

# Appendix H

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## Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

OF

DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW NO. 22-00006

APN 302-130-002, 008, 018, 021 thru 024, 027

±45.7 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 No. 22-00006 (DPR 22-00006) was requested by the project sponsor, Mike Naggar and Associates, representing Optimus Building Corp. The subject property encompasses  $\pm 45.7$  acres of land located east of N. Perris Boulevard, west of Redlands Avenue, north of the Ramona Expressway, and south of Perry Street, in the City of Perris, western Riverside County. The proposed development is a 774,419-square-foot concrete tilt-up building with 754,419 square feet of warehouse/industrial space, one potential 10,000-square-foot office space on the first level, and one potential 10,000-square-foot office space on the second level, situated on approximately  $\pm 36.01$  acres of the subject property. The remainder of the property will be developed in the future as a  $\pm 4.6$ -acre commercial area along the Ramona Expressway and a second commercial area encompassing  $\pm 4.8$  acres on Perris Boulevard.

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. The subject property is located within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) planning area of the City of Perris. The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment was also prepared to comply with mitigation measure MM Cultural 1 from the PVCCSP Environmental Impact Report.

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 1999 by CRM TECH, with one cultural resource occurrence observed and recorded. The recorded site, P-33-008699, was comprised of an earthen reservoir and an adjoining square concrete standpipe located adjacent to Perris Boulevard; these features currently exist on the property. According to the 1999 report, the age of the features could not be determined as being at least 50 years of age, so they were not recorded as an archaeological site. In fact, the reservoir appears on the 1942 United States Army Corps of Engineers' (USACOE) Perris, Calif. topographic map, which was based on aerial photography taken in 1939. At the time of the 1999 study the features were 60 years old and thus, should have been classified as historical resources. The report concluded that the features are typical of those found in agricultural fields throughout Riverside County and show no characteristics that would indicate any kind of uniqueness or importance in regional history. As such, the site features were only recorded and discussed in the report as objects of interest and not regarded as potential historic properties (CRM TECH 1999:12).

The current Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment relocated the previously recorded features, found a second concrete standpipe, and evaluated the site for significance pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria. Research indicated that the earthen reservoir, and presumably the associated irrigation features, were constructed after the June 14, 1938 date of aerial photos taken by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and recorded in 1939 on aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Army Airforce for the 1942 USACOE Perris map. Despite tracing property ownership and valuation from 1893 to 1932, it was not possible to determine who built the reservoir since post-1932 records are not currently available. The reservoir is in fair condition, with most of the walls breached and/or eroded, extensive vehicular activity throughout, and the entirety filled with an abundance of modern debris. It is similar to the many earthen reservoirs scattered on agricultural land throughout the Perris Valley. The standpipes are in good condition but possess no temporally diagnostic or unique characteristics. Based on the current condition of the site features, their non-unique status, and the uncertainty of ownership, it was determined that, in concurrence with CRM TECH's 1999 recommendation, site P-33-008699 would not be considered a significant historical resource, according to CEQA criteria.

The subject property is in a very well-studied area with 51 previous cultural resources studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius, many of which included large acreages. During the course of field surveys for these studies, 14 cultural resource properties have been recorded, one of which involved the subject property. With only one exception, all recorded sites represent early-to-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century resources, primarily remnant agricultural irrigation system components. The sole prehistoric (Native American) site, located approximately one-half-mile from DPR 22-00006, is comprised of one metate fragment, one mano, one crescent, 16 flakes, and fire-affected rock. A significant subsurface cultural deposit was not discovered during Phase II Testing conducted for that site in 2012.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) determined that the Sacred Lands File search results were negative. The response to project scoping letters sent to 17 tribal representatives listed by the NAHC as being interested in the Perris area was received from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. After a review of the provided documents and their internal documents, the Band determined that Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) and/or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) have been recorded within or surrounding the project area. Therefore, the Band recommended that an archaeological records search be conducted and asked that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band. Also, that a final copy of the cultural resources study be forwarded to them upon completion. An archaeological records search was conducted as part of this Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Rincon 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 22-00006 during the current field survey and there was no evidence of a possible subsurface cultural deposit.

In light of the above discussion, it is clear that the subject property is situated in an area with very low prehistoric sensitivity, moderate historical sensitivity, and a low probability of a significant subsurface cultural deposit existing. Therefore, further research is not recommended. However, all ground disturbing activities associated with development of the DPR 22-00006 project, shall be monitored by a Riverside County/City of Perris qualified archaeologist and if requested during the AB 52 process, a tribal monitor as required by the PVCCSP EIR. Further, it is recommended that a controlled grading program be developed for the earthen reservoir. While the site is not considered a significant historical resource according to CEQA criteria, and thus, no mitigation or further research is legally warranted, it is nevertheless possible that information can be gleaned during the archaeological monitoring regarding construction and use of the reservoir. A controlled grading program will permit a reasonable period of time for the archaeological monitor to examine the reservoir, including any potential subsurface cultural deposits, instead of it simply being destroyed in the process of mass grading. 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), City of Perris Planning Department requirements, and Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR) mitigation measure MM Cultural I, 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 on October 19, 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 October 20, 2021, to conduct a records search of available maps, site records, and reports. The results of the records search were received on November 16, 2021. A request for a Sacred Lands File search was also submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission October 20, 2021, with results received on December 8, 2021. On December 13, 2021, project scoping letters were sent to 17 tribal representatives listed by the NAHC as being interested in project development in the Perris area. At this time, a response has only been received from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, with the letter dated January 27, 2022. A literature search of available publications and archival documents pertaining to the subject property followed the records and Sacred Lands File search requests. Finally, a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property was conducted on November 20, 2021, for the purpose of locating, documenting, and evaluating all existing cultural resources within its boundaries.

The proposed project, currently entitled Development Plan Review No. 22-00006, is a 774,419-square-foot concrete tilt-up warehouse/industrial building, with 754,419 square feet of warehouse space, one potential 10,000-square-foot office space on the first level and one on the second level, situated on  $\pm 36.01$  acres of the  $\pm 45.7$ -acre subject property (Fig. 1). The remainder of the property will be developed in the future as commercial areas on Perris Boulevard and the Ramona Expressway. As shown on the USGS Perris, California Quadrangle Topographic Map, 7.5' series, the subject property, which encompasses  $\pm 45.7$  acres of land, is located in Section 5, Township 4 south, Range 3 west, SBM (Fig. 2). Current land use is vacant. Adjacent land uses are commercial and vacant to the south, commercial to the west, industrial and vacant to the east, and industrial to the north. Disturbances to the subject property range from minimal to substantial, with cumulative direct impacts resulting from road construction, agricultural endeavors, vehicular activity, grading, periodic vegetation clearance, discing, and dumping of debris across portions of the property. Indirect impacts have resulted from construction on adjacent lands to the southwest and northeast. It is unlikely that any portion of the property has not been impacted, either indirectly or directly.

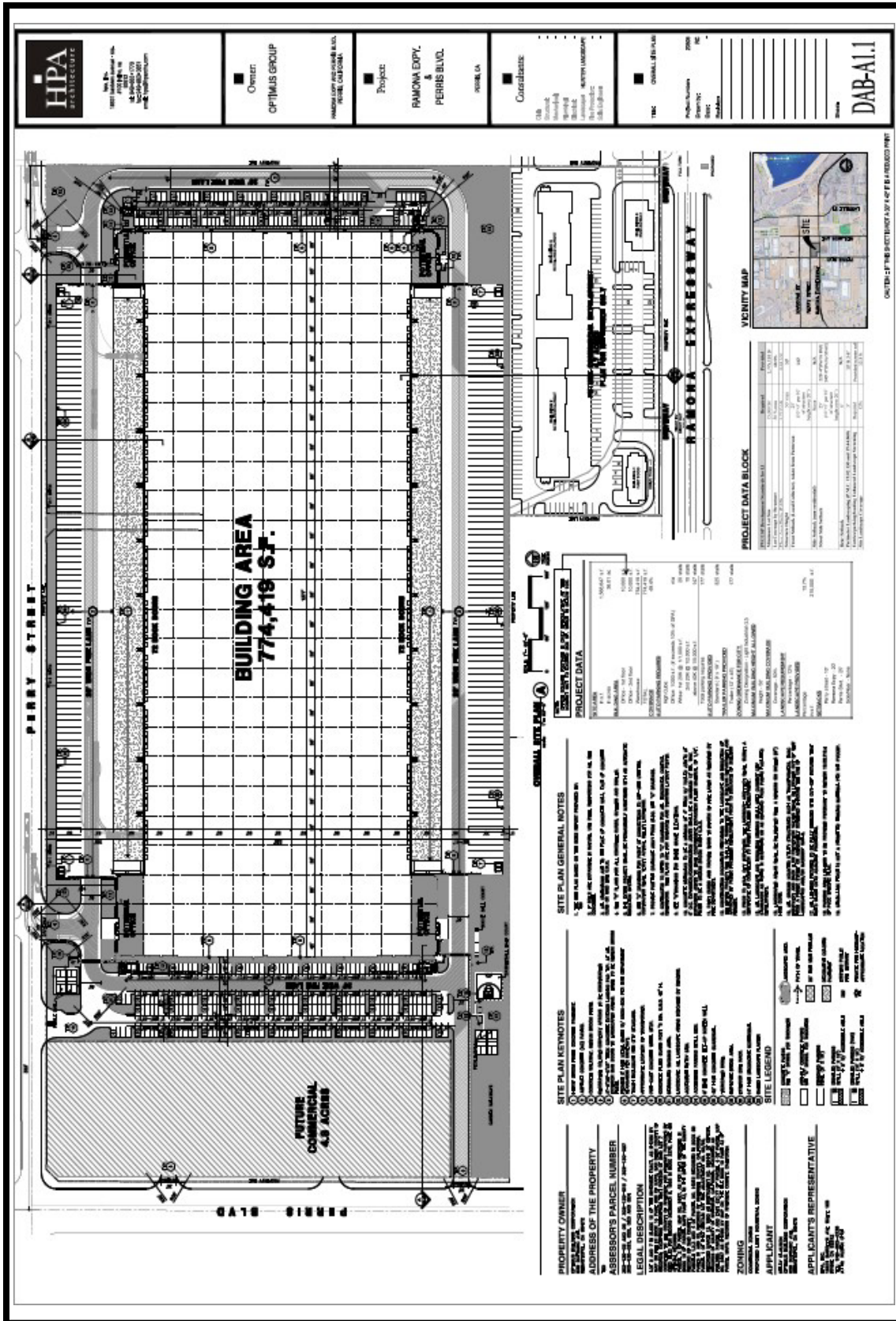


Figure 1: Development Plan Review No. 22-00006.

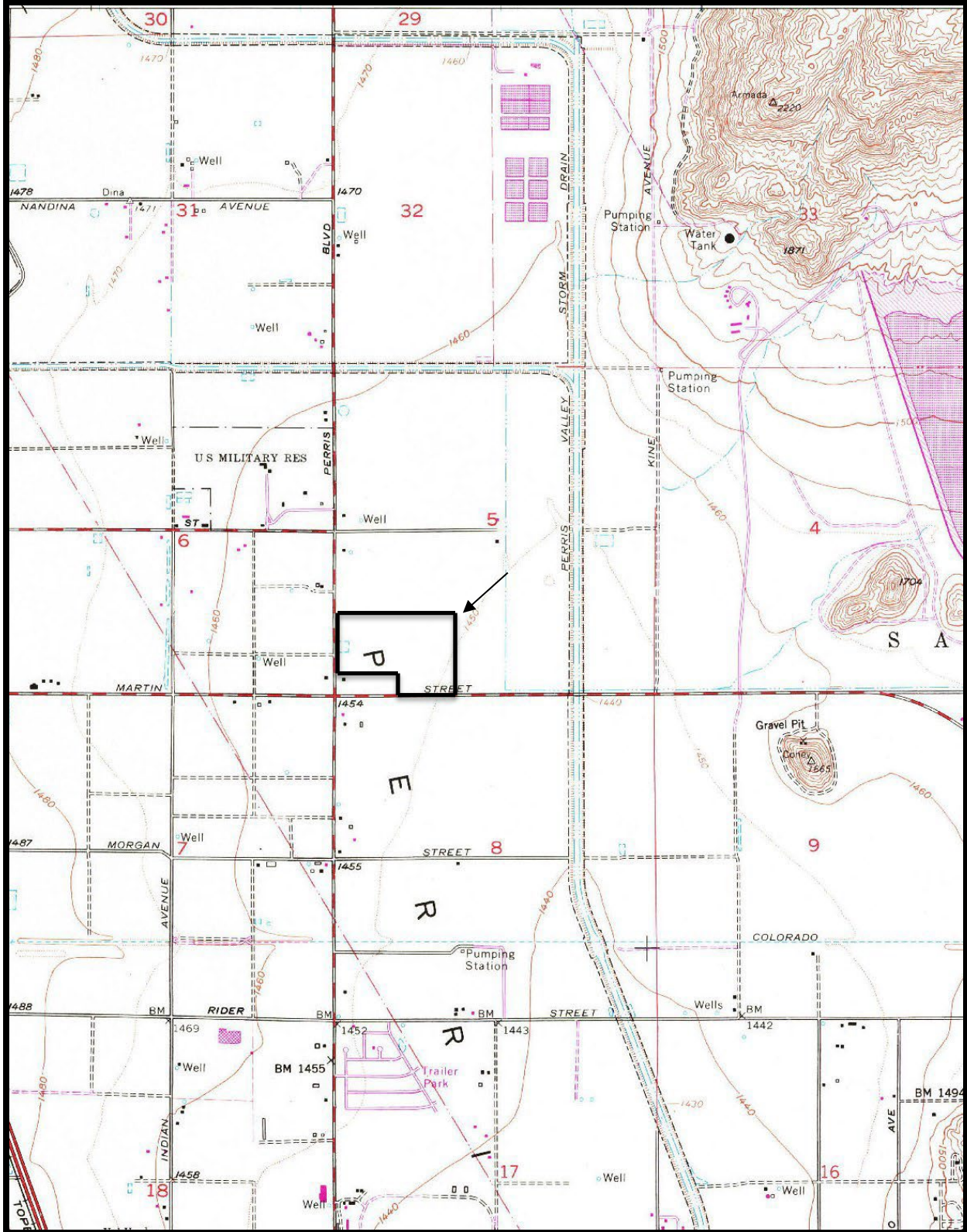


Figure 2: Location of Development Plan Review No. 22-00006 in the City of Perris, western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Perris, California Quad Topographic Map, 7.5' series (1979).

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### Topography and Geology

The subject property is located in the City of Perris, western Riverside County. It is situated in the 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). Virtually all drainage in the vicinity of the subject property has been channelized, but historically the drainage pattern has been in a southwesterly direction toward the 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 relatively 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 blue-line streams are approximately one mile to the east.

The subject property 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 a few 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*

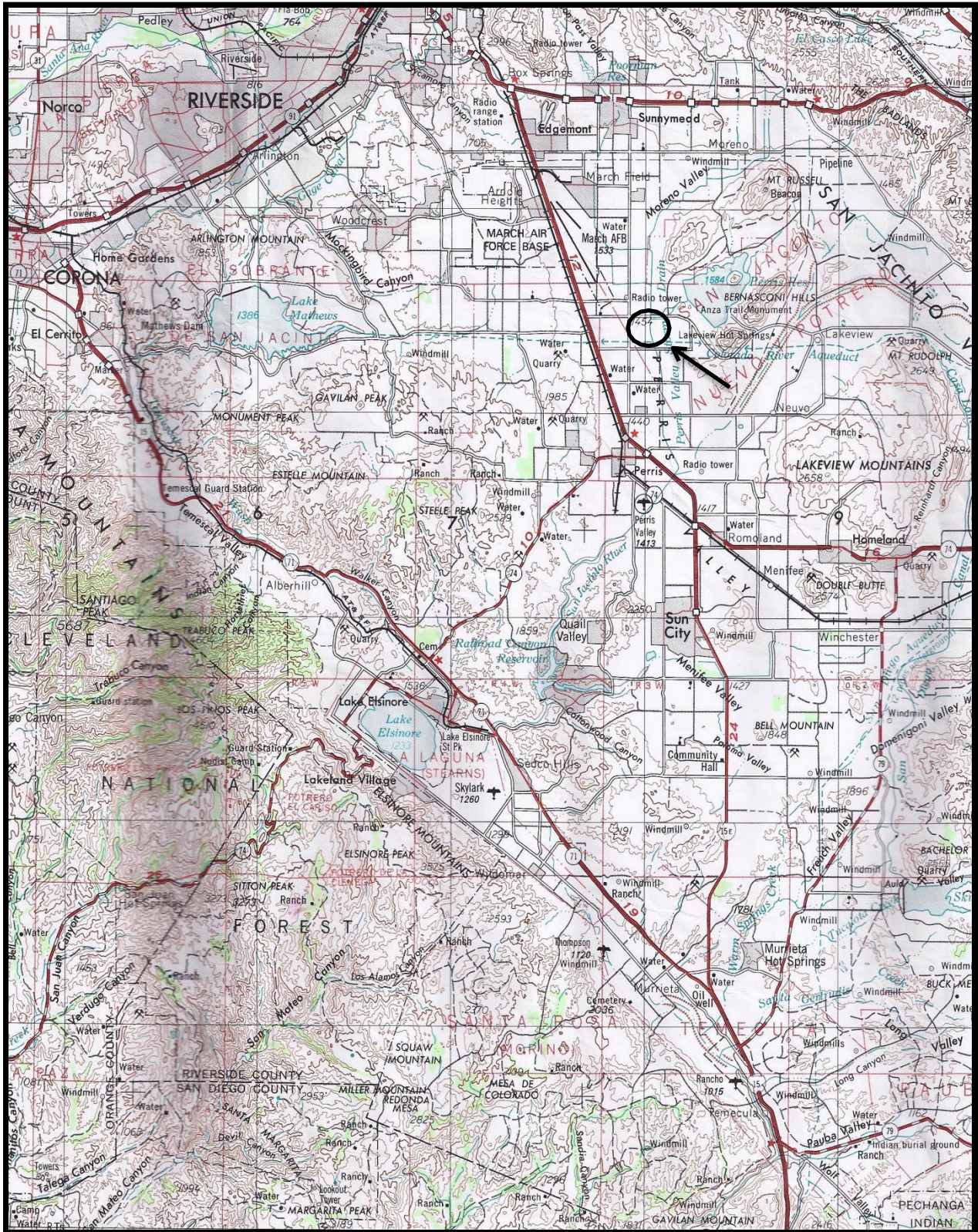


Figure 3: Location of the study area relative to western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Santa Ana, California Topographic Map (1959, photorevised 1979). Scale 1:250,000.



Figure 4: Aerial view of the subject property.



Figure 5: View from the northwestern property corner looking southeast.

*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, grading, 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 the 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 were 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 and defensive locations, 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 very desirable due to the availability of tillable soil, flat topography, and its proximity to urban centers and major transportation corridors.

## 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 was considered 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 house-holding 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 221-225). The boys' ceremonies included the drinking of toloache (*Datura*), visions, dancing, ordeals, and the teaching of songs and rituals. Girl's puberty rituals, which included "roasting" in warm sands and rock painting, were centered on how to be a contributing adult in their society and their responsibilities in the cycles of the world. Marriages did not take place immediately after puberty rituals were completed as the relationship between girls, puberty, and marriage was very complex. Children's future marriages were often arranged at birth, but as the parties became adults, relationships were reevaluated. The Luiseño were concerned that marriages not occur between individuals too closely related. Although cross-cousin marriages occurred on occasion, they were not commonly accepted. Instead, marriage was based more on clan relationships. 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. Men and women with large social responsibility often lived with multiple people and the relationships were of support for the community.

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 (Rush 9). 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 included in 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 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 disenchanting 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 Genocide".

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 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, encompassing Block 17 of the Riverside Tract, 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, less than one-quarter mile south of what is now DPR 22-00006, 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 Industrial 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 was converted into a home and it remained on the property until it was demolished in 2006. 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 1907 the 80-acre property was sold to local ranchers Alex T. Crane and Oscar J.M. Favorite for \$1,500. It is not known what buildings were remaining on the land when it was sold, but cumulatively they were assessed at \$510. Crane and Favorite only held the property for one year, selling it in 1908 to C.R. Smith and J.S. Lowery, ranchers from Gonzales, Texas. They moved their families into at least one of the remaining buildings and farmed the land for many years. The last Perris Indian School building, which had served as a residence for subsequent owners, was demolished in 1906.

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 one mile west of what is now DPR 22-00006. 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.

In Early 1911, residents of the then-unincorporated town site of Perris submitted a petition to Riverside County supervisors seeking incorporation. On April 18, 1911, the community voted on the petition; 101 votes were cast with a majority for cityhood. On May 26, 1911, Perris became an officially incorporated city. The best guess of the City population at incorporation was approximately 300 persons. By 1920, when the next U.S. Census took place, the City of Perris had grown to 499 residents.

Since 1918, the greatest influence on the Perris region has been March Air Force Base/Inland Port Airport, whose southeastern corner is located approximately one-half-mile northwest of DPR 22-00006. In addition, a U.S. Military Reserve (Gregory Radio Range Station) is less than one-quarter mile northwest. 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 October 20, 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 November 16, 2021. In addition to the records search, a request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission on October 20, 2021, with results received on December 8, 2021. On December 13, 2021, project scoping letters were sent to 17 tribal representatives listed by the NAHC as being interested in project development in the Perris area.

Following the records and Sacred Lands File search requests, 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, land use, and valuation from 1892 to 1932 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 November 20, 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 with the exception of areas covered by refuse that has been dumped throughout the subject property, particularly in and around the earthen reservoir. The property had recently been disced for the purpose of vegetation clearance, although in most areas, the vegetation had been left on the ground, somewhat impairing surface visibility. Most of the subject property had essentially 100% ground surface visibility, with visibility in areas covered by remnant vegetation being 50%, resulting in an overall average ground surface visibility of approximately 75%.

The current condition of the earthen reservoir and square concrete standpipe previously recorded as site P-33-008699 was evaluated during the field survey. The entirety of the reservoir was surveyed in parallel transects at 5-meter intervals, with special attention paid to breaches and/or erosion in the side walls and floor for evidence of an associated subsurface deposit. The area outside the reservoir, particularly in the area where the square concrete standpipe is located, was similarly surveyed for evidence of associated cultural resources. The earthen reservoir, and square concrete standpipe originally recorded as site P-33-008699 were photographed, measured, and evaluated for historical integrity. A cylindrical concrete standpipe located near the center of the property was located and recorded during the current field survey. This feature was mapped, measured, photographed, and examined for evidence of temporally diagnostic features. Upon completion of the field evaluation and recordation of the three site features of P-33-008699, an updated DPR form, included in this report as an Appendix, was compiled for submittal to the EIC .

## RESULTS

### Research

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center, received on November 16, 2021, indicated that the subject property had been included in three previous cultural resources studies. The first study, entitled “Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Perris Valley Industrial Corridor Infrastructure Project” (RI-4211), was conducted in 1999 by CRM TECH. No archaeological sites of prehistoric (Native American) origin were recorded within the property boundaries during this study. However, a site of potentially historical origin was recorded within the property boundaries immediately adjacent to N. Perris Boulevard. The site, assigned Primary No. P-33-008699, was described as an earthen reservoir and adjoining square concrete standpipe of indeterminate age. Since the features of the site were considered typical of those found in agricultural fields throughout Riverside County and showed no characteristics that would indicate any kind of uniqueness or importance in regional history, the features of this and a second similar site (P-33-008700), were recorded and discussed in the report only as objects of passing interest and not regarded as potential historic properties (CRM TECH 1999:12). The site features remain within the boundaries of DPR 22-00006 and will be discussed in the Results section of this report.

The second cultural resources study that involved the subject property was conducted in 2007 by CRM TECH and is entitled “Cultural Resources Technical Report North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California” (RI-7538). This study included six square miles of land in the City of Perris and was conducted with the stated purpose of providing the City with the necessary information and analysis to facilitate cultural resources considerations in the planning process and in formulating pertinent municipal policies (CRM TECH 2007: i). As such, the 2007 study did not specifically address either the subject property or site P-33-008699 other than to place the property in a general area considered to have moderate to high cultural sensitivity. An updated site record for P-33-008699 was not compiled and submitted to the EIC.

The third cultural resources study only tangentially involved the subject property. Conducted in 2014 by LSA Associates, Inc. for Cal Trans District 8, the study was entitled “Discovery and Monitoring Plan for the Mid County Parkway” (RI-10199). The focus of the study was to evaluate five prehistoric archaeological sites and one historical site located within the Mid County Parkway APE, which was primarily along or parallel to the existing Ramona Expressway, for significance according to CEQA criteria. Recorded site P-33-008699, located within the boundaries of DPR 22-00006 was not included in this study.

The subject property is in a very well-studied area with 51 previous cultural resources studies having been conducted, many of which included large acreages. During the course of field surveys for these studies, 14 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 DPR 22-00006.

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

Primary Numbers (Trinomials)	Description of Recorded Cultural Resources	Distance from DPR 22-00006 <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-33-007674	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) *** <i>Located within DPR 22-00006</i>	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-014109 (CA-RIV-7744)	Perris Indian School	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-014136 (CA-RIV-7758)	1 metate fragment, 1 mano, 1 crescent, 16 flakes, 6 kg fire-affected rock ( <i>Phase II Testing 2012</i> )	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-015853 (CA-RIV-8222)	10 features representing the remains of structures and an agricultural irrigation system, ca. 1943-1953	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-015854	Concrete standpipe and fragments of the remains of a well, ca. 1953	0.75 – 1.00
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-33-016238 (CA-RIV-8389)	Several pieces of historic farming equipment	0.75 – 1.00
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)	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-020334 (CA-RIV-10260)	Group of irrigation features that date to sometime post-1913 (well, pump base, small concrete pad, metal pipes)	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-028621 (CA-RIV-12883)	Small concrete slab for a well with galvanized spigot, ca. 1953	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-028896	Small concrete irrigation feature	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-029118 (CA-RIV-13010)	Perris Valley Storm Drain	0.75 – 1.00

A search of the *Sacred Lands File* for the subject property was completed on December 8, 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 17 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 January 27, 2022, stated that the subject property is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño Indians and is also within the Tribe's specific area of historic interest. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. After a review of the provided documents and their internal documents, they determined that Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) and/or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) have been recorded within or surrounding the project area. Therefore, the Band recommended that an archaeological records search be conducted and ask that a copy of the records search results and a copy of the final cultural resources study be provided to them. The records search results are contained within this Phase I study, which will be provided to the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians as part of the AB 52 process.

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 160-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).

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 Pedrorena, Maria Antonia Estudillo Pedrorena, Isabel Pedrorena, and Helena Pedrorena (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,

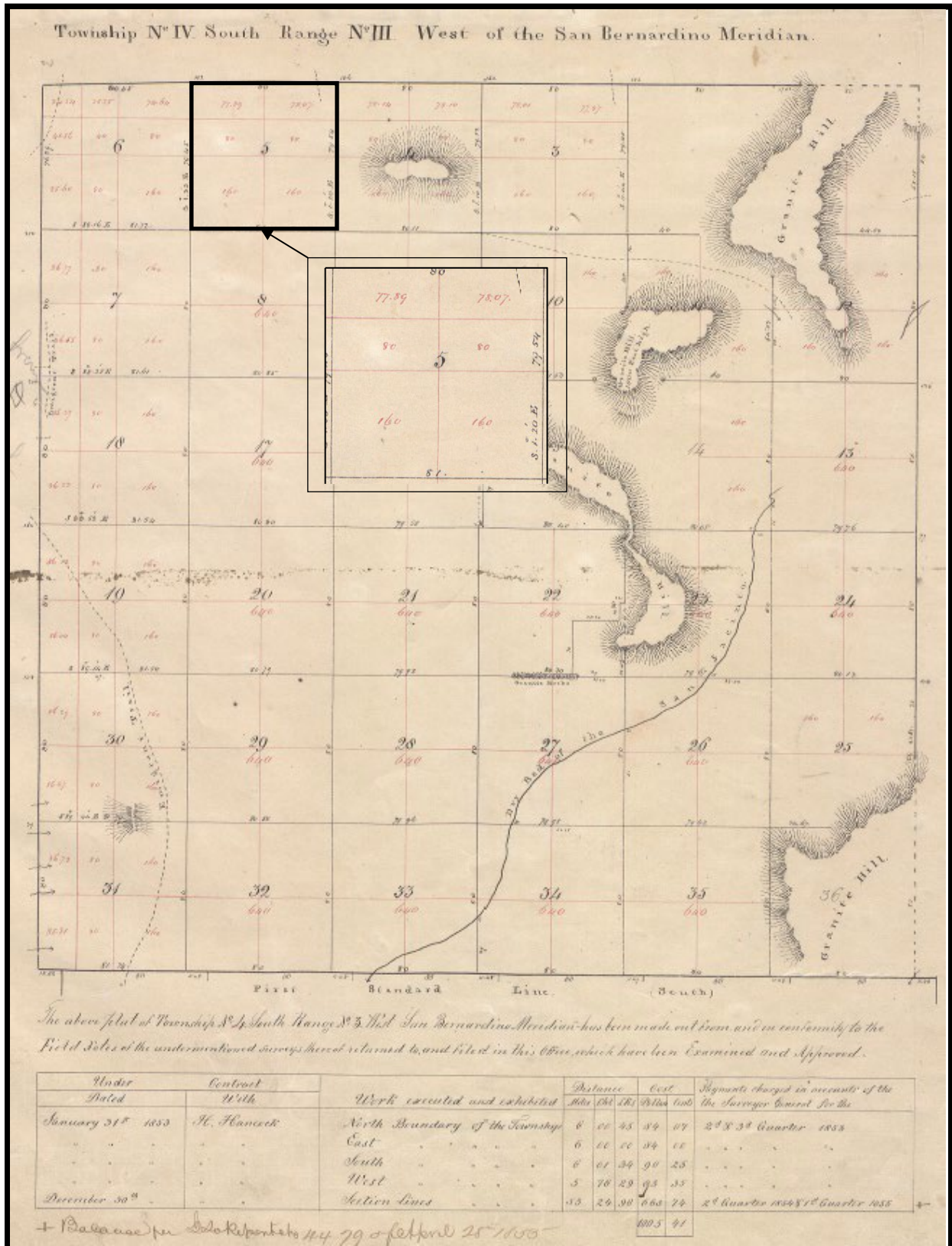


Figure 8: Location of Section 5, Township No. IV South, Range III West on the General Land Office Plat, 1853-1855.

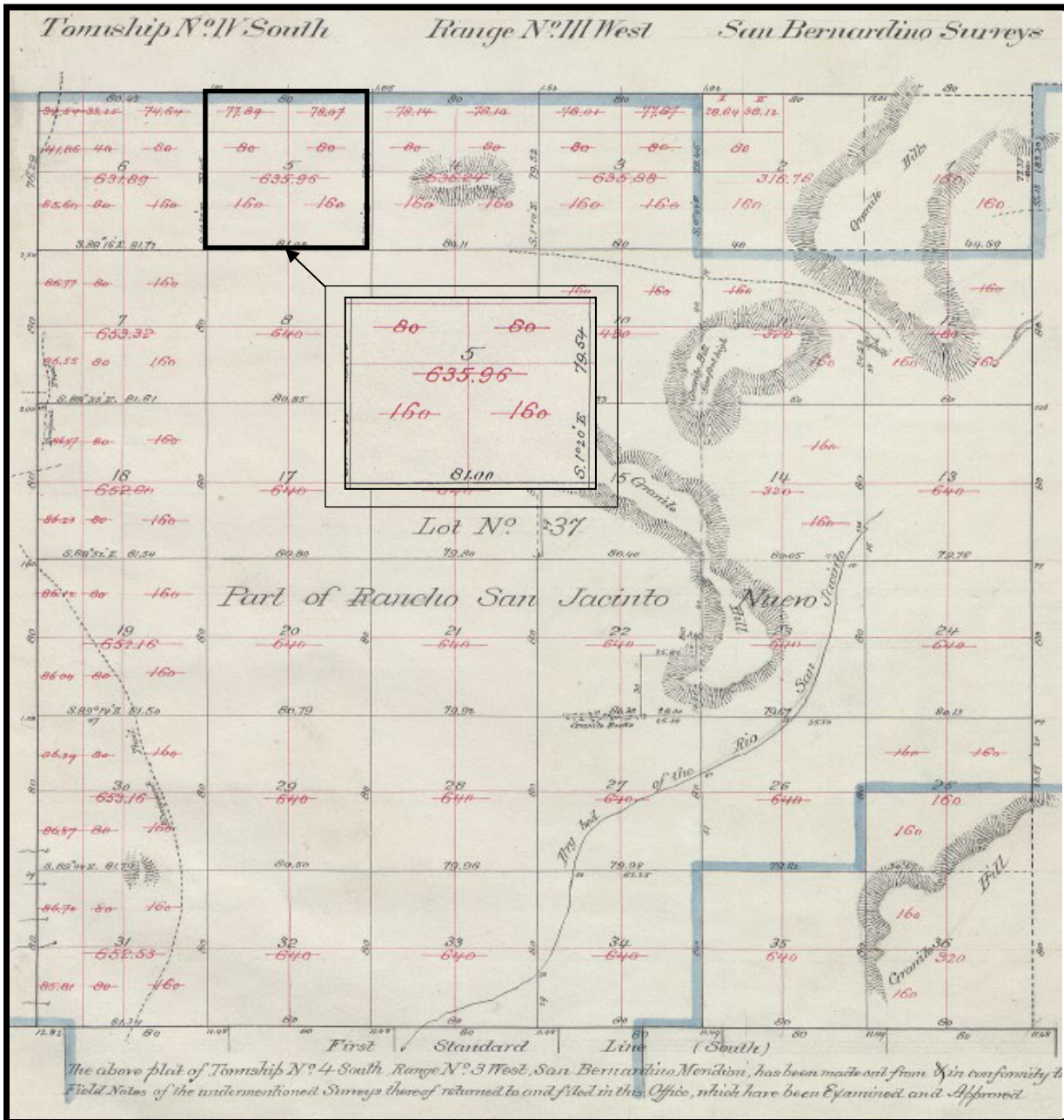


Figure 9: Amended GLO Plat for Section 5, Township No. IV South, Range No. III West, showing change from public lands to Part of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo (Lot No. 37), 1867.

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 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



1228

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 authenticated 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.

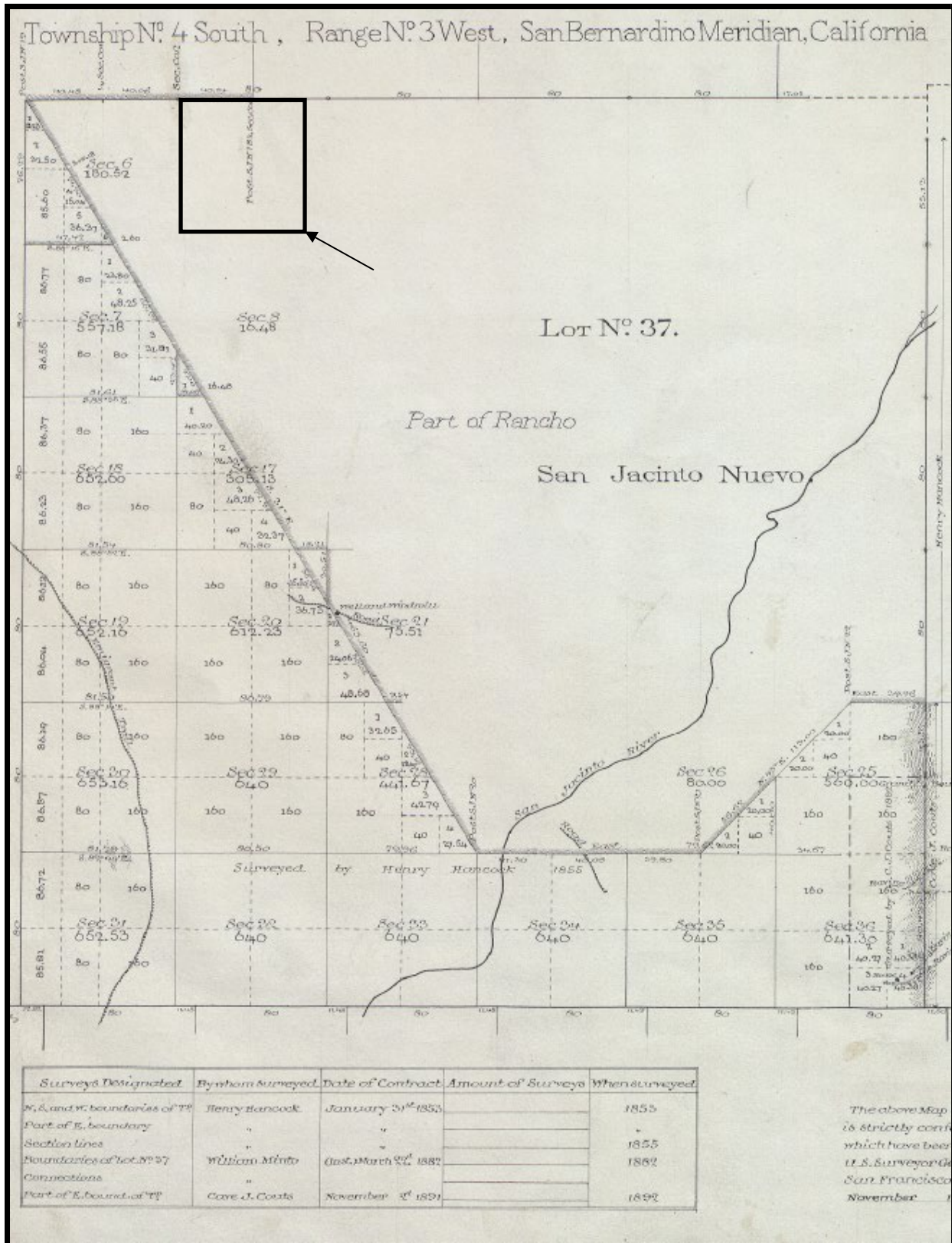


Figure 11: Location of Section 5 in the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo on the GLO Plat for Township No. IV South, Range No. III West, 1895.

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 12, Lots 2, 3, 4, 5 (N ½), 6 (N ½), and 7 of the Riverside Tract (Fig. 12). Property ownership records for the subject property are available from the Riverside County Archives for 1892-1932, but later records are currently being scanned and undergoing conservation, so are not available. While the available 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, Lots 2 and 7 were often valued significantly less than the other lots, possibly a reflection of their further distance from the main thoroughfare, Perris Boulevard. From 1892 through 1910, no improvements were made to the subject property, no crops planted, or structures built. In 1911, J.E. Ashton bought the entirety of what is now DPR 200006 and the following year, built a structure in Lot 4, which was assessed at \$400. In 1913 and 1914, the structure was assessed at \$600, and the final assessment in 1915 was \$500. Although Ashton owned the property until 1917, the building ceased to be listed after 1915 and no other buildings, trees, or vines were recorded in any of the lots of Block 12, at least through 1932. The location of the ca. 1911-1915 building is not known. Records maintained by Riverside County do not include any locational information about the building and there are no cartographic resources between the 1901 USGS Elsinore topographic map (1897/1898 survey) and the 1942 USACOE topographic map (1939 aerial photography). The earthen reservoir and square concrete standpipe previously recorded within the project boundaries are located at the southwestern corner of Lot 4, so it would be logical to assume that this feature dates to Ashton's ownership. However, photographic and cartographic resources indicate that the reservoir was not built until 1938/1939. The same resources show no structures in Lot 4, so it may be assumed that by the time of the first aerial photography in 1938, the 1911-1915 structure no longer existed.

In 1930, George Steinly purchased the entirety of the subject property and owned it at least through 1932. It is possible that he built the reservoir in Lot 4, but this could not be verified due to a lack of available records. In 1932, he did build a structure in Lot 4, but with an assessed value of only \$40, it is unlikely that this was a residence. Aerial photographs from 1938 show that the property was vacant, so obviously the 1932 building was short-lived (ESA 67).

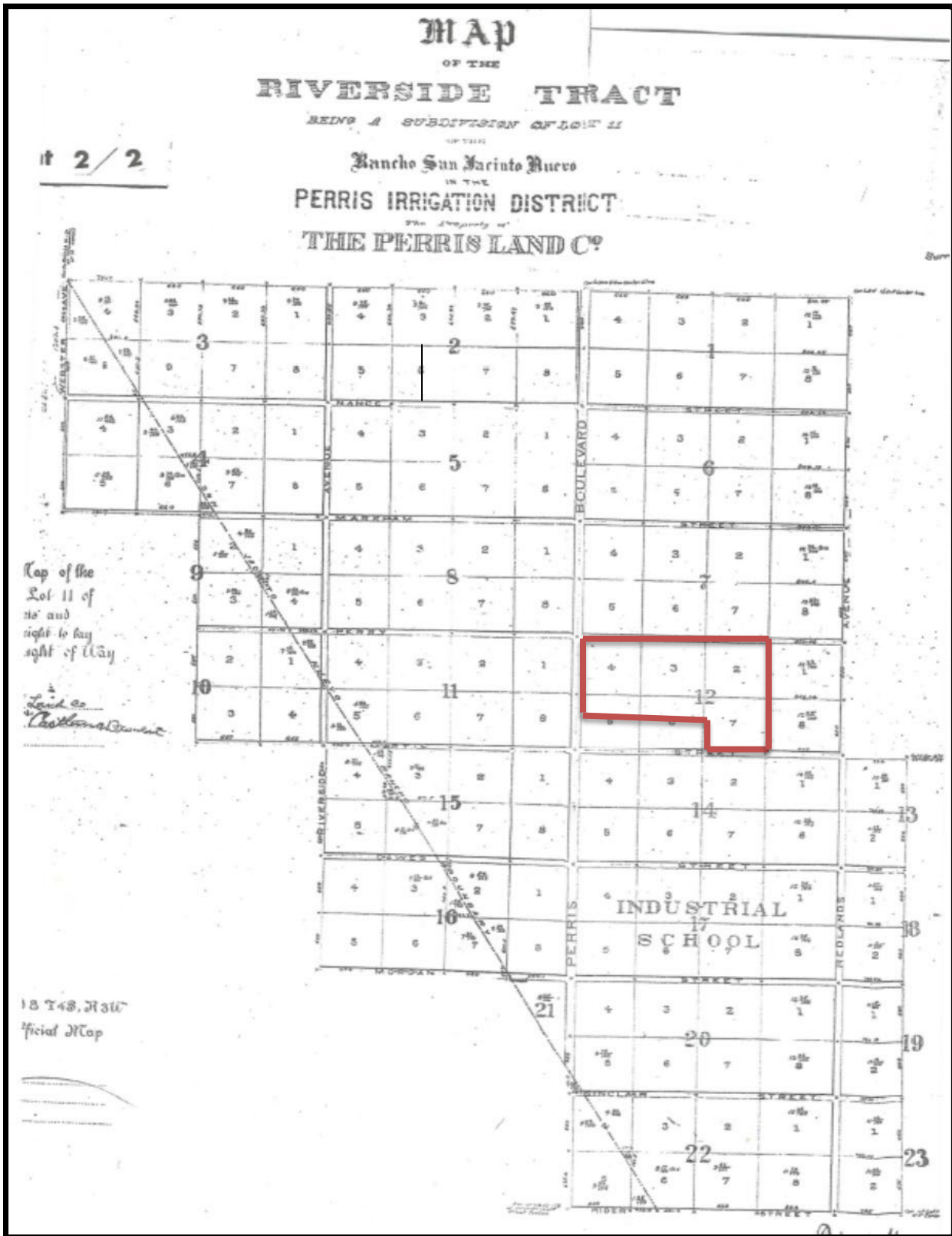


Figure 12: Location of the subject property in Block 12, Lots 2, 3, 4, 5 (N ½), 6 (N ½), and 7 of the 1891 Riverside Tract (SD Co. MB14/668).

Table 2  
 Historical Property Ownership and Value Summary of DPR 22-00006  
 RIVERSIDE TRACT, BLOCK 12, LOTS 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

YEAR	OWNER	LAND VALUE	BULDING VALUE	TREES/VINES VALUE
1892		-		
Lot 2	Perris Land Company	\$100	-	-
3	John A. Preston	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	N. P. Benson	"	-	-
1893				
Lot 2	Harriet V. Reyon	"	-	-
3	John A. Preston	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	N. P. Benson	"	-	-
1894				
Lot 2	Harriet V. Reyon	"	-	-
3	William D. Preston	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	N. P. Benson	"	-	-
1895				
Lot 2	Harriet V. Reyon	"		
3	John A. Preston	\$150	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	N. P. Benson	\$100	-	-
1896				
Lot 2	Harriet V. Reyon	"	-	-
3	John A. Preston	\$150	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	Charlotte Rouse	\$100	-	-

1897	OWNER	LAND VALUE	BUILDING VALUE	TREES/VINES VALUE
Lot 2	Harriet V. Reyon	\$100	-	-
3	John A. Preston	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	Charlotte Rouse	"	-	-
7				
1898				
Lot 2	Harriet V. Reyon	\$90	-	-
3	John A. Preston	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	Charlotte Rouse	"	-	-
1899				
Lot 2	Harriet V. Reyon	\$80	-	-
3	John A. Preston	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	Charlotte Rouse	"	-	-
1900				
Lot 2	Harriet V. Reyon	"	-	-
3	John A. Preston	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	Charlotte Rouse	"	-	-
1901				
Lot 2	Perris Land Company	"	-	-
3	Nils Anderson	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	Charlotte Rouse	"	-	-
1902				
Lot 2	Orange Growers Bank	"	-	-
3	Nils Anderson	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-

	OWNER	LAND VALUE	BUILDING VALUE	TREES/VINES VALUE
7	Charlotte Rouse	\$80	-	-
1903				
Lot 2	George H. Sawyer	\$60	-	-
3	Nils Anderson	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	Charlotte Rouse	"	-	-
1904				
Lot 2	George H. Sawyer	\$50	-	-
3	Nils Anderson	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	Charlotte Rouse	"	-	-
1905				
Lot 2	George H. Sawyer	"	-	-
3	Nils Anderson	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	Charlotte Rouse	"	-	-
1906				
Lot 2	George H. Sawyer	"	-	-
3	Nils Anderson	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	Charlotte Rouse	"	-	-
1907				
Lot 2	George H. Sawyer	\$60	-	-
3	Nils Anderson	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	Charlotte Rouse	"	-	-
1908				
Lot 2	George H. Sawyer	\$80	-	-
3	A. K. Chase	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-

	OWNER	LAND VALUE	BUILDING VALUE	TREES/VINES VALUE
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	\$80	-	-
7	Nils Anderson	"	-	-
1909				
Lot 2	George H. Sawyer	"	-	-
3	A. K. Chase	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	Nils Anderson	"	-	-
1910				
Lot 2	C. J. Platt	\$110	-	-
3	A. K. Chase	"	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	Nils Anderson	"	-	-
1911				
Lot 2	J. E. Ashton	\$115	-	-
3	"		-	-
4	"	\$1700	-	-
5	"		-	-
6	"		-	-
7	"	\$115	-	-
1912				
Lot 2	"	\$200	-	-
3	"		-	-
4	"	\$2800	\$400	-
5	"		-	-
6	"		-	-
7	"	\$450	-	-
1913				
Lot 2	"		-	-
3	"		-	-
4	"	\$3500	\$600	-
5	"		-	-
6	"		-	-
7	"	\$160	-	-
1914				
Lot 2	"		-	-



	OWNER	LAND VALUE	BUILDING VALUE	TREES/VINES VALUE
3	"		-	-
4	J. E. Ashton	\$3500	\$600	-
5	"		-	-
6	"		-	-
7	"	\$160	-	-
<b>1915</b>				
Lot 2	"	\$700	-	-
3	"	"	-	-
4	"	\$450	\$500	-
5	"	\$700	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	"	\$160	-	-
<b>1916</b>				
Lot 2	"	\$200	-	-
3	"	\$250	-	-
4	"	\$700	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	\$250	-	-
7	"	\$200	-	-
<b>1917</b>				
Lot 2	"	\$200	-	-
3	"	\$250	-	-
4	"	\$700	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	\$250	-	-
7	"	\$200	-	-
<b>1918</b>				
Lot 2	George T. Lyle	\$200	-	-
3	"	\$250	-	-
4	"	\$700	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	\$250	-	-
7	"	\$200	-	-
<b>1919</b>				
Lot 2	"	\$200	-	-
3	"	\$700	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	"	\$200	-	-

1920	OWNER	LAND VALUE	BUILDING VALUE	TREES/VINES VALUE
Lot 2	George T. Lyle	\$470	-	-
3	"	\$1000	-	-
4	"	\$600	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	\$1000	-	-
7	"	"	-	-
1921				
Lot 2	"	\$700	-	-
3	"	\$1000	-	-
4	"	\$600	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	\$700	-	-
7	"	\$1000	-	-
1922				
Lot 2	"	\$700	-	-
3	"	"	-	-
4	"	\$900	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	\$700	-	-
7	"	\$1000	-	-
1923				
Lot 2	"	\$700	-	-
3	"	"	-	-
4	"	\$900	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	\$700	-	-
7	"	\$900	-	-
1924				
Lot 2	"	\$700	-	-
3	"	"	-	-
4	"	\$900	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	\$700	-	-
7	"	\$900	-	-
1925				
Lot 2	Nathan Case	\$700	-	-
3	"	"	-	-
4	"	\$900	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	\$700	-	-

	OWNER	LAND VALUE	BUILDING VALUE	TREES/VINES VALUE
7	Nathan Case	\$900	-	-
1926				
Lot 2	"	\$600	-	-
3	"	\$750	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	"	"	-	-
1927				
Lot 2	"	\$600	-	-
3	"	\$750	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	"	"	-	-
1928				
Lot 2	"	\$600	-	-
3	"	\$750	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	"	"	-	-
1929				
Lot 2	"	\$600	-	-
3	"	\$750	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	"	"	-	-
1930				
Lot 2	George Steinly	\$600	-	-
3	"	\$750	-	-
4	"	"	-	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	"	"	-	-
1931				
Lot 2	"	\$600	-	-
3	"	\$750	-	-
4	"	"	-	-

	OWNER	LAND VALUE	BUILDING VALUE	TREES/VINES VALUE
5	George Steinly	\$750	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	"	"	-	-
1932				
Lot 2	"	\$600	-	-
3	"	\$750	-	-
4	"	"	\$40	-
5	"	"	-	-
6	"	"	-	-
7	"	"	-	-

Cartographic research indicates that from 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 buildings existed within the boundaries of the subject property, although a reservoir appears on the 1942 USACOE Perris topographical map that was based on photographs taken by the U.S. Army Air Force in 1939 (Fig. 13). 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.

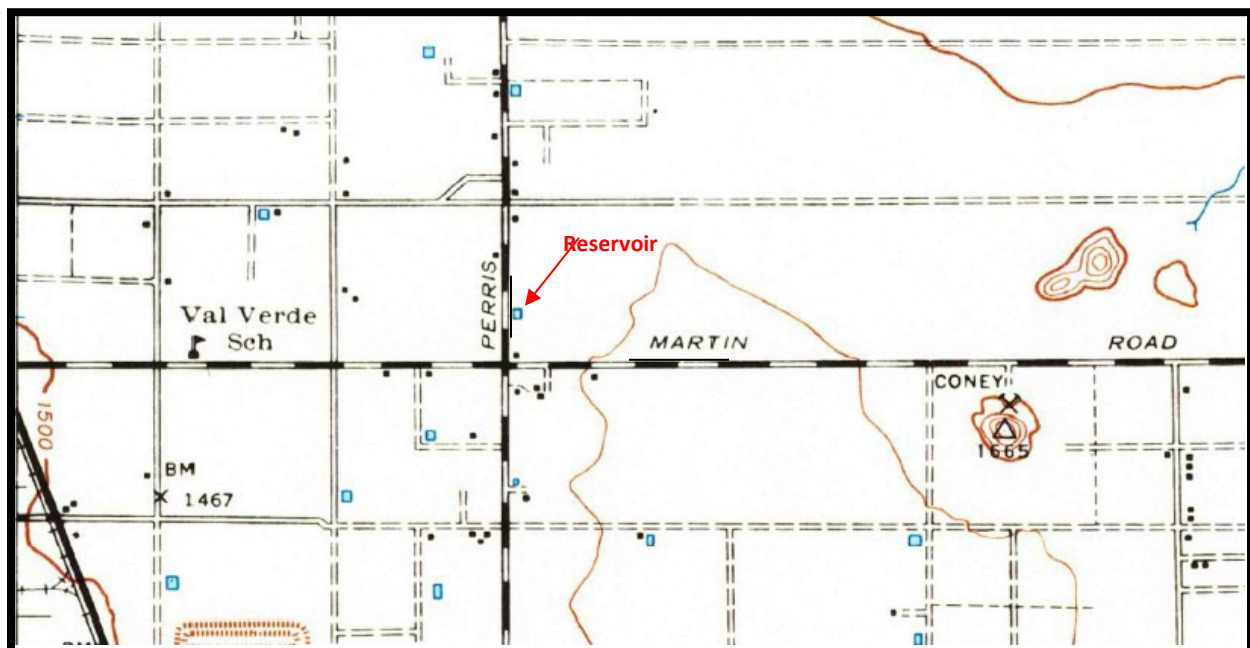


Figure 13: 1942 USACOE Perris, Calif. Topographic Map showing earthen reservoir.

## Fieldwork

No cultural resources of prehistoric (Native American) origin were observed within the boundaries of DPR 22-00006 during the current field survey. No bedrock outcrops exist within the property boundaries and loose lithic material is very 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.

During a 1999 archaeological study of the subject property, an earthen reservoir and associated square concrete standpipe were observed and recorded within the property boundaries; primary number P-33-008677 was assigned to this site by the Eastern Information Center. As previously discussed, the 1999 study could not determine whether the features were at least 50 years of age, so the site was not recorded as an archaeological site. The site was not deemed significant according to CEQA criteria and no further research was recommended.

The current field survey relocated the previously recorded P-33-008699 features, as well as an additional cylindrical concrete standpipe (Fig. 14). Only the existence of these features was recorded in 1999, with no specific information provided regarding their dimensions, condition,

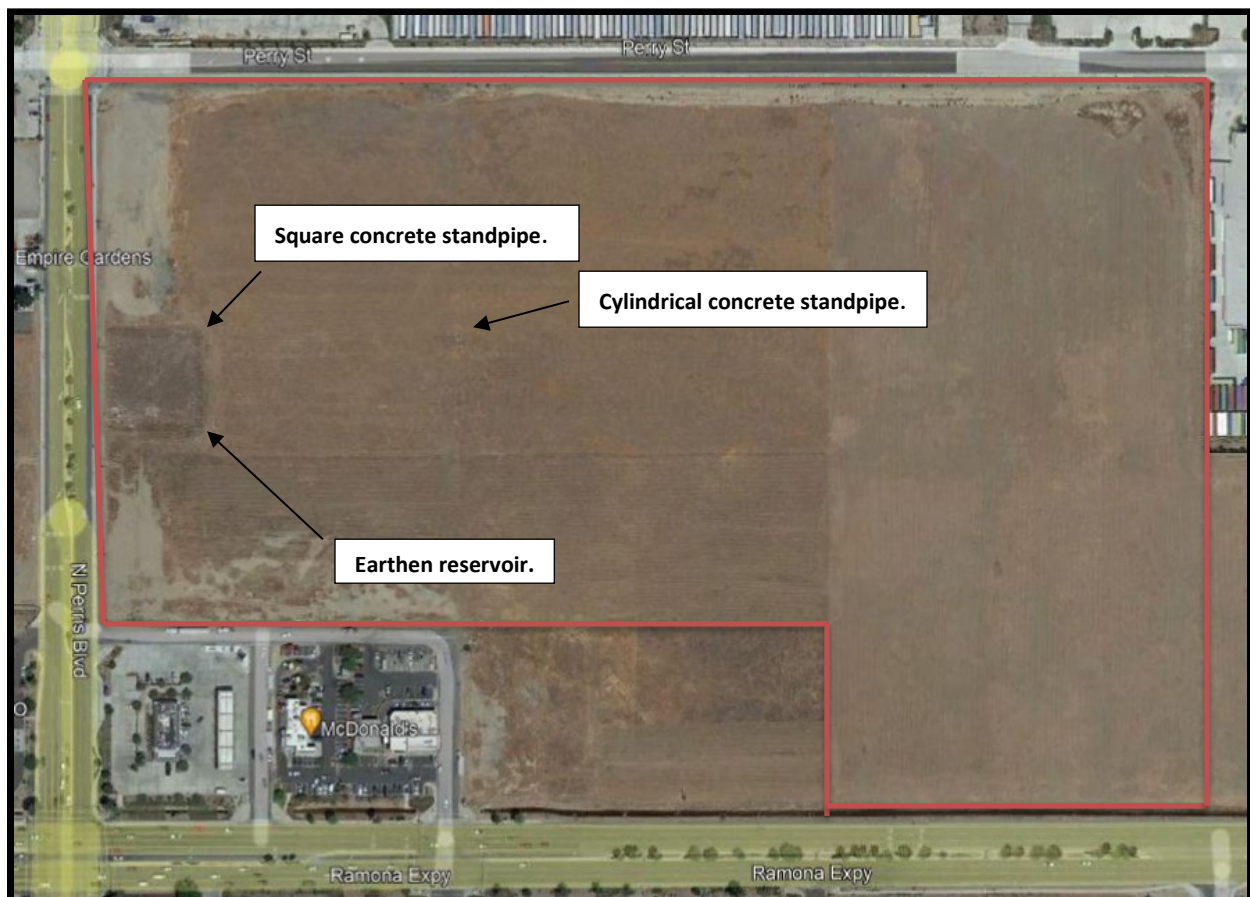


Figure 14: Aerial view of historical site P-33-008699 components.



Figure 15: Aerial view of the earthen reservoir and square concrete standpipe originally recorded as P-33-008669. Adapted from Google Earth (August 2021).

method of construction, etc. Consequently, during the current field survey, all of these issues were addressed, with each feature measured, mapped, photographed, described, and evaluated pursuant to CEQA criteria for significance.

#### *Earthen Reservoir*

The earthen reservoir was relocated, but since no specific information besides its existence was included in the 1999 report and site record, it is not known whether its historical integrity has remained relatively constant or has deteriorated. The structure, is in fair condition, especially



Earthen reservoir (from northeastern corner looking south/southwest)



Square concrete standpipe.



Cylindrical concrete standpipe.

Figure 16: Components of site P-33-008699, recorded during the current field survey.

considering that it appears to have been constructed of earth with no additional strengthening components such as rock, metal, or wood. Of further consideration is the fact that this feature is 83 years old and located in a heavily traveled area adjacent to a major transportation corridor, even when it was first built. The walls have been breached and/or eroded in numerous places, resulting in a lack of continuity that impacted precise measurements. In general, the average exterior length of each wall was 170.0 feet, while the average interior wall length was 140.0 feet. There are no squared or clearly-defined walls. Instead, they slope to both interior and exterior spaces, apparently a function of soil erosion over time. Wall height varies widely, ranging from less than two feet to over five feet. A variety of short weeds and grasses cover most of the ground surface, although visibility was relatively good. An abundance of debris has been dumped in the reservoir, obviously over a long period of time. All of the debris was of modern origin, with no historical materials observed. The reservoir has also been used extensively for off-road vehicle activity, primarily motorcycles, but based on visible tracks, four-wheel vehicles regularly traverse it, as well. No evidence of a subsurface cultural deposit was observed in the numerous open fissures throughout the feature.

#### *Square Concrete Standpipe*

Although originally described as a standpipe, which it actually could be, this feature more closely resembles a cistern. Constructed of poured-in-place concrete framed with 2" x 6" boards, the exterior height is 44.5 inches, with exterior dimensions of 32 inches square. With 4-inch-wide walls, the resultant opening is 24 inches square. The interior depth is 5 feet, but since it is full of trash below that level, there is no way to definitively determine its actual depth. All of the trash was of contemporary origin. The feature is in good condition, but no temporally diagnostic features, no associated surface cultural resources, and no evidence of a subsurface cultural deposit were observed.

#### *Cylindrical Concrete Standpipe*

This feature was not recorded during the 1999 cultural resources study, but the current field survey determined that it was probably associated with the other components of site P-33-008669. Constructed of pre-cast concrete with three 24-inch sections, the above-ground exterior height is 55 inches, with an exterior diameter of 42 inches. With 3-inch walls, the interior opening is 36 inches in diameter. The interior floor is dirt, covered with trash of contemporary origin, and does not appear to extend further into the ground. No temporally diagnostic features, unique characteristics, or associated cultural resources in the vicinity of this standpipe were observed.



## SIGNIFICANCE

Evaluations for site significance are typically made with respect to eligibility criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Since this measure of significance has come to be the determining factor in whether or not a particular site warrants consideration by the federal government in federally funded projects, state and local governments often use it to assess sites as well. The State of California has established its own criteria, as set forth in CEQA and since this is the principal statute utilized by the City of Perris in processing the Development Plan Review No. 22-00006 project, historical site P-33-008699, located at the western property boundary, will be addressed accordingly.

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects and equates a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource with a significant effect on the environment (Section 21084.1). "Substantial adverse change" is defined as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration activities that would impair significance (Public Resources Code [PRC]Section 5020.1). CEQA has three separate mechanisms for determining whether a historical resource is significant and thus subject to impact mitigation considerations. First, resources that are listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (hereafter, California Register) are presumed to be archaeologically, historically, or culturally significant. Second, resources that are listed in a local register or deemed significant in a cultural resource survey as provided under PRC Section 5024.1(g) are presumed to be significant unless the preponderance of evidence indicates they are not. Finally, a resource that is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register, not included in a local register of historic resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resources survey may still be considered significant pursuant to Section 21084.1.

According to the *Regulations for California Register of Historical Resources* formally adopted by the State Historical Resources Commission on January 1, 1998, an historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory of the local area, California, or the nation.

The types of cultural resources eligible for nomination to the California Register, and thus considered historically or archaeologically significant by CEQA, are buildings, sites, structures, objects, and historic districts.

Standards such as those of the California Register were established with the recognition that not every property of a certain age is necessarily significant and what is significant can only be determined by the integrity of the resources and by the historic context in which the property exists. Despite the existence of the above eligibility criteria and similar guidelines for assessing archaeological or historical significance found in other legislation, the determination of significance remains a somewhat subjective, and often difficult, endeavor. This is primarily due to conflicting perceptions of "important" or "distinctive" or "contributing," but also because it is not always easy to remain objective when considering the past.

Based on the above eligibility criteria, it is apparent that historical site P-33-008699 would not be deemed a significant historical resource eligible for listing on the California Register as it does not meet any of the stipulated eligibility criteria. The site would not qualify for significance under Criterion 1 in that it was not associated with events that made a significant contribution to history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. While reservoirs and irrigation features such as those of site P-33-008699 were clearly important components in early early-to-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural endeavors in the Perris Valley, they were not associated with any particular event that made a significant contribution to either local or national history or cultural heritage. Rather, they were simply part of the general agricultural landscape.

Although the history of ownership, land use, and valuation for the subject property from 1892 to 1932 was available, the reservoir was not built until 1938/1939 and records for this period are not currently available. Consequently, there is no way to determine who built the reservoir and standpipes, or to determine whether this individual was important to local, California, or national history. While it may be that the irrigation features were associated with George Steinly, the last confirmed owner of the subject property, this cannot be confirmed. However, even if Steinly was the owner of record in 1938/1938, extensive archival research could find little information regarding his life and none of that suggested that he was anything other than a "regular" person who farmed the subject property beginning in 1930.

Earthen reservoirs and associated irrigation system components are ubiquitous in much of western Riverside County, particularly in the Perris Valley due to its long history as a farming community. In fact, on the 1942 USACOE topographic map which first recorded the existence of the earthen reservoir of P-33-008699, 12 other reservoirs appeared within a one-mile radius of the subject property. These reservoirs were typically vernacular features, built with available materials, designed to serve the individual needs of farmers and others. As such, they did not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, region, or method of construction – each was

different. These vernacular features, including that of site P-33-008699, did not represent the work of a master or possesses high artistic values, but rather, those of their individual owner/builders.

Finally, the reservoir and irrigation system components of site P-33-008699 have obviously not yielded, or have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory of the local area, California, or the nation because they were built in 1938/1939.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources of prehistoric (Native American) origin were observed within the boundaries of the subject property during the current field survey. The subject property had been previously surveyed in 1999 by CRM TECH, with one cultural resource occurrence observed and recorded. The recorded site, P-33-008699, was comprised of an earthen reservoir and an adjoining square concrete standpipe located adjacent to Perris Boulevard; these features currently exist on the property. According to the 1999 report, the age of the features could not be determined as being at least 50 years of age, so they were not recorded as an archaeological site. The report concluded that the features are typical of those found in agricultural fields throughout Riverside County and show no characteristics that would indicate any kind of uniqueness or importance in regional history. As such, the site features were only recorded and discussed in the report as objects of interest and not regarded as potential historic properties (CRM TECH 1999:12).

Research conducted for the current Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment revealed that the reservoir was constructed as early as June 15, 1938, or as late as 1939, as evidenced by aerial photographs. Despite tracing property ownership and valuation from 1892 to 1932, it was not possible to determine who built the reservoir since post-1932 records are not currently available. The reservoir is in fair condition, with most of the walls breached and/or eroded, extensive vehicular activity throughout, and the entirety filled with an abundance of modern debris. It is similar to the many earthen reservoirs scattered on agricultural land throughout the Perris Valley. The concrete standpipe recorded in 1999, as well as an additional standpipe recorded during the current study, are in good condition, but possess no temporally diagnostic or unique characteristics. Based on the current condition of the site features, their non-unique status, and the uncertainty of ownership, it was determined that, in concurrence with CRM TECH's 1999 recommendation, site P-33-008699 would not be considered a significant historical resource, according to CEQA criteria.

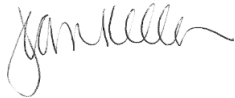
The subject property is in a very well-studied area with 51 previous cultural resources studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius, many of which included large acreages. During the course of field surveys for these studies, 14 cultural resource properties have been recorded, one of which involved the subject property. With only one exception, all recorded sites represent early-to-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century resources, primarily remnant agricultural irrigation system components. The sole prehistoric (Native American) site, located approximately one-half mile from DPR 22-00006, is comprised of a small lithic scatter and fire-affected rock.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) determined that the Sacred Lands File search results were negative. The sole response to project scoping letters was received from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. After a review of the provided documents and their internal documents, the Band determined that Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) and/or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) have been recorded within or surrounding the project area. Therefore, the Band recommended that an archaeological records search be conducted and asked that a copy of the results and the final cultural resources study be forwarded to them upon completion. The City of Perris will comply with this request as part of the AB 52 consultation process.

In light of the above discussion, it is clear that the subject property is situated in an area with very low prehistoric sensitivity, moderate historical sensitivity, and low probability of a significant subsurface cultural deposit existing. Therefore, neither further research nor mitigation is recommended. However, due to the existence of the historical site P-33-008669 within the boundaries of DPR 22-00006, it is recommended that all ground disturbing activities associated with development of the DPR 22-00006 project, be monitored by a Riverside County/City of Perris qualified archaeologist and if requested during the AB 52 process, a tribal monitor. Further, it is recommended that a controlled grading program be developed for the earthen reservoir. While the site is not considered a significant historical resource according to CEQA criteria, and thus, no mitigation or further research is legally warranted, it is nevertheless possible that information can be gleaned regarding construction and use of the reservoir. A controlled grading program will permit a reasonable period of time to examine the reservoir, including any potential subsurface cultural deposits, instead of it simply being destroyed in the process of mass grading. Should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of ground disturbing 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 (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.

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.



April 11, 2022 *(revised June 1, 2022)*

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Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.

Date

Riverside County Certificate No. 232

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Assessor Map T4S R3W Sec 5  
Property Ownership Register T4S R3W Sec5
- 1899 - 1907: Index Map  
Assessor Map T4S R3W Sec 5  
Property Ownership Register T4S R3W Sec5
- 1907 - 1913: Index Map  
Assessor Map T4S R3W Sec 5  
Property Ownership Register T4S R3W Sec5
- 1913 – 1919: Index Map  
Assessor Map T4S R3W Sec56  
Property Ownership Register T4S R3W Sec5
- 1920 – 1926: Index Map  
Assessor Map T4S R3W Sec 5  
Property Ownership Register T4S R3W Sec5
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Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939

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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

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## APPENDIX

Sacred Lands File Search Results  
Tribal Response to Project Scoping Letter  
Records Search Results  
Updated Primary Site Record P-33-008699

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 8, 2021

Jean A. Keller  
Cultural Resources Consultant

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

### Re: Optimus Project, Riverside County

Dear Dr. 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  
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Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Atebery**  
Karuk

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

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

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**Stanley Rodriguez**  
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12/8/2021**

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

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson  
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Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189  
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Fax: (760) 782-0712

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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**Morongo Band of Mission  
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Mission Indians**

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**Cabazon Band of Mission  
Indians**

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**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
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**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson  
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**Pechanga Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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Coordinator  
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Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306  
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pmacarro@pechanga-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 Optimus Project, Riverside County.



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
12/8/2021**

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000  
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***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation***

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman  
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
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***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation***

Jill McCormick, Historic  
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***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

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***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

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***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

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

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***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
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San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544  
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***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Optimus Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
12/8/2021**

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

Michael Mirelez, Cultural  
Resource Coordinator  
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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 Optimus Project, Riverside County.

# Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

## CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082  
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



January 27, 2022

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

Ms. Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.

Cultural Resources Consultant

1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244

Encinitas, CA 92024

**Re: Your Information Request for OLC 3 (Optimus) Project; APNs 320-130-002, 008, 018, 021, thru 024, 027, 028**

Dear Ms. Keller, Ph.D.,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government in response to your request for information pertaining to cultural and tribal cultural resources on the above referenced project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people, and is also within the Tribe’s specific area of Historic interest. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After review of the provided documents and our internal information, Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) and/or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) have been recorded within or surrounding the project area. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band. Also, please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion to the contact below.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 323 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

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00146	NADB-R - 1080179; Submitter - 0111; Voided - MF-0130	1974	Joan R. Smith	Archaeological Impact Evalutation: Eastern Water District, Sewage Pipeline, Maripose Avenue to Existing Reclamation Facility, Sun City	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000805
RI-01665	NADB-R - 1081956; Voided - MF-1759	1983	Wirth Associates	Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Supplement to the Cultural Resources Technical Report - Public Review Document and Confidential Appendices	Wirth Associates	33-002529, 33-002530, 33-002531, 33-002591, 33-002592, 33-013336, 33-013366, 33-013545
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-02323	NADB-R - 1082780; Submitter - 817; Voided - MF-2524	1988	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FORM: MAY PROJECT	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	
RI-02340	NADB-R - 1082804; Voided - MF-2546	1988	DROVER, C.E.	A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY - NEW HORIZONS PROJECT - PERRIS, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
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	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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-04299	NADB-R - 1085563; Voided - MF-4782	1999	COTTERMAN, CARY D.	HISTORIC STRUCTURE EVALUAION OF BUILDING 3002, MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	TETRA TECH, INC.	33-005775
RI-04404	NADB-R - 1085736; Voided - MF-4913	2000	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE WILLIAMS COMMUNICATIONS, INC., FIBER OPTIC CABLE SYSTEM INSTALLATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA VOL I-IV.	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-000816, 33-000817, 33-000862, 33-001845, 33-002970, 33-003081, 33-003839, 33-004202, 33-004624, 33-004744, 33-004768, 33-007587, 33-007601, 33-008105, 33-008172, 33-009772, 33-009773, 33-009774, 33-009775, 33-009776
RI-05027	NADB-R - 1086389; Submitter - Job No. 00-5-00-500	2000	Jeanette A. McKenna	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE VESTA TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC. FIBER OPTIC ALIGNMENT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY TO SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
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-05549	NADB-R - 1086912	2004	APPLIED EARTHWORKS	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE RIDER STREET IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	APPLIED EARTHWORKS, INC.	
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
RI-06072	NADB-R - 1087435	2004	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN CHANDLER, and RODGER MASON	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF AN 83.5 ACRE IN PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC., Redlands, CA	33-014109
RI-06073	NADB-R - 1087436	2004	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN CHANDLER, and ROGER MASON	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION OF THE PERRIS INDIAN SCHOOL SITE, PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	33-014109

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06074	NADB-R - 1087437	2004	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN CHANDLER, and ROGER MASON	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED ALONG PERRIS BOULEVARD, PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	33-014109
RI-06577	NADB-R - 1087944; Submitter - CONTRACT #1821A	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, THOMAS SHACKFORD, and JOHN J. EDDY	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, RADOS-PERRIS DISTRIBUTION CENTER, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 30-050-002, IN THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
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-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-06898	Submitter - Job no. 09-06-10-1245	2006	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources, Investigation of the Perris 2, Project Area in the City, of Perris, Riverside, Co., California	McKENNA et al., Whittier, CA	
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-06956		2007	Bholat, Sara	Cultural Resources Survey, of a 1.9 Acre Parcel, (APN-303-275-036), Perris, Riverside County, California.	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	
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	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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	
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-07691		2005	Clifford, James and Brian F. Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for the Stratford Ranch Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates	33-014136
RI-07811	Submitter - Project No. LEW0710	2008	Austermann, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment Ramona Promenade Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-07931		2008	Tiffany A. Schmid	Lake Perris Dam Remediation Project Archaeological Survey Report, Riverside County, California	Department of Water Resources, Sacramento	33-000487, 33-000490
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-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.	

## 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-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-09560		2014	Riordan Goodwin	Stratford Ranch Residential Detention Basin Project City of Perris County of Riverside, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-09579		2014	Candace Ehringer, Chris Lockwood, and Michael Vader	DWR Lake Perris Emergency Release Facility Project, Riverside County, California Phase I Cultural Resources Study	ESA	
RI-09621		2014	Heather R. Puckett	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Periwinkle Site, 57 Business Park Drive, Perris, Riverside County, California 92571	Tetra Tech	
RI-09660		2012	Brad Brewster	Perris Dam Seismic Improvements Project Historic Resources Evaluation Report	ESA	33-028060
RI-09756	Project No. 14-00907	2015	Hannah Haas, Robert Ramirez, and Kevin Hunt	City of Perris Valley Storm Channel Trail Project Cultural Resource Study	Rincon Consultants	
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-10016		2017	NICHOLAS P. JEW and DENNIS MCDUGALL	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PERRIS DISTRIBUTION CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	APPLIED EARTHWORKS, INC.	



## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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-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
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-10788	Other - DPR No. 06- 0432	2018	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rider Distribution Center III Project, PM 35268, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, 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 - Buliding 3002	Building	Historic	HP34	1994 (E. Diehl/R. Montijo, EARTH TECH); 1999 (Cary D. Cotterman, Tetra Tech)	RI-01010, RI-04299, RI-05550
P-33-007674		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-33-011265	CA-RIV-006726H	Other - FS 51a, b, c, d; Other - Colorado River Aqueduct; Other - SRI-9990; Voided - 33-011138; Other - Colorado River Aqueduct-Old Aqueduct Road	District, Element of district	Historic	HP20	2000 (Goodman, J, and J. Neves, SWCA, Inc.); 2001 (Dice, Michael, L&L Environmental, Inc.); 2003 (Boggs, Brian, Gini Austerman, and Lashawn Lee, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2005 (Stacie Wilson, Andrea Craft, and Michael Wise, Mooney Jones & Stokes); 2005 (Beedle, Peggy, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2008 (DeGiovine, M., T. Martin, S. Wilson, and K. Chimel, ICF Jones & Stokes); 2009 (DeGiovine, M., T. Martin, S. Wilson, and K. Chimel, ICF Jones & Stokes); 2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI); 2016 (Shannon Loftus, ACE Environmental, LLC.)	RI-04424, RI-06070, RI-06707, RI-06920, RI-07206, RI-07671, RI-08374, RI-08453, RI-09167
P-33-014109	CA-RIV-007744	Other - Perris Indian School; Other - Smith-Lowery Farm; Other - Site SP/CGI-1	Building, Site	Historic	AH02; AH04	2004 (Chandler, Evelyn N. and Cary D. Cotterman, Chambers Group, Inc.); 2004 (Cotterman, Cary D., Jay K. Sander, and Evelyn N. Chandler, Chambers Group, Inc.)	RI-06072, RI-06073, RI-06074
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

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
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.)	
P-33-016238	CA-RIV-008389	Other - JCV531-S-104	Site	Historic	AH10	2005 (Lawson, Nat, Dan Ewers, and Maria Aron, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
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-33-028621		Other - Temp-1	Object	Historic	AH02; AH05; AH07	2019 (Andrew J. Garrison, RPA Brian F. Smith and Associates, INC)	
P-33-028896		Other - Temp-1	Object	Historic	AH06	2019 (Andrew J. Garrison, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	
P-33-029118	CA-RIV-013010	Other - Perris Valley Storm Drain	Object	Historic	AH06	2020 (Andrew Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	

The current Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment relocated the previously recorded features, found a second concrete standpipe, and evaluated the site for significance pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria. Research indicated that the earthen reservoir, and presumably the associated irrigation features, were constructed after the June 14, 1938 date of aerial photos taken by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and recorded in 1939 on aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Army Airforce for the 1942 USACOE Perris map. Despite tracing property ownership and valuation from 1893 to 1932, it was not possible to determine who built the reservoir since records of the period are not currently available. The reservoir is in fairly good condition, although most of the walls have been breached and/or eroded, and the entirety filled with an abundance of modern debris. It is similar to the many earthen reservoirs scattered on agricultural land throughout the Perris Valley. The standpipes are in good condition but possess no temporally diagnostic or unique characteristics. Based on the current condition of the site features, their non-unique status, and the uncertainty of ownership, it was determined that, concurring with CRM TECH's recommendation in 1999, site P-33-008699 would not be considered a significant historical resource, according to CEQA criteria.

#### *Earthen Reservoir*

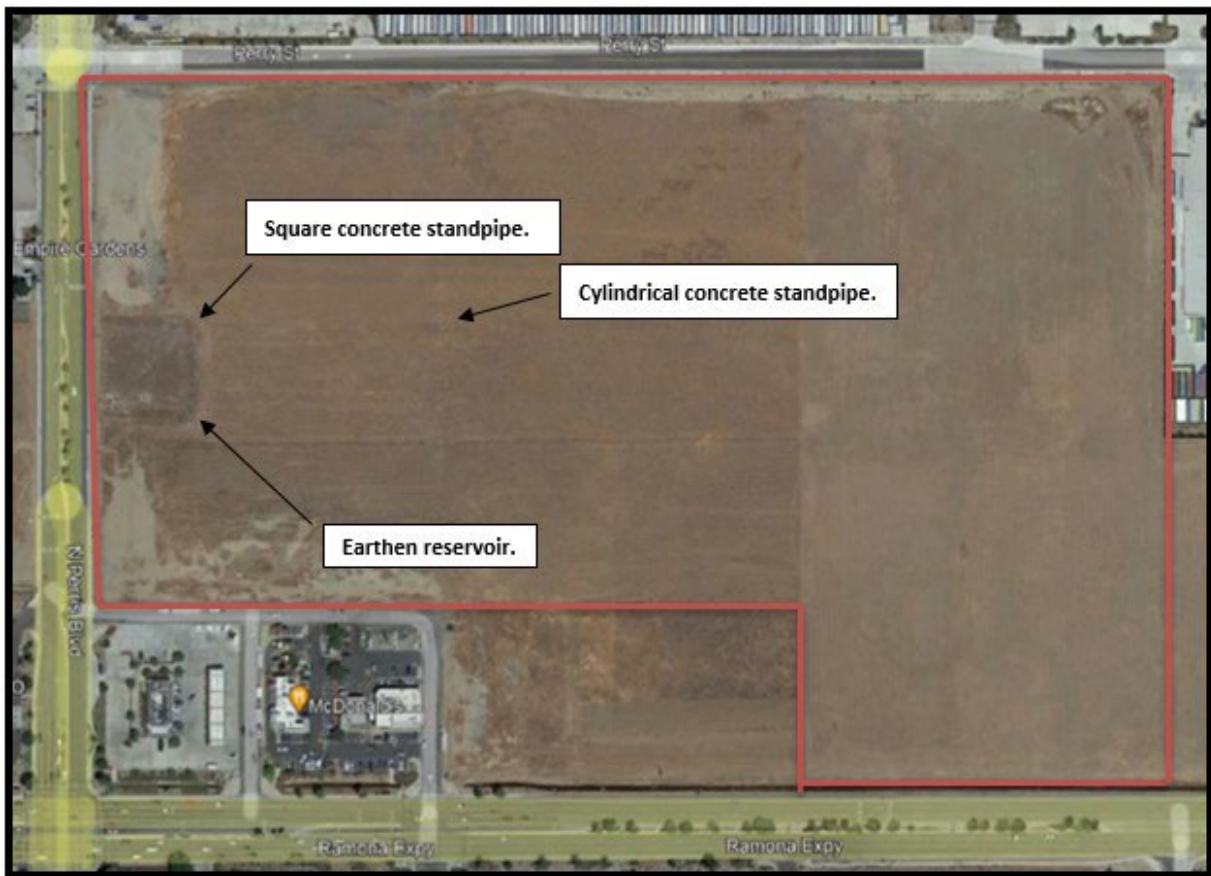
The reservoir has retained relatively good historical integrity, especially considering that it appears to have been constructed of earth with no additional strengthening components such as rock, metal, or wood. Of further consideration is the fact that this feature is 83 years old and located in a heavily traveled area adjacent to a major transportation corridor, even when it was first built. The walls have been breached and/or eroded in numerous places, resulting in a lack of continuity that impacted precise measurements. In general, the average exterior length of each wall was 170.0 feet, while the average interior wall length was 140.0 feet. There are no squared or clearly-defined walls. Instead, they slope to both interior and exterior spaces, apparently a function of soil erosion over time. Wall height varies widely, ranging from less than two feet to over five feet. A variety of short weeds and grasses cover most of the ground surface, although visibility was relatively good. An abundance of debris has been dumped in the reservoir, obviously over a long period of time. All of the debris was of modern origin, with no historical materials observed. The reservoir has also been used extensively for off-road vehicle activity, primarily motorcycles, but based on visible tracks, four wheel vehicles, as well. No evidence of a subsurface cultural deposit was observed in the numerous open fissures throughout the feature.

#### *Square Concrete Standpipe*

Although originally described as a standpipe, which it actually could be, this feature more closely resembles a cistern. Constructed of poured-in-place concrete framed with 2" x 6" boards, the exterior height is 44.5 inches, with exterior dimensions of 32 inches square. With 4-inch wide walls, the resultant opening is 24 inches square. The interior depth is 5 feet, but since it is full of trash below that level, there is no way to definitively determine its actual depth. All of the trash was of contemporary origin. The feature is in good condition, but has no temporally diagnostic features, associated surface cultural resources, or evidence of a subsurface cultural deposit.

#### *Cylindrical Concrete Standpipe*

This feature was not recorded during the 1999 cultural resources study, but the current field survey determined that it was probably associated with the other components of site P-33-008669. Constructed of pre-cast concrete with three 24-inch sections, the above-ground exterior height is 55 inches, with an exterior diameter of 42 inches. With 3-inch walls, the interior opening is 36 inches in diameter. The interior floor is dirt, covered with trash of contemporary origin, and does not appear to extend further into the ground. No temporally diagnostic features, unique characteristics, or associated cultural resources in the vicinity of this standpipe were observed. No evidence of a subsurface cultural deposit was present.





Earthen reservoir (from northeastern corner looking south/southwest)



State of California--The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary# 33-8699  
 HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
 NRHP Status Code .6.,.Z.

RECEIVED 1

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
 Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 2      i\PR 2 J '1      \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) -'C''R''M'-----T=E=C=H.\_3.7.,3.\_-I=H,...

P1. Other Identifier: u=...; 'li'

\*P2. Location:    N&t for Publication    Unrestricted      \*a. County R i v e r s... d=e=  
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Perris Calif.      Date 1967, photorevised 1979

T4S; R3W: .....fili\_1/4 of.....fili\_1/4 of Sec\_S\_; S.B. B.M.

c. Address NA      City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone    IL; 4792 O O mE/ 374498 O mN

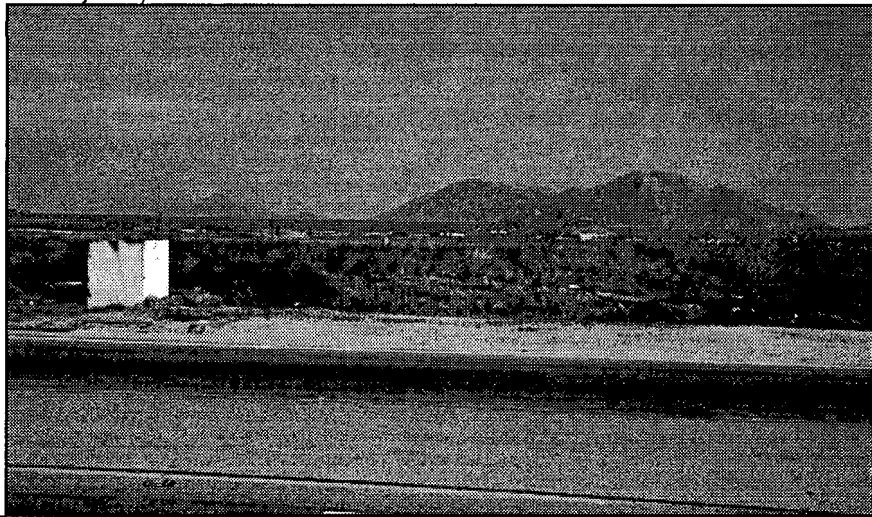
e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel#, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): On the east side of Perris Boulevard, ca. 650 feet north of Ramona Expressway

\*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Features at this location include an earthen reservoir and an adjoining saquare "standpipe." The age of these features cannot be determined; they may or maynot be more than 50 years old. Thus they are not being recorded as an archaeological site.

\* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)      ABS-reservoir; AH6-water conveyance  
s stem

\* P4. Resources Present:    Building    Structure    Object: Y\_Site\_ District    Element of District     
Other isolates, etc.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects,      P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photo taken on February 27, 1999



\*PG. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: j\_Historic

Prehistoric    Both   

\* P 7. Owner and Address:

Unknown

\* P 8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):

Bruce Love. CRM TECH

126 Barrett Road

Riverside. CA 92507

\*P9. Date Recorded: February

27 1999

\* P 1 0. Survey Type: (Describe) I=n=t=e=n=s=i v e

\* P 11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."): Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang (1999): Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Perris Valley Industrial Corridor Infrastructure Project, near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California Riverside.

\*Attachments:    None i Location Map    Continuation Sheet    Building, Structure, and Object Record     
   Archaeological Record    District Record    Linear Resource Record    Milling Station Record    Rock Art Record     
   Artifact Record    Photograph Record    Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

