

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

OF

DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW NO. 20-00019

APN 302-090-027, 028

±8.69 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF PERRIS

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

USGS PERRIS, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Development Plan Review 20-00019 (hereafter, DPR 20-00019) was requested by the project sponsor, Ms. Cheryl Tubbs of the Lilburn Corporation. The subject property encompasses  $\pm 8.69$  acres of land located south of Harley Knox Boulevard, east of Indian Avenue, north of Nance Street, and west of N. Perris Boulevard, in the City of Perris, western Riverside County. The proposed development includes three industrial buildings encompassing a total of 141,000 square-feet. No changes to the existing zoning or land use designation are proposed.

The purpose of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment was two-fold: 1) information was to be obtained pertaining to previous land uses of the subject property through research and a comprehensive field survey, and 2) a determination was to be made if, and to what extent, existing cultural resources would be adversely impacted by the proposed project.

A records search completed by staff at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside indicated that the subject property had been previously surveyed in 2007, with no cultural resources observed. The subject property is located in a well-studied area with 46 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius. During the course of these studies, 19 cultural resources properties have been recorded, none of which involved the project area. With only one exception, all recorded sites were of historical period origin and were comprised primarily of remnant agricultural irrigation system components. The Native American Heritage Commission determined that the Sacred Lands File search results were negative. Finally, the only tribe to respond to the Project Scoping Letters was the Rincon Band of Luiseno. After a review of the provided documents and their internal documents, the Band has specific concerns that the project may impact tangible Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), Traditional Cultural Landscapes (TCLs), and potential Cultural Properties (TCPs). Therefore, the Band recommended that an archaeological/cultural resources study be conducted that includes an archaeological records search and an intensive survey of the subject property. This Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment complied with requests made by the Rincon Cultural Resources Department, and they will be provided a copy by the City of Perris as part of the AB 52 consultation process. No cultural resources of either Native American or historical period origin were observed within the boundaries of DPR 20-00019 during the current field survey and there was no evidence of a possible subsurface cultural deposit.

In light of the above discussion, as well as the fact that virtually all land within a one-mile radius of DPR 20-00019 has been developed, neither further research nor mitigation is recommended. However, it is recommended that should any cultural resources be discovered during the course

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of earthmoving activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources, make a determination of their significance, and recommend appropriate treatment measures to mitigate impacts to the resources from the project, if found to be significant. If the cultural resources are of prehistoric (i.e. Native American) origin, a representative of Rincon Cultural Resources Department shall also evaluate the resource and make recommendations. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, compliance with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 is required, with no further disturbances to the land until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98.

## INTRODUCTION

In compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Perris Planning Department requirements, the project sponsor contracted with Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Consultant, to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the subject property in April 2021. The purpose of the assessment was to identify, evaluate, and recommend mitigation measures for existing cultural resources that may be adversely impacted by the proposed development.

The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment commenced with a request submitted to staff at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside on March 29, 2021, to conduct a records search of available maps, site records, and reports. The results of the records search were received on June 1, 2021. A request for a Sacred Lands File search was also submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission March 29, 2021, with results received on April 13, 2021. On April 15, 2021, project scoping letters were sent to 14 tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development in the study area. At this time, a response has only been received from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, with the letter dated May 3, 2021. A literature search of available publications and archival documents pertaining to the subject property followed the records and Sacred Lands File searches. Finally, a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property was conducted on April 23, 2021, for the purpose of locating, documenting, and evaluating all existing cultural resources within its boundaries.

The proposed project, currently entitled Development Plan Review 20-00019 (DPR 20-00019), is an industrial development comprised of three buildings: Building 1 encompasses 45,900 square-feet (sf<sup>2</sup>), Building 2 has 42,500 sf<sup>2</sup>, and Building 3 includes 49,300 sf<sup>2</sup>, for a total of 137,700 sf<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 1). As shown on the USGS Romoland, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series, the subject property, which encompasses ±8.69 acres of land, is located in Section 6, Township 4 south, Range 3 west, SBM (Fig. 2). Current land use is vacant; adjacent land uses are vacant to the east, Harley Knox Boulevard to the north, Indian Avenue to the west, and industrial warehouses to the south. Disturbances to the subject property are moderate and represent cumulative impacts resulting from road construction, agricultural endeavors, periodic vegetation clearance, discing, and dumping of debris across portions of the property. It is unlikely that any portion of the property has not been impacted, either indirectly or directly.

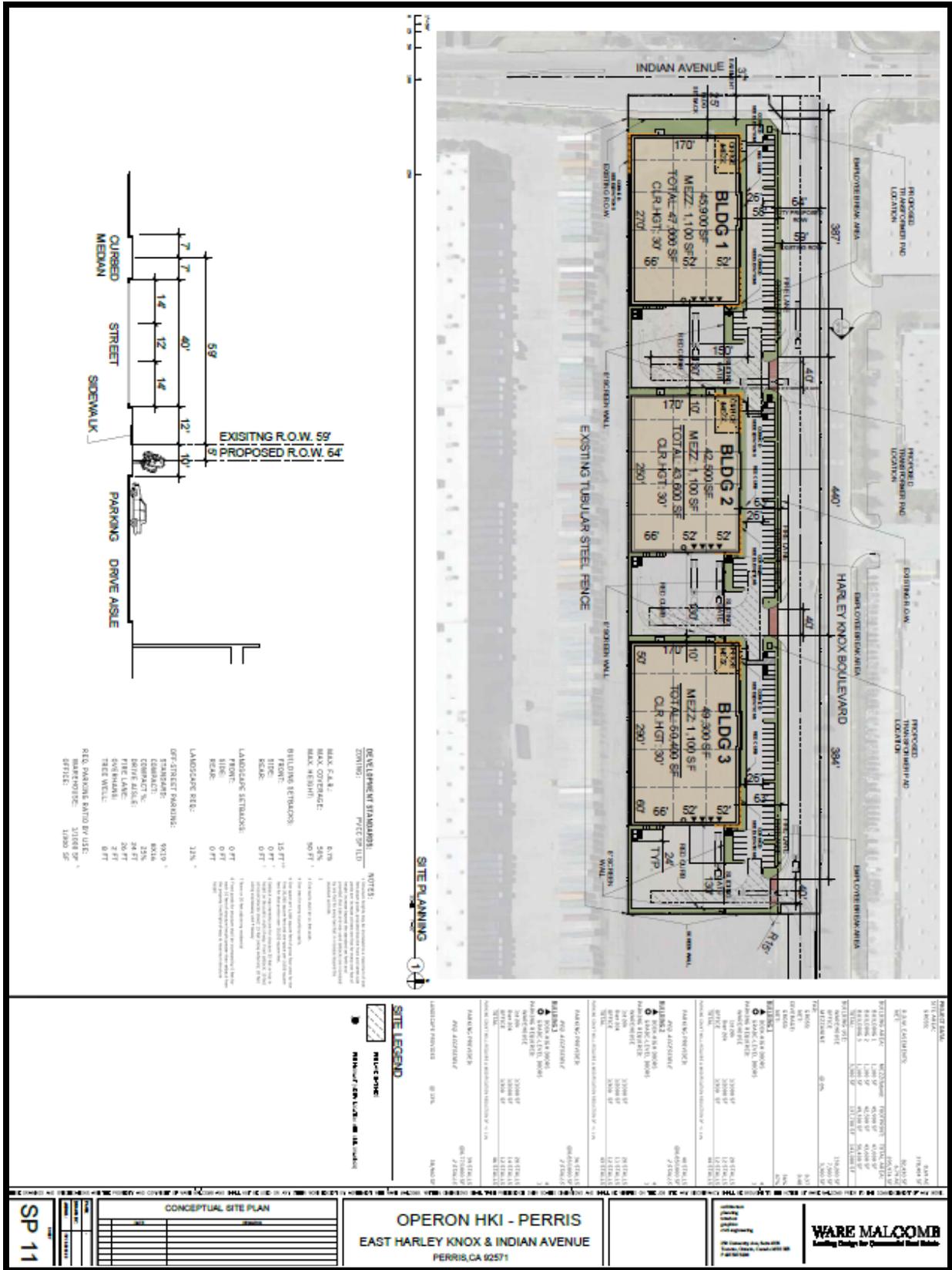


Figure 1: Development Plan Review 20-00019.

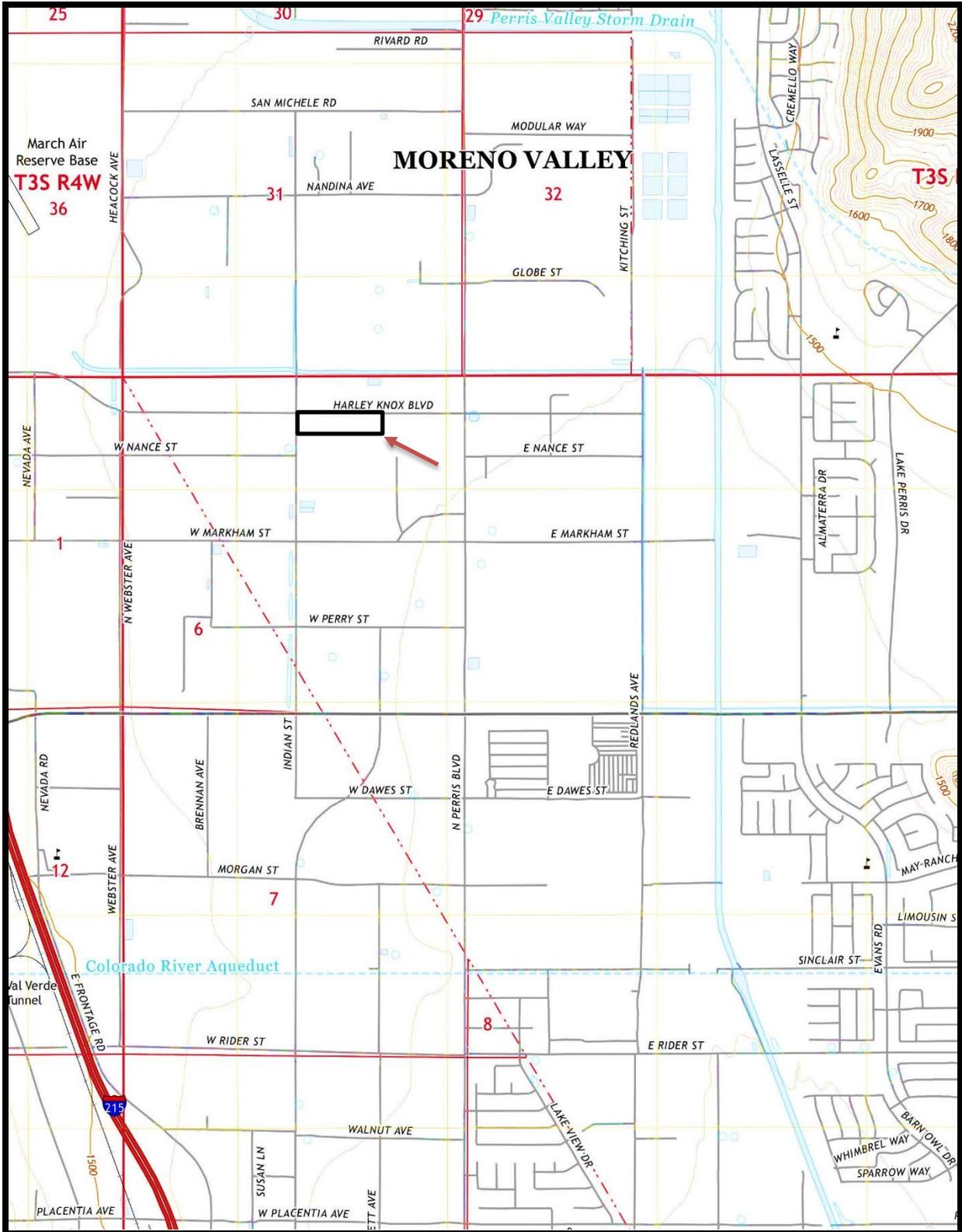


Figure 2: Location of Development Plan Review 20-00019 in the City of Perris, western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Perris, California Quad Topographic Map, 7.5' series (2018).

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### Topography and Geology

The subject property is located in the City of Perris, western Riverside County. It is situated in Perris Valley, a topographically diverse region that is defined by the Lakeview Mountains to the southeast, Steele Peak to the southwest, Lake Perris to the northeast, and Mockingbird Canyon to the northwest (Fig. 3). Most of the drainage in the vicinity of the subject property has been channelized, but historically the drainage pattern has been in an easterly direction toward Perris Valley and ultimately, the San Jacinto River. For the most part, drainage is intermittent, occurring only as the result of seasonal precipitation.

Topographically, the subject property is comprised of a flat alluvial plain (Fig. 4 and 5). Elevations range from a low of 1466.0 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) near the southeastern property corner, to a high of 1468 feet AMSL near the northwestern property corner. A permanent source of water was not observed within the property boundaries. The closest USGS-designated blueline stream is approximately two miles to the east.

The proposed project is situated in the Perris Peneplain, a portion of the Northern Peninsular Range Province of Southern California. The Perris Peneplain is a broad valley bounded on three sides by mountain ranges: the San Jacinto Mountains on the east, the San Bernardino Mountains on the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains on the southwest. The northwestern extent of the Perris Peneplain is the Santa Ana River. The Peneplain is a large depositional basin composed primarily of materials eroded from the granitic bedrock surfaces of the Southern California Batholith. The geological composition of the subject property is representative of the region as a whole, with alluvial fans and terraces formed by local granitic bedrock decomposition. Bedrock outcrops suitable for use in food processing, rock art, or shelter by indigenous peoples of the region are not present within the boundaries of the property. Loose lithic material is sparse, and none observed would have been suitable for tool production by Native Americans who occupied this area.

### Biology

As a result of past agricultural endeavors and recent vegetation clearance, virtually no native vegetation remains within the project boundaries, with the exception of isolated sunflowers (*Helianthus annuus*). Prior to cultivation and periodic vegetation clearance, the land was covered by representative plant species of the Riversidian Sage Scrub Plant Community, which predominates in this region. Characteristic plant species of this native community include white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum*

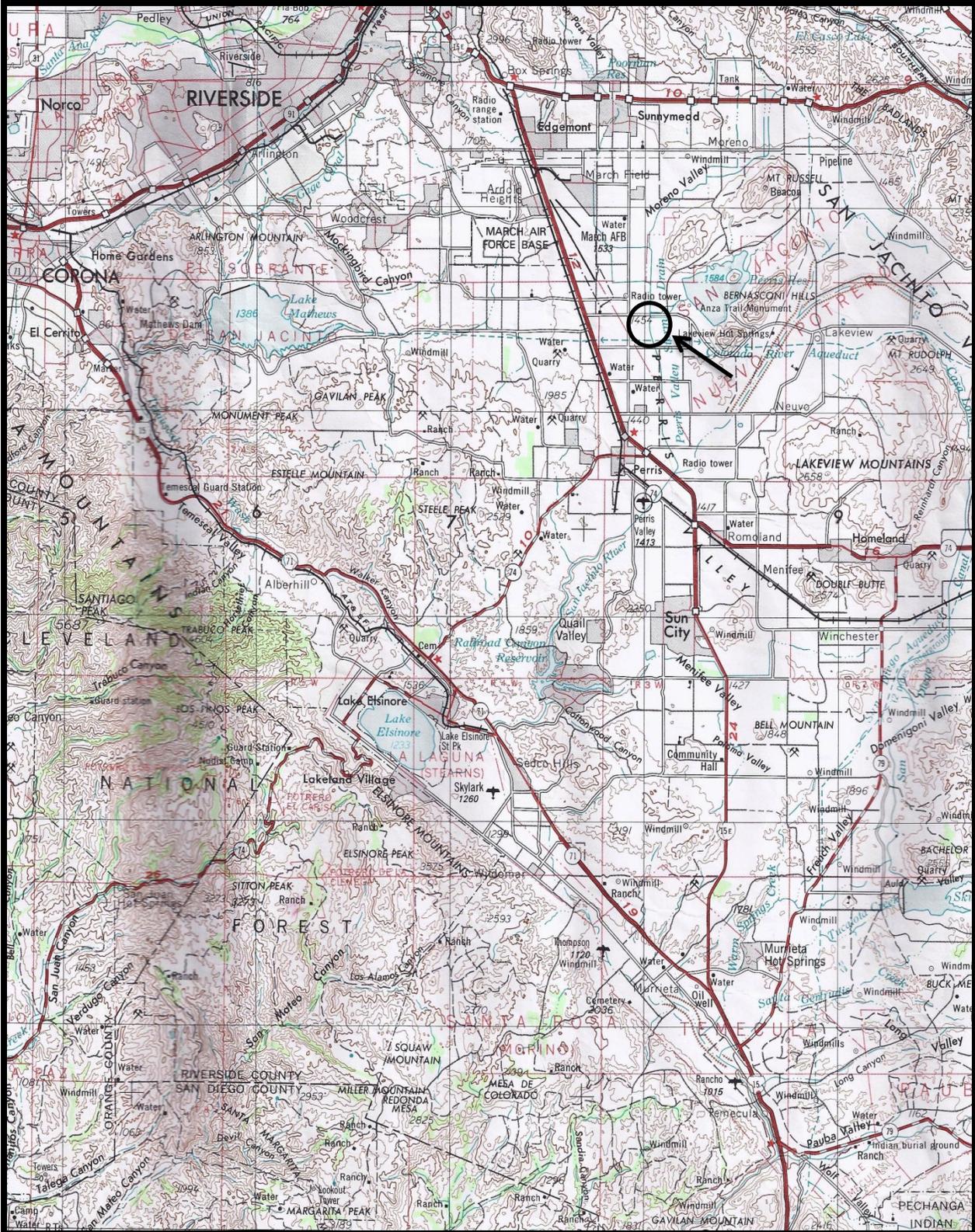


Figure 3: Location of the study area relative to western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Santa Ana, California Topographic Map (1959, photorevised 1979). Scale 1:250,000.

*fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). Indigenous peoples of the region commonly used plants of this community for food, medicine, and implement production.

During both the prehistoric and historical periods an abundance of faunal species undoubtedly inhabited the study area. However, due to regional urbanization, the current faunal community is generally restricted to those species that can exist in proximity to humans, such as valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), Audobon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and occasionally, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

### Climate

The climate of the study area is that typical of cismontane Southern California, which on the whole is warm, and rather dry. This climate is classified as Mediterranean or "summer-dry subtropical." Temperatures seldom fall below freezing or rise above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The rather limited precipitation received occurs primarily during the summer months.

### Discussion

Virtually all of the subject property has been altered by past agricultural endeavors and periodic vegetation clearance and as a result, it is difficult to determine whether adequate resources would have been available to support indigenous populations of the region. Based on resources found on undeveloped land in its vicinity, it is probable that floral and faunal resources would have offered limited opportunities to Native Americans for procuring food, as well as components for medicines, tools, and construction materials. Bedrock outcrops suitable for use in food processing, rock art, or shelter are not present within the project boundaries. Loose lithic material is sparse, and none observed would have been suitable for ground or flaked stone tool production. It is possible that both bedrock outcrops and loose lithic materials has been removed in the past to facilitate agricultural endeavors. A permanent source of water is not located within the property boundaries. Due to the relative lack of available natural resources, it is likely that the subject property would only have been utilized for seasonal resource exploitation by indigenous peoples of the region and not for long-term occupation.

Criteria for occupation during the historical era were generally somewhat different than for aboriginal occupation since later populations did not depend solely on natural resources for survival. During the historical era, the subject property would probably have been considered desirable due to the availability of tillable soil, flat topography, and its proximity to urban centers and major transportation corridors.



Figure 4: Aerial view of the subject property.



Figure 5: View from the center of the western property boundary looking east.

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistory

On the basis of currently available archaeological research, occupation of Southern California by human populations is believed to have begun at least 10,000 years ago. Theories proposing much earlier occupation, specifically during the Pleistocene Age, exist but at this time archaeological evidence has not been fully substantiated. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, only human occupation within the past 10,000 years will be addressed.

A time frame of occupation may be determined on the basis of characteristic cultural resources. These comprise what are known as cultural traditions or complexes. It is through the presence or absence of time-sensitive artifacts at a particular site that the apparent time of occupation may be suggested.

In general, the earliest established cultural tradition in Southern California is accepted to be the San Dieguito Tradition, first described by Malcolm Rogers in the 1920s. The San Dieguito people were nomadic large-game hunters whose tool assemblage included large domed scrapers, leaf-shaped knives, and projectile points, stemmed projectile points, chipped stone crescentics, and hammerstones (Rogers 1939; Rogers 1966). The San Dieguito Tradition was further divided into three phases: San Dieguito I is found only in the desert regions, while San Dieguito II and III occur on both sides of the Peninsular Ranges. Rogers felt that these phases formed a sequence in which increasing specialization and refinement of tool types were the key elements. Although absolute dates for the various phase changes have not been hypothesized or fully substantiated by a stratigraphic sequence, the San Dieguito Tradition as a whole is believed to have existed from approximately 7000 to 10,000 years ago (8000 to 5000 BCE).

Throughout southwestern California the La Jolla Complex followed the San Dieguito Tradition. The La Jolla Complex, as first described by Rogers (1939, 1945), then redefined by Harding (1951), is recognized primarily by the presence of millingstone assemblages within shell middens. Characteristic cultural resources of the La Jolla Complex include basined millingstones, unshaped manos, flaked stone tools, shell middens, and a few Pinto-like projectile points. Flexed inhumations under stone cairns, with heads pointing north, are also present (Rogers 1939, 1945; Warren *et al* 1961).

The La Jolla Complex existed from 5500 to 1000 BCE. Although there are several hypotheses to account for the origins of this complex, it would appear that it was a cultural adaptation to climatic warming after c. 6000 BCE. This warming may have stimulated movements to the coast of desert peoples who then shared their millingstone technology with the older coastal groups

(Moratto 1984). The La Jollan economy and tool assemblage seems to indicate such an infusion of coastal and desert traits instead of a total cultural displacement.

The Pauma Tradition, as first identified by D.L. True in 1958, may be an inland variant of the La Jolla Complex, exhibiting a shift to a hunting and gathering economy, rather than one based on shellfish gathering. Implications of this shift are an increase in number and variety of stone tools and a decrease in the amount of shell (Meighan 1954; True 1958; Warren 1968; True 1977). At this time, it is not known whether the Pauma Complex represents the seasonal occupation of inland sites by La Jollan groups or whether it represents a shift from a coastal to a non-coastal cultural adaptation by the same people.

The late period is represented by the San Luis Rey Complex, first identified by Meighan (1954) and later redefined by True *et al* (1974). Meighan divided this complex into two periods: San Luis Rey I (1400-1750 CE) and the San Luis Rey II (1750-1850 CE). The San Luis Rey I type component includes cremations, bedrock mortars, millingstones, small triangular projectile points with concave bases, bone awls, stone pendants, *Olivella* shell beads, and quartz crystals. The San Luis Rey II assemblage is the same as San Luis Rey I, but with the addition of pottery vessels, cremation urns, tubular pipes, stone knives, steatite arrow straighteners, red and black pictographs, and such non-aboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads (Meighan 1954). Inferred San Luis Rey subsistence activities include hunting and gathering with an emphasis on acorn harvesting.

### Ethnography

Available ethnographic research indicates that the study area was included in the known territory of the Luiseño Indians during both prehistoric and historic times. The name Luiseño is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to those aboriginal inhabitants of Southern California associated with the Mission San Luis Rey. As far as can be determined, the Luiseño, whose language is of the Takic family (part of the Californian Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock), had no equivalent word for their nationality because they did not consider themselves to “belong to” the Spanish occupiers. The Luiseño called themselves *Atáaxum*, which means “people, and traditional songs refer to the people as *Payómkawichum*, “people of the west.” The people were also associated with their villages. For example, today the Pechanga people refer to themselves as the *Pechangayam*, “people of Pechanga.”

According to ethnographers and Luiseño oral tradition, the territory of the Luiseño was extensive, encompassing much of coastal and inland Southern California. Known territorial boundaries extended on the west to the Southern Channel Islands, to the Santa Ana River and Box Springs Mountain on the north, as far northeast as Mt. San Jacinto, to Lake Henshaw on the southeast, and to Agua Hedionda Creek on the southwest. Their habitat included every ecological zone from sea level to 6000 mean feet above sea level.

Territorial boundaries of the Luiseño were shared with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the north, the Cahuilla to the east, the Cupeño and Ipai to the south (Fig. 6). Except for the Ipai, these tribes shared similar cultural and language traditions. Although the social structure and philosophy of the Luiseño were similar to that of neighboring tribes, they had a greater population density and correspondingly, a more rigid social structure.

The settlement pattern of the Luiseño was based on the establishment and occupation of sedentary autonomous village groups. Villages were usually situated near adequate sources of food and water, in defensive locations primarily found in sheltered coves and canyons. Typically, a village was comprised of permanent houses, a sweathouse, and a religious edifice. The permanent houses of the Luiseño were earth-covered and built over a two-foot excavation (Kroeber 1925:654). According to informants' accounts, the dwellings were conical roofs resting on a few logs leaning together, with a smoke hole in the middle of the roof and entrance through a door. Cooking was done outside, when possible, on a central interior hearth when necessary. The sweathouse was similar to the houses except that it was smaller, elliptical, and had a door in one of the long sides. Heat was produced directly by a wood fire. Finally, the religious edifice was usually just a round fence of brush with a main entrance for viewing by the spectators and several narrow openings for entry by the ceremonial dancers (Kroeber 1925:655).

Luiseño subsistence was based on seasonal floral and faunal resource procurement. Each village had specific resource procurement territories, most of which were within one day's travel of the village. During the autumn of each year, however, most of the village population would migrate to the mountain oak groves and camp for several weeks to harvest the acorn crop, hunt, and collect local resources not available near the village. Hunters typically employed traps, nets, throwing sticks, snares, or clubs for procuring small animals, while larger animals were usually ambushed, then shot with bow and arrow. The Luiseño normally hunted antelope and jackrabbits in the autumn by means of communal drives, although individual hunters also used bow and arrow to hunt jackrabbits throughout the year. Many other animals were available to the Luiseño during various times of the year but were generally not eaten. These included dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, dove, pigeon, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 1925:62).

Small game was prepared by broiling it on coals. Venison and rabbit were either broiled on coals or cooked in an earthen oven. Whatever meat was not immediately consumed was crushed on a mortar, then dried and stored for future use (Sparkman 1908:208). Of all the food sources utilized by the Luiseño, acorns were by far the most important. Six species were collected in great quantities during the autumn of every year, although some were favored more than others. In



Figure 6: Ethnographic location of the study area. Adapted from Kroeber (1925).

order of preference, they were black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepis*), Engelmann Oak (*Q. engelmannii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), and scrub oak (*Q. berberidifolia*). The latter three were used only when others were not available. Acorns were prepared for consumption by crushing them in a stone mortar and leaching off the tannic acid, then made into either a mush or dried to a flour-like material for future use.

Herb and grass seeds were used almost as extensively as acorns. Many plants produce edible seeds which were collected between April and November. Important seeds included, but were not limited to, the following: California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), wild tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*), white tidy tips (*Layia glandulosa*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), calabazilla (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), sage (*Salvia carduacea* and *S. colombariae*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), peppergrass (*Lepidium nitidum*), and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Seeds were parched, ground, cooked as mush, or used as flavoring in other foods.

Fruit, berries, corms, tubers, and fresh herbage were collected and often immediately consumed during the spring and summer months. Among those plants commonly used were basketweed (*Rhus trilobata*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos Adans.*), miner's lettuce (*Montia Claytonia*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). When an occasional large yield occurred, some berries, particularly juniper and manzanita, were dried and later made into a mush.

Tools for food acquisition, preparation, and storage were made from widely available materials. Hunting was done with a bow and fire-hardened or stone-tipped arrows. Coiled and twined baskets were used in food gathering, preparation, serving, and storage. Seeds were ground with handstones on shallow granitic mutates, while stone mortars and pestles were used to pound acorns, nuts, and berries. Food was cooked in clay vessels over fireplaces or earthen ovens. The Luiseño employed a wide variety of other utensils produced from locally available geological, floral, and faunal resources in all phases of food acquisition and preparation.

The Luiseño subsistence system described above constitutes seasonal resource exploitation within their prescribed village-centered procurement territory. In essence, this cycle of seasonal exploitation was at the core of all Luiseño lifeways. During the spring collection of roots, tubers, and greens was emphasized, while seed collecting and processing during the summer months shifted this emphasis. The collection areas and personnel (primarily small groups of women) involved in these activities remained virtually unchanged. However, as the autumn acorn harvest approached, the settlement pattern of the Luiseño altered completely. Small groups joined to form the larger groups necessary for the harvest and village members left the villages for the mountain oak groves for several weeks. Upon completion of the annual harvest, village activities centered on the preparation of collected foods for use during the winter. Since few plant food

resources were available for collection during the winter, this time was generally spent repairing and manufacturing tools and necessary implements in preparation for the coming resource procurement seasons.

Each Luiseño village was a clan tribelet – a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were both politically and economically autonomous from neighboring villages (Bean & Shipek 1978:555). The chief of each village inherited his position and was responsible, with the help of an assistant, for the administration of religious, economic, and warfare powers. A council comprised of ritual specialists and shamans, also hereditary positions, advised the chief on matters concerning the environment, rituals, and supernatural powers.

According to early ethnographers, the social structure of the villages is obscure, since the Luiseño apparently did not practice the organizational system of exogamous moieties used by many of the surrounding Native American groups. At birth, a baby was confirmed into the householding group and patrilineage. Girls and boys went through numerous puberty initiation rituals during which they learned about the supernatural beings governing them and punishing any infractions of the rules of behavior and ritual (Sparkman 1908:221-225). The boys' ceremonies including the drinking of toloache (*Datura*), visions, dancing, ordeals, and the teaching of songs and rituals. Girls' ceremonies included advice and instruction in the necessary knowledge for married life, "roasting" in warm sands, and rock painting. Shortly after the completion of the puberty initiation rituals, girls were married, typically to someone arranged for by the girl's parents. Although the Luiseño were concerned that marriages did not occur between individuals too closely related, it has been suggested that cross-cousin marriages were the norm prior to Spanish Catholic influences beginning in 1769 (White 1963:169-170). Luiseño marriages created important economic and social alliances between lineages and were celebrated accordingly with elaborate ceremonies and a bride price. Residence was typically patrilineal and polygyny, often sororal, was practiced especially by chiefs and shamans.

One of the most important elements in the Luiseño life cycle was death. At least a dozen successive mourning ceremonies were held following an individual's death, with feasting taking place and gifts being distributed to ceremony guests. Luiseño cosmology was based on a dying-god theme, the focus of which was *Wiyó-t'*, a creator-culture hero and teacher who was the son of earth-mother (Bean & Shipek 1978:557). The order of the world was established by this entity, and he was one of the first "people" or creations. Upon the death of *Wiyó-t'* the nature of the universe changed, and the existing world of plants, animals, and humans was created. The original creations took on the various life forms now existing and worked out solutions for living. These solutions included a spatial organization of species for living space and a chain-of-being concept that placed each species into a mutually beneficial relationship with all others.

Based on Luiseño settlement and subsistence patterns, the type of archaeological sites associated with this culture may be expected to represent the various activities involved in seasonal resource exploitation. Temporary campsites usually evidenced by lithic debris and/or milling features, may be expected to occur relatively frequently. Food processing stations, often only single milling features, are perhaps the most abundant type of site found. Isolated artifacts occur with approximately the same frequency as food processing stations. The most infrequently occurring archaeological site is the village site. Sites of this type are usually large, in defensive locations amidst abundant natural resources, and usually surrounded by the types of sites previously discussed, which reflect the daily activity of the villagers. Little is known of ceremonial sites, although the ceremonies themselves are discussed frequently in the ethnographic literature. It may be assumed that such sites would be found in association with village sites, but with what frequency is not known.

### History

Four principal periods of historical occupation existed in Southern California: the Protohistoric Period (1540-1768 CE), the Spanish Mission Period (1769-1830 CE), the Mexican Rancho Period (1830-1848 CE), and the American Developmental Period (1848 CE - present).

In the general study area, the Spanish Mission Period (1769-1830 CE) first represents historical occupation. Although earlier European explorers had traveled throughout South California, it was not until the 1769 "Sacred Expedition" of Captain Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra that there was actual contact with aboriginal inhabitants of the region. The intent of the expedition, which began in San Blas, Baja California, was to establish missions and presidios along the California coast, thereby serving the dual purpose of converting Indians to Christianity and expanding Spain's military presence in the "New World." In addition, each mission became a commercial enterprise utilizing Indian labor to produce commodities such as wheat, hides, and tallow that could be exported to Spain. Founded on July 16, 1769, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá was the first of the missions, while the Mission San Francisco Solana was the last mission, founded on July 4, 1823.

Although the Portola and Serra expedition apparently bypassed the study area, there is a possibility that Pedro Fages, a lieutenant in Portola's Catalan Volunteers, may have stopped in the area while looking for deserters from San Diego in 1772 (Hicks and Hudson 1970:10; Hudson 1981:14). In addition, historian Phillip Rush credits Captain Juan Pablo Grijalva and his party with the first white discovery of the region in 1795 (1965:29). The first white men of record to enter the region were Father Juan Norberto de Santiago and Captain Pedro Lisalde. In 1797 their expedition party, comprised of seven soldiers and five Indians (probably Juaneños from the Mission San Juan Capistrano) stopped briefly near Temecula on their journey to find another

mission site. Upon leaving the valley Fr. Santiago remarked in his journal that the expedition had encountered an Indian village called “Temecula: (Hudson 1981:13-14).

In 1798 on the site Santiago had selected, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded and all aboriginals living within the mission’s realm of influence became known as the “Luiseño.” Within a 20-year period, under the guidance of Fr. Antonio Peyri, the mission prospered to a degree that it was often referred to as the “King of the Missions.” At its peak, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, which is located in what is now Oceanside, controlled six ranches and annually produced 27,000 cattle, 26,000 sheep, 1300 goats, 500 pigs, 1900 horses, and 67,000 bushels of grain. During this period, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia claimed the entire region that is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County as a cattle ranch, although records of the Mission San Juan Capistrano show this region as part of their holdings.

By 1818 the greater Temecula Valley had become the Mission San Luis Rey’s principal producer of grain and was considered one of the mission’s most important holdings. It was at approximately this time that a granary, chapel, and majordomo’s home were built in Temecula. These were the first structures built by whites within the boundaries of Riverside County (Hudson 1981:19). The buildings were constructed at the original Indian village of Temecula on a high bluff at the southern side of Temecula Creek where it joins Murrieta Creek to form the Santa Margarita River. This entire area continued to be an abundant producer of grain, as well as horses and cattle, for the thriving Mission San Luis Rey until the region became part of Mexico on April 11, 1822. Following this event, the Spanish missions and mission ranches began a slow decline.

During the Mexican Rancho Period (1830-1848 CE) the first of the Mexican ranchos were established following the enactment of the Secularization Act of 1833 by the Mexican government. Mexican governors were empowered to grant vacant land to “contractors (*empresarios*), families, or private citizens, whether Mexicans or foreigners, who may ask for them for the purpose of cultivating or inhabiting them” (Robinson 1948:66). Mexican governors granted approximately 500 ranchos during this period. Although legally a land grant could not exceed 11 square leagues (about 50,000 acres or 76 square miles) and absentee ownership was officially forbidden, neither edict was rigorously enforced (*ibid*). The subject property was located within the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero land grant.

The first use of the name San Jacinto Rancho was for a Mission San Luis Rey cattle ranch that had been named for the Silesian-born Dominican Saint Hyacinth (Jacinto is Spanish for Hyacinth), although there is no record of exactly when the mission established the ranch. The ranch was claimed by the Mission San Juan Capistrano as well but remained in the possession of the Mission San Luis Rey. On August 9, 1842, José Antonio Estudillo, who had been *mayordomo* of the Mission San Luis Rey from 1840 to 1843, filed an application for a grant of the four square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho. Estudillo’s petition stated that the land was absolutely vacant and

that the land contained only an “indifferent house covered with earth, ten *varas* in length and of a corresponding width, which however is in a ruinous condition, and also an old corral which is useless, all constructed by the Indians, who sometimes live there, at which times they also make some small gardens” (Gunther 1984:468). Mexican authorities investigated Estudillo’s claim and determined that the land was indeed vacant and had been so for a long time, with only “three Christianized Indians living on said place,” all of whom were reportedly desirous of Estudillo taking over the land. Although two other Individuals had previously petitioned for the ranch, Governor pro-tem Manuel Jimeno, apparently in consideration of Estudillo’s work for the Mexican government as *mayordomo* of Mission San Luis Rey, granted eight square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho to Estudillo on December 21, 1842, an amount of land twice the size of what Estudillo had requested.

Such a large grant may have overwhelmed Estudillo because in 1845 Estudillo’s son-in-law, Miguel de Pedorena, petitioned for the grant of surplus land from the San Jacinto Rancho. Pedorena’s petition showed the original eight-league grant cut in half with Estudillo’s portion to the southeast labeled “San Jacinto Viejo” (Old San Jacinto) and Pedorena’s portion in the northwest named “San Jacinto Nuevo” (New San Jacinto). Pedorena also requested a small area north of San Jacinto in the Badlands. When submitted to the governor, Pedorena’s entire petition was called the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, which essentially means “surplus lands of the old San Jacinto Rancho. The subject property is situated near the northwestern corner of the rancho.

It was also during this historical period that the central event of California history -the Gold Rush - occurred. Although gold had been discovered as early as 1842 in the Sierra Pelona north of Los Angeles, it cost more to extract and process the gold than it was worth. The second discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill by James Marshall was serendipitously coincidental with California's change in ownership as the result of the Anglo-American victory in the Mexican War, occurring at a time when many adventurers had come to California in the vanguard of military conquest. If gold had not been discovered, California may have remained an essentially Hispanic territory of the United States. The discovery of gold and the riches it promised caused California to become a magnet that attracted Anglo-American exploration and colonization. It has been estimated that the Anglo-American population of California at the beginning of 1848 was 2000 and that by the end of 1849 it had exploded to over 53,000 (Farquhar 1965). In 1849 alone, more than 40,000 people traveled overland from the Eastern United States to California and by the end of the year, 697 ships had arrived in San Francisco, bringing another 41,000 individuals. In 1850, over 50,000 people came overland and 35,000 came by sea. Hence, despite the fact that thousands of disenchanted prospectors who left California (reportedly 31,000 in 1853 alone), California’s population had grown to 380,000 by 1860 and to 560,000 by 1870, not including the Native Americans, whose populations were decimated by the Anglo-American invasion. Conversely, in

1846 the Native American population in California is estimated to have been at least 120,000 and by the 1860s, only 20,000-40,000 had survived. This period of history is often referred to as the “California Indian Holocaust”.

During the years of the Gold Rush most mining occurred in the northern and central portions of the state. As a result, these areas were far more populated than most of southern California. Nevertheless, there was an increasing demand for land throughout the state and the federal government was forced to address the issue of how much land in California would be declared public land for sale. The Congressional Act of 1851 created a land commission to receive petitions from private land claimants and to determine the validity of their claims. The United States Land Survey of California conducted by the General Land Office, began that year.

Throughout the 1840’s and 1850’s thousands of settlers and prospectors traveled through the study area on the Emigrant Trail in route to various destinations in the West. The southern portion of the trail ran from the Colorado River to Warner’s Ranch and then westward to Aguanga, where it split into two roads. The main road continued westward past Aguanga and into the valley north of the Santa Ana Mountains. This road was alternately called the Colorado Road, Old Temescal Road, or Fort Yuma Road and what is now SR-79 generally follows its alignment. The second road, known as the San Bernardino Road, split off northward from Aguanga and ran along the base of the San Jacinto Mountains.

On September 16, 1858, the Butterfield Company, following the Southern Emigrant Trail, began carrying the Overland Mail from Tipton, Missouri to San Francisco, California. The first stagecoach passed through Temecula on October 7, 1858, and exchanged horses at John Magee’s store, which was located south of Temecula Creek on the Little Temecula Rancho. It was around this store that the second location of Temecula had been established (Hicks 1970:27). In addition to being a Butterfield Overland mail stop, it was at John Magee’s store that the first post office in what is now Riverside County opened on April 22, 1859, with Louis A. Rouen being appointed the first postmaster in inland Southern California (Hudson 1969:8). From this time until the outbreak of the Civil War terminated Butterfield’s service, mail was delivered to the Temecula Post office four times per week.

In the final period of historical occupation, the American Developmental Period (1848 CE-present), the first major changes in the study area took place because of land issues addressed in the previous decade. Following completion of the General Land Office surveys, large tracts of federal land became available for sale and for preemption purposes, particularly after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. California was eventually granted 500,000 acres of land by the federal government for distribution, as well as two sections of land in each township for school purposes. Much of this land was in the southern portion of the state. Under the Homestead Act of 1862, 160-acre homesteads were available to citizens of the United States (or

those who had filed an intention to become one) who were either the head-of-household or a single person over the age of 21 (including women). Once the homestead claim was filed the applicant had six months to move onto the land and was required to maintain residency for five years as well as to build a dwelling and raise crops. Upon completion of these requirements the homesteader had to publish intent to close on the property to allow others to dispute the claim. If no one did so the homesteader was issued a patent to the property, thus conveying ownership. Individuals were attracted to the federal lands by their low prices and as a result, the population began to increase in regions where the lands available for homestead were located. It was at this time that the region of Southern California which became Riverside County saw an influx of settlers as well as those seeking other opportunities, including gold mining. As Anglo-Americans came to this region in increasing numbers, the continued existence of Native Americans in the area was threatened as their traditional lands were taken from them.

On March 17, 1882, the California Southern Railroad commenced service, extending from National City near the Mexican border in San Diego County, northerly to Temecula and Murrieta, across the Perris Valley, down the Box Springs Grade, and on to the City of San Bernardino. Under the supervision of chief engineer Frederick Thomas Perris, the railway had been completed through the Perris Valley early in 1882 and settlers rushed to the region to homestead and buy railroad land. The original rail station in this area was the town of Pinacate, located approximately two miles south of the present city of Perris. Unfortunately, from the time the first train came through Temecula on its way to from National City to San Bernardino, the California Southern Railroad had been plagued by flooding and washouts in Temecula Canyon. Railway service was disrupted for months at a time and a fortune was spent on rebuilding the washed-out tracks. Finally, in 1891 the Santa Fe Railroad constructed a new line from Los Angeles to San Diego down the coast and when later that year the California Southern Railway's route through Temecula Canyon once again washed out, that portion of the line was discontinued.

Around the time that the California Southern Railroad commenced service, Mr. L. Menifee Wilson, a 20-year-old from Kentucky, moved to the area and located what appears to have been the first gold quartz mine in Southern California. The mine was located approximately eight miles south of Perris and was named the Menifee Quartz Lode. As news of his find spread, miners flocked to the region to try their luck. Hundreds of gold mining claims were subsequently filed in the region around Menifee's mine and this area became known as Menifee and the Menifee Valley (Gunther 1984:319-320). Gold quartz discoveries in the Winchester, Perris, Murrieta, and Wildomar areas further fueled the belief that the entire region was one of unsurpassed mineral wealth, ripe for the taking. Wilson was one of the major proponents of this belief and in addition to his original mine, claimed several others in the general area.

From the time of L. Menifee Wilson's first gold discovery in the early 1880's, gold production through hard rock mining in western Riverside County increased considerably, reaching its peak in 1895. At that time, the value of gold produced was reported in the *Mining and Scientific Press* (Vol. 85) as being \$285,106. Although the gold value was still relatively high in 1896 (\$262,800), from that point on production decreased substantially every year until in 1917 the value of gold was reported as being zero.

Based on numerous reports found in local newspapers such as the *Winchester Record*, *Perris New Era*, and *Riverside's Press and Horticulturist*, the gold boom in western Riverside County was rather short-lived, occurring primarily between late 1893 and mid-1895. During this period there were almost daily articles enthusiastically touting the number of new mining claims being recorded, yields from the various operations, and the resultant population boom as news of the region's mineral wealth spread. Several of the new mining claims were in the same region where the subject property is located. By early 1896 the mining related articles were less frequent and often lamented the closing of mines, which was generally due to the lack of water necessary for processing gold-bearing ore. By this time, a far greater emphasis began to be placed on the agricultural potential of the area. Replacing daily reports on gold yields from the mines were crop yields and bushel reports from the growing number of farms in western Riverside County. Although settlers continued to move into this region and a number of small towns developed, the migration was less dynamic than it had been during the early years of the gold rush and the region retained a fairly rural flavor until the last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In September of 1890, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Thomas J. Morgan instructed United States Indian Agent Horatio N. Rust to select a suitable site for a training school on an Indian reservation in Southern California. Despite Morgan's directive that the school be located on a reservation, Rust decided that the school site should be located away from the reservations, near a "thrifty" settlement already established. As a result of strong citizen support for such a school, the new city of Perris deeded the United States a block of 80 acres of choice land near town for the construction of an Indian training school. The location of the proposed school was, "In the middle of the San Jacinto plain, 1½ miles from the Santa Fe Railroad, on the east side of the main avenue running the entire length of the valley, 100 feet wide, a 60 foot street on three sides and 80 acres full inside the streets" (Keller 2013). Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan visited the site, approved of it, and accepted the deed. Upon Morgan's approval of the site, Congress appropriated \$25,000 for construction of the school. Thus, the Perris property, which was located approximately one mile south of what is now DPT 20-00019, became the site of Southern California's first off-reservation Indian boarding school (*Ibid.*).

Based on the model developed by Capt. Richard H. Pratt at the Carlisle Indian School in 1879, the intent of the Perris Indian School was to facilitate assimilation of Indian youth into white society

by removing them from the reservations and traditional lifeways. The school was run on a military model, with children dressed in uniforms, their hair cut short, and life regulated by a series of bells. They were taught basic reading, writing, and math, as well as training in industrial skills for boys and domestic skills for girls. Although originally intended for children between the ages of 12 and 16, often children as young as 4 or 5 years of age lived at these schools, often not returning home until they were in their early 20s.

Originally, Perris Indian School was to have opened in October of 1892, but due to construction and water problems, the opening was delayed until December. When the school formally opened on January 9, 1893, the physical plant consisted of four buildings: the Girls Building, the Boys Building, the Boys Wash House, and the Shoe Shop (Fig. 7). Construction of each building cost \$12,250, although the Boys Wash House was built at a cost of only \$500. In 1895 a single-story hospital that measured 48 feet by 50 feet and included room for 14 patients and living quarters for three employees was erected at a cost of \$1825.00 (*Ibid.*). Unfortunately, appropriations from Congress for the hospital did not include hiring any medical caregivers to staff the hospital.



Figure 7: Perris Indian School, 1893.

Nine students registered at the school in December 1892 to help Superintendent M.H. Savage ready the school for its opening on January 9. Six additional students enrolled during the month

of January and 74 more in February. By the end of March, a total of 104 students were boarding at Perris Indian School, with fourteen more enrolling by the end of the 1893 fiscal year in June. All students attending the school during these early months were from reservations within the Mission-Tule Agency, with the majority coming from the southern reservations in what is now San Diego County. The Perris Indian School continued in operation, often overcrowded and under-funded, until 1902 when operations were moved to the Sherman Institute in Riverside. Closure of the school resulted from school superintendent Harwood Hall's controversial claim that the water supply in Perris was of poor quality and quantity, leading to student illness, possible death, and poor nutrition. A small number of young children continued to live at the Perris school until 1904, at which time the school closed, and they were transferred to Riverside along with several of the school buildings. In 1906 the remaining school buildings were auctioned off and removed from the 80-acre property.

One of the early developers of the region was Mr. J.W. Nance, a principal promoter of Perris and one of the "capitalists" who had put the adjoining Riverside Tract on the market in 1891. Nance, a native Tennessean, had moved to the Mississippi Valley after the Civil War, but after six years, his health deteriorated due to a persistent case of malaria, and he decided to move to California in hopes that his health would improve (Elliot, 355). He traveled all over California looking for a place to heal, but with no success. Finally, upon hearing from a physician in Los Angeles that he needed a place with a very dry climate, he was directed to the San Jacinto plains (now the Perris Valley). Despite being advised that he probably could not actually live there, because the only thing that could live there were jack rabbits, Nance nonetheless came to the valley, loved what he saw, and decided to stay (*Ibid.*). He purchased 200 acres and started farming, but eventually entered the real estate and insurance business, both of which were very successful.

Following on the success of his "Riverside Tract" development in 1891, in July of 1893 Nance platted a tract five miles northwest of Perris and three miles southeast of Alessandro and named the development 'Val Verde,' a popular name with land developers in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century that is a contraction of the Spanish *valle verde*, meaning "green valley." The development was bisected by the California Southern Railway and after it was platted, the railroad company built a siding and station manned by an agent and two operators. Within six months, a hotel had been built near the rail station and a small community was soon established, with residents raising grain, grapes, potatoes, melons, alfalfa, and green vegetables (*Santa Fe Coast History* 1940:780). The Val Verde rail station was located approximately 1.5 southwest of what is now DPR 20-00019. On March 6, 1894, the Val Verde post office was established with James S. Williams as its first postmaster, but it was discontinued on August 31, 1904, and mail was sent to Perris. The post office reopened on December 28, 1918, but under the name Vel Verde, and continued in operation until January 30, 1930, when it was permanently closed, and mail was again sent to

Perris. By 1940, the Val Verde station was a blind siding, and little remained of the small community.

Since 1918, the greatest influence on the Perris region has been March Air Force Base, whose southeastern corner is located three-quarters of a mile northwest of DPR 20-00019. In addition, land immediately to the south was a U.S. Military Reserve (Gregory Radio Range Station). At a time when the United States was rushing to build up its military forces in anticipation of an entry into World War I, Congress appropriated almost \$640,000,000 in 1917 in an attempt to back the plans of General George O. Squier, the Army's chief signal officer, to "put the Yankee punch into the war by building an army in the air." (March 2010). Efforts by Mr. Frank Miller, then owner of the Mission Inn in Riverside, Hiram Johnson, and other California notables, succeeded in gaining War Department approval to construct an airfield at Alessandro Field located near Riverside, an airstrip used by aviators from Rockwell Field on cross-country flights from San Diego.

Sergeant Charles E. Garlick was selected to lead the advance contingent of four men to the new base from Rockwell Field. On March 20, 1918, Alessandro Flying Training Field became March Field, named in honor of Second Lieutenant Peyton C. March, Jr., son of the Army Chief of Staff, who had been killed in a flying accident in Texas the previous month. By late April 1918, enough progress had been made in the construction of the new field to allow the arrival of the first troops. The commander of the 818th Aero Squadron detachment, Captain William Carruthers, took over as the field's first commander (March 2010).

Within 60 days, twelve hangars, six barracks equipped for 150 men each, mess halls, a machine shop, post exchange, hospital, a supply depot, an aero repair building, bachelor officer's quarters and a residence for the commanding officer had been erected. Although the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, did not initially halt training at March Field, by 1921, the decision had been made to phase down all activities at the new base in accordance with sharply reduced military budgets (March 2010). In April 1923, March Field closed its doors with one sergeant left in charge.

In July 1926, Congress created the Army Air Corps and approved the Army's five-year plan which called for an expansion in pilot training and the activation of tactical units. Funds were appropriated for the reopening of March Field in March of 1927 and Colonel William C. Gardenhire was assigned to direct the refurbishment of the base. In August 1927 Major Millard F. Harmon reported in to take over the job of base commander and commandant of the flying school.

Just as March Field began to take on the appearance of a permanent military installation, the base's basic mission changed. When Randolph Field began to function as a training site in 1931, March Field became an operational base and soon became associated with the Air Corps'

heaviest aircraft as well as an assortment of fighters. As an immediate result of the attack on Pearl Harbor in December of 1941, March Field again began training aircrews. During this period, the base doubled in area and at its peak supported approximately 75,000 troops (March 2010). At the same time, the government procured a similar-sized tract to the west and established Camp Hahn as an anti-aircraft artillery training facility. It supported 85,000 troops at the height of its activity.

After the war, March reverted to its operational role and became a Tactical Air Command base. In 1949, March became a part of the relatively new Strategic Air Command. Headquarters Fifteenth Air Force along with the 33d Communications Squadron moved to March from Colorado Springs in the same year. Also, in 1949, the 22d Bombardment Wing moved from Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Kansas to March. Thereafter, these three units remained as dominant features of base activities.

The 22<sup>nd</sup> Bombardment Wing was engaged in the Korean War for four months in 1953 and during the Vietnam War it deployed its planes several times. Following the end of hostilities in Southeast Asia, the 22d returned to its duties as an integral part of the Strategic Air Command. For the next eighteen years until 1982, March operated in an ancillary defensive position, but beginning in the early 1980s, the large KC-10s stationed at March gave the field a featured part during Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

In 1993, March Air Force Base was selected for realignment. In August 1993, the 445th Military Airlift Wing transferred to March from Norton AFB, Calif. On January 3, 1994, the 22d Air Refueling Wing was transferred to McConnell AFB, Kansas, and the 722d Air Refueling Wing went to March. As part of the Air Force's realignment and transition, March's two Reserve units, the 445th Military Airlift Wing and the 452d Air Refueling Wing were deactivated and their personnel and equipment joined under the 452nd Air Mobility Wing on April 1, 1994. On April 1, 1996, March officially became March Air Reserve Base (March 2010).

## METHODS AND PROCEDURES

### Research

Prior to commencement of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment field survey, a request to conduct a records search was submitted to staff at the Eastern Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside on March 29, 2021. The requested research was to include a review of all site maps, site records, survey reports, and mitigation reports relevant to the study area. The following documents were also to be reviewed: the National Register of Historic Places, the California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory. The results of the records search were received on June 1, 2021. In addition to the records search, a request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission on March 29, 2021, with results received on April 13, 2021. On April 15, 2021, project scoping letters were sent to 14 tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development in the Perris area.

Following the records and Sacred Lands File searches, a literature search of available published references to the study area was undertaken. Reference material included all available photographs, maps, books, journals, historical newspapers, registers, and directories held in various repositories. Archival and cartographic research was conducted through the USGS Historical Map Collection, the General Land Office records currently maintained by the California Office of the Bureau of Land Management, and documents containing census and other information held by Ancestry.com. Advanced property-specific research regarding ownership and land use was conducted through the Riverside County Archives. The following maps were consulted:

1901 Elsinore, California 30' USGS Topographic Map  
1942 Riverside, California 15' U.S. Dept. of the Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Map  
1942 Perris, California 15' U.S. Dept. of the Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Map  
1953 Perris, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map  
1959 Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map  
1967 Perris, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map  
1979 (photorevised) Perris, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map  
1980 (photorevised) Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map  
2018 Perris, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map

## Fieldwork

Subsequent to the literature, archival, and cartographic research, Jean Keller conducted a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property on April 23, 2021. The field survey was accomplished by traversing the subject property, beginning at the southwestern property corner, in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals. The survey proceeded in a generally east-west, west-east direction following the existing land contours. All of the property was accessible for survey. A barley crop covering much of the property had recently been harvested, leaving only remaining stubble. This impaired ground surface visibility in the central portion of the property, resulting in an average of 50%. In areas at the eastern and western ends of the property, the remaining plant material was sparser and some areas were completely clear. Resultant ground surface visibility ranged from 60% to 100%, with an average of +75%.

## RESULTS

### Research

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center indicated that the subject property had been included in one previous cultural resources study. No archaeological sites of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) or historical origin were recorded within the property boundaries during this study. The study, entitled “Cultural Resources Technical Report North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California” (RI-7538), was conducted in 2007 by CRM TECH and included six square miles of land.

The subject property is in a very well-studied area with 46 previous cultural resources studies having been conducted. During the course of field surveys for these studies, 19 cultural resources properties have been recorded. With only one exception, all recorded sites represent early-to-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century resources. Table 1 lists the primary numbers and trinomials for each site, the recorded cultural resources, and the distance of the site from the subject property.

Table 1  
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search

Primary Numbers (Trinomials)	Description of Recorded Cultural Resources	Distance from DPR 20-00019 <i>In miles</i>
P-33-005775 (CA-RIV-5516H)	Well No. 6 (cube-shaped well house), drilled in 1941 as part of the Gregory Radio Range complex associated with March Army Airfield.	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-007649	Camp Haan Barracks, vernacular wood frame, 24415 Nanina Avenue – moved to this location in 1941	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-007650	Boyd Tanks Co/Camp Haan Barracks. Three former Camp Haan Barracks were moved to this location in 1941 and pieced together to form a factory with three wings (23960 Oleander Street)	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-007674	1911 Val Verde Elementary School (24040 Ramona Expressway) Vernacular Mediterranean/Spanish Revival building, plus wood frame house and garage. <i>Demolished by 1999</i>	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-008699	Earthen reservoir and square concrete standpipe (age unknown)	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-008700	Concrete well foundation, concrete box, and concrete standpipe. <i>Demolished by 2017.</i>	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-011604	Agricultural well with turbine (likely remnant of existing irrigation system), ca. 1930s- 1940s	0.50 – 0.75

P-33-014136 (CA-RIV-7588)	Four bedrock milling feature loci with 15 slicks, 3 metate fragments, 1 mano, 1 fire-affected mano, 1 flaked stone crescent, 16 flakes, 6 kg. fire-affected rock	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-015853 (CA-RIV-8222)	10 features representing the remains of structures and an agricultural irrigation system, ca. 1943-1953	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-015854	Concrete standpipe and fragments of the remains of a well, ca. 1953	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-016078 (CA-RIV-8312)	Remnants of historic water conveyance system (concrete reservoir inscribed 1950, electric pump, concrete pad for parking)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-019865 (CA-RIV-10111)	Remnants of historic homestead and water conveyance system (metal-lined water well, concrete pad, standpipe, power pole, 8 large pepper trees, and earthen berm, concrete tank supports, wooden garage door)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-020334 (CA-RIV-10260)	Group of irrigation features that date to sometime post-1913 (well, pump base, small concrete pad, metal pipes)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-0021503 (CA-RIV-11291)	Remnants of an apparent former grain/seed dump and separation basin area, electric power pole, imported trees, pre-1938	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-024092	Components that represent one or more irrigations systems in a plowed field. Not temporally diagnostic, but probably c. 1926 – 1974?	0.75 – 1.00
P.33-024854	Flood control channel remains	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-024867	290' long segment of Lateral B-Oleander Channel (part of Perris Valley Storm Drain), ca. 1950s	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-024868	745-foot-long segment of Webster Avenue, a 30-foot-wide unimproved graded dirt road; existed as least in the 1890s	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-028621 (CA-RIV-12883)	Small concrete slab for a well with galvanized spigot, ca. 1953	0.50 – 0.75

A search of the *Sacred Lands File* for the subject property was completed on April 13, 2021, by the Native American Heritage Commission. Based on the provided USGS quadrangle information, the search had negative results. At this time, a response to the 14 project scoping letters sent to tribes interested in the Perris area has only been received from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resources Department. Their letter, received June 1, 2021, stated that after a review of the provided documents and their internal documents, they have specific concerns that the project may impact tangible Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), Traditional Cultural Landscapes (TCLs), and potential Cultural Properties (TCPs). Therefore, the Band recommended that an archaeological/cultural resources study be conducted that includes an archaeological records search and an intensive survey of the subject property. The current Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment satisfies this request.

The literature search offered no information specific to the subject property, but as previously discussed in the History section of this report, the first non-Native owner of the property on record was José Antonio Estudillo, who on December 21, 1842, had been granted eight square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho by Governor pro-tem Manuel Jimeno. This was twice as much land as requested by Estudillo in his August 9, 1842, grant application. The Mission San Luis Rey, at which Estudillo worked for the Mexican government as a *mayordomo*, had originally claimed this land, despite the fact that it was occupied by Native peoples.

Since the land grant was significantly larger than Estudillo had requested, his son-in-law, Miguel Telesfero Pedrorena, petitioned for the grant of half the acreage of the San Jacinto Rancho in 1845. Pedrorena's petition showed the original eight-league grant cut in half with Estudillo's portion to the southeast labeled "San Jacinto Viejo" (Old San Jacinto) and Pedrorena's portion in the northwest named "San Jacinto Nuevo" (New San Jacinto). Pedrorena also requested a small area north of San Jacinto in the Badlands. When submitted to the governor, Pedrorena's entire petition was called the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, which essentially means "surplus lands of the old San Jacinto Rancho." Pedrorena's undisputed ownership of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero was to be relatively short-lived. As the result of its defeat in the Mexican American War (1846-1848), Mexico ceded the northern one-third of the country to the United States in the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The immediate result of this act was that Miguel Pedrorena no longer technically owned the rancho. All of the ceded land was now considered public land owned by the United States and once surveyed by the General Land Office, would be available for sale under the 1820 Land Act, and later, available under the Homestead Act of 1862. Title to some of the public lands was eventually transferred to the states in which they were located. California became a state in 1850 and the first GLO survey of the subject property occurred in 1853 (boundaries), with section lines surveyed in 1855. As illustrated in Figure 8, the subject property was originally part of a 74.64-acre parcel designated as public land.

Interestingly, another component of the original text of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo stipulated that the United States would continue to recognize the validity of Mexican land grants. Although Congress struck out this provision of the treaty during the ratification process, the United States assured Mexico that it would uphold valid grants and adjudicate land rights accordingly. In order to comply with the treaty terms for lands in California, the United States Congress passed "An Act to Ascertain and Settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California" on March 3, 1851 (aka Grant-Spanish/Mexican, 009 Stat. 0633). This law provided a mechanism for owners of Mexican land grants to apply for validation and reinstatement of their claims.

On June 10, 1852, Thomas W. Sutherland, acting on behalf of Victoria, Isabel, Miguel, and Helena, minor children of Miguel Telesfero and Maria Antonia "Nutria" Estudillo Pedrorena, filed a petition for confirmation of the San Jacinto Nuevo and "the Potrero belonging to it." Sutherland's



claim was founded on the grant issued to Miguel de Pedrorena on January 14, 1846, by Pio Pico, former governor of the Californias. Since Miguel de Pedrorena had died in 1850 and wife Maria in 1851, Sutherland asserted that title to the rancho lands should rightfully be inherited by their minor children. As a result of Sutherland's successful petition, the General Land Office eventually amended their plat of Township No. IV South, Range No. III West, changing the designation of public lands (lined out in red) to lands being Part of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo, establishing what were anticipated to be exterior boundaries (in blue) in 1867. (Fig. 9).

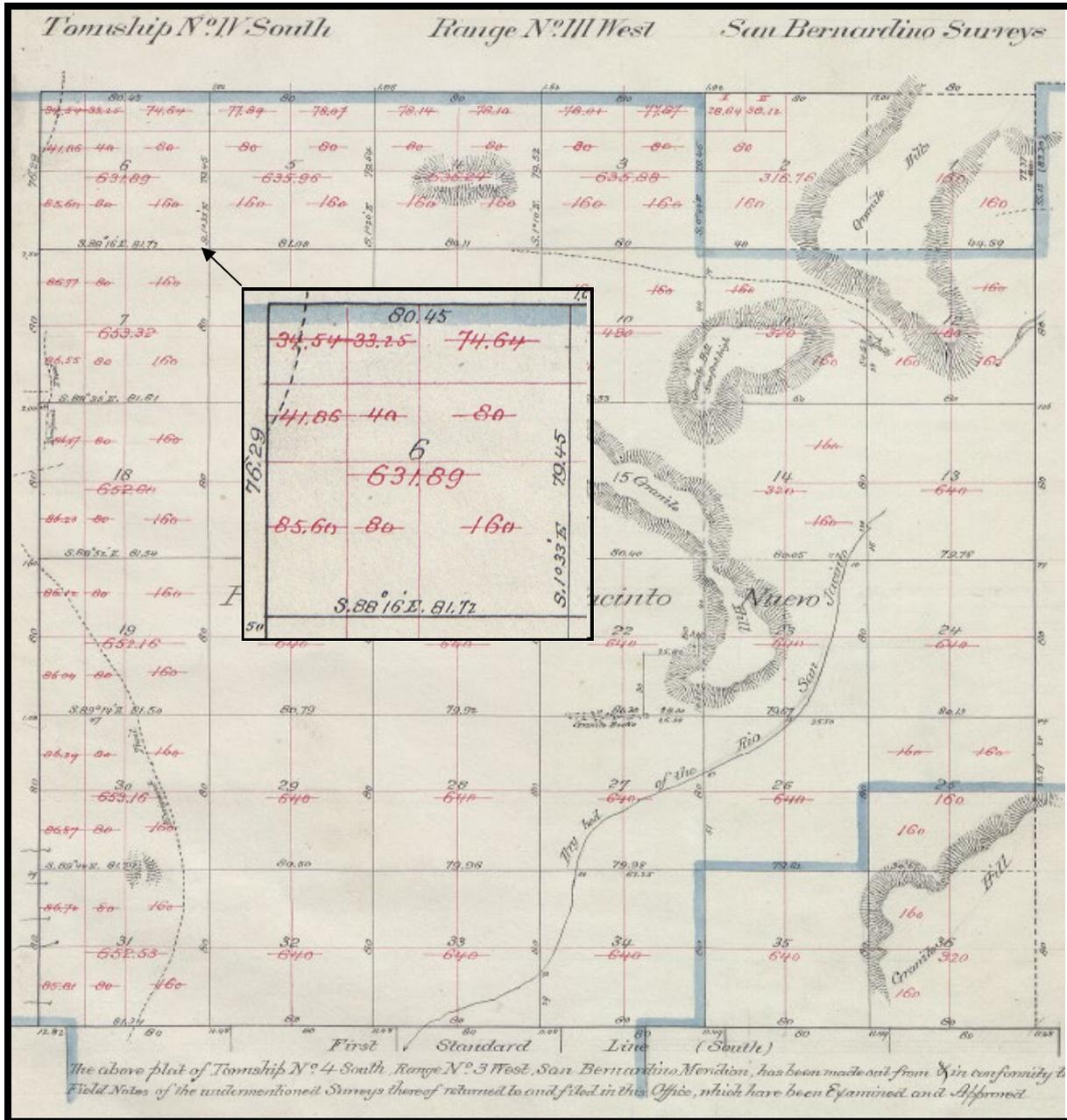


Figure 9: Amended GLO Plat for Township No. IV South, Range No. III West, showing change from public lands to Part of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo (Lot No. 37), 1867.

On January 9, 1883, 30 years after Sutherland's petition on their behalf, a serial patent for the 48,8817.84 acres of the Rancho San Jacinto de Nuevo y Potrero was finally issued to Miguel Pedorena, Maria Antonia Estudillo Pedorena, Isabel Pedorena, and Helena Pedorena (Fig. 10). As noted, the boundaries of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo (Lot No. 37) had been surveyed in December 1867 pursuant to the direction of Congress in recognition of the original land grant. However, the boundaries of Lot No. 37 were resurveyed by William Minto in April 1882, and it was on the new survey that the 1883 serial patent was based. Unfortunately, the exterior boundaries of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo, as shown on the final GLO Plat of Township No. IV south, Range No. III west in 1895, differed markedly from those shown on the amended 1867 plat (Fig. 11).

As previously discussed in the History section of this report, one of the early developers of the region was Mr. J.W. Nance, a principal promoter of Perris. In 1891, a syndicate of "capitalists" which included Nance, J.S. Castleman, A.H. Nafzger, L.C. Waite, J.A. Simms, C.H. Scott, A. Martin, and M.J. Daniels, incorporated as the Perris Land Company and put what was known as the "Riverside Tract" on the market. The Riverside Tract was a subdivision comprised of 1,360 acres of the former Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo, lying midway between Perris and Alessandro. The land was laid out in 80-acre blocks subdivided into 10-acre lots, complete with graded streets, shade trees, and irrigation pipes (Gunther 1984:431). With the exception of Nance, who lived in Perris, all members of the syndicate were from Riverside, hence the name of the subdivision. Streets named Nance, Markham, Perry, Morgan, Sinclair, and Rider ran from east to west, while Riverside Avenue, Perris Boulevard, and Redlands Avenue ran north to south. Although investors had been assured that plenty of water existed, the Riverside Tract was located within the Perris Irrigation District and by 1900, that source of water failed. Despite there being insufficient water for the entire Riverside Tract, over time, several of the original 80-acre blocks were successfully developed.

The subject property was included in Block 2, Lots 5 and 6 of the Riverside Tract. The western half of what is now DPR 20-00019 was in the northern half of Lot 5 and the eastern half of DPR 20-00019 was in the northern half of Lot 6 (Fig. 12). Interestingly, Lot 6 was one of very few lots that was divided into less than 10 acres, designated as Lot 6 E  $\frac{1}{2}$  and Lot 6 W  $\frac{1}{2}$ , each comprising 5 acres. Consequently, at least until 1926, the eastern half of the subject property was always owned by two different individuals. Property ownership records for the subject property were available from the Riverside County Archives for 1892-1926, but later records are currently being scanned so were not available. While these records do not give a comprehensive history of the property, they do offer interesting insight into the early years of the property. Table 2 provides an historical summary of land ownership and value for this period of time. Interestingly, despite the fact that Lots 5 and 6 cumulatively included 20 acres of land and the subject property encompasses only 8.69 acres, there was never a subdivision that superseded the Riverside Tract,

1248  
 To her Excellency, Jan'y. 16. 1883.  
The United States of America,  
To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

Whereas, it appears from a duly authentic and certified transcript filed in the General Land Office of the United States, that pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved the third day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, entitled "An Act to ascertain and settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California", Thomas W. Sutherland, as Guardian of Victoria, Isabel, Miguel and Helena, minor children of Miguel de Pedronera and Maria Antonia Estudillo de Pedronera filed his petition on the tenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, with the Commissioners to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California, sitting as a Board in the City of San Francisco, in which petition he claimed the confirmation of a certain tract of land called "San Jacinto Nuevo" and the "Potrero" belonging to it, situate in the then County of San Diego and State aforesaid, said claim being founded on a grant to Miguel de Pedronera, made on the fourteenth day of January, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, by Pio Pico, Governor of the Californias, and approved by the Departmental Assembly on the fourth day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

And whereas, the Board of Land Commissioners aforesaid, on the twenty-third day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand

Figure 10: Serial Patent for the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, issued on January 9, 1883.

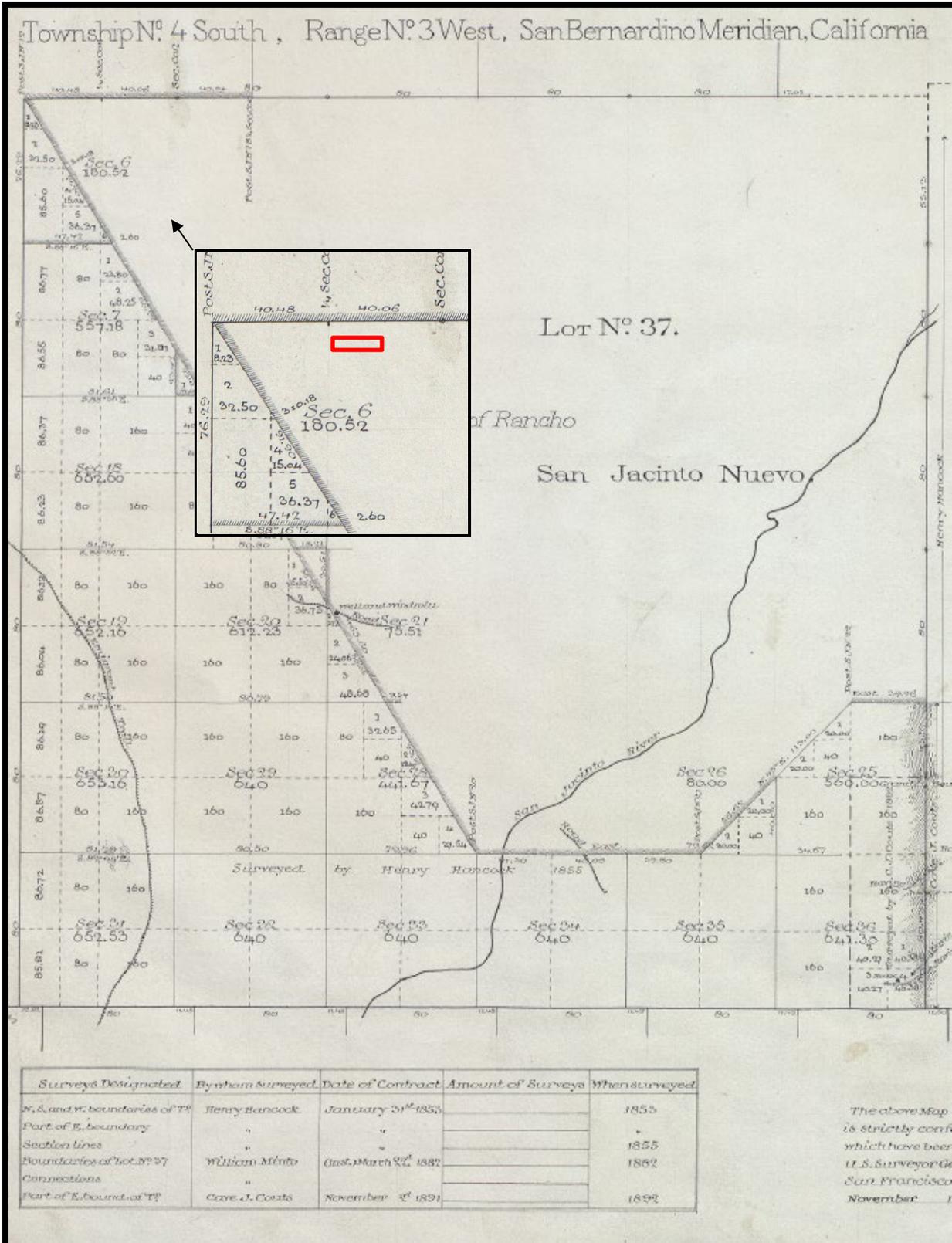


Figure 11: Location of the subject property in the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo on the GLO Plat for Township No. IV South, Range No. III West, 1895.

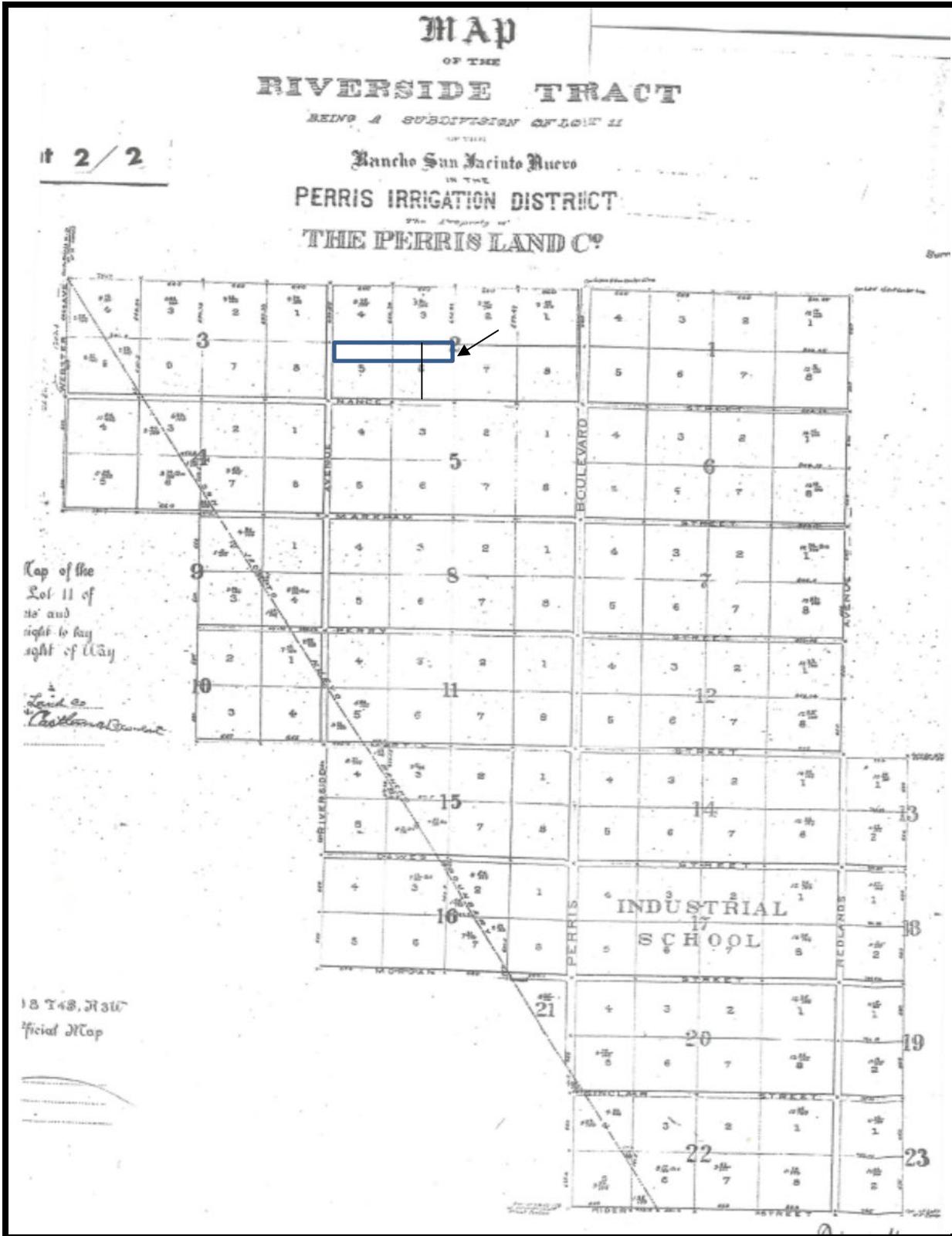


Figure 12: Location of the subject property in Block 2, Lots 5 and 6 of the 1891 Riverside Tract (SD Co. MB14/668)

Table 2  
Historical Property Ownership and Value Summary of DPR 20-00019

YEAR	LOT 5 (10acres) OWNER / VALUE	LOT 6 E ½ (5 acres) OWNER / VALUE	LOT 6 W ½ (5 acres) OWNER / VALUE
1892	-	-	-
1893	D. G. Clayton / \$150	J. Spooner /\$75	J. R. Barnham / \$75
1894	"	"	R. H. Wilburn / \$75
1895	"	"	W. Henderson / \$75
1896	"	"	"
1897	"	\$50	\$50
1898	\$135	\$45	\$45
1899	\$120	\$40	\$40
1900	"	"	"
1901	\$80	J. Spooner (STATE) none	"
1902	\$60	"	\$30
1903	\$50	"	\$25
1904	"	"	"
1905	"	"	"
1906	"	"	"
1907	\$60	"	\$30
1908	\$80	D. Johnson/ none	\$40
1909	"	"	"
1910	D. B. Jordan/ \$110	"	\$55
1911	O.V. Montgomery / \$150	"	\$75
1912	\$200	"	\$100
1913	"	D. Johnson /\$100	"
1914	"	"	"
1915	"	\$120	"
1916	\$250	Raymond Johnson / \$120	Selina J. Downing / \$120
1917	Louisa J. Baker / \$250	"	"
1918	"	"	"
1919	"	"	"
1920	"	"	Mrs. MM Lovell / \$120
1921	"	"	"
1922	"	Jackson Fa & Kelley Te / \$120	"
1923	"	"	"
1924	"	"	"
1925	"	"	"
1926	"	Hedrick Frank / \$120	Hedrick Frank / \$120

with the acreage instead being sold by other means. From 1892 through 1926, no improvements were made to the subject property, no crops planted, or structures built. Apparently, this was not a portion of the Riverside Tract that was successfully developed without benefit of a reliable water source.

Cartographic research indicates that between 1897-1898 (years of survey for the 1901 USGS Elsinore topographic map) and 2016 (year of aerial photos used for the 2018 USGS Perris Topographic map) no structures existed within the boundaries of the subject property, indicating that it has been vacant during this time. As early as 1897-1898, virtually all currently existing roads were in place, having been developed by the Perris Land Company for the Riverside Tract in 1891. Between 1898 and 1987, the improvement status of the individual roads in the vicinity of the property changed, but the general configuration remained the same until the time when Martin Street became the Ramona Expressway in 2007 and Oleander Avenue became Harley Knox Boulevard in 2009.

### Fieldwork

No cultural resources of prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of DPR 20-00019 during the field survey. No bedrock outcrops exist within the property boundaries and loose lithic material is sparse. While an abundance of debris has been scattered throughout the property, all that observed was of contemporary origin. No indications of a possible subsurface cultural deposit were evidenced.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources of either prehistoric (Native American) or historical origin were observed during the field survey of Development Plan Review No. 20-0019. The results of the Sacred Land Files search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission were negative. According to the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, they have specific concerns that the project may impact tangible Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), Traditional Cultural Landscapes (TCLs), and potential Cultural Properties (TCPs). Therefore, the Band recommended that an archaeological/cultural resources study be conducted that includes an archaeological records search and an intensive survey of the subject property. The current Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment included both of these procedures, with no cultural resources observed within the boundaries of DPR 20-00019 and only one archaeological site recorded approximately one mile to the northwest.

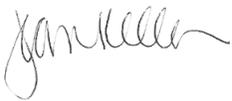
There is no doubt that the subject property is located within a culturally and historically sensitive area. However, the Perris Indian School was located one mile southeast of the property, the school was essentially demolished in 1906, and while it was in operation, it is highly improbable that any activities from the school would have extended northwest to the subject property. Much of the Perris Valley was farmed since at least the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and there are a number of structures in the vicinity of the property that represent agricultural endeavors in the early-to-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. While it is true that over 200 archaeological sites have been recorded in the Perris Reservoir/Bernasconi Hills area approximately four miles west of DPR 20-00019, only 19 cultural resource properties are within a one-mile radius. Of these, only one small site (P-33-014136) is of prehistoric (i.e. Native American) origin, with the remainder generally representing remnants of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural activities; three sites are associated with March Air Force Base.

Considering the aforementioned facts, the probability of either a Native American or a historical-period subsurface cultural deposit existing within the property boundaries is very low. Therefore, neither further research nor mitigation is recommended for the currently proposed DPR 20-00019. Despite not recommending archaeological monitoring, it is recommended that should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of earthmoving activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources, make a determination of their significance, and recommend appropriate treatment measures to mitigate impacts to the resources from the project, if found to be significant. If said resources are of Native American origin, a representative of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians should evaluate the resources and provide appropriate recommendations. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbances shall proceed until

the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human and any associates grave goods, The MLD shall complete their inspection and make their recommendations within 48 hours of being granted access by the landowner to inspect the discovery.

#### CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that the attached report is a true and accurate description of the results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment described herein.



June 20, 2021

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Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.

Date

Riverside County Certificate No. 232

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Assessor Map T4SR3W Sec6  
Property Ownership Resister T4SR3W Sec6
- 1896 - 1899: Index Map  
Assessor Map T4SR3W Sec 6  
Property Ownership Register T4SR3W Sec6
- 1899 - 1907: Index Map  
Assessor Map T4SR3W Sec 6  
Property Ownership Register T4SR3W Sec6
- 1907 - 1913: Index Map  
Assessor Map T4SR3W Sec 6  
Property Ownership Register T4SR3W Sec6
- 1913 – 1919: Index Map  
Assessor Map T4SR3W Sec 6  
Property Ownership Register T4SR3W Sec6
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- 1942 Map: Perris, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939  
Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939

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- 1901 Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898  
1901 Map: Riverside, Calif. (90', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898  
1953 Map: Perris, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1951  
1959 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); aerial photos taken in 1955  
1967 Map: Perris, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1967  
1979 Map: Perris, Calif. (7.5', 24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1979  
1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised 1979  
2018 Map: Perris, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken 2016

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## APPENDIX

Sacred Lands File Search Results  
Tribal Response to Project Scoping Letters  
Records Search Request

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02171	NADB-R - 1082753; Submitter - 0870; Voided - MF-2358	1987	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-000361, 33-000395, 33-000497, 33-000857, 33-000860, 33-001063, 33-001064, 33-003223, 33-003224, 33-003225, 33-003226, 33-003227, 33-003228, 33-003229, 33-003230, 33-003231, 33-003232, 33-003233, 33-003234, 33-003235, 33-003236, 33-003237, 33-003238, 33-003239, 33-003240, 33-003241, 33-003242, 33-003243, 33-003244, 33-003245, 33-003246, 33-003247, 33-003248, 33-003249, 33-003250, 33-003254, 33-003258, 33-003259, 33-003260, 33-003261, 33-003262, 33-003263, 33-003264, 33-003265, 33-003266, 33-003267, 33-003268, 33-003269, 33-003270, 33-003271, 33-003272, 33-003273, 33-003304, 33-003305, 33-003306, 33-003341, 33-003342, 33-003343, 33-003344, 33-003345, 33-003346, 33-003347, 33-003351, 33-003352, 33-003353
RI-04010	NADB-R - 1085059; Voided - MF-4425	1996	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 7300-FOOT PERRIS VALLEY CHANNEL STAGE 1 PROJECT, MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	
RI-04211	NADB-R - 1085418; Submitter - 373; Voided - MF-4683	1999	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI "TOM" TANG	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PERRIS VALLEY INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT NEAR THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	33-007623, 33-007674, 33-008699, 33-008700, 33-008701, 33-008702, 33-008703
RI-05444	NADB-R - 1086807; Submitter - 08-05-09-1121	2005	MCKENNA, JEANETTE	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE RIDGE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MCKENNA ET AL	
RI-05550	NADB-R - 1086913	1995	EARTH TECH	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE GREGORY SITE, MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	EARTH TECH	33-005775

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06579	NADB-R - 1087946; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1944A	2006	CLARENCE BODMER, ROBERT PORTER, and LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT PLANT, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 30-020-026, IN THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	
RI-06660	NADB-R - 1088027; Submitter - CRM TECH CONTRACT #1995	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, CLARENCE BODMER, THOMAS MELTZER, and LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, NANDINA DISTRIBUTION 1 AND 2, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06693	NADB-R - 1088060; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1935	2007	TANG, BAI "TOM"	LETTER REPORT: HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES STUDY: MVRWRF BARDENPHO PLANT MODIFICATION PROJECT, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	
RI-06836	Submitter - Job No. 12-05-01-1165	2006	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Overton Moore Industrial Project Property, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	McKenna et al.	
RI-06914	Other - LSA Job No. GTX330	2003	Jim Harrison	Letter Report: Biological and Cultural Resources Due Diligence Regarding the 500- Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc., Irvine, CA	33-007648
RI-07396		2007	Sanka, Jennifer M.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review: Perris Boulevard Project in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	MBA	33-015853, 33-015854
RI-07538	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #2109A	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-07613	Other - 2007CWA104	2008	Patterson, J. and Tsunoda, K.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY O&M - 2008 B1355 ANNUAL CAPACITOR PROJECT FOR POLE #2037338E ON THE CHANEY 12KV CIRCUIT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (WO#6077-5597, AI#7-5504)	JONES & STOKES	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-07618	Submitter - NO. 2145	2007	TANG, B. and HOGAN, M.	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: MORENO VALLEY REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY BARDENPHO PLANT MODIFICATION PROJECT	CRM TECH	
RI-07620		2005	CLIFFORD, J. and SMITH, B.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE IDI PERRIS PROJECT COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE: APNS 302-080-011 THROUGH 302-080-017, 302-090-016, 302-090-017	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
RI-08272		1995	William Manely Consulting and Earth Tech	Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08791		2012	Bai 'Tom' Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 302-030-003, -006, and -011	CRM TECH	33-020334
RI-08792		2012	Rebecca S. Orfila	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search Results for the SCE Co. Perris Rule 20-B Underground Project	RSOC	
RI-08860	Submitter - CRM Tech Project No. 2592/2636	2012	Bai "Tom" Tang and Daniel Ballester	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Survey JMM Trailer Storage Facility Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-08880	Other - Plot Plan PA12-0023	2012		City of Moreno Valley: Initial Study: First Inland Logistics Center II (plot Plan PA12-0023)	T&B Planning, Inc.	
RI-08983	Submitter - LSA Project No. PEL 1201	2013	Riordan Goodwin	Cultural Resources Assessment: Pelican Industrial Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-09014	Submitter - LSA Project No. MPLI101	2012	Riordan Goodwin and Ivan Strudwick,	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING, STRATFORD RANCH INDUSTRIAL WAREHOUSE PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-09054		2013	Jean A. Keller	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 36512, APN 314-170-005, 013 thru 016; 314-140-056; 314-180-001, 007, 009,010, 011,013,014	Cultural Resources Consultant	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09270		2015	Daniel Ballester	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program Stratford Ranch Industrial Park Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-09277		2015	Daniel Ballester	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program ORE Industrial; Perris Valley Logistics; Tentative Parcel Map No. 36010 Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2783	CRM TECH	
RI-09413		2013	Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-09422		2015	Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Moval Burger Assemblage Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.	
RI-09464		2016	Jeanette A. McKenna	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Commercial Development (Approximately 20 Acres) in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	McKenna et al.	
RI-09546		2016	Jennifer M. Sanka, William R. Gillean, and Leslie Nay Irish	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the March Plaza Project +- 8.40 Acres in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	L&L Environmental, Inc.	
RI-09643		2015	Jennifer Roland and Susan M. Hector	Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless Harker Tower Installation Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	NWB Environmental Services, LLC	
RI-09806		2016	Jennifer R. Kraft and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proficiency HKR, LLC Perris Project, Perris, California	Brian F. Smith & Associates	
RI-09848		2016	Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of APNs 316-210-014 Through -018, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith & Associates	
RI-09903	Other - APNs 316-190-017, 316-190-036, 316-190-037	2016	Sabrina R. Corcoran and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources survey of the San Michele Business Center Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10015	Other - Lateral B-5 to Oleander Channel Project	2016	Josh Smallwood, Tiffany Clark, and Roberta Thomas	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Lateral B-5 to Oleander Channel Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California.	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10016		2017	NICHOLAS P. JEW and DENNIS MCDOUGALL	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PERRIS DISTRIBUTION CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	APPLIED EARTHWORKS, INC.	
RI-10199	Other - 08-RIV-215 PM 28.0/34.3; Other - 08-RIV-MCP PM 0.0/16.3; Other - E.A. 08-0F3200 (PN 0800000125)	2014	PHIL FULTON	DISCOVERY AND MONITORING PLAN FOR THE MID COUNTY PARKWAY	LSA ASSOCIATES INC	33-016598, 33-019862, 33-019863, 33-019864, 33-019865, 33-019866
RI-10251		2017	Brian F Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the First Perry Logistics Center Project and Off-Site Improvements, Perris, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-10277	Other - PLOT PLAN PA-13-0037; Other - TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP PA13-0038	2017	BRIAN F. SMITH	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE FIRST NANDINA LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	FIRST NANDINA LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT	
RI-10339		2016	Josh Smallwood, Joan George, and Michael Mirro	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF MARCH INLAND AIRPORT PARCEL D1 PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	APPLIED EARTHWORKS INC.	33-024853, 33-024854
RI-10345		2018	Justin Castells and Joan George	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE MARKHAM/PATTERSON PROJECTION, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	33-008700, 33-008701, 33-008702
RI-10393		2018	IVAN STURDWICK	RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE 68.48 ACRE OPTIMUS LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT AT I-215 AND RAMONA EXPRESSWAY IN PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 35682	LSA	
RI-10397		2018	Brian F. Smith	A Class III Archaeological study for the First Perry Logistics Center Project for Section 106 Compliance	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-10415		2017	Justin Castells and Joan George	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Markham/Perris Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	33-019865

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10759		2019	Andrew D. Miller	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Perry & Barret Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
RI-10764		2019	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Duke Warehouse Project, PM No. 37187, City of perris, riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10824	OHP OTIS Report Nbr - FCC_2019_0415_001	2019	Sarah A. Williams and Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CSL00298 (Globe Street), 25065 Globe Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, Riverside, California (EBI Project Number 6119001021)	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.	

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-005775	CA-RIV-005516H	Other - March Air Force Base Well No. 6; Other - Well House inside compound of former Gregory Radio Range; Other - Building 3002	Building	Historic	HP34	1994 (E. Diehl/R. Montijo, EARTH TECH); 1999 (Cary D. Cotterman, Tetra Tech)	RI-01010, RI-04299, RI-05550
P-33-007649		Other - Camp Haan Barracks; Other - Ser. No. 33-2370-51; National Register - 5S2; OTIS Resource Number - 463927; OHP Property Number - 061634	Structure	Historic	HP14; HP34	1982 (Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007650		Other - Boyd Tanks Co.; Other - Camp Haan Barracks; Other - Ser. No. 33-2370-52	Building	Historic	HP06; HP34	1982 (Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007674		Other - Val Verde Elementary School; Other - Ser. No. 33-2370-77	Building	Historic	HP15	1982 (Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH)	RI-04211
P-33-008699		Other - CRM TECH 373-1H	Site	Historic	AH05; AH06	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA)	RI-04211
P-33-008700		Other - CRM TECH 373-2H; Other - OLCI	Site	Historic	AH05	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA); 2014 (Jean A. Keller, Cultural Resources Consultant); 2017 (Pat Moloney, Renee Elder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	RI-04211, RI-10345
P-33-011604		Other - LSA-KFD-130-1	Object	Historic	AH05	2001 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-014136	CA-RIV-007758	Other - Stratford Ranch Temp 1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	2005 (Clifford, J., Brian F. Smith and Associates); 2011 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates)	RI-07691
P-33-015853	CA-RIV-008222		Site	Historic	AH02; AH06; AH11	2007 (J. Sanka, M. Aislin-Kay, Michael Broadman Associates)	RI-07396
P-33-015854			Other	Historic	AH16	2007 (J. Sanka, Michael Broadman Associates)	RI-07396
P-33-016078	CA-RIV-008312	Other - JCV531-S-17	Site	Historic	AH02; AH05	2005 (Strudwick, Ivan, Brett Jones, Phil Fulton, Joe Baumann, Natalie Lawson, and Chris Roberts, LSA Associates, Inc.)	

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-019865	CA-RIV-010111	Other - LSA-JCV531-S-16	Structure, Site	Historic	AH05	2007 (Ivan Studwick; Chris Roberts; Phil Fulton; Joe Baumann; Brett Jones; Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2017 (Pat Moloney, Renee Elder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	RI-10199, RI-10415
P-33-020334	CA-RIV-010260	Other - CRM TECH 2592-1	Site	Historic	AH05	2012 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	RI-08791
P-33-021503	CA-RIV-011291	Other - SDO-DRK-001	Structure	Historic	AH02	2013 (Dustin Kay, URS Corporation)	
P-33-024092		Other - OLC II	Other	Historic	AH05	2013 (Jean A. Keller, Cultural Resources Consultant.)	
P-33-024854		Other - AE-3375-5H (channel crossing D1 South parcel); National Register - 6Z	Structure	Historic	HP11	2016 (Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	RI-10339
P-33-024867		Other - AE-345-1H (Lateral B-Oleander Avenue)	Structure	Historic	HP20	2016 (Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-024868		Other - AE-3454-2H	Structure	Historic	HP37	2016 (Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-028621		Other - Temp-1	Object	Historic	AH02; AH05; AH07	2019 (Andrew J. Garrison, RPA Brian F. Smith and Associates, INC)	

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 13, 2021

Jean A. Keller  
Cultural Resources Consultant

Via Email to: [4jakeller@gmail.com](mailto:4jakeller@gmail.com)

### Re: Operon HKI Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Keller:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/13/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919  
Cahuilla

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians**

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 189  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189  
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711  
Fax: (760) 782-0712  
Cahuilla

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907  
Fax: (760) 699-6924  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net  
Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110  
Fax: (951) 755-5177  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov  
Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 846  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722  
Fax: (760) 369-7161  
hhaines@augustinetribe.com  
Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259  
Fax: (951) 572-6004  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov  
Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Cabazon Band of Mission Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  
Indio, CA, 92203  
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593  
Fax: (760) 347-7880  
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov  
Cahuilla

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.  
Pala, CA, 92059  
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515  
Fax: (760) 742-3189  
sgaughen@palatribe.com  
Cupeno  
Luiseno

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson  
52701 U.S. Highway 371  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549  
Fax: (951) 763-2808  
Chairman@cahuilla.net  
Cahuilla

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians**

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1477  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306  
Fax: (951) 506-9491  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov  
Luiseno

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Operon HKI Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/13/2021**

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians***

Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000  
Fax: (951) 695-1778  
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

Jill McCormick, Historic  
Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423  
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman  
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516  
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

John Gomez, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
One Government Center Lane Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051  
Fax: (760) 749-5144  
bomazzetti@aol.com

***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
One Government Center Lane Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635  
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Operon HKI Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/13/2021**

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians***

Michael Mirelez, Cultural  
Resource Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Operon HKI Project, Riverside County.

# Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

## CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082  
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



May 3, 2021

**Sent via email to: 4jakeller@gmail.com**

Jean A. Keller, Ph.D

Cultural Resources Consultant

1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244

Encinitas, CA 92024

**Re: DPR20-00019**

Dear Dr. Keller,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Band”), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon’s specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI).

After review of the provided documents and our internal information, the Band has specific concerns that the project may impact tangible Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), Traditional Cultural Landscapes (TCLs), and potential Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). Embedded in these resources and within the AHI are Rincon’s history, culture, and continuing traditional identity.

Based on the information provided above, the Rincon Band recommends conducting an archaeological/cultural resources study, to include an archeological record search and complete intensive survey of the property.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at [cmadrigan@rincon-nsn.gov](mailto:cmadrigan@rincon-nsn.gov). We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,



Cheryl Madrigal

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Cultural Resources Manager

---

Bo Mazzetti  
Chairman

Tishmall Turner  
Vice Chair

Laurie E. Gonzalez  
Council Member

John Constantino  
Council Member

Joseph Linton  
Council Member