A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE RIDER AND PATTERSON PROJECT

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PPT220004; TPM38337; CZ220003; GPA220003; CEQ220007
APNs 317-210-006, -008, -010, -011, 018, -022, -023, and -024

Project Site Location: Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the *Steele Peak* USGS Quadrangle Topographic Map

Prepared on Behalf of:

T&B Planning, Inc.
3200 El Camino Real, Suite 100
Irvine, California 92602
(714) 505-6360

Prepared for:

Riverside County Planning Department
4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
Riverside, California 92501
(951) 955-3200

Prepared by:

BFSA Environmental Services,
a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 679-8218

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BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Fieldwork Performed: January 27 and October 5, 2022
Key Words: 42 acres; archaeological survey; historic residences identified Temp-1 and Temp-2; CRHR evaluation; monitoring of construction grading recommended.

Archaeological Report Summary Information

Authors:	Irem Oz, Ph.D., Jennifer R.K. Stropes, M.S., RPA, and Brian F. Smith, M.A.
Prepared by:	BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company 14010 Poway Road, Suite A Poway, California 92064 (858) 679-8218
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Prepared on Behalf of:	T&B Planning, Inc. 3200 El Camino Real, Suite 100 Irvine, California 92602 (714) 505-6360
Prepared for:	Riverside County Planning Department 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor Riverside, California 92501 (951) 955-3200
Assessor's Parcel Numbers:	317-210-006, -008, -010, -011, 018, -022, -023, and -24
USGS Quadrangle:	Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 4 West of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Steele Peak*, *California* topographic quadrangle map
Study Area:	42 acres
Key Words:	Archaeological survey program; County of Riverside; *Steele Peak* USGS topographic quadrangle; historic residential properties identified; 23330 Walnut Avenue (Temp-1); 20111 Patterson Avenue (Temp-2); not significant under any CRHR criteria; monitoring of construction grading recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey conducted by BFSA Environmental, a Perennial Company (BFSA) for the Rider and Patterson Project (PPT220004; TPM38337; CZ220003; GPA220003; CEQ220007). The survey included 42 acres at the southwest corner of Patterson Avenue and Rider Street in unincorporated Riverside County. The project applicant plans to develop the property and construct a warehouse building with associated truck-trailer storage, parking, and infrastructure. The project is identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 317-210-006, -008, -010, -011, 018, -022, -023, and -024, located within Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 4 West of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Steele Peak*, *California* topographic quadrangle map. This survey was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the environmental guidelines of the County of Riverside in order to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project. The subject property includes two residential properties constructed in 1962 and 1964, which were recorded as Temp-1 and Temp-2 during the current survey.

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if any cultural resources would be affected by the proposed land development. This study consisted of the processing of a records search from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property and the completion of an archaeological survey of the project. The records search identified 191 cultural resources located within one mile of the project, none of which are recorded within the subject property. The records search also indicates that 42 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, one of which covers the current project area (Belcourt 2017). In addition, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter at least two weeks prior to the initiation of the field survey. BFSA specifically contacted the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians to invite them to voluntarily participate in the survey.

1.2 Major Findings

The archaeological survey, which was conducted on January 27 and October 5, 2022, was completed in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property and if the project represents a potential adverse impact to cultural resources. In addition, Armando Lerma, a representative from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, and Frankie Morrero, a representative from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, voluntarily participated in the survey of the property. Visibility of the ground surface varied througout the property but on average is

characterized as moderate to good. Visibility was hindered by previous development, residential structures, and occasional patches of non-native weeds and grasses. The survey resulted in the identification of two historic residences, which were recorded as Temp-1 and Temp-2 with the EIC. Historic maps and aerial photographs indicate that most of the property remained largely undeveloped agricultural land until the early 2000s. However, the rural residential properties at 23330 Walnut Avenue and 20111 Patterson Avenue were developed in the southern portion of the project in 1962 and 1964, respectively. Aerial photographs further indicate that most of the property was heavily impacted circa 2004 to 2005.

According to the proposed development plan, the project will impact the identified cultural resource sites. While the buildings are historic in age, they were not designed by an architect of importance, they do not possess any architecturally important elements, and the owners were not historically significant to the community. Based upon the results of the field survey and background research, from the perspective of the CEQA review of the proposed development, sites Temp-1 and Temp-2 have been evaluated as ineligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Based upon the conclusions reached during the current evaluation, no mitigation measures are recommended for sites Temp-1 and Temp-2. No impacts to significant resources are associated with the proposed development of the property.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

Although the historic buildings were evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR, the potential exists that unidentified significant historic deposits may be present that are related to the occupation of this location since the 1960s. Because of this potential to encounter buried cultural deposits, monitoring of grading by a qualified archaeologist is recommended. Evidence of Native American use of this location prehistorically may also be discovered and Native American monitoring should be incorporated into the monitoring program. Should potentially significant cultural deposits be discovered, mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the effects of the grading impacts. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been provided in this report. As part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the EIC at UCR.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by the project applicant to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Rider and Patterson Project (PPT220004; TPM38337; CZ220003; GPA220003; CEQ220007). The archaeological survey was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of moderate to high cultural resource sensitivity, as is suggested by records data. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in Riverside County are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The project is located at the southwest corner of Patterson Avenue and Rider Street in unincorporated Riverside County, California (Figure 2.0–1). The project includes APNs 317-210-006, -008, -010, -011, -018, -022, -023, and -024 and is situated within Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 4 West of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Steele Peak, California* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2.0–2). The applicant proposes to develop the 42-acre project for a warehouse structure with associated parking, infrastructure, and landscaping (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the cultural resources study for the project. Senior Field Archaeologist Clarence Hoff conducted the pedestrian surveys on January 27 and October 5, 2022. The surveys were conducted in 10-meter interval transects. Visibility of the natural ground surface fluctuated but was largely good across the property. Irem Oz, Jennifer Stropes, and Brian Smith prepared the technical report, Emily Soong created the report graphics, and Elena Goralogia conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

2.1 Previous Work

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was requested from the EIC at UCR on December 28, 2021 and results were received on February 7, 2022 (Appendix C). The archaeological records search results identified 191 resources within a one-mile radius, none of which are mapped within the subject property. The records search results also indicate that 42 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, one of which is mapped as overlapping the subject property (Belcourt 2017). The Belcourt (2017) study was a Phase I archaeological study that directly addresses the current project parcels. A discussion of the full records search results can be found in Section 4.1 of this report.

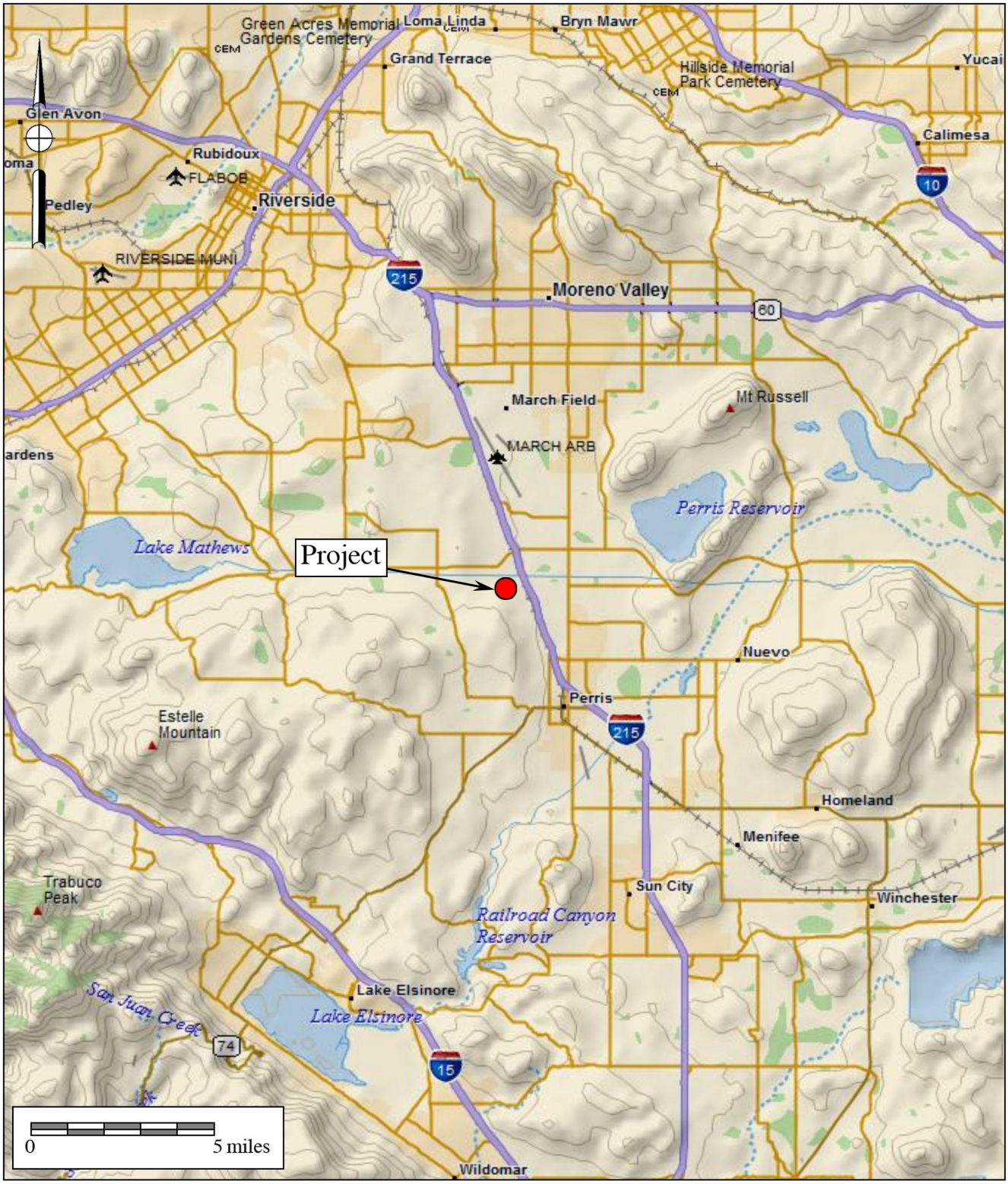

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Figure 2.0–1

General Location Map

The Rider and Patterson Project

DeLorme (1:250,000 series)

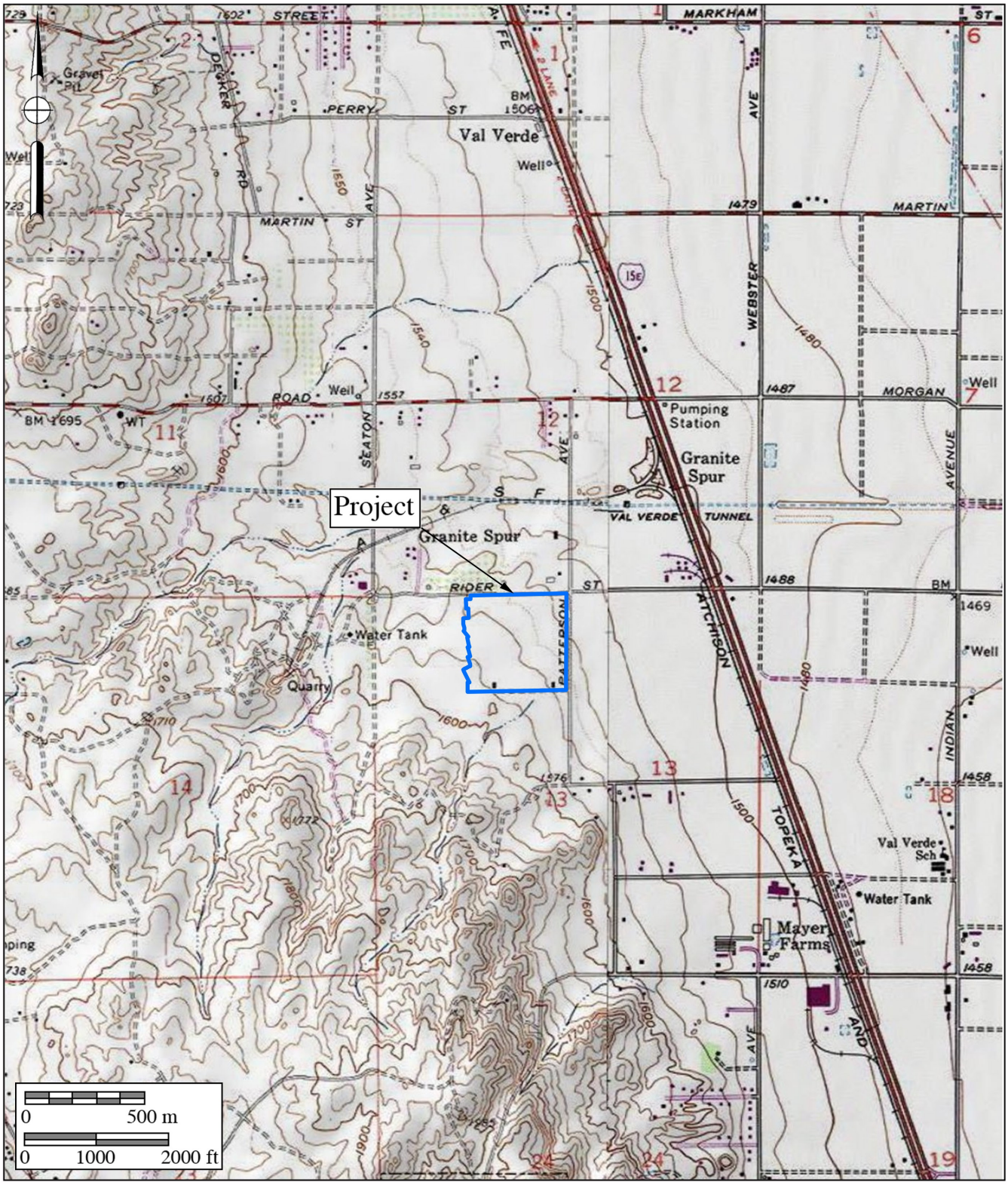

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Figure 2.0–2
Project Location Map

The Rider and Patterson Project

USGS *Steele Peak* and *Perris* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

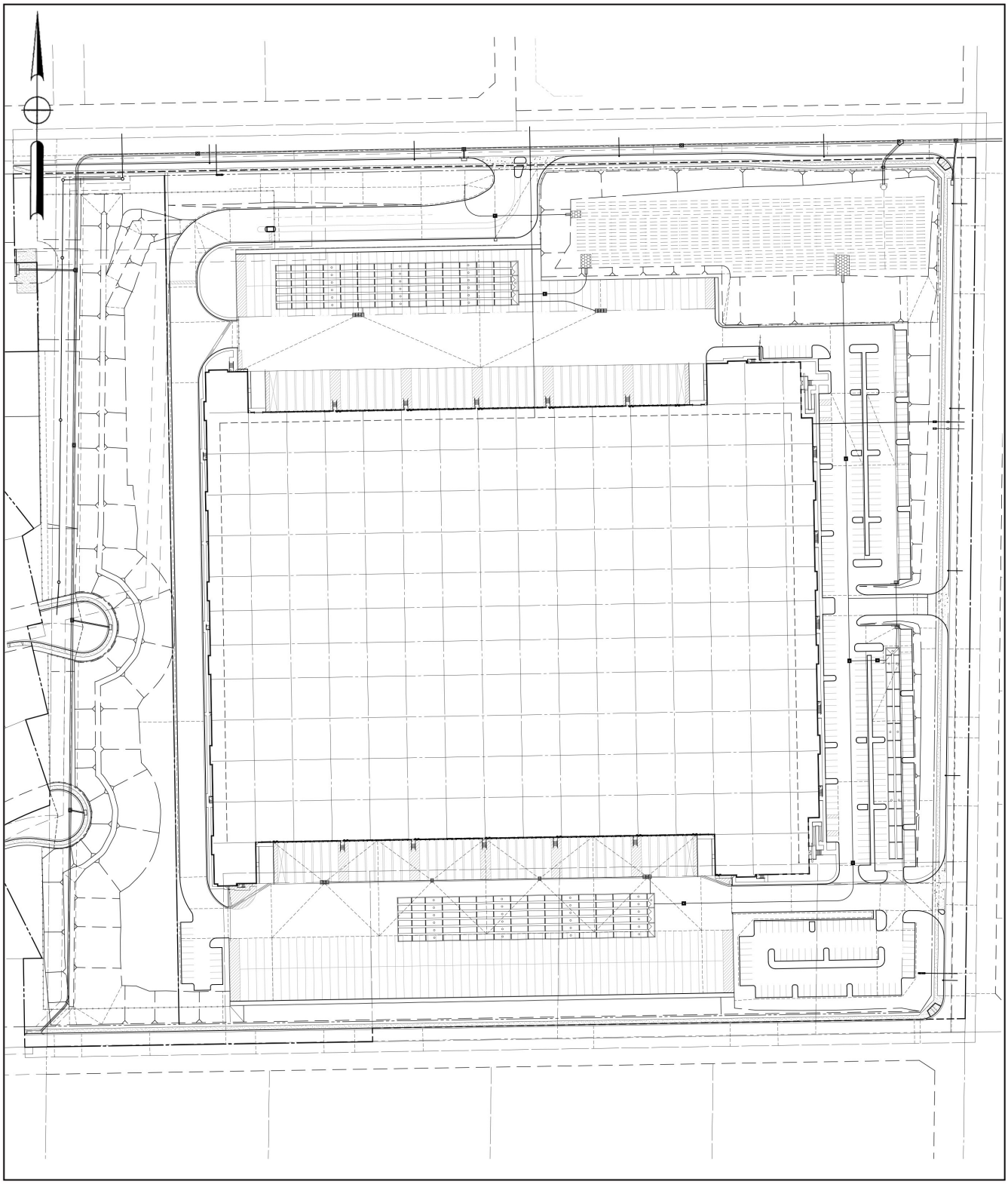

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Figure 2.0–3
Project Development Plan
The Rider and Patterson Project

2.2 Project Setting

The subject property is located south of March Air Reserve Base, west of Interstate 215, in an unincorporated area of Riverside County. Recent housing developments can be found west of the subject property. Most of the property is vacant with rural historic residences on the southern portion of the project constructed in 1962 and 1964. The vacant portions of the property remained largely undeveloped into the early 2000s, but between 2004 and 2005, most of the property was graded and heavily impacted. Riverside County lies 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.

Geomorphically, the project is mostly flat with a gentle northeastward gradient along the western edge of the Perris Valley, on the eastern slopes of the northern part of the Peninsular Ranges (Wirths 2022). The project is within the central part of the Perris tectonic block and is underlain by lower Pleistocene (approximately 1.8 million- to perhaps 200,000- to 300,000-year-old) sandy, very old alluvial fan deposits (Morton 2001, 2003). The deposits are composed of "mostly well-dissected, well-indurated, reddish-brown sand deposits. Commonly contains duripans and locally silcretes" (Morton 2003). The granitic basement occurs as extensive outcrops west of and within the very southern portion of the project (Morton 2001, 2003). The soil types within the subject property are mapped as Ramona sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 19 (RaA); Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (RaB2); Greenfield sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GyA); Greenfield sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (GyC2) (NRCS 2019). The nearest natural sources of water are unnamed seasonal drainages that drain from the higher elevations of the foothills located southwest of the project. The property is relatively flat with an average elevation of 1,510 feet above mean sea level.

Vegetation on the property primarily consists of non-native weeds and grasses; however, various trees and shrubs are situated within the residential parcels. During the prehistoric period, vegetation in the area of the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project area during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project area during prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Historically, the property likely contained the same plant and animal species as are present today.

2.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done by using a range of scientific methodologies, almost all of which draw from evolutionary theory as the base framework. Archaeology allows one to look deeper into history or prehistory to see where the beginnings of ideas manifest via analysis of material culture, allowing for the understanding of outside forces that shape social change. Thus, the

archaeological perspective allows one to better understand the consequences of the history of a given culture upon modern cultures. Archaeologists seek to understand the effects of past contexts of a given culture upon *this* moment in time, not culture in context *in* the moment.

Despite this, a distinction exists between "emic" and "etic" ways of understanding material culture, prehistoric lifeways, and cultural phenomena in general (Harris 1991). While "emic" perspectives serve the subjective ways in which things are perceived and interpreted by the participants within a culture, "etic" perspectives are those of an outsider looking in hoping to attain a more scientific or "objective" understanding of the given phenomena. Archaeologists, by definition, will almost always serve an etic perspective as a result of the very nature of their work. As indicated by Laylander et al. (2014), it has sometimes been suggested that etic understanding, and therefore an archaeological understanding, is an imperfect and potentially ethnocentric attempt to arrive at emic understanding. In contrast to this, however, an etic understanding of material culture, cultural phenomena, and prehistoric lifeways can address significant dimensions of culture that lie entirely beyond the understanding or interest of those solely utilizing an emic perspective. As Harris (1991:20) appropriately points out, "Etic studies often involve the measurement and juxtaposition of activities and events that native informants find inappropriate or meaningless." This is also likely true of archaeological comparisons and juxtapositions of material culture. However, culture as a whole does not occur in a vacuum and is the result of several millennia of choices and consequences influencing everything from technology, to religions, to institutions. Archaeology allows for the ability to not only see what came before, but to see how those choices, changes, and consequences affect the present. Where possible, archaeology should seek to address both emic and etic understandings to the extent that they may be recoverable from the archaeological record as manifestations of patterned human behavior (Laylander et al. 2014).

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the "ethnographic present" from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

2.3.1 Introduction

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside 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 present in the Riverside County area was primarily represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

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

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

Archaeologically, 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 utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

2.3.3 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area,

cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat. This is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon, where over a two-thousand-year period, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed "Pauma Complex" (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these

inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

More recent work by Sutton has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Mark Sutton and Jill Gardener (2010). Sutton and Gardener (2010:25) state that "[t]he early millingstone archaeological record in the northern portion of the interior southern California was not formally named but was often referred to as 'Inland Millingstone,' 'Encinitas,' or even 'Topanga.'" Therefore, they proposed that all expressions of the inland Milling Stone in southern California north of San Diego County be grouped together in the Greven Knoll Complex.

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardener (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yukaipa't Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that "coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the vicinity of the Cajon Pass."

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and metates, core tools, hammerstones, large dart points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Mortars and pestles are absent from this early phase, and the subsistence economy emphasized hunting. Sutton and Gardener (2010:26) propose that the similarity of the material culture of Greven Knoll Phase I and that found in the Mojave Desert at Pinto Period sites indicates that the Greven Knoll Complex was influenced by neighbors to the north at that time. Accordingly, Sutton and Gardener (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400 YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and discoidals. Again, small numbers of mortars and pestles are present. Greven Knoll Phase III spans from approximately 3,000 to 1,000 YBP and shows a reliance upon seeds and yucca. Hunting is still important, but bones seem to have been processed to obtain bone grease

more often in this later phase (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

The shifts in food processing technologies during each of these phases indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant-based foods eventually became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). Sutton's (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the middle Holocene can be attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for groups from the east moving toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

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

Many Luiseño hold the world view that as a population they were created in southern California. Archaeological and anthropological data, however, proposes a scientific/archaeological perspective, suggesting that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is 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 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.

2.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The

geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

According to Charles Handley (1967), the primary settlements of Late Prehistoric Luiseño Indians in the San Jacinto Plain were represented by Ivah and Soboba near Soboba Springs, Jusipah near the town of San Jacinto, Ararah in Webster's Canyon en route to Idyllwild, Pahsitha near Big Springs Ranch southeast of Hemet, and Corova in Castillo Canyon. These locations share features such as the availability of food and water resources. Features of this land use include petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as widespread milling, which is evident in bedrock and portable implements. Groups in the vicinity of the project, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented below.

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of datura (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were comprised of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were intensively used from January to

March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica, Quercus agrifolia, Quercus chrysolepis, Quercus dumosa, Quercus engelmannii,* and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, flowering plants, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or nota, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering and men principally hunted, but at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand

paintings and other rituals associated with the Chingichngish religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron, and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included deerskin moccasins and sandals fashioned from yucca fibers. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made of bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claw, mica, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made from cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Other adornments were commonly decorated with semiprecious stones including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wood tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow, open pits to be used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wood implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone or clay smoking pipes and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

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 religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located upon 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 and 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 Cahuilla's use of plant resources is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included valley oak acorns and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts. Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite, agave, Mohave yucca, cacti, palm, chia, quail brush, yellowray goldfield, goosefoot, manzanita, catsclaw, desert lily, mariposa lily, and several other species such as grass seed. Several agricultural domesticates were acquired from the Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal species taken included deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove, duck, roadrunner, and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

The Cahuilla was not a political nation, but rather a cultural nationality with a common language. Two non-political, non-territorial patrimoieties were recognized: the Wildcats (túktem) and the Coyotes (?ístam). Lineage and kinship were memorized at a young age among the Cahuilla, providing a backdrop for political relationships. Clans were comprised of three to 10 lineages; each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Lineages within a clan cooperated in subsistence activities, defense, and rituals (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were arranged by parents from opposite moieties. When a child was born, an alliance formed between the families, which included frequent reciprocal exchanges. The Cahuilla kinship system extended to relatives within five generations. Important economic decisions, primarily the distribution of goods, operated within this kinship system (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Cahuilla houses were dome-shaped or rectangular, thatched structures. The home of the lineage leader was the largest, located near the ceremonial house with the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla clothing, like other groups in the area, was minimal. Men typically wore a loincloth and sandals; women wore skirts made from mesquite bark, animal skin, or tules. Babies wore mesquite bark diapers. Rabbit skin cloaks were worn in cold weather (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wood mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long grinding implements made from wood to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbrush. Different species and leaves were chosen for different colors in the basket design. Coiled-ware baskets were either flat (for plates, trays, or winnowing), bowl-shaped (for food serving), deep, inverted, and cone-shaped (for transporting), or rounded and flat-bottomed for storing utensils and personal items (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla pottery was made from a thin, red-colored ceramic ware that was often painted and incised. Four basic vessel types are known for the Cahuilla: small-mouthed jars, cooking pots, bowls, and dishes. Additionally, smoking pipes and flutes were fashioned from ceramic (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and occupied smaller resource-gathering camps

at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray and shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin and porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks, such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and numerous snake species (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Little is known about the social structure of the Gabrielino; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making

baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a yuvar, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre upon their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

2.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

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 Shipek 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 colonizing 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 upon 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 that was 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 Gorgonio 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 navel 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 and Camp Anza were 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).

2.3.7 General History of the Val Verde Region

The project is located within an area traditionally known as Val Verde, which has historically been associated with the nearby city of Perris. In 1881, the California Southern Railroad laid the tracks for the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway through what was referred to at that time as the San Jacinto Plains. Frederick Thomas Perris, for whom the city of Perris was named, led the railroad surveying and construction efforts. The railroad was completed in 1882, which allowed hundreds of settlers to begin homesteading, mostly in Pinacate to the south (City of Perris n.d.).

Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero land grant, which was granted to Miguel Pedrorena by Mexican Governor Pío Pico in 1846 (Hoffman 1862). After Pedrorena's death in 1850, the land grant passed to his heirs under the guardianship of T.W. Sutherland (Gunther 1984). While still part of San Diego County, Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero was patented to Sutherland in 1883 (Robinson 1997). In 1885, the citizens of Pinacate created a more conveniently located station along the railroad route, and in 1886, the town site of Perris was established (City of Perris n.d.).

The Val Verde Tract was platted in 1893 about five miles northwest of Perris. J.R. Nance, one of the owners of the tract, was also instrumental in promoting the city of Perris and the Riverside Tract to the north (Gunther 1984). The community briefly flourished due to the establishment of a railway siding and station. The area was dominated by agricultural properties focused upon grain, grapes, potatoes, melons, alfalfa, and green vegetables. The community had a post office between 1894 and 1904, and again from 1918 through 1930. The post office was discontinued twice, and mail was forwarded to Perris (Gunther 1984).

A portion of the Colorado River Aqueduct was constructed in the community in 1939 to conduct water from the river to nearby Lake Mathews. The alignment of the aqueduct within Val

Verde was named the Val Verde Cut and the Val Verde Tunnel. The Val Verde Cut was the only portion of the aqueduct that was unlined, running for approximately one mile (Gunther 1984). Due to the aqueduct and availability of water in the region, the Val Verde community continued to be dominated by agriculture throughout the twentieth century.

2.4 Research Goals

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 the western portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Rider and Patterson Project included the survey of a 42-acre area. Given the area involved, 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 is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the 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 the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey 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:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of 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 the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for the region?

For the historic buildings recorded as Temp-1, the potential for historic deposits is considered remote, and therefore, the research process was focused upon the built environment and those individuals associated with the ownership, design, and construction of the buildings within the project footprint. Although historic structure evaluations 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 historic resources:

- Can the building be associated with any significant individuals or events?
- Is the building representative of a specific type, style, or method of construction?
- Is the building associated with any nearby structures? Does the building, when studied with the nearby structures, qualify as a contributor to a potential historic district?
- Was the building designed or constructed by a significant architect, designer, builder, or contractor?

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. Further, the overall goal of the historic structure assessment is to understand the construction and use of the buildings within their associated historic context. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from both an archaeological and historic 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 and historic resources occurring within the project;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified, and the type, style, and method of construction for any buildings;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective;
4) To identify persons or events associated with any buildings and their construction; and
5) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural and historic resource identified.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for the Rider and Patterson Project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the 42-acre project, and preparation of a technical study. This archaeological study conformed to County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was requested from the EIC at UCR on December 28, 2021. Results were received from the EIC on February 7, 2022 and are discussed in detail in Section 4.1. In addition, the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

In accordance with county CEQA review requirements, an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project. The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on January 27 and October 5, 2022. The entire project was covered by the survey process and photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). The survey resulted in the identification of two historic residences, which were recorded as sites Temp-1 and Temp-2 with the EIC.

3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the EIC at UCR. Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms, which will be filed with the EIC.

3.4 Native American Consultation

The analysis of nearby site components and artifacts did not indicate Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location. BFSA requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC on November 10, 2021 to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites

or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. A response was received from the NAHC SLF on December 27, 2021 that indicated the presence of sacred sites/locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American tribes listed in the NAHC response letter two weeks before the pedestrian survey was conducted, including the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, as specifically requested by the NAHC. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American consultation. Armando Lerma from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians and Frankie Morrero from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians participated in the current survey. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

3.5 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 Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following section details the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

3.5.1 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 CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] 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 PRC or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, 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 (PRC 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 PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC 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 PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, 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 PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC 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 PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC 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 upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon 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 PRC 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 requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was requested from the EIC at UCR on December 28, 2021. Results were received from the EIC on February 7, 2022, which identified 191 cultural resources within one mile of the project, none of which are located within the project (see Table 4.1–1 in Appendix E). These resources include 131 bedrock milling sites, two bedrock milling sites with associated cairn/rock features, 26 bedrock milling sites with associated lithic scatters, one lithic scatter, six prehistoric isolates, one prehistoric bedrock milling site with an associated lithic scatter and a historic trash scatter, two prehistoric bedrock milling sites with historic trash scatters, railway tracks, a railroad grade, historic machinery, a diner, three residences, the alignment of the Colorado River Aqueduct, a historic well/cistern, a historic well/cistern and foundations, four foundation sites, one foundation and landscaping, one standpipe, five trash scatters, and one historic isolate.

Prehistoric sites were the most commonly identified resource during the records search. These resources tend to be situated within the bedrock-laden foothills to the west and southwest. The closest mapped resource is P-33-017924, a single bedrock milling feature located approximately 41 meters south of the subject property.

The records search also indicates that 42 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project (see Table 4.1–2 in Appendix E), one of which overlaps the project (Belcourt 2017). The previous study conducted by Material Culture Consulting, Inc. consisted of a Phase I study of the project area and directly addressed the current project parcels. This study did not identify any resources within the project (Belcourt 2017).

The following historic sources were also reviewed:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Built Environment Resource Directory
- 1901 *Elsinore*, *California* 30-minute quadrangle map
- 1942 *Perris*, *California* and 1942 *Riverside*, *California* 15-minute USGS quadrangle maps
- 1953 *Perris*, *California* 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map
- Historic aerial photographs dating between 1938 and 2018

No resources were identified within the boundaries of the project as a result of the review. The historic USGS maps and aerial photographs show that the property has historically been utilized for agriculture. A residential property first appears within the southeast corner of the project at 20111 Patterson Avenue in 1962. In 1964, an additional residence had been constructed within

the southwest corner of the project at 23330 Walnut Street. The rural residential properties in the southern portion of the project appear to have remained relatively unchanged through 1978. By 1985, an additional structure had been constructed at 23330 Walnut Street. Few changes are visible on the property until sometime between 2004 and 2005, when the vacant portion of the property was impacted by grading. The purpose of the land modification is not clear as it does not appear to be associated with any specific development. An additional residential property within the southern portion of the property was constructed at 20117 Patterson Avenue between 2004 and 2005.

BFSA requested a NAHC SLF to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present in the project area, which was positive. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter over two weeks before conducting the field survey, including the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, as specifically requested by the NAHC. This request is not part of any AB 52 Native American consultation.

BFSA has received responses from the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, and the Quechan Indian Tribe. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians stated they are unaware of any cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, the Cahuilla Band of Indians stated the project is located within the Cahuilla traditional land use area and requested a tribal monitor be present for all ground-disturbing activities, and the Quechan Indian Tribe deferred to other more local tribes. Armando Lerma from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians and Frankie Morrero from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians participated in the current survey. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

The records search and literature review suggest that the general vicinity of the project is sensitive for cultural resources. Prehistoric resources are the most abundant site type identified within one mile of the property and tend to be situated near permanent water sources and bedrock outcroppings within the foothills to the west and southwest. The subject property is situated within a flat valley setting primarily surrounded by historic resources associated with the agricultural development of the area. However, it sits at the base of a high frequency of granitic outcrops directly to the south and southwest. Therefore, the property has the potential to contain both historic and prehistoric resources.

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the pedestrian surveys of the project on January 27 and October 5, 2022, with the assistance of Senior Field Archaeologist Clarence Hoff. In addition, Armando Lerma, a representative from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, and Frankie Morrero, a representative from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, voluntarily participated in the survey of the property. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals. In general, the property topography was noted as relatively flat

and heavily modified (Plates 4.2–1 and 4.2–2). Evidence of machine-fractured granite was visible across most of the property. During the survey, ground visibility was characterized as moderate to good due to past development, residential structures, and limited vegetation (more than 70 percent). Dirt mounds, ripped granitic outcrops, and piles of broken bedrock were identified, which indicate a high level of previous disturbance across the property (Plate 4.2–3). The survey did not identify any prehistoric sites; however, the residences at 23330 Walnut Street and 20111 Patterson Avenue identified during the survey were recorded as sites Temp-1 and Temp-2 (Figure 4.2–1). According to the notices of completion, the residences were constructed in 1962 (23330 Walnut Street) and 1964 (20111 Patterson Avenue).

Plate 4.2–1: Overview of the project from the southwest corner, facing east.

Plate 4.2–2: Overview of the project from the northwest corner, facing east.

Plate 4.2–3: Overview of the area of pushed/piled dirt, facing northwest.

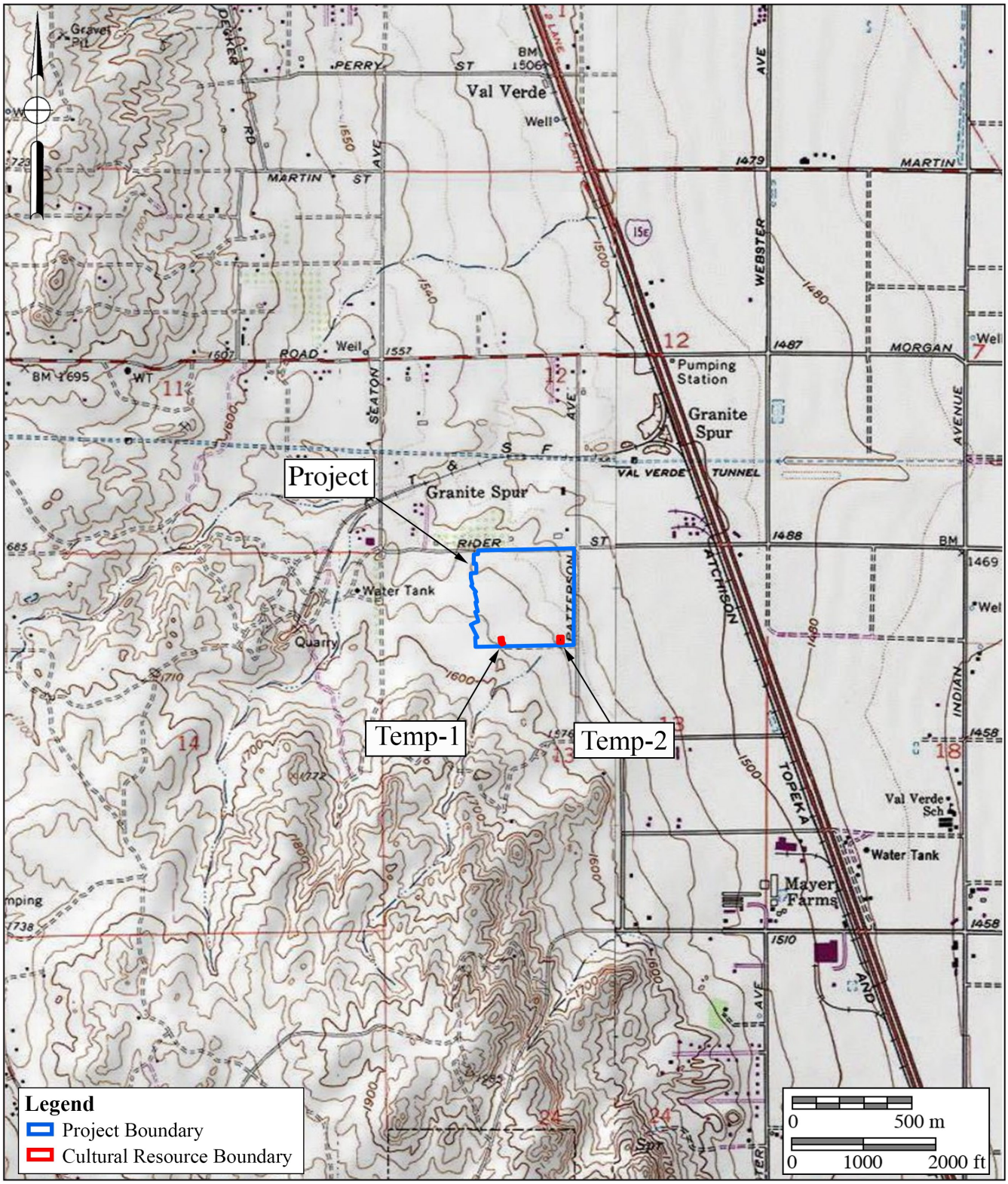

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Figure 4.2–1

Cultural Resource Location Map

The Rider and Patterson Project

USGS *Steele Peak* and *Perris* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

4.3 Historic Structure Analysis

Within the boundaries of the subject property, two historic-age buildings have been identified (Figure 4.3–1). DPR site forms were submitted to the EIC and once processed, the EIC will assign the new resources permanent site numbers. The following section provides the pertinent field results for the significance evaluations for sites Temp-1 and Temp-2 located within the project boundaries, which were conducted in accordance with County of Riverside guidelines and site evaluation protocols. Descriptions and significance evaluations of the historic resources are provided below.

4.3.1 History of the Project Area

Site Temp-1 (23330 Walnut Street – APN 317-210-006)

The Notice of Completion indicates that construction of the single-family residence located at 23330 Walnut Street was completed in 1962 while the property was owned by Donald W. and Barbara Clark. Donald Clark was born in Paul's Valley, Oklahoma in 1933 (*Press-Enterprise* 2006). He and his family moved to California between 1933 and 1939 (Ancestry.com 2022). He served in the United States Army during the Korean War and worked as a farmer in the Perris Valley for many years (*Press-Enterprise* 2006). Barbara Clark was born in Lordsburg, New Mexico in 1934. She worked as a school bus driver, an oil field operator, an ironworker, and a fruit stand owner/operator (*Press-Enterprise* 2016). The chain of title indicates that the Clarks acquired the property from Donald Clark's parents, Ira William and Pauline Mary Clark (Ancestry.com 2022).

Plate 4.3–1: Myrtis Croft-Ropiequet with her half-brother Frederick Carl Ropiequet, Jr. ***(Photograph courtesy of Ancestry.com)***

Except for a brief change in the ownership in 1963, when the property was passed to the Department of Veterans Affairs of the State of California, it remained in the possession of the Clarks, until 1976, when Barbara Clark acquired sole ownership. Barbara A. Charlebois, who took the title as Barbara Clark, passed ownership to Curtis C. and Dale M. Gage that same year. Charlebois had divorced Donald Clark (*Press-Enterprise* 2016) and it is likely that she acquired sole ownership of the property before or during the divorce.

In 1978, Salvador Gomez and Myrtis D. Moye acquired ownership of the property. Salvador Moye was born in 1921 in Mexico. He worked as a bioanalyst for 35 years. After his death in 1978, his wife Myrtis Moye became the sole owner of the property. Myrtis (née Croft-Ropiequet) Moye (Plate 4.3–1) was born in Michigan in 1927 (Ancestry.com 2002).

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Figure 4.3–1
Historic Building Location Map

The Rider and Patterson Project

USGS *Steele Peak* and *Perris* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

According to the 1950 Federal Census and the 1958 voter registration records, she worked as a switch operator and moved to California between 1950 and 1958 (Ancestry.com 2017, 2022). After her divorce from her first husband in 1966 (Ancestry.com 2007a), she married Salvador Moye in 1969 (Ancestry.com 2007b). After Salvador Moye's death in 1978, she married Guilio P. Santa Maria in 1982 (Ancestry.com 2007b). Record of when Santa Maria became a joint owner of the property could not be located, but a quitclaim deed from 1988 shows that Santa Maria granted Myrtis sole ownership.

In 1988, Richard Ramos acquired the property and in 1990, Leewayne Hampton and Velma Thomas purchased the property. Leewayne Thomas (Plate 4.3–2) was born in Galesburg, Illinois in 1923. He married Velma Shipp in 1946. He served in the United States Marines between 1942 and 1946 as a corporal and worked in construction for 17 years. He passed away in 2009 (*Desert Sun* 2009).

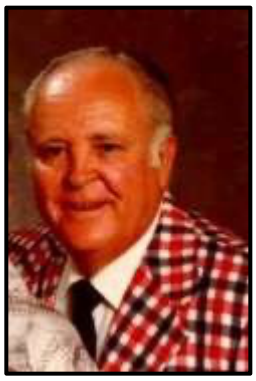

Plate 4.3–2: Leewayne Hampton Thomas. ***(Photograph courtesy of Desert Sun 2009)***

Ownership of the property passed to Bradford Financial Corporation in 1996. In 2002, Bradford Financial Corporation granted ownership of the property to Walnut Trust, with Raymond G. Espinoza as the trustee. Espinoza and his wife Alejandra became the owners of the property in 2006. The property was acquired by Manuel Zaragoza Salgado, Jr. and Olivia Contreras Bello in 2019 and is still in their possession.

Site Temp-2 (20111 Patterson Avenue – APN 317-210-008)

The Notice of Completion indicates that construction of the single-family residence located at 20111 Patterson Avenue was completed in 1964. The property includes a detached garage west of the residence that was constructed between 1978 and 1994. The first known owners of the property are Ira and Pauline Clark and John and Violet Young. Ira Clark was born in Paul's Valley, Oklahoma in 1905 (Ancestry.com 2011). He and his family moved to California between 1933 and 1939 (Ancestry.com 2022). According to census records from 1940 and 1950, he was working as a farmer (Ancestry.com 2012, 2022).

The 20111 Patterson Avenue residence was likely constructed when the property was owned by Charles R. and Stella Catherine Wilkerson. Charles Wilkerson was born in 1896 in Missouri and Stella Wilkerson was born in 1891 in Ohio. The 1950 Federal Census indicates that they both worked on a farm, Charles as the farmer and Stella as the bookkeeper (Ancestry.com 2022). Stella Wilkerson passed away in 1972 and ownership of the property passed to their son, Ronald Wesley Wilkerson, who was working as the head farmer, and his wife, Betty L. Wilkerson (Ancestry.com 2022). The U.S. Public Records Index show that Betty Wilkerson lived in the 20111 Patterson residence between 1989 and 1993. The address of the residence was listed as "2011 Patterson Avenue" in the earlier records (Ancestry.com 2010).

In 1998, ownership of the property was granted to Steven Earl and Denise C. Hogue. Steven Hogue was born in 1955 in California. He was self-employed and owned an electronics-

related business. He passed away in 1999 and his address appears as "23333 Walnut Avenue" on his certificate of death, indicating the 20111 Patterson Avenue property had different addresses. After his death, the property was acquired by Ronald and Betty Wilkerson in 1999 and then granted to William Edward and Naomi Ruth McCumiskey the same year. William McCumiskey was born in 1933 in California and was employed as an administrator in the aerospace industry. His death certificate indicates that he lived on the property until his death in 2013. In 2014, the property was sold to Jose L. Rodriguez, who still retains ownership.

4.3.2 Description of the Surveyed Resources

Site Temp-1 (23330 Walnut Street – APN 317-210-006)

The Notice of Completion shows that the single-family residence located at 23330 Walnut Street was constructed in 1962 in the California Ranch style by Castle Builders. Historic aerial images indicate that a larger plywood and corrugated metal garage and barn was constructed between 1977 and 1990 north of the residence (Plates 4.3–3 and 4.3–4) and a smaller wood shed with a gambrel roof was constructed or relocated to the property between 2006 and 2009.

The one-story residence has a rectangular plan with a rectangular attached garage on its southern end. The attached garage has a slight tilt toward the east. The residence exhibits a side-gabled roof with gable-on-hip features at the gable ends. The roof features wide eave overhangs and open eaves with exposed rafters. The rafters do not extend beyond the roof edge and their tips are rounded. The roof is covered in composite shingles and the building is clad in stucco, except for the primary (east) façade, which is covered with board-and-batten wood siding and brick cladding.

Access to the property is provided via its southeast corner on Walnut Street. A short ramp sloping toward the west provides access to the south and east façades (Plate 4.3–5). Stairs are located north of this ramp and provide direct access to the east façade of the residence (Plate 4.3–6). The central portion of the east façade, which includes the main entrance, is recessed approximately five feet, creating a partial entry porch (Plates 4.3–7 and 4.3–8). A wood entry door with glass on the upper portion is located on both southern and northern ends of the recessed entry porch (Plates 4.3–9 and 4.3–10). The northern door features a diamond-shaped wood grille decoration in front of the glass (Plate 4.3–11). Two paired double-hung windows are located between the entrance doors. The upper sash of these windows features diamond-shaped wood grille decorations and stained glass. Windows that feature diamond-shaped wood grille decorations but no stained glass are located on the northern and southern walls of the recessed entry porch. The northern and southern portions of the east façade feature diamond-shaped wood grille decorations without stained glass and brick cladding starting from the bottom of the windows (Plate 4.3–12). The attached garage comprises the southernmost portion of the east façade of the residence. This portion does not feature any elements and is clad in board-and-batten wood siding.

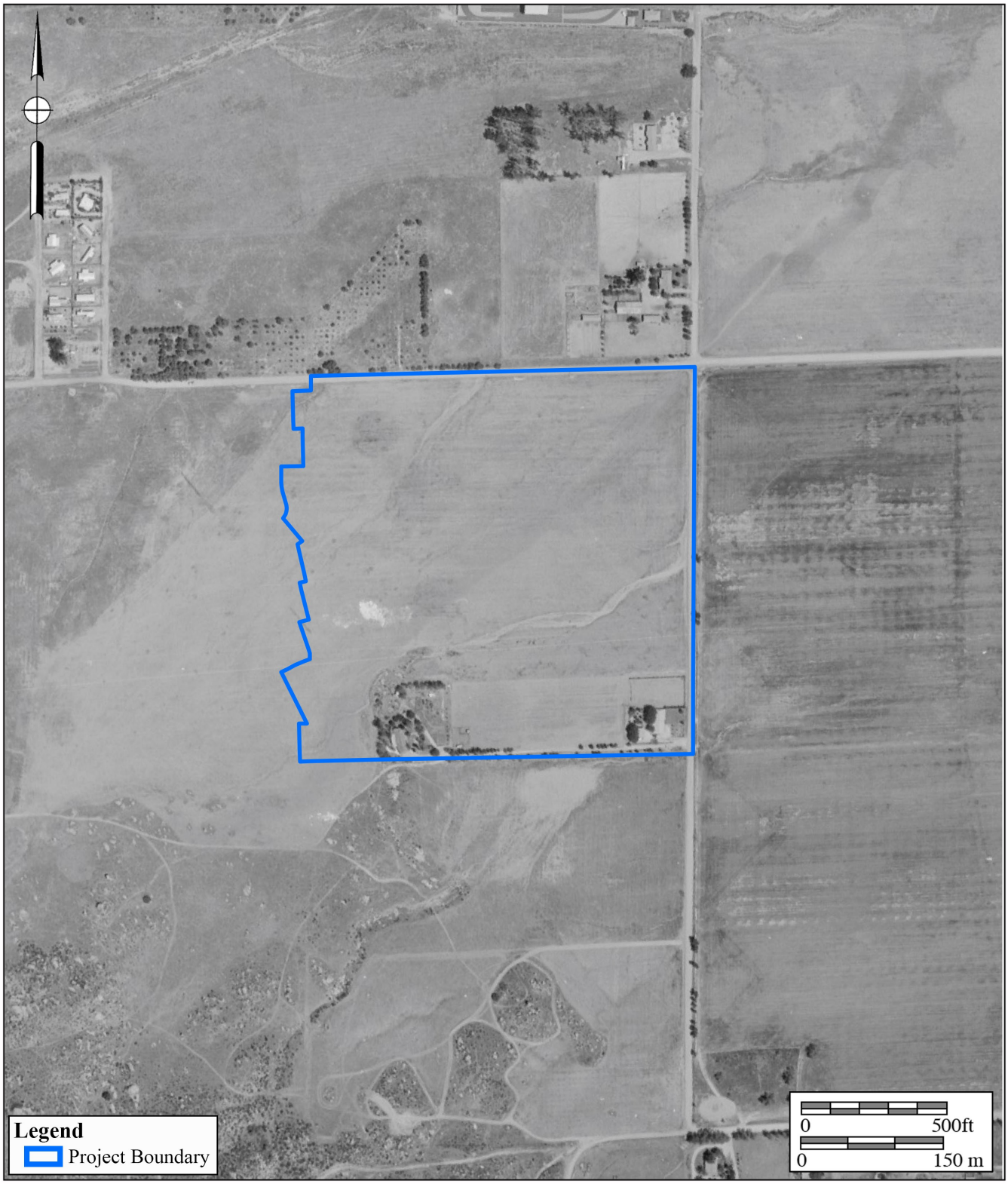

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Plate 4.3–3

1977 Aerial Photograph

The Rider and Patterson Project

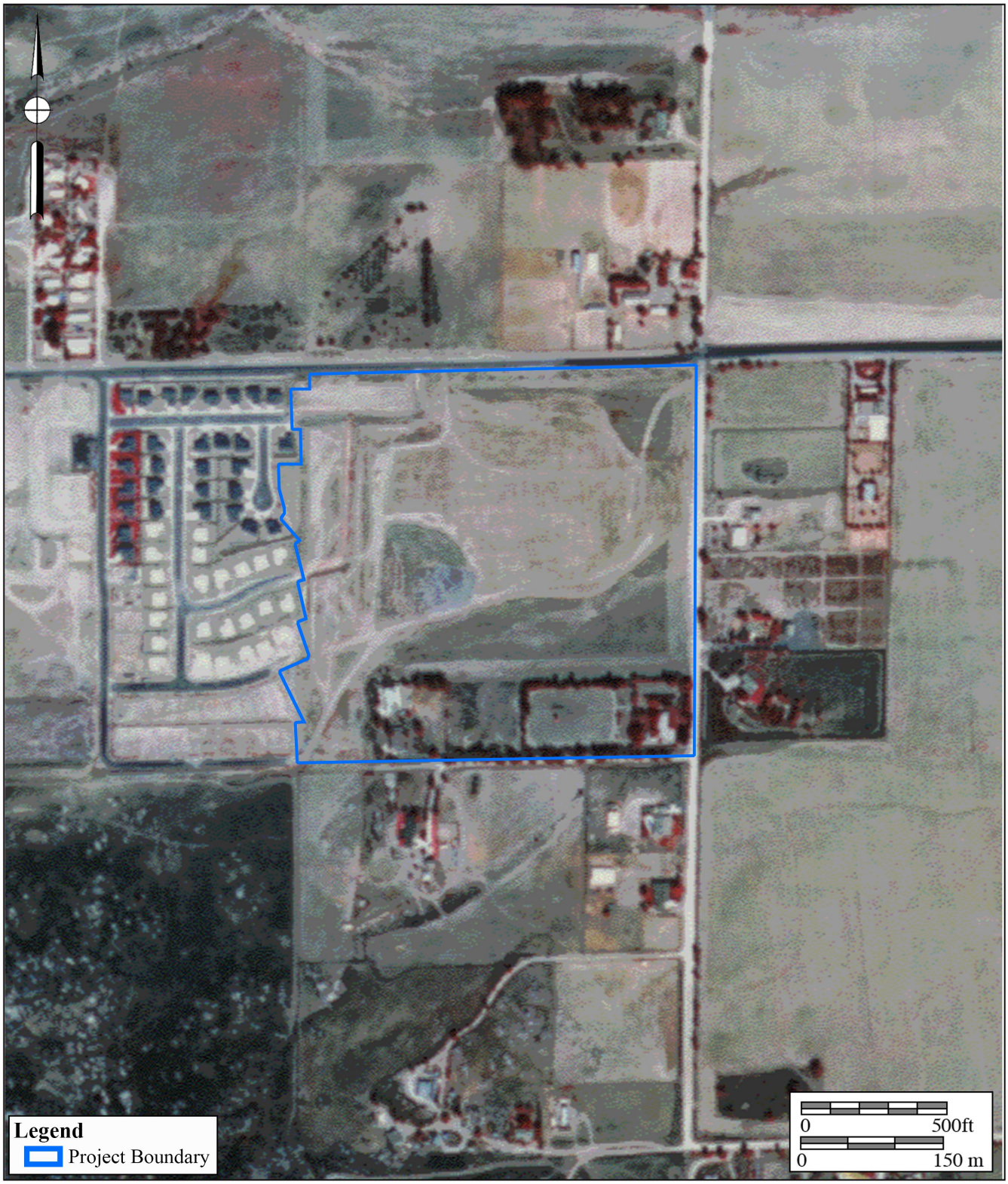

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Plate 4.3–4

1990 Aerial Photograph

The Rider and Patterson Project

Plate 4.3–5: Southeast corner of the 23330 Walnut Street property, facing northwest.

Plate 4.3–6: View of the concrete steps leading to the 23330 Walnut Street entrance, facing west.

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Plates 4.3–5 and 4.3–6

The Rider and Patterson Project

Plate 4.3–7: East façade of the 23330 Walnut Street residence, facing northwest.

Plate 4.3–8: East façade of the 23330 Walnut Street residence, facing southwest.

Plate 4.3–9: East façade of the 23330 Walnut Street residence, facing west.

Plate 4.3–10: East façade of the 23330 Walnut Street residence, facing west.

Plate 4.3–11: View of the northern porch door on the east façade of the 23330 Walnut Street residence, facing west.

Plate 4.3–12: View of a window on the east façade of the 23330 Walnut Street residence, facing west.

The west façade of the residence provides an alternative entrance through a central floor-to-ceiling glass sliding door (Plate 4.3–13). Sliding windows of various sizes are located on either side of the door. The southern portion of the west façade features a door providing access to the attached garage (Plate 4.3–14). Unlike the east façade, where the residence and attached garage are clearly distinguishable, the west façade does not feature any elements that would allow such a distinction, except for the tilting of the southern portion of the façade toward the east. A covered patio awning was attached to the northern half of the west façade at an unknown date. The covered awning is supported by wood posts located above concrete pillars. A header board is located above the wood posts. The covered awning features rafters that do not extend beyond this header board. The rafter ends are exposed and the tips rounded, similar to the main roof. The southern half of the covered awning features a shingle-clad roof covering. The northern half does not exhibit a roof covering but is covered with wood lattice laid horizontally (Plates 4.3–15 and 4.3–16).

The north and south façades of the residence feature gable-on-hip roofs. The gabled portion of the roof exhibits vent openings (Plates 4.3–17 and 4.3–18). The north façade features two identical sliding windows (Plate 4.3–19), and the south façade features two overhead garage doors (Plate 4.3–20).

The 23330 Walnut Street property also includes two buildings that are not historic in age. A larger plywood and corrugated metal garage and barn is located north of the residence that was constructed between 1977 and 1990 (Plates 4.3–21 and 4.3–22). A smaller wood shed with a gambrel roof was constructed or relocated to the property between 2006 and 2009 (Plates 4.3–23 and 4.3–24).

Site Temp-2 (20111 Patterson Avenue – APN 317-210-008)

County of Riverside Assessor's records indicate that the construction of the single-family residence located at 20111 Patterson Avenue was completed in 1964 in the California Ranch architectural style by an unknown builder. West of the residence, the property includes a detached garage that was constructed between 1977 and 1990 (see Plates 4.3–3 and 4.3–4) and a larger corrugated metal manufactured house that was constructed or relocated between 2006 and 2009.

The single-family residence is a one-story structure and has a rectangular plan. The residence exhibits a side-gabled roof with a gable roof over the front porch on the east façade. The roof features wide eave overhangs and open eaves with exposed rafters. The rafters do not extend beyond the roof edge and their tips are covered with a rake board. The eaves over the front porch gable and the residence gable ends feature open eaves with boxed rafters. The roof is covered in composite shingles and the building is clad in stucco.

Plate 4.3–13: West façade of the 23330 Walnut Street residence, facing northeast.

Plate 4.3–14: West façade of the 23330 Walnut Street attached garage, facing east.

Plate 4.3–15: West façade of the 23330 Walnut Street residence, facing north.

Plate 4.3–16: West façade of the 23330 Walnut Street residence, facing southeast.

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Plates 4.3–15 and 4.3–16

The Rider and Patterson Project

Plate 4.3–17: North façade of the 23330 Walnut Street residence, facing southwest.

Plate 4.3–18: South façade of the 23330 Walnut Street residence showing the vent in the gable end, facing north.

Plate 4.3–19: North façade of the 23330 Walnut Street residence, facing south.

Plate 4.3–20: South façade of the 23330 Walnut Street attached garage, facing north.

Plate 4.3–21: Southeast corner of the 1977 to 1990 garage/barn on the 23330 Walnut Street property, facing northwest.

Plate 4.3–22: Southwest corner of the 1977 to 1990 garage/barn on the 23330 Walnut Street property, facing northeast.

Plate 4.3–23: South façade of the 2006 to 2009 shed on the 23330 Walnut Street property, facing north.

Plate 4.3–24: Southwest corner of the 2006 to 2009 shed on the 23330 Walnut Street property, facing northeast.

Access to the 20111 Patterson Avenue property is provided via its southeast corner at the intersection of Walnut Street and Patterson Avenue, facing the primary (east) façade (Plate 4.3–25). The east façade features a front porch that accentuates the main entrance and is supported by round columns. The ceiling and crown of the porch entrance are clad with wood boards. In addition to the main entrance door, a sliding window is located below the front porch (Plate 4.3–26). Two additional sliding windows are located north and south of the entry porch. A pergola is attached to the east façade of the residence, south of the front porch, which features wood posts and is covered with horizontally laid wood lattices. This structure is used to support the landscaping in front of the residence (Plate 4.3–27). The northern portion of the east façade projects forward and is sheltered by a secondary roof structure immediately below the main roof. This secondary roof envelopes the building on its northeast corner and extends to the north façade. Another entry door is located on the south wall of this projected portion (Plate 4.3–28).

The west façade of the residence is sheltered by a wood roof structure that was constructed between 2014 and 2015 (Plates 4.3–29 and 4.3–30). A concrete surface is beneath the roof structure. The central portion of the west façade projects forward and features a double door. A floor-to-ceiling window is located immediately north of the double door (Plate 4.3–31). The area south of the double door features a mirror. Two other doors are located on the west façade, south of the central projection (Plate 4.3–32). A sliding floor-to-ceiling door is north of the central projection and sliding windows of various sizes are featured (Plate 4.3–33).

The north façade of the residence features two sliding windows (Plate 4.3–34). The south façade features another plain wood entrance door and two sliding windows (Plate 4.3–35). The south façade also features a secondary roof structure below the main gable roof, similar to the northern portion of the east façade. A small vent is located between the gable roof and the secondary roof structure (Plate 4.3–36).

The 20111 Patterson Avenue property also includes two buildings that are not historic in age. A larger corrugated metal manufactured house is located west of the residence that was constructed or relocated between 2006 and 2009 (Plates 4.3–37 and 4.3–38). A detached garage is located to the south between the residence and the manufactured house was constructed between 1977 and 1990 (Plates 4.3–39 and 4.3–40).

Plate 4.3–25: East façade of the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence, facing northwest.

Plate 4.3–26: East façade of the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence, facing west.

Plate 4.3–27: East façade of the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence, facing west.

Plate 4.3–28: East façade of the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence, facing northwest.

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Plates 4.3–27 and 4.3–28

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Plate 4.3–29: West façade of the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence, facing southeast.

Plate 4.3–30: West façade of the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence, facing east.

Plate 4.3–31: West façade of the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence, facing east.

Plate 4.3–32: West façade of the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence, facing east.

Plate 4.3–33: West façade of the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence, facing east.

Plate 4.3–34: North façade of the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence, facing southwest.

Plate 4.3–35: South façade of the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence, facing northeast.

Plate 4.3–36: South façade of the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence showing the vent in the gable end, facing north.

Plate 4.3–37: East façade of the 2006 to 2009 manufactured house on the 20111 Patterson Avenue property, facing west.

Plate 4.3–38: Northeast corner of the 2006 to 2009 manufactured house on the 20111 Patterson Avenue property, facing southwest.

Plate 4.3–39: East façade of the 1977 to 1990 detached garage, facing west.

Plate 4.3–40: Southeast corner of the 1977 to 1990 detached garage, facing northwest.

4.3.3 Significance Evaluation

CEQA guidelines (Section 15064.5) address archaeological and historic resources, noting that physical changes that would demolish or materially alter in an adverse manner those characteristics that convey the historic significance of the resource and justify its listing on inventories of historic resources are typically considered significant impacts. Because demolition of the residences located at 23330 Walnut Street and 20111 Patterson Avenue would require approval from the County of Riverside as part of the proposed project, CEQA eligibility criteria were used to evaluate the historic structures located within the project. Therefore, criteria for listing on the CRHR were used to measure the significance of the resources.

Integrity Evaluation

When evaluating a historic resource, integrity is the authenticity of the resource's physical identity clearly indicated by the retention of characteristics that existed during its period of construction. It is important to note that integrity is not the same as condition. Integrity directly relates to the presence or absence of historic materials and character-defining features, while condition relates to the relative state of physical deterioration of the resource. In most instances, integrity is more relevant to the significance of a resource than condition; however, if a resource is in such poor condition that original materials and features may no longer be salvageable, then the resource's integrity may be adversely impacted.

In order to determine whether or not the buildings are eligible for listing, CRHR eligibility criteria were used. Furthermore, BFSA based the review upon the recommended criteria listed in the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). This review is based upon the evaluation of integrity of the buildings followed by the assessment of distinctive characteristics:

1. **Integrity of Location** *[refers to] the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of location was assessed by reviewing historical records and aerial photographs in order to determine if the buildings had always existed at their present locations or if they had been moved, rebuilt, or their footprints significantly altered. Historical research revealed that the residences at 23330 Walnut Street and 20111 Patterson Avenue were constructed in their current locations in 1962 and 1964, respectively. Therefore, the buildings retain integrity of location.

2. **Integrity of Design** *[refers to] the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of design was assessed by evaluating the spatial arrangement of the buildings and any architectural features present.

a. ***Site Temp-1 (23330 Walnut Street):*** The Notice of Completion shows that the single-family residence with an attached garage located at 23330 Walnut Street was constructed in 1962 in the California Ranch style by Castle Builders. Historic aerial images from the area indicate that a larger plywood and corrugated metal garage and barn was constructed north of the residence between 1977 and 1990. A smaller wood shed with a gambrel roof was constructed or relocated to the property between 2006 and 2009. The only modification made to the 23330 Walnut Street residence since its original construction includes the construction of a patio awning on the northern half of the west façade at an unknown date. As this modification did not result in the alteration of the form, plan, space, or structure of the residence, it also did not impact the building's integrity of design. Therefore, the 23330 Walnut Street residence retains integrity of design.

b. ***Site Temp-2 (20111 Patterson Avenue):*** County of Riverside Assessor's records indicate that the construction of the single-family residence located at 20111 Patterson Avenue was completed in 1964 in the California Ranch architectural style by an unknown builder. West of the residence, the property includes a detached garage that was constructed between 1977 and 1990 and a larger corrugated metal manufactured house that was constructed or relocated between 2006 and 2009. Modifications made to the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence since its original construction include construction of a roof structure on its western side between 2014 and 2015. As this modification did not result in the alteration of the form, plan, space, or structure of the residence and is reversible, it also did not impact the building's integrity of design. Therefore, the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence retains integrity of design.

3. **Integrity of Setting** *[refers to] the physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of setting was assessed by inspecting the elements of the property, which include topographic features, open space, views, landscape, vegetation, man-made features, and relationships between buildings and other features. According to the 1967 aerial photograph, shortly after the construction of the 20111 Patterson Avenue and 23330 Walnut Street residences, the surrounding area was undeveloped and included a few single-family residences. While there was a path where Walnut Street was located, this road had not yet been plotted (Plate 4.3–41). By 1967, the area north of the residences started to develop (Plate 4.3–42). The 1978 aerial photograph shows that the area north of the residences started to include low-density residential development. Some residences were also constructed south of the project area (Plate 4.3–42).

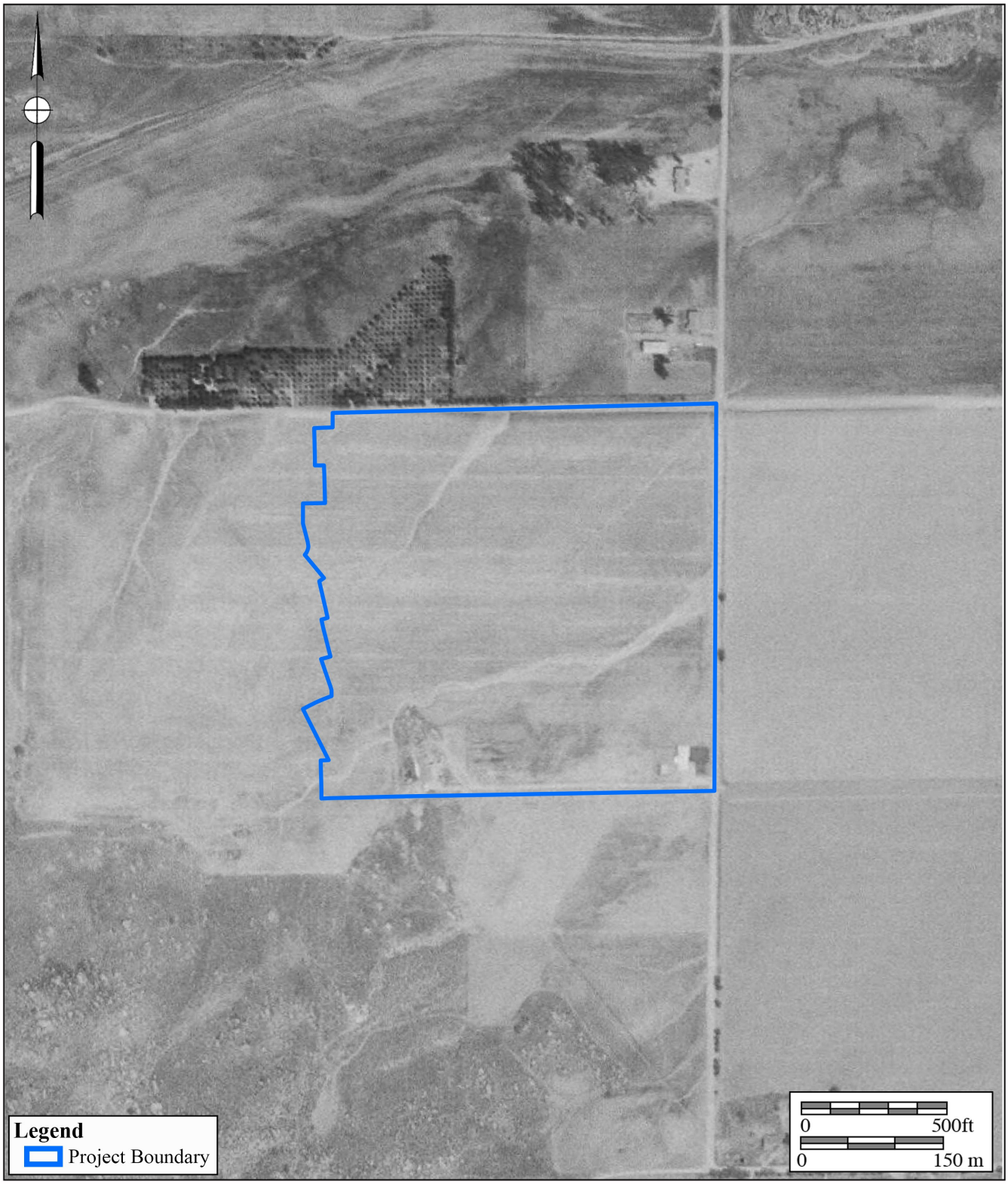

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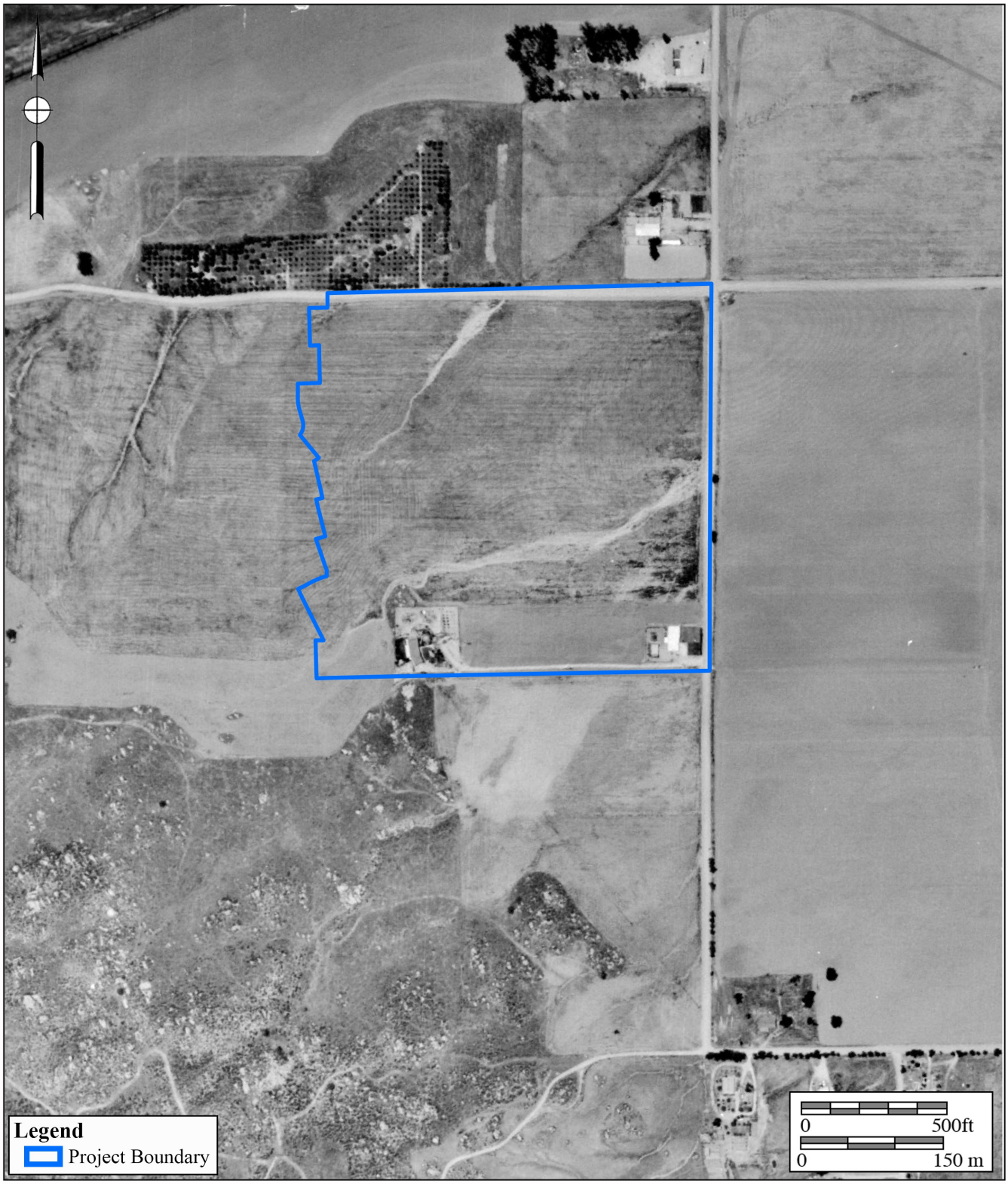
Plate 4.3–41

1966 Aerial Photograph

The Rider and Patterson Project

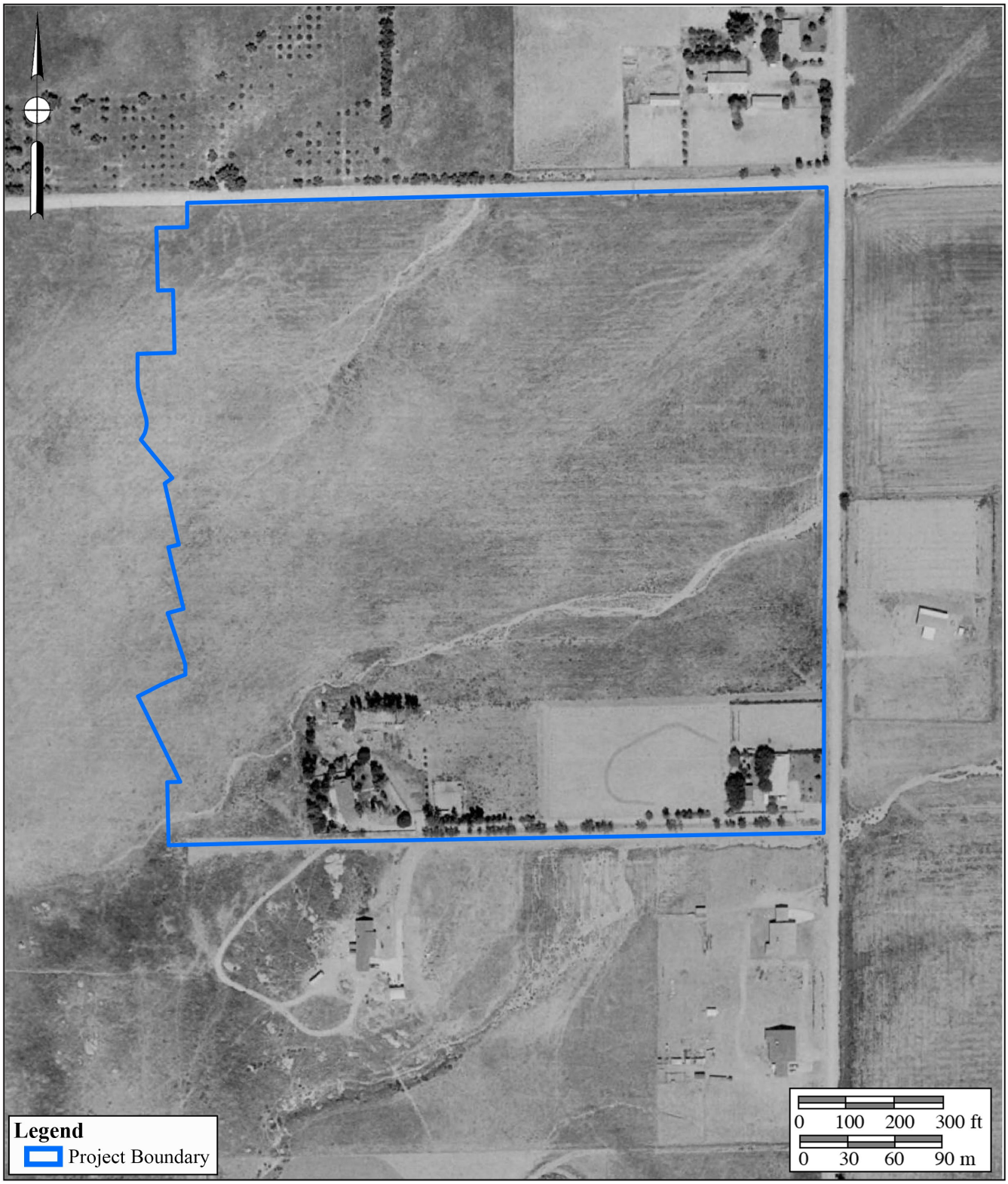


BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 4.3–42

1967 Aerial Photograph

The Rider and Patterson Project



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 4.3–43

1978 Aerial Photograph

The Rider and Patterson Project

By 1994, more residences were constructed on the surrounding parcels and a small residential subdivision was constructed immediately west of the residences (Plate 4.3–44). Between 1994 and 2005, the area east of Interstate 15, located east of the residences, was developed for industrial purposes. In addition, the residential development surrounding the subject property continued, filling the vacant parcels (Plate 4.3–45). Currently, west and southwest of the property remain undeveloped due to the topography and the general area includes low-density residential buildings and some commercial/industrial development consisting of warehouses. The development around the property transformed the initially vacant and undeveloped area into a residential and commercial/industrial one. Because the surrounding topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features have greatly changed due to new development since the mid-1960s when the residences were constructed, the property does not retain integrity of setting.

4. **Integrity of Materials** *[refers to] the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of materials was assessed by determining the presence or absence of original building materials, as well as the possible introduction of materials that may have altered the architectural design of the buildings.

    a. ***Site Temp-1 (23330 Walnut Street):*** The Notice of Completion shows that the single-family residence with an attached garage located at 23330 Walnut Street was constructed in 1962 in the California Ranch style by Castle Builders. Historic aerial images from the area indicate that a larger plywood and corrugated metal garage and barn was constructed north of the residence between 1977 and 1990. A smaller wood shed with a gambrel roof was constructed or relocated to the property between 2006 and 2009. The only modification made to the 23330 Walnut Street residence since its original construction includes the construction of a patio awning on the northern half of the west façade at an unknown date. As this modification did not result in the alteration of the form, plan, space, or structure of the building, and it has not undergone enough original material replacements, it retains integrity of materials.

BFSA Environmental Services
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Plate 4.3–44

1994 Aerial Photograph

The Rider and Patterson Project

BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 4.3–45

2005 Aerial Photograph

The Rider and Patterson Project

b. ***Site Temp-2 (20111 Patterson Avenue):*** County of Riverside Assessor's records indicate that the construction of the single-family residence located at 20111 Patterson Avenue was completed in 1964 in the California Ranch architectural style by an unknown builder. West of the residence, the property includes a detached garage that was constructed between 1977 and 1990 and a larger corrugated metal manufactured house that was constructed or relocated between 2006 and 2009. Modifications made to the 20111 Patterson Avenue residence since its original construction include construction of a roof structure on its western side between 2014 and 2015. As this modification did not result in the alteration of the form, plan, space, or structure of the building, and it has not undergone enough original material replacements, it retains integrity of materials.

5. **Integrity of Workmanship** *[refers to] the physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of workmanship was assessed by evaluating the quality of the architectural features present in the buildings. The original workmanship demonstrated by the construction of the residences was average. Since their construction, the buildings have not undergone modifications that would negatively influence their initial workmanship. However, the buildings do not possess elements or details that would make them representatives of the labor or skill of a particular culture or people. Therefore, the residences never possessed integrity of workmanship.

6. **Integrity of Feeling** *[refers to] a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of feeling was assessed by evaluating whether or not the resources' features, in combination with their setting, conveyed a historic sense of the property during the period of construction. As noted previously, the integrity of setting for the buildings has been lost due to the transformation of the surrounding neighborhood into a residential and commercial/industrial area. Therefore, the residences do not retain integrity of feeling.

7. **Integrity of Association** *[refers to] the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of association was assessed by evaluating the resources' data or information and their ability to answer any research questions relevant to the history of Riverside County or the state of California. Historical research indicates that the residences at 23330 Walnut Street and 20111 Patterson Avenue are not associated with any significant persons or events. The single-family residences have always been used as such. None of the individuals who owned or lived at the properties were found to be significant and

no known important events occurred at the properties. Therefore, the residences have never possessed integrity of association.

Of the seven aspects of integrity, the single-family residences were determined to retain integrity of location, design, and materials. The residences have never possessed integrity of workmanship or association and they do not retain integrity of setting or feeling.

CRHR Evaluation

For a historic resource to be eligible for listing on the CRHR, the resource must be found significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**
  It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

  It was discovered through historical research that no significant events could be associated with the residences at 23330 Walnut Street and 20111 Patterson Avenue. Because the residences could not be associated with any specific historic event, they are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 1.

- **CRHR Criterion 2:**
  It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

  Historical research revealed that the residences at 23330 Walnut Street and 20111 Patterson Avenue are not associated with any persons important in our past. Because the residences could not be associated with the lives of any important persons in our past, they are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 2.

- **CRHR Criterion 3:**
  It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.

  The residences at 23330 Walnut Street and 20111 Patterson Avenue were constructed in 1962 and 1964, respectively, in the California Ranch architectural style. As the County of Riverside does not have a historic context statement that addresses the California Ranch style, the City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement (Modernism Context Statement) (City of Riverside 2009) is the most relevant context statement. According to the Modernism Context Statement, the California Ranch style

falls within the Post-War Suburbia and Ranch House period between 1945 and 1965:

> … the post-war population boom coupled with federal housing policies that promoted homeownership dramatically increased the demand for housing. Consequently, the most popular style of domestic architecture during the period, the Ranch house, became common in Riverside and elsewhere in Southern California. Architectural historian Rachel Carley described the Ranch house as "perhaps the ultimate symbol of the post-war American dream: a safe, affordable home promising efficiency and casual living." (City of Riverside 2009)

According to the Modernism Context Statement, the Ranch style had two subtypes: California Ranch and Modern Ranch. While the California Ranch substyle was initially utilized for tract housing, this style soon became the most prevalent style in California due to the dissemination of do-it-yourself plans and promotional articles in magazines. The houses built in the Modern Ranch style were influenced by the International style. While Modern Ranch substyle houses are also commonly found in Riverside County, they are different from California Ranch houses in that they are primarily custom-designed and feature less ornamentation (City of Riverside 2009). According to the Modernism Context Statement, the underlying philosophy of Ranch houses:

> … was informality, outdoor living, gracious entertaining, and natural materials. Features were single stories, asymmetrical massing in L- or U-shaped plans, low-pitched hipped or gabled roofs, wide eave overhangs, a variety of materials for exterior cladding, windows with multiple lights and diamond panes, and large picture windows. Decorative details commonly seen in California Ranch houses include scalloped bargeboards, false cupolas and dovecotes, shutters, and iron or wood porch supports. The California Ranch house accommodated Americas' adoption of the automobile as the primary means of transportation with a two-car garage and sprawling layout on a large lot. (City of Riverside 2009)

Identifying features of the California Ranch style, as provided by the City of Riverside (2009), include:

- Horizontal rambling layouts
- Stucco, board and batten, shingles, clapboard, or a combination of materials

- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with overhanging eaves
- Wood shakes and dovecotes
- Attached garages often linked to residence by breezeways
- Stone and brick used for accent on walls and planters
- Diamond paned windows, shutters

The 23330 Walnut Street residence possesses six of the seven features listed above for California Ranch architecture, as it has a horizontal rambling layout, a combination of stucco and board and batten exterior materials, a low-pitched gable roof with overhanging eaves, an attached garage, brick used for accent on the primary façade, and diamond-paned windows on the primary façade. The residence does not feature wood shakes or a dovecote.

The 20111 Patterson Avenue residence possesses three of the seven features listed above for California Ranch architecture, as it has a horizontal rambling layout, a stucco exterior, and a low-pitched gable roof with overhanging eaves. The residence, however, does not feature an attached garage, a stone or brick exterior, diamond-paned windows, wood shakes, or a dovecote.

According to the Modernism Context Statement, in order to be considered eligible under CRHR Criterion 3, a resource must: 1) exemplify the tenets of the modern movement, 2) display most of the character-defining features of its style, 3) date from the period of significance, 4) exhibit quality of design, and 5) retain the essential factors of integrity (setting, design, workmanship, and materials) (City of Riverside 2009).

The 23330 Walnut Street residence features six out of seven of the character-defining features of the California Ranch style. The residence was constructed by Castle Builders, who is not a designated master builder. While the 1962 construction date falls within the period of significance for the California Ranch style, it cannot be considered an example of the modern movement, it does not exhibit quality of design, and does not retain integrity of setting and workmanship. Therefore, the residence is not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 3.

The 20111 Patterson Avenue residence does not feature a majority of the character-defining features of the California Ranch style. While the 1964 construction date falls within the period of significance for the California Ranch style, it cannot be considered an example of the modern movement, it does not exhibit quality of design, and does not retain integrity of setting and workmanship. Therefore, the residence is not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 3.

- **CRHR Criterion 4:**
  It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

  The research conducted for this study revealed that because the residences at 23330 Walnut Street and 20111 Patterson Avenue are not associated with any significant persons or events and were not constructed using unique or innovative methods of construction, they likely cannot yield any additional information about the history of Riverside County or the state of California. Therefore, the residences are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 4.

Findings and Conclusions

The residences at 23330 Walnut Street and 20111 Patterson Avenue are evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to their lack of association with any significant persons or events. Additionally, although they retain some level of integrity, they were never representatives or significant examples of the California Ranch style. Because the residences are not eligible for listing on the CRHR, no mitigation measures are required for any future alterations or planned demolition of the buildings.

4.4 Discussion/Summary

During the field survey, two single-family residences (sites Temp-1 and Temp-2) were identified that meet the age threshold to require historic structure evaluations to determine eligibility for the CRHR. The buildings are evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to their lack of association with any significant persons or events and not being representatives or significant examples of the California Ranch architectural style.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed development will impact two historic buildings (Temp-1 and Temp-2); however, as these resources are not eligible for the CRHR and are evaluated as lacking any further research potential, impacts have been determined to be not significant. Based upon the evaluation of the buildings as lacking further research potential, mitigation measures will not be required as a condition of approval for the project; however, a MMRP is recommended because grading may expose undocumented and potentially significant historic features or deposits associated with the historic occupation of the property since the 1960s. Evidence of Native American use of this location prehistorically may also be discovered. Based upon this potential, monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of any potentially important cultural deposits that were not observed or detected during the current cultural resources study. The monitoring program will include Native American observers only in the event that prehistoric deposits are discovered.

5.1 Monitoring Program

Monitoring during ground-disturbing activities, such as grading or trenching, by a qualified archaeologist is recommended to ensure that if buried features (*i.e.,* human remains, hearths, or cultural deposits) are present, they will be handled in a timely and proper manner. The scope of the monitoring program is provided below.

1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency.
2) The certified archaeologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
3) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) shall be on-site, as determined by the consulting archaeologist, to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend upon the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the monitoring program if the potential for cultural resources appears to be less than anticipated.
4) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
5) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of

discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the Riverside County sheriff-coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

6) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The project archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
7) All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
8) A report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

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

November 17, 2022

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator
County of Riverside Registration #168

Date

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Wirths, Todd A.
2022 Paleontological Assessment for the Rider and Patterson Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Report in progress at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

President, Principal Investigator

BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bfsmith@bfsa.perennialenv.com

Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

President/Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the president and principal historical and archaeological consultant for BFSA Environmental Services. 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

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), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th 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), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th 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 7th 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—included 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—included 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 Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included 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—included 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—included 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—included 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—included 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 —included 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—included 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 II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included 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.

Irem Oz, Ph.D.

Architectural Historian
BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 484-0915 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: ioz@bfsa.perennialenv.com

BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Education

Doctor of Philosophy, Architecture **2022**

The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Master of Arts, Archaeology and Art History **2014**

Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey

Bachelor of Science, City and Regional Planning **2010**

Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

Research Interests

History of Architecture

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility

Cultural Heritage Management

Archival Research

Ethnography

Qualitative Research

Experience

Architectural Historian **March 2022–Present**
BFSA Environmental, a Perennial Company

Writing, editing, and producing cultural resource reports for both California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act compliance; recording and evaluating historic resources, including historic structure significance eligibility evaluations, Historical Resource Research Reports, Historical Resource Technical Reports, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record preparation.

On-Call Architectural Historian **September 2021–March 2022**
Stell Environmental Enterprises, Inc.

Writing, editing, and producing cultural resource reports; recording and evaluating historic resources, including historic structure significance eligibility evaluations, Historical Resource Research Reports, Historical Resource Technical Reports, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record preparation.

Research and Teaching Assistant/Ph.D. Candidate **August 2015–December 2021**
The Pennsylvania State University

Conducting literature reviews and research on various large-scale urban planning projects; teaching history of architecture and urban planning (ARCH 100) to non-specialist groups of 150+ students per semester; acting as a jury in architectural design studios; developing and conducting comprehensive qualitative research projects with clearly stated scope of work, cultural and scientific significance, and expected outcomes; analyzing and synthesizing spatial and socio-cultural data; producing 3-D models, site plans, section drawings and synthesis plans; preparing interview and focus group protocols, conducting expert, in-depth and walkalong interviews and moderating focus groups; writing grant applications.

Research Assistant **March 2013–November 2014**
UNESCO Mudurnu Cultural Heritage Management Plan Project

Conducting literature reviews and archival research on the history of the town of Mudurnu in Turkey; conducting field surveys and interviews to identify local tangible and intangible cultural heritage; developing a conservation action plan; preparing and digitizing conservation implementation plan proposals

Project Supervisor **January 2000-December 2001**
Taksim Yapi, Istanbul

Conducting literature reviews and archival research on the architectural heritage in Istabul; developing conservation projects for the Molla Çelebi and Hüseyin Ağa Mosques in Istanbul through rigorous archival research and interviews; managing a team of 50 workers and contractors during the implementation of conservation projects; preparing and submitted fiscal reports and memos on project progress.

Scholarly Works

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2020 The Performance of Gender and Ethnic Identity in the Diaspora Mosque in The Architect and the City. *Proceedings of the ARCC 15th International Conference.*

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2019 Fieldwork in-between Architecture and Anthropology: The Case of Marxloh, Duisburg in *Future Praxis: Applied Research as a Bridge between the Theory and Praxis. Proceedings of the ARCC 14th International Conference.*

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2018 The Tale of Two Mosques: Marxloher Merkez Mosque vs. Cologne Central Mosque in Architectural Research for a Global Community. *Proceedings of the EAEE ARCC 13th International Conference.*

Oz, I.
2018 The Tale of Marxloher Merkez Mosque: The Miracle of Duisburg or an Illusion of Miracle?. *Archi-DOCT, 10.*

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2016 Integration of Turkish Migrants in Germany: A Case Study in Polarities in Architectural Research Addressing Societal Challenges. *Proceedings of the EAAE ARCC 11th International Conference.*

Oz, I.

2015 Spatial Representations of Ideology and Politics in Urban Scene: Keçiören Example. *Journal of Ankara Studies,* 2, 131-158.

2015 Yıldırım, A. E., Nalbant, K., Aydın, B., Güzelsarı, S., Onur, F., Oz, I., …, Moralı, Y. (2014). *Mudurnu Cultural Heritage Area Management Plan, Mudurnu, Turkey: Municipality of Mudurnu*

Technical Reports

Oz, Irem

2022 *History of the Poultry Research Facilities at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center.* Prepared for Stelle Environmental Enterprises, Inc to be submitted to the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Engravings. Report under revision.

Oz, Irem and Sarah Steinkraus

2022 *Historic Structure Assessment for 401 Avery Street, Walla Walla County, Washington. Parcel Numbers 350724440024, 360730220010* and *360730220029.* Prepared for Gram Northwest, LLC.

2021 *Historic Structure Assessment for 2121 Keene Road, Benton County, Washington. Parcel Number 122983000001009.* Prepared for Gram Northwest, LLC.

Smith, Brian F., Jennifer R.K. **Stropes**, Irem Oz, and Elena C. Goralogia

2022 Historic American Buildings Survey for the Republic Supply Company of California Northern Division Headquarters (1919 Williams St.). Prepared for Duke Realty. Report on file at the City of San Leandro.

Yıldırım, A. E., Nalbant, K., Aydın, B., Güzelsarı, S., Onur, F., Oz, I, Moralı, Y.

2014 *Mudurnu Cultural Heritage Area Management Plan, Mudurnu, Turkey: Municipality of Mudurnu*

Jennifer R.K. Stropes, MS, RPA

Director/Principal Historian
BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 484-0915 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail:
jstropes@bfsa.perennialenv.com

Education

Master of Science, Cultural Resource Management Archaeology **2016**

St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology **2004**

University of California, Santa Cruz

Specialized Education/Training

Archaeological Field School **2014**

Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project

Research Interests

California Coastal / Inland Archaeology

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility

Human Behavioral Ecology

Zooarchaeology

Historical Archaeology

Taphonomic Studies

Experience

Director/Principal Historian **November 2006–Present**
BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company

Writing, editing, and producing cultural resource reports for both California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act compliance; recording and evaluating historic resources, including historic structure significance eligibility evaluations, Historical Resource Research Reports, Historical Resource Technical Reports, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record preparation; faunal, prehistoric, and historic laboratory analysis; construction monitoring management; coordinating field surveys and excavations; and laboratory management.

UC Santa Cruz Monterey Bay Archaeology Archives Supervisor **December 2003–March 2004**
Santa Cruz, California

Supervising intern for archaeological collections housed at UC Santa Cruz. Supervised undergraduate interns and maintained curated archaeological materials recovered from the greater Monterey Bay region.

Faunal Analyst, Research Assistant **June 2003–December 2003**
University of California, Santa Cruz

Intern assisting in laboratory analysis and cataloging for faunal remains collected from CA-MNT-234. Analysis included detailed zoological identification and taphonomic analysis of prehistoric marine and terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish inhabiting the greater Monterey Bay region.

Archaeological Technician, Office Manager **January 2000-December 2001**
Archaeological Resource Management

Conducted construction monitoring, field survey, excavation, report editing, report production, monitoring coordination and office management.

Certifications

City of San Diego Certified Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor

40-Hour Hazardous Waste/Emergency Response OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)

Scholarly Works

Big Game, Small Game: A Comprehensive Analysis of Faunal Remains Recovered from CA-SDI-11,521, 2016, Master's thesis on file at St. Cloud University, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Technical Reports

Kraft, Jennifer R.

2012 *Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Pottery Court Project (TPM 36193) City of Lake Elsinore*. Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith

2016 *Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1492 K Street Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Trestle Development, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Focused Historic Structure Assessment for the Fredericka Manor Retirement Community City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California APN 566-240-27.* Prepared for Front Porch Communities and Services – Fredericka Manor, LLC. Report on file at the City of Chula Vista Planning Department.

2016 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8585 La Mesa Boulevard City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California. APN 494-300-11.* Prepared for Silvergate Development. Report on file at the City of La Mesa Planning Department.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane Project City of San Diego Project*

No. 471873 APN 344-030-20. Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Beacon Apartments Project City of San Diego Civic San Diego Development Permit #2016-19 APN 534-210-12.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing & Development Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the State/Columbia/Ash/A Block Project San Diego, California.* Prepared for Bomel San Diego Equities, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 687B Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Results for the Broadway and Pacific Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Historic Structure Assessment for the StorQuest Project, City of La Mesa, (APN 494-101-14-00)*. Prepared for Real Estate Development and Entitlement. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.

2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1905 Spindrift Remodel Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Brian Malk and Nancy Heitel. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Cisterra Sempra Office Tower Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for SDG-Left Field, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Results of a Cultural Resources Testing Program for the 15th and Island Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Cesar Chavez Community College Project.* Prepared for San Diego Community College District. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Grantville Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Cass Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pacific Beach Row Homes Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Armstrong Builders, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 761 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 770 Project (Part of Group 3014), City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South

Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 11950 El Hermano Road, Riverside County.* Prepared for Forestar Toscana, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 161 West San Ysidro Boulevard, San Diego, California (Project No. 342196; APN 666-030-09)*. Prepared for Blue Key Realty. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8055 La Mesa Boulevard, City of La Mesa (APN 470-582-11-00).* Prepared for Lee Machado. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.

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Contributing Author /Analyst

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APPENDIX B

Site Record Forms

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Tables 4.1–1 and 4.1–2

Table 4.1–1

Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile of the Project

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-000990	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature(s)	934.8
P-33-016097		1,209.7
P-33-016098		1,312.6
P-33-016102		1,466.2
P-33-016382		685.5
P-33-016383		690.7
P-33-016385		563.4
P-33-016386		599.9
P-33-016387		565.5
P-33-016389		550.4
P-33-016390		664.0
P-33-016391		709.2
P-33-016392		729.6
P-33-016394		772.8
P-33-016395		627.2
P-33-016396		786.5
P-33-016398		763.7
P-33-016399		775.1
P-33-016400		689.3
P-33-016401		706.0
P-33-016402		681.6
P-33-016403		839.3
P-33-016404		640.8
P-33-016405		281.2
P-33-016406		262.3
P-33-016407		318.3
P-33-016409		214.4
P-33-016410		617.1
P-33-016411		685.9
P-33-016412		717.8
P-33-016413		710.7
P-33-016414		818.3
P-33-016415		863.2
P-33-016416		889.1
P-33-016417		857.5
P-33-016419		1,030.2
P-33-016423		1,177.4
P-33-016427		1,274.5

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-016428		1,242.6
P-33-016429		1,286.2
P-33-016430		1,430.6
P-33-016431		1363.3
P-33-016432		1420.2
P-33-016433		953.0
P-33-016434		912.5
P-33-016435		1,012.8
P-33-016438		712.7
P-33-016439		613.6
P-33-016440		582.8
P-33-016441		500.0
P-33-016442		562.2
P-33-016443		627.8
P-33-016444		601.4
P-33-016445		555.9
P-33-016446		645.5
P-33-016447		623.9
P-33-016448		808.5
P-33-016449		863.2
P-33-016460		821.2
P-33-016462		941.0
P-33-016467		710.9
P-33-016468		546.4
P-33-016469		477.5
P-33-016450		1,468.5
P-33-016451		1,142.2
P-33-016453		1,120.4
P-33-016455		996.9
P-33-016456		949.6
P-33-016457		938.0
P-33-016458		939.6
P-33-016459		890.9
P-33-016463		1,088.0
P-33-016464		1,191.9
P-33-016465		1,124.2
P-33-016470		440.0
P-33-016471		457.4
P-33-016472		324.4
P-33-016473		416.4
P-33-016474		251.0

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-016475		181.8
P-33-016478		1,356.6
P-33-016479		1,416.4
P-33-016483		1,565.9
P-33-016484		1,483.9
P-33-016485		1,541.5
P-33-016486		1,461.6
P-33-016487		1,610.0
P-33-016488		1,526.5
P-33-016490		1,419.5
P-33-016491		1,224.5
P-33-016492		1,486.3
P-33-016495		1,108.8
P-33-016498		1,094.5
P-33-016499		1,264.8
P-33-016500		1,182.3
P-33-016501		1,023.1
P-33-016502		1,068.7
P-33-016503		1,044.5
P-33-016504		1,053.6
P-33-016505		1,008.8
P-33-016506		973.2
P-33-016507		1,052.8
P-33-016508		1,025.9
P-33-016509		1,035.3
P-33-016510		1,305.9
P-33-016511		1,325.0
P-33-016512		1,296.6
P-33-016513		1,395.4
P-33-016514		1,397.2
P-33-016515		1,277.6
P-33-016516		1,345.2
P-33-016517		1,250.0
P-33-016519		1,026.7
P-33-016521		1,121.4
P-33-016523		1,130.5
P-33-016525		1,035.6
P-33-016527		790.1
P-33-016528		659.1
P-33-016530		725.7
P-33-016532		901.6

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-016533		890.1
P-33-016536		939.8
P-33-016539		861.8
P-33-016541		852.0
P-33-016542		760.3
P-33-016543		708.7
P-33-016544		694.5
P-33-016791		1,609.3
P-33-016812		1,377.1
P-33-016814		1,320.3
P-33-017924		40.8
P-33-016425	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature(s) and cairns/rock features	1,259.6
P-33-016476		1,326.3
P-33-016418	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature(s) and a lithic scatter	1,038.6
P-33-016420		965.1
P-33-016421		1,106.4
P-33-016422		1,124.8
P-33-016424		1,210.2
P-33-016426		1,277.9
P-33-016436		801.8
P-33-016437		758.1
P-33-016452		1,060.3
P-33-016454		978.2
P-33-016477		1,396.0
P-33-016482		1,528.8
P-33-016489		1,528.8
P-33-016493		1,120.0
P-33-016496		1,230.4
P-33-016497		1,199.5
P-33-016522		978.5
P-33-016534		886.2
P-33-016535		635.0
P-33-016538		868.5
P-33-016540		810.8
P-33-016678		622.5
P-33-016524		1,086.4
P-33-016677		1,224.0
P-33-016679		815.8
P-33-016680		386.7
P-33-016526	Prehistoric lithic scatter	900.3

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-016043	Prehistoric isolate	714.8
P-33-026856		1,201.5
P-33-016044		1,024.6
P-33-016381		1,222.1
P-33-016697		1,554.3
P-33-028575		1,428.9
P-33-016408	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature(s), a lithic scatter, and a historic trash scatter	270.0
P-33-016537	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature(s) and a historic trash scatter	891.1
P-33-016520		959.1
P-33-015743	Historic railway tracks	551.7
P-33-016529	Historic railroad grade	614.2
P-33-016238	Historic machinery	1,588.5
P-33-007623	Historic diner	1,071.8
P-33-007628	Historic residence	1,388.5
P-33-007676		1,474.9
P-33-007640		727.8
P-33-011265	Historic Colorado River Aqueduct	379.6
P-33-016518	Historic well/cistern	999.4
P-33-016109	Historic well/cistern and foundations	1,471.8
P-33-028522	Historic foundations	870.2
P-33-008703		1,294.0
P-33-028523/ P-33-028851		843.2
P-33-016531	Historic foundation and landscaping	866.1
P-33-026720	Historic standpipe	901.5
P-33-016388	Historic trash scatter	451.0
P-33-016397		734.2
P-33-016461		863.0
P-33-016466		1,065.2
P-33-019869		812.6
P-33-016041	Historic isolate	102.8

Table 4.1–2

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January 18, 2023

Tracy Zinn
T&B Planning, Inc.
3200 El Camino Real, Suite 100
Irvine, California 92602

Subject: Supplemental Cultural Resources Study of the Off-Site Improvements for the Rider and Patterson Project (PPT220004), Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Zinn:

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA), has conducted a supplemental cultural resources study focused on the off-site Limits of Disturbance (LOD) improvement associated with the Rider and Patterson Project (PPT 220004). The Rider and Patterson Project is a proposed 42-acre warehouse project located at the southwest corner of Patterson Avenue and Rider Street in unincorporated Riverside County, California (Figure 1, attached). The project is situated within Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 4 West of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the USGS (7.5 minute) *Steele Peak, California* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2, attached). The overall 42-acre Rider and Patterson Project was studied by BFSA in 2022 (see Oz et al. 2022). This study identified two historic residential properties from the 1960s within the proposed development, which were evaluated as not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (Oz et al. 2022). Due to the potential for previously unrecorded historic and prehistoric resources to be inadvertently discovered during the grading of the property, archaeological and Native American monitoring was recommended for the project (Oz et al. 2022). As a result, the County of Riverside issued Conditions of Approval (COA) that included measures for both archaeological and Native American monitoring of ground-disturbing activities tied to the development.

The Rider and Patterson Project includes off-site improvements consisting of road construction/widening of Rider Street, Patterson Avenue, and Walnut Street along the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of the property. Improvements also include the installation of a new 48" storm drain extending from the northeastern corner of the property east along Rider Street to join with an existing 60" storm drain located just west of Harvill Avenue (Figure 3, attached). This off-site alignment was not included in the previous study. As such, this supplemental off-site

study focused upon the potential of the off-site LOD to contain previously unidentified significant archaeological and historical resources that could be impacted by the proposed development. The scope of work for this cultural resources addendum included:

1) A review of the records search information previously gathered from the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside for the larger Rider and Patterson Project;
2) A pedestrian survey of the off-site areas to search for any potential cultural resources that have previously not been identified;
3) Preparation of this letter report to summarize the results of this supplemental study and present recommendations regarding the potential impact development of the off-site areas may have on any cultural resources.

Records Search Review

A review of the previously compiled records search for the Rider and Patterson Project shows that 191 cultural resources are recorded within one mile of the project, none of which are located within the subject property or the off-site LOD. However, one prehistoric site, P-33-017924, is located adjacent to the southeastern corner of the LOD, south of the Walnut Street improvements, within private property at 23265 Walnut Street. The site was recorded in 2009 by Laura White as a single bedrock milling feature containing one milling slick (White 2009).

Collectively, the resources identified within one mile of the property include 131 bedrock milling sites, two bedrock milling sites with associated cairn/rock features, 26 bedrock milling sites with associated lithic scatters, one lithic scatter, six prehistoric isolates, one prehistoric bedrock milling site with an associated lithic scatter and a historic trash scatter, two prehistoric bedrock milling sites with historic trash scatters, railway tracks, a railroad grade, historic machinery, a diner, three residences, the alignment of the Colorado River Aqueduct, a historic well/cistern, a historic well/cistern and foundations, four foundation sites, one foundation and landscaping, one standpipe, five trash scatters, and one historic isolate (see Oz et al. 2022).

The records search also indicates that 42 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project (see Oz et al. 2022), one of which overlaps the larger Rider and Patterson project location (Belcourt 2017). However, this previous study conducted by Material Culture Consulting, Inc. does not include a review of the current off-site alignment. One study conducted by Peak and Associates for a fiber optic cable does overlap the Patterson Avenue section of the off-site LOD (1990). However, the Peak and Associates study is a large overview that does not directly address the current study area.

Results of the Off-Site Field Survey

A field survey of the off-site improvement LOD was conducted on December 23, 2022, by field archaeologist James Shrieve. Both the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians (Pechanga Band) and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba Band) were invited to participate in the survey. As a result, Frankie Morrero from Soboba actively participated in the survey. The survey included all areas within the Rider and Patterson off-site LOD. During the survey, Rider Street and most of Patterson Avenue were identified as paved roads, while the section of Walnut Street and the road's intersection with Patterson Avenue were characterized as maintained dirt roads (Plates 1 through 4). Vegetation observed during the survey primarily consisted of maintained residential and commercial trees and shrubs situated along the shoulder of the roads. No cultural resources were identified within the off-site LOD.

Plate 1: Overview of Walnut Street, facing west.

Plate 2: Overview of the intersection of Walnut Street and Patterson Avenue, facing north.

Plate 3: Overview of northeastern portion of the off-site area along Rider Street, facing east.

Plate 4: Overview of northwestern portion of the off-site area along Rider Street, facing west.

Conclusion

The results of the cultural resources study of the off-site improvement areas for the Rider and Patterson Project (PPT 220004) did not identify any resources within the off-site alignment. However, as outlined above, the associated study of the Rider and Patterson Project identified historic structures within the property, and the records search shows both historic and prehistoric resources surrounding the property. As such, there is potential that grading may inadvertently expose previously unidentified historic and prehistoric resources. Therefore, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activities within the off-site LOD be monitored by an archaeologist and Native American observer in compliance with the recommendation and COA for the overall Rider and Patterson Project.

Sincerely,

Andrew J Garrison

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA
Project Archaeologist
County of Riverside Registration #319

Attachments: General Location Map, Project Location Map, Off-Site Improvements Map

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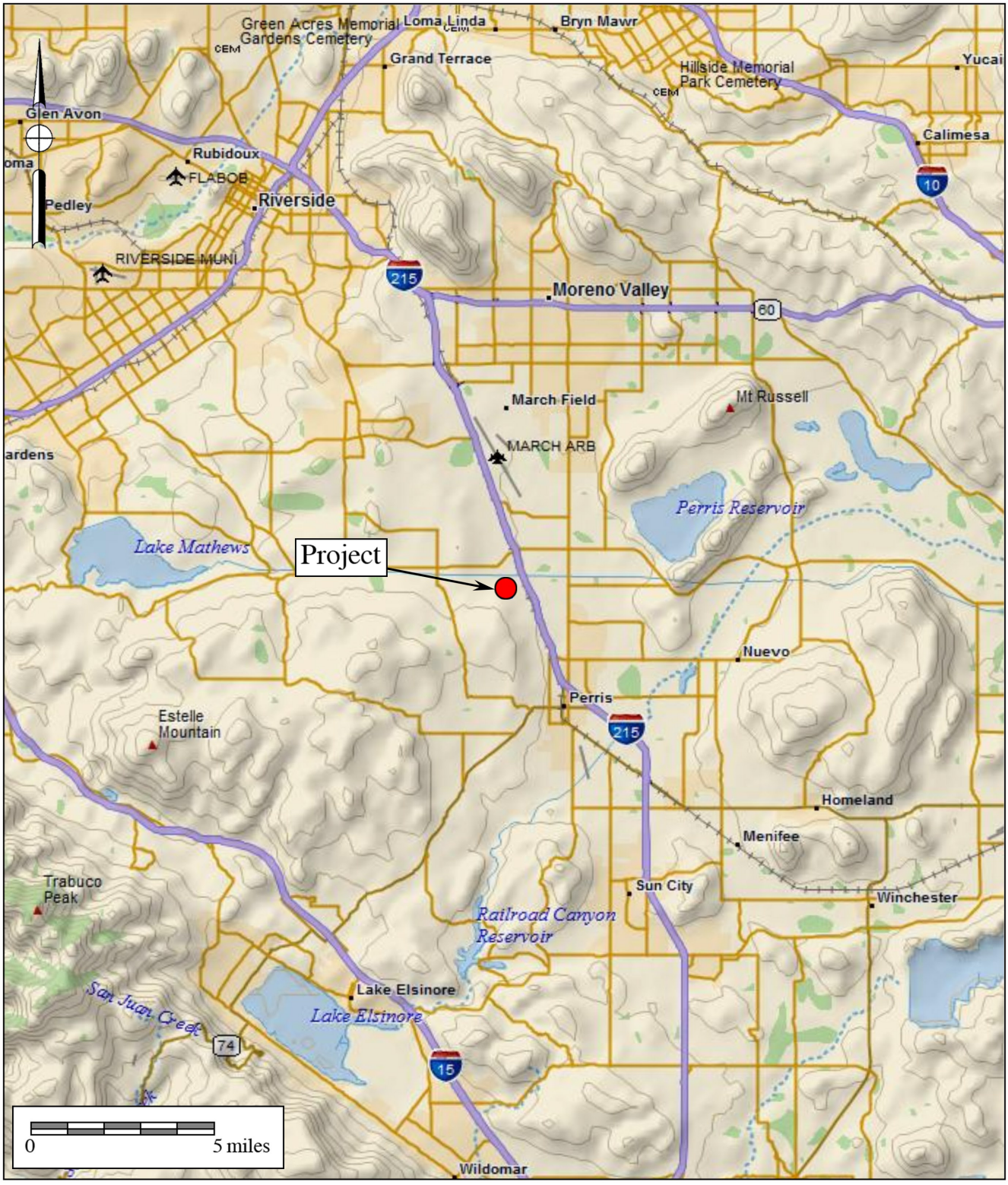

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Figure 1

General Location Map

The Rider and Patterson Off-Site Project

DeLorme (1:250,000 series)

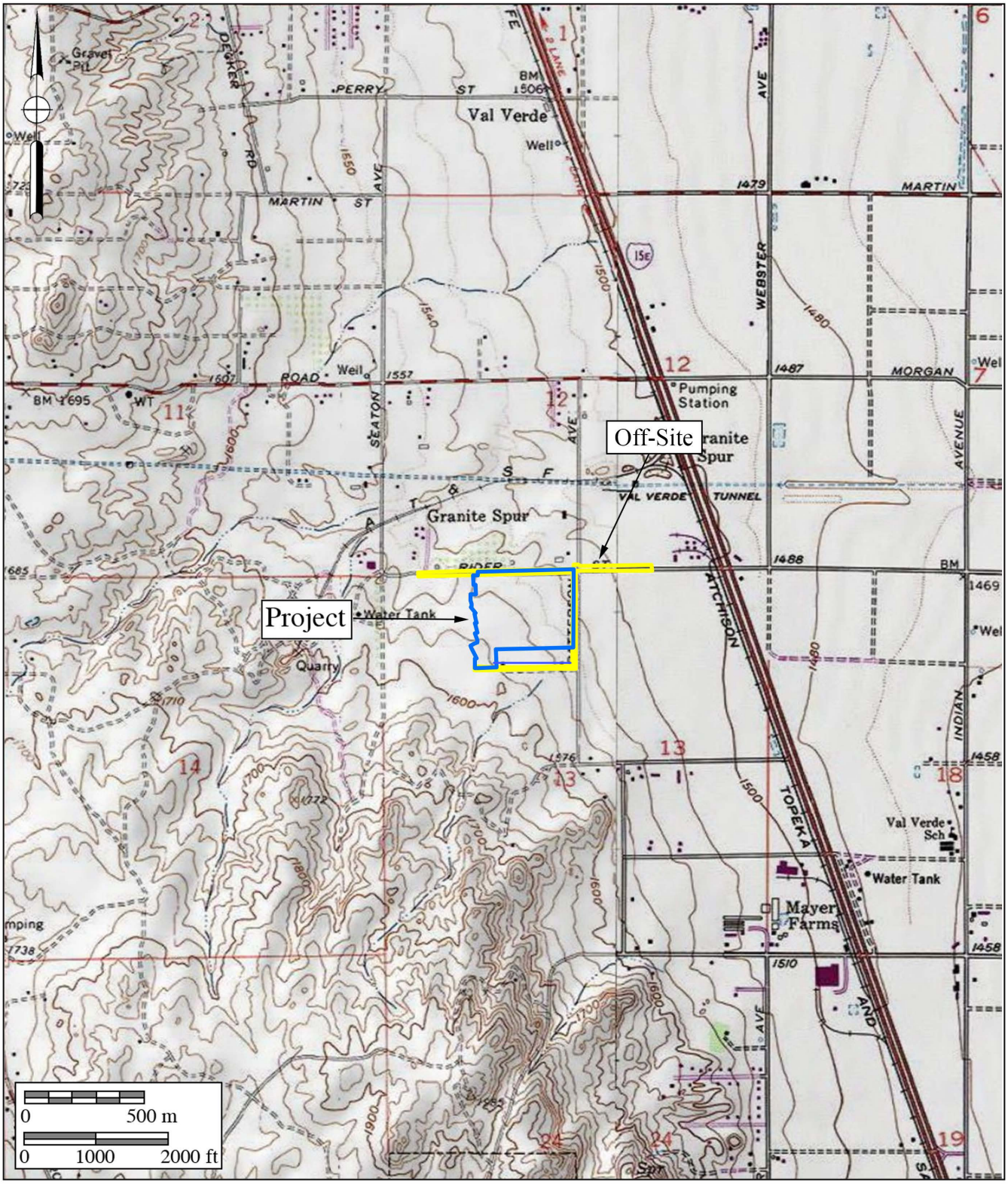

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Figure 2

Project Location Map

The Rider and Patterson Off-Site Project

USGS *Steele Peak* and *Perris* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

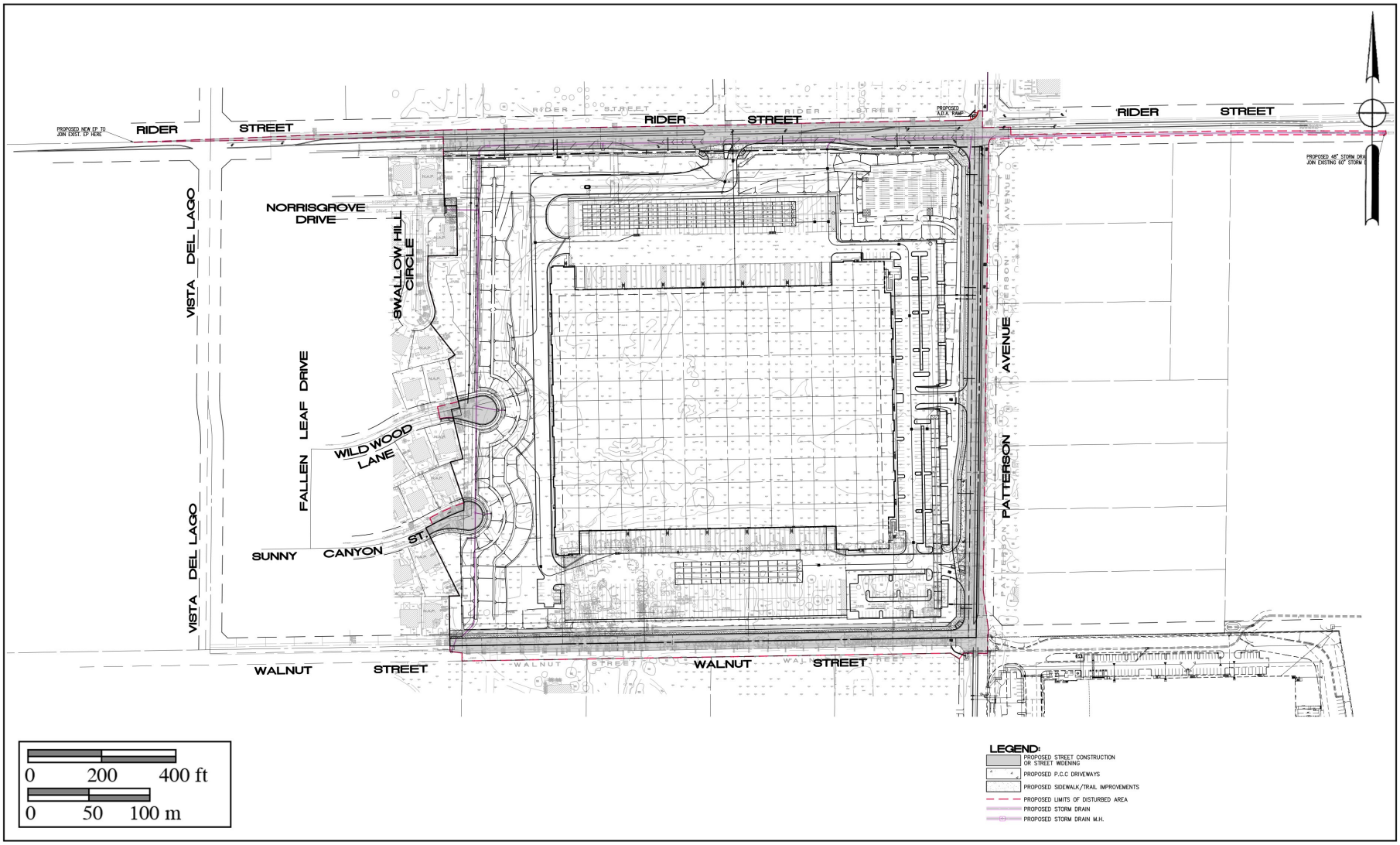

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Figure 3

Project Development Map

The Rider and Patterson Off-Site Project