.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego.
• Two and a half months of excavations on Topomai village site, Marine Corp Air Station, Camp Pendleton.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas.
• Two weeks of excavations on a site on Red Beach, Camp Pendleton, and two weeks of survey in Camp Pendleton, Otay Mesa, and Encinitas.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
• Two weeks of survey in Anza Borrego Desert State Park and Eureka Valley, Death Valley National Park.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Clarence Bodmer, B.A.

Education

2000-2002 Graduate Program in Archaeology, University of Kentucky, Lexington.
1996 B.A., Archaeology, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Professional Experience

2006- Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
2006 Archaeologist, Tetra Tech, San Bernardino, California.
2005-2006 Archaeologist, Discovery Works, Long Beach, California.
2004-2005 Archaeological Technician, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
2003 Archaeological Technician, Wilbur Smith and Associates, Lexington,
Kentucky.
2000-2004 Archaeologist, Kentucky Archaeological Survey, Lexington, Kentucky.

Honors and Awards

2001-2002 Research Assistantship, Department of Anthropology, University of
Kentucky.
1995-1996 Grant, University of California, Santa Barbara.
1995-1996 Dean's Honor List, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Research Interests

Organization of complex societies, ceramic analysis, settlement patterns, spatial analysis
using GIS and remote sensing applications.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology.
Society for California Archaeology.