# A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE 100 AND 200 WEST SINCLAIR STREET PROJECT

## PERRIS, CALIFORNIA

APNs 303-080-012, -013, and -015

#### Submitted to:

City of Perris Planning Division 135 North D Street Perris, California 92570

### **Prepared for:**

First Industrial Acquisitions II, LLC and their Affiliates and Assigns; First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.; First Industrial, LP One North Wacker Drive, Suite 4200 Chicago, Illinois 60606

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June 12, 2023; Revised November 15, 2023



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**Report Title:** A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the 100 and 200 West

Sinclair Street Project, Perris, California

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**Assessor's Parcel Number(s):** 303-080-012, -013, and -015

**USGS Quadrangle:** Section 7, Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the USGS *Perris*,

California (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle map

**Study Area:** 20.2 acres plus potential off-site improvement areas

**Key Words:** USGS Perris Quadrangle (7.5-minute); City of Perris

archaeological survey; negative.

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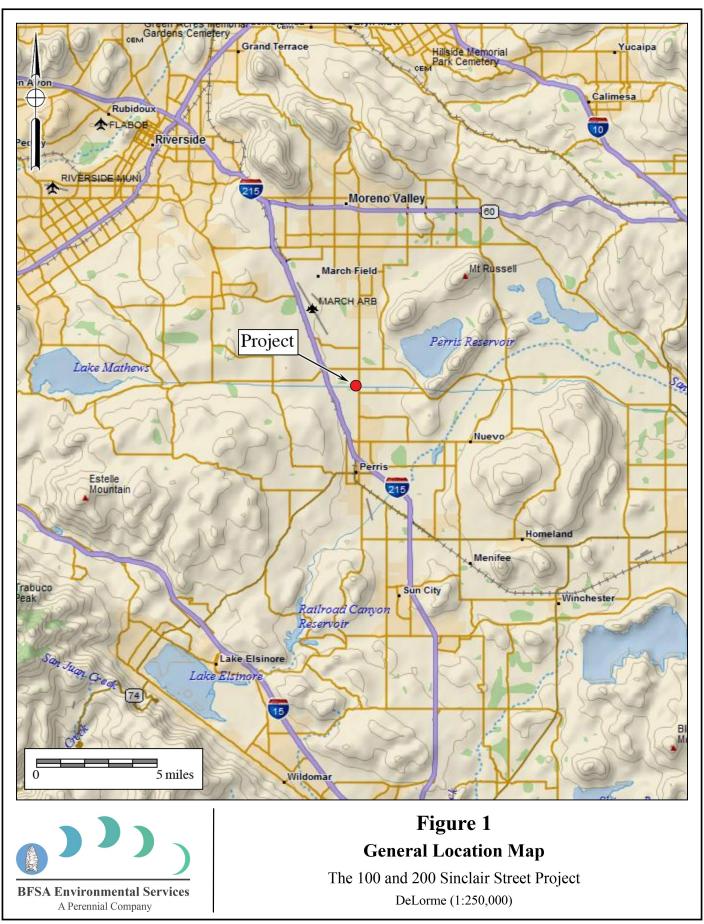
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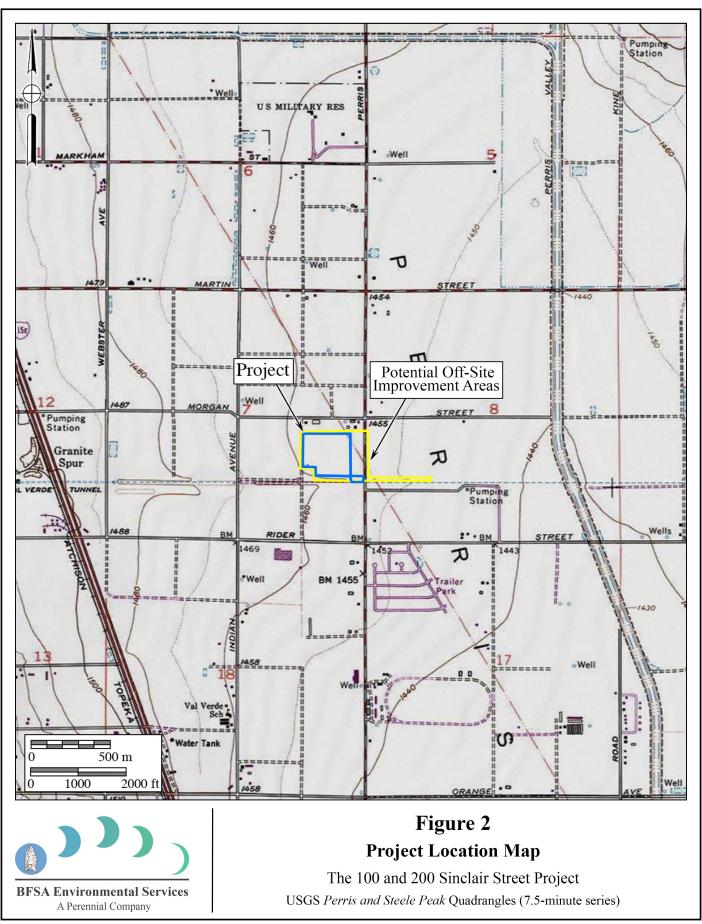
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## I. <u>INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY</u>

In response to a requirement by the City of Perris for the environmental assessment of a proposed industrial building site, BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA), conducted an archaeological survey of the 100 and 200 West Sinclair Street Project site located within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) planning area. The 20.2-acre project site is located west of North Perris Boulevard at the western terminus of West Sinclair Street in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The subject property (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 303-080-012, -013, and -015) is situated within Section 7, Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Perris, California* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The project applicant proposes to redevelop the property through the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of an industrial development with associated parking and infrastructure (Figure 3). The project may also include off-site improvements (see Figure 2). These off-site improvements include the building out of the half-width of Sinclair Street across Perris Boulevard east to Johnson Avenue (Figure 4).

The archaeological surveys were conducted on February 14 and July 13, 2022, and June 7, 2023, to determine if cultural resources exist within the property or potential off-site improvement areas. The surveys of the property and off-site improvement areas did not result in the identification of any cultural resources. The property is entirely covered in either structures or parking lots and the majority of the potential off-site improvement areas are undeveloped vacant fields; however, a small portion of the potential off-site improvement areas includes the paved alignments of Barrett Avenue, West Sinclair Street, and North Perris Boulevard. As a part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR). Qualifications of key BFSA staff involved in the preparation of this report can be found within Appendix A. All investigations conducted by BFSA related to this project conformed to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Perris environmental guidelines, including the PVCCSP Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR).





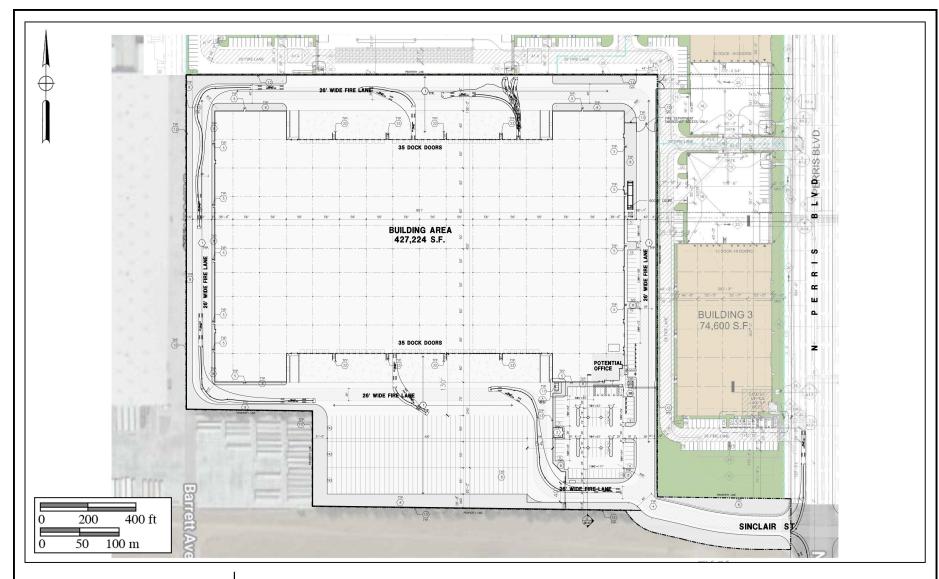




Figure 3
Site Plan

The 100 and 200 Sinclair Street Project





**Figure 4 Sinclair Street Off-Site Improvements** 

The 100 and 200 Sinclair Street Project

## II. <u>SETTING</u>

### Natural Environment

Riverside County, including the city of Perris, lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. This range, which lies in a northwest-to-southeast trend through the county, extends around 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The geology at the project and immediate area indicates that the property is underlain by lower Pleistocene (approximately 1.8 million to perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 years old) very old sandy alluvial fan deposits (Morton 2003). These sediments are described as "... mostly well dissected, well-indurated, reddish-brown sand deposits. Commonly contains duripans and locally silcretes" (Morton 2003). According to Woodford et al. (1971), the alluvium overlying the granitic bedrock below the project is approximately 660 feet thick (Wirths 2022). Soils within the project include Exeter sandy loam, deep, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Greenfield sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, and Pachappa fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (NCRS 2019). Elevations at the project range from 1,459 to 1,496 feet above mean sea level.

The Perris Valley originally contained perennial grasses that have primarily been replaced by non-native weeds and grasses. Although not found within the subject property, the Riversidian sage scrub plant community is the most prevalent native vegetation found in the region. The Riversidian sage scrub is primarily found within adjacent Lakeview Mountains and Bernasconi Hills and includes desert encelia, brittle brush, sagebrush, black sage, white sage, buckwheat, foxtails, and cacti. Mammals within the region include mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, ground squirrel, and quail; birds include hawks and eagles, owls, mourning dove, mockingbird, jay, heron, crow, finch, and sparrow.

During the prehistoric period, vegetation near the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from seasonal drainages and the San Jacinto River located southeast of the project.

Historically, the property was utilized for agriculture or ranching/grazing of livestock. Currently, two large warehouse or manufacturing buildings and parking lots cover almost the entire property. No ground surfaces were visible within the property boundaries. The adjacent potential off-site improvement areas displayed mainly disturbed soil associated with past agricultural uses, as well as the paved alignments of Sinclair Street, Barrett Avenue, and North Perris Boulevard.

## <u>Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives</u>

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done using a range of scientific methodologies, almost all of which draw from evolutionary theory as the base framework. Archaeology allows one to look deeper into history or prehistory to see where the beginnings of ideas manifest themselves via analysis of material culture, allowing for the understanding of outside forces that shape social change. Thus, the archaeological perspective allows one to better understand the consequences of the history of a given culture upon modern cultures. Archaeologists seek to understand the effects of past contexts of a given culture on this moment in time, not culture in context *in* the moment.

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

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

#### Introduction

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component present in the Riverside County area was primarily represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

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

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

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

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

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays

and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

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

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

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

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed "Pauma Complex" (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding

implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

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

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

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

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers.

Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and discoidals. Again, small numbers of mortars and pestles are present. Greven Knoll Phase III spans from approximately 3,000 to 1,000 YBP and shows a reliance upon seeds and yucca. Hunting is still important, but bones seem to have been processed to obtain bone grease more often in this later phase (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

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

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

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

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including

Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

### <u>Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1542 to circa 1769)</u>

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

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

#### Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

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

### Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were composed of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were intensively used from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica, Quercus agrifolia, Quercus chrysolepis, Quercus 13umosa, Quercus engelmannii*, and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, flowering plants, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

#### Social Organization

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

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

#### Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the Chingichngish religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

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

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

### Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious

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

#### Subsistence and Settlement

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned and areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

#### Social Organization

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

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

specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

#### Material Culture

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

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

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

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

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

#### Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island.

Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

#### Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

#### Social Organization

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

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

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

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

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

#### Material Culture

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

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

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

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

#### Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American

Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at "San Miguel"; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In

order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Although a number of similar land grants originally were issued under the Spanish, the Mexican government greatly expanded the process, issuing 50 land grants between 1822 and 1832 (Library of Congress, General Collections 2021). Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as "ranchos," covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government (Library of Congress, General Collections 2021). Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada Mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry established during the earlier rancho period. However, by 1859, the first United States Post Office in what would eventually become Riverside County was set up at John Magee's store on the Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984).

During the same decade, circa 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto Valley and the San Gorgonio Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified these treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx

brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian navel orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of March Field. During World War II, Camp Anza and Camp Haan were constructed, with the former located in the western part of the city of Riverside and the latter in what is now the current location of the National Veteran's Cemetery. In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents (Patterson 1971).

### History of the City of Perris

The project site is located just west of the former Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero land grant. The rancho was granted to Miguel Pedrorena by Mexican Governor Pío Pico in 1846 (Hoffman 1862). After Pedrorena's death in 1850, the grant passed to his heirs under the guardianship of T.W. Sutherland (Gunther 1984).

In 1881, the California Southern Railroad laid the tracks for the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway through the plains, west of the project. At this time, the area where the railroad was placed was referred to as the San Jacinto Plains. Surveying and construction of the railroad route was led by Frederick Thomas Perris, for whom the city of Perris was named. The railroad was completed in 1882, which allowed hundreds of settlers to enter the area for homesteading, most of them settling in Pinacate to the south (City of Perris 2013).

While still part of San Diego County, Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero was patented to T.W. Sutherland, guardian of Miguel Pedrorena's children, in 1883 (Robinson 1997). In 1885, the citizens of Pinacate gathered together to create a more conveniently located station along the railroad route, and in 1886, after much hard work, the town site of Perris was established (City of

Perris 2013). In 1911, Perris became an incorporated city, relying heavily upon dry grain farming and citrus groves (City of Perris 2013).

#### History of the Project Area

The subject property is located outside of the originally-delineated city of Perris. However, this area has traditionally been associated with the city and historically part of its sphere of influence. Starting in the late nineteenth century and extending through the twentieth century, this region was mainly an agricultural community.

The subject property is situated just west of Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero. Much of the former rancho land to the north and east was first subdivided as part of the Riverside Tract. The name of the tract was dictated by the investors, almost all of whom resided in the city of Riverside (Gunther 1984). The land was laid out in 80-acre blocks that were subdivided into 10-acre lots. The farm lots were sold off to farmers and speculators alike. Investors were guaranteed of the success of the Perris Irrigation District; however, by 1900, many of the properties had failed as farmers could not obtain steady access to water.

Although the Perris Irrigation District was not as successful as originally predicted, traditionally, the area did remain agricultural throughout the twentieth century. Due to the limited groundwater, dry grain farming was the main crop until the 1950s, when the Eastern Municpal Water District began constructing infrastructure to better distribute water to the region. With better access to water, alfalfa, the King potato (which would produce two crops a year), and sugar beets became the mainstays of farming the Perris Valley (City of Perris n.d.).

The general area also was influenced by the development of March Field during the twentieth century. March Field was originally established on March 1, 1918 as the Alessandro Flying Training Field following the United States' entry into World War I (Gunther 1984). The name was officially changed to March Field on March 20, 1918 in honor of Peyton C. March, Jr., who had been killed in a training plane crash in Fort Worth, Texas earlier that year. The air field changed names many times throughout the 1940s. In 1941, the name was changed to March Army Air Field; in 1942, to March Army Air Base; in 1947, to March Army Air Force Base to reflect the establishment of the United States Air Force; and finally to March Air Reserve Base in 1996 (March Field Air Museum 2020). Although the official name changed multiple times, residents have continued to refer to it as "March Field" (Gunther 1984).

The establishment of March Field was important to the region for many reasons associated with the role the local inhabitants and region would contribute to World War I and World War II. However, farming continued to be important to the region. During the mid- to late twentieth century, the Riverside County Flood Control and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) began to establish storm drains and new modern water conveyance systems. The establishment of these modern water conveyance systems allowed farmers to better manage water on their land (City of Perris n.d.; Environmental Science Associates 2016; MWD n.d.).

Although Perris generally remained agricultural throughout the twentieth century, in recent years, the city has seen a growth in residential and industrial development. Today, many of the large agricultural fields have been developed into large logistics centers and warehouses servicing the greater Southern California region.

### History of Development Within the Project Area

Although the subject property is already developed and contains modern industrial buildings and parking lots, limited property research was still conducted at the County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives. The subject property primarily is located just west/southwest of Block 21 of the Riverside Tract. Based upon Assessor's lot books housed at the County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives, the current project parcel was originally part of two larger 20-acre lots. In 1895, the northern lot was owned by the Schell Brothers, and the southern lot was owned by Wise and Knight. By 1907, both the northern and southern lots had been acquired by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. However, in 1918, the two lots were combined and acquired by J.O. Parker. Parker also owned adjacent properties consisting of the area directly south and Lot 21 of the Riverside Tract directly to the northwest. Combined, Parker owned the eastern half of the southeastern quarter of Section 7, approximately 80 acres. It does not appear as though any buildings or structures were historically situated within the current project boundaries since the 1938 aerial photograph shows the subject property as an agricultural field. However, with the consolidation of the two previous 20-acre parcels with land directly to the south, the Assessor's lot books do show the assessed values for buildings within Parker's holdings starting in 1918. Regardless, based upon the 1938 aerial photograph, at that time, the only noticeable improvements in the area consisted of the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), constructed in 1936, to the south and a ranch property to the north, within Lot 21 of the Riverside Tract (Kaiser et al. 2021).

In 1920, Parker's property was transferred to J.C. Boisserano and then again in 1921 to E.A. Boisserano. By 1924, P. Yorba owned the property; however, in 1928, the land was acquired by John Coudures. Coudures is still listed as the owner of the property in 1933, the last year of ownership data currently available at the County of Riverside Archives. Later lot books were not accessible from the Riverside County Archives due to on-going digitization efforts. However, it is likely the Coudures family owned the property for a considerable period as they lived within the ranch property located to the north on Lot 21 of the Riverside Tract (3562 North Perris Boulevard) (Kaiser et al. 2021). Although outside of the current project, the structures that once comprised the Coudures home have all been removed and the Coudures' homestead property has been evaluated as not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Kaiser et al. 2021).

Both John and his wife, Marie Coudures, were Basque immigrants from France coming to the United States in 1910 and 1903, respectively. John met Marie while working on a sheep ranch where she was a cook, and they were married in 1915. In 1928, they moved to Perris, setting up their own ranching operation centrally located at Perris Boulevard and Morgan Street, within Lot

21 of the Riverside Tract. The Coudures family farmed and raised sheep up until the 1960s when their son, John Coudures, Jr., began to take a more active role in managing the family business. John Coudures and his son, both aided in the development of the Eastern Metropolitan Water District (EMWD), and John Jr. served as a director on the EMWD board for several years (Webb 2011; Garrison and Smith 2020).

In 1965, John Jr. had a home built for Marie to the north at the intersection of Indian Avenue and the Ramona Expressway. The Coudures family at one time farmed up to 15,000 acres in the Perris area, mainly growing alfalfa, potatoes, and sugar beets. John Jr. worked closely with his family operating the farm and continued managing the operation after his parents passed away in the 1970s. Starting in the early 1980s, the Coudures family began to back away from farming by leasing out or selling most of their fields and developing others into commercial properties (Webb 2011: Kaiser et al. 2021).

Despite being owned by the Coudures family and located near the one-time center of their ranching operation, it does not appear any specific improvements were made within the current project parcels. Aerial photographs from between 1966 and 1997 show little change to the open agricultural field. Between 1997 and 2002, the industrial building and parking lots that now occupy the current project were constructed. As such, the current improvements on the project parcels are considered modern and not old enough to be considered as a historical resource under CEQA criteria.

## III. SCOPE OF WORK

In order to assess the potential for cultural resources within the proposed project, the archaeological investigation consisted of the following tasks:

- 1) An archaeological records search was conducted by BFSA at the EIC at UCR to gather any information regarding recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project.
- 2) A review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the property.
- 3) Additional archival research of the property, including historic maps, Bureau of Land Management General Land Office records, Riverside County Assessor's data, and Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency (TLMA) records.
- 4) The initial archaeological survey was accomplished by conducting a systematic pedestrian survey of the property and potential off-site improvement areas.
- 5) This archaeological technical report was prepared to present the results of the field survey, impact analysis, and presentation of any mitigation measures required for project approval.

#### Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project over time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is in the west-central portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the 100 and 200 West Sinclair Street Project included a survey of the 19.66-acre project site and off-site improvement areas. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project site.

#### Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

#### Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand human settlement and resource procurement patterns in the project area. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project site;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and

4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

#### **Applicable Regulations**

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Expressly, criteria outlined in the Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA Guidelines) provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the specific CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

#### California Environmental Quality Act

According to the State CEQA Guidelines (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey, meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
  - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
  - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

- c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to the State CEQA Guidelines (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. The State CEQA Guidelines defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
  - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
  - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of the State CEQA Guidelines applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5(d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
  - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
  - 2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

#### Local Guidelines

The project site is situated within the PVCCSP planning area of the City of Perris. The PVCCSP was adopted by the City of Perris on January 12, 2012 (Ordinance No. 1284). Environmental impacts resulting from implementation of allowed development under the PVCCSP have been evaluated in the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (PVCCSP EIR) (State Clearinghouse No. 2009081086), which was certified by the City of Perris in January 2012. The PVCCSP EIR analyzes the direct and indirect impacts resulting from implementation of the allowed development under the PVCCSP. Measures to mitigate, to the extent feasible, the significant adverse project and cumulative impacts resulting from that development are identified in the EIR. The PVCCSP EIR includes mitigation measures for the study and protection of cultural resources. The required mitigation measures from the PVCCSP Final EIR, as modified by the City of Perris, have been incorporated into the project and are presented in Section V of this report below. The PVCCSP does not establish any additional local level criteria for evaluating resources beyond the standard CEQA criteria. Rather, the PVCCSP reiterates that projects within the PVCCSP planning area must adhere to the following two measures from the City of Perris General Plan - Conservation Element (2008) to assess the potential for significant resources within the subject property:

Measure IV.A.2 For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records search request through the [EIC], at the [UCR].

Measure IV.A.3 Requires Phase I survey for all projects located in areas that have not previously been surveyed for archaeological or historic resources, or which lie near areas where archaeological and/or historic sites have been recorded. (City of Perris 2008)

## IV. RESULTS

### **Background Research and Results of Records Searches**

BFSA conducted a records search utilizing information obtained from the EIC at UCR (Appendix C). The records search did not identify any resources within the subject property or potential off-site improvement areas; however, 14 resources on-file with the EIC are located within one mile of the project site (Table 1). All of the resources identified during the records search are historic and consist of the Perris Indian School and Smith-Lowery Farm, farm equipment, the J.B. Mayer Ranch, Quonset huts, the mapped alignment of the CRA, railway tracks, a structure pad, a historic foundation with access road and well, two water conveyance systems, the recorded location of the now demolished Val Verde Elementary, a well, a trash scatter, and a segment of the Perris Valley Storm Drain. Although none of the previously recorded resources are within the

project site, the off-site improvement areas are located adjacent to the recorded historic CRA alignment. However no historic surface elements or character-defining features associated with the CRA extend into or are visible from the project site or off-site areas.

Table 1

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Within a One-Mile Radius of the 100 and 200 West Sinclair Street Project Site

Site Number	Site Description
RIV-6726H	Historic CRA and road alignment
RIV-7744H	Perris Indian School (1892 to 1904); Smith-Lowery Farm dating to circa 1910
RIV-8196H	Historic Railway tracks
RIV-8389H	Historic farm equipment
P-33-007641	J.B. Mayer Ranch
P-33-007659	Historic Quonset huts
P-33-007674	Historic Val Verde Elementary School (demolished)
P-33-008703	Historic structure pad
P-33-028621	Historic foundation, access road, and well
P-33-008699 and P-33-028896	Historic water conveyance system
P-33-029117	Historic well
RIV-10,114H	Historic trash scatter
RIV-13,010H	Historic Perris Valley Storm Drain

The records search results also indicated that there has been a total of 48 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project site, two of which overlap the study area (Harrison 2003; Tang et al. 2007). The Tang et al. (2007) study, conducted by CRM Tech, consisted of a large overview of resources within the North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, which would later become the current PVCCSP. The study included a focused survey, records search, literature review, and public outreach. No resources were identified within the subject property during the 2007 study and the project was not surveyed as part of the CRM Tech study. The Harrison (2003) was a cultural resources due diligence study for a large, 500-acre property that only overlaps a small sliver of the property. One additional study found online with the City of Perris addresses the property directly to the north of the project site (Kaiser et al. 2021). The Kaiser et al. (2021) study documented the former Coudures property and evaluated it as not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP (Kaiser et al. 2021).

BFSA also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The NRHP Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- The 30' USGS *Elsinore* topographic map (1901)
- The 7.5' USGS *Perris* topographic maps (1954, 1969, 1980)
- Riverside County Assessor's parcel maps
- Riverside County TLMA records
- Aerial photographs (1938 through 2021) available from the University of California at Santa Barbara library, Historicaerials.com, and Google Earth

None of these additional sources identified any potential resources within the project site and their relevant information has been incorporated into the discussion of the history of the project site above.

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF of the NAHC, which was returned with positive results for the presence of sacred sites and/or locations of ceremonial importance in the vicinity of the project site. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

The potential for cultural resources to be present within a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in western Riverside County were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply. Although currently developed, it does not appear that the project site ever contained any natural permanent water sources or features that would have been advantageous to the prehistoric occupation in the region. Further, no prehistoric sites were identified within one mile of the project site during the records search. Prehistoric sites within the general vicinity are primarily focused to the east, within the bedrock-laden hills surrounding Lake Perris and overlooking the San Jacinto River. As such, the records search and literature review suggest that there is a low potential for prehistoric cultural resources to be located within the project site and off-site improvements. The results of the records search indicate that historic resources associated with the built environment should be the primary site type present within the property. However, as discussed, no structures are visible on the historic aerial photographs of the project site, and the property was developed between 1997 and 2002. As such, the potential for historic resources is also low.

#### Field Reconnaissance

The pedestrian surveys of the property and off-site improvement areas were conducted by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith on February 14, 2022, and Archaeological Field Director Clarence L. Hoff on July 13, 2022, and June 7, 2023. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and the location of project boundaries. The surveys of the property were

constrained by the existing structures and parking lots, which left little ground surface available to inspect. Furthermore, at the time of the current surveys, some areas of the property were fenced off and inaccessible; however, visual inspection of these areas indicated that they were also fully developed. The potential off-site improvement areas consisted of recently mowed open fields, with visibility in these areas ranging from good to excellent, and the paved alignments of West Sinclair Street, Barrett Avenue, and North Perris Boulevard. Barrett Avenue, located to the west of the subject property, is currently being used by an existing warehouse development to the west of the project and was inaccessible at the time of the surveys. All exposed ground was inspected for cultural materials. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

At the time of the surveys, a large modern structure covered approximately 30 percent of the north portion of the property (Plate 1). The south portion of the property was inaccessible at the time of the surveys, but visual inspection indicates that most of this section of the project is occupied by a recycling center building (Plate 2). Asphalt parking lots, concrete loading areas and ramps, and minimal landscaping cover the balance of the property (Plate 3). Vegetation on the property primarily consisted of non-native trees, weeds, and grasses.

Ground visibility ranged from good to excellent within the open fields that comprise most of the off-site improvement areas. The fields appeared to be recently mowed, with vegetation consisting of non-native weeds and grasses (Plate 4). A modern storm drain culvert was noted within the off-site improvements area, along the eastern boundary with North Perris Boulevard, providing drainage under the street, while modern infrastructure was also noted in the Sinclair Street off-site improvement area (plates 5 and 6).

No cultural resources, either historic or prehistoric, were discovered during the surveys. The property did not historically contain any structures. The existing structures and improvements found within the property and the potential off-site improvement areas are modern and do not meet the age threshold to be evaluated as historical resources. Finally, the lack of prehistoric sites is likely due to the absence of bedrock and dependable natural water sources at this location.



Plate 1: View of the existing building occupying the north portion of the property.



Plate 2: View of the recycling center occupying the south portion of the property.

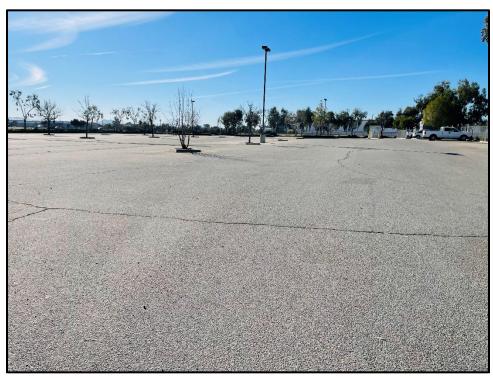


Plate 3: View of the south parking lot, facing south.



Plate 4: Overview of the potential off-site improvement areas, facing west from North Perris Boulevard.



Plate 5: View of a storm drain culvert located within the potential off-site improvement areas, facing east towards North Perris Boulevard.



Plate 6: Overview of the Sinclair Street off-site improvement area showing modern infrastructure, facing east.

#### V. <u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>

The cultural resources study for the 100 and 200 West Sinclair Street Project did not identify any cultural resources within the property or potential off-site improvement areas. The archaeological study was completed in accordance with the City of Perris environmental policies, including the PVCCSP Final EIR and CEQA significance evaluation criteria. Given that no archaeological sites, features, or artifacts have been recorded within the project site or were identified during the survey, no potential impacts to known cultural resources are associated with the proposed development of the project. Further, based upon a review of the records search and archival data, built environment resources are the most prevalent in the project vicinity, yet the current project site did not historically contain structures, having been used as open fields prior to the modern development currently situated within the subject property. Therefore, as a result of previous ground-disturbing activities associated with previous development of the property, there is minimal potential for archaeological resources to be present or disturbed by the proposed project. Based upon the records search and the results of the field survey, no further archaeological study is recommended and no site-specific mitigation measures for cultural resources are recommended as a condition of project approval.

Although no site-specific measures are recommended and the potential for archaeological resources is low, as a result of the concerns from local Native American groups on projects in the vicinity, and in accordance with the PVCCSP Final EIR a professional archaeologist will be retained by the project proponent/developer to monitor the initial ground-disturbing activities at the project site. The archaeologist shall be responsible for monitoring ground-disturbing activities, maintaining daily field notes and a photographic record, and for reporting all finds to the developer and the City of Perris in a timely manner. The archaeologist shall be prepared and equipped to record and salvage cultural resources that may be unearthed during ground-disturbing activities and shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert ground-disturbing equipment to allow time for the recording and removal of the resources. If any artifacts of Native American origin are discovered, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find a designated Native American representative shall be retained to assist the project archaeologist in the significance determination of the Native American as deemed possible. Should human remains be discovered during grading, treatment of these remains shall follow California Public Resources Code 5097.9 as outlined within the City's current standard mitigation measure.

### VI. <u>CERTIFICATION</u>

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria as defined in Section 15064.5.

Brian F. Smith

June 12, 2023; Revised November 15, 2023

Date

Principal Investigator

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## APPENDIX A

**Resumes of Key Personnel** 

## Brian F. Smith, MA

## President, Principal Investigator

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



#### Education

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

1982

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

1975

### Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

#### Experience

#### President/Principal Investigator BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company

1977–Present Poway, California

Brian F. Smith is the president and principal historical and archaeological consultant for BFSA Environmental Services. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

### Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

<u>San Diego Airport Development Project</u>: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

<u>Citracado Parkway Extension</u>: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

<u>Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts)</u>: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

<u>The Everly Subdivision Project</u>: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

<u>Ballpark Village</u>: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

<u>Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark</u>: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

<u>4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study</u>: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

<u>Charles H. Brown Site</u>: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

<u>Del Mar Man Site</u>: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

<u>Old Town State Park Projects</u>: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed

in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

<u>Site W-20, Del Mar, California</u>: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

<u>City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System</u>: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

<u>Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway</u>: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

<u>Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines</u>: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

<u>The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista</u>: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

<u>Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California</u>: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

<u>Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California</u>: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

<u>Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County:</u> Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

<u>Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California</u>: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

<u>Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California</u>: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

<u>Survey</u> and <u>Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California</u>: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of

artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

<u>Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California</u>: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

<u>Survey</u> and <u>Testing</u> of a <u>Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California</u>: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

<u>Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California</u>: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

<u>Survey</u> and <u>Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site</u>, <u>Otay Ranch</u>, <u>City of Chula Vista</u>, <u>California</u>: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

## Andrew J. Garríson, MA, RPA

## Project Archaeologist

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



#### Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside

2009

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside

2005

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside

2005

### Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists Society for California Archaeology Society for American Archaeology California Council for the Promotion of History Society of Primitive Technology Lithic Studies Society California Preservation Foundation Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

#### Experience

## Project Archaeologist BFSA Environmental Serives, A Perennial Company

June 2017–Present Poway, California

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

## Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2009–2017 Orange, California

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

## Preservation Researcher City of Riverside Modernism Survey

2009 Riverside, California

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

#### Information Officer Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside

2005, 2008–2009 Riverside. California

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

#### Reports/Papers

- 2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.

- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

#### Presentations

- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

### APPENDIX B

PVCCSP Final EIR Applicable Mitigation Measures

Biological Resources										
					Verification of Compliance					
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/ Frequency	Action Indicating Compliance	Monitoring Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks			
	at least 90 percent avoidance of areas providing long-term conservation value for the NEPSSA and CAPSSA target species. If avoidance is not feasible, then such implementing projects will require the approval of a DBESP including appropriate mitigation.	conjunction with development applications as part of the CEQA process Approval of a DBESP will be required as part of the CEQA process	Planning Division							

Cultural Resources										
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating Compliance	Monitoring	Verifica	ification of Compliance				
Impacty Threshold	magation measure	Frequency		Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks			
The project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.	MM Cultural 1: Prior to the consideration by the City of Perris of implementing development or infrastructure projects for properties that are vacant, undeveloped, or considered to be sensitive for cultural resources by the City of Perris Planning Division, a Phase I Cultural Resources Study of the subject property prepared in accordance	In conjunction with development applications, and prior to issuance of grading permits	Submittal of a Phase I Cultural Resources Study and issuance of grading permits	City of Perris Planning Division						

### Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan Final EIR

Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verification of Compliance				
Impact/Timeshold	Whitigation Weasure	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remark		
	with the protocol of the City of Perris by a								
	professional archeologist <sup>1</sup> shall be submitted to								
	the City of Perris Planning Division for review and approval. The Phase I Cultural Resources								
	Study shall determine whether the subject								
	implementing development would potentially								
	cause a substantial adverse change to any								
	significant paleontological, archaeological, or								
	historic resources. The Phase I Cultural								
	Resources Study shall be prepared to meet the								
	standards established by Riverside County and								
	shall, at a minimum, include the results of the								
	following:								
	1. Records searches at the Eastern								
	Information Center (EIC), the								
	National or State Registry of Historic								
	Places and any appropriate public,								
	private, and tribal archives.								
	2. Sacred Lands File record search with								
	the NAHC followed by project								
	scoping with tribes recommended by								
	the NAHC.								
	2 F: 11 6.1 : 1								
	3. Field survey of the implementing								

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For the purpose of this measure, the City of Perris considers professional archaeologists to be those who meet the United States Secretary of the Interior's standards for recognition as a professional, including an advanced degree in anthropology, archaeology, or a related field, and the local experience necessary to evaluate the specific project. The professional archaeologist must also meet the minimum criteria for recognition by the Register for Professional Archaeologists (RPA), although membership is not required.

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verificat	tion of Co	mpliance
Impact/Threshold	Mingation Measure	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks
	development or infrastructure project site.						
	The proponents of the subject implementing development projects and the professional archaeologists are also encouraged to contact the local Native American tribes (as identified by the California Native Heritage Commission and the City of Perris) to obtain input regarding the potential for native American resources to occur at the project site.  Measures shall be identified to mitigate the known and potential significant effects of the implementing development or infrastructure project, if any. Mitigation for historic resources shall be considered in the following order of preference:  1. Avoidance.  2. Changes to the structure provided pursuant to the Secretary of Interior's Standards.  3. Relocation of the structure.  4. Recordation of the structure to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standard if demolition is allowed.						

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verificat	tion of Co	mpliance
impuot, imeonora		Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks
	Avoidance is the preferred treatment for known significant prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, and sites containing Native American human remains. Where feasible, plans for implementing projects shall be developed to avoid known significant archaeological resources and sites containing human remains. Where avoidance of construction impacts is possible, the implementing projects shall be designed and landscaped in a manner, which will ensure that indirect impacts from increased public availability to these sites are avoided. Where avoidance is selected, archaeological resource sites and sites containing Native American human remains shall be placed within permanent conservation easements or dedicated open space areas.  The Phase I Cultural Resources Study submitted for each implementing development or infrastructure project shall have been completed no more than three (3) years prior to the submittal of the application for the subject implementing development project or the start of construction of an implementing infrastructure project.						

Culti- under that s	Mitigation Measure  1 Cultural 2: If the Phase I tural Resources Study required	Timing/ Frequency	Action Indicating Compliance	Monitoring Agency			
Culti- under that s		т : .: :.1			Initials	Date	Remarks
need deve prop archa gradi archa imple meas Phas to m activ unea archa resou archa appro Plant activ the a by the The respondent of the re	er MM Cultural 1 determines monitoring during construction professional archaeologist is ded for the implementing elopment project; the project conent shall retain a professional macologist prior to the issuance of ling permits. The task of the macologist shall be to verify lementation of the mitigation usures identified in the approved se I Cultural Resources Study and monitor the initial ground-altering vities² at the subject site for the macological and/or cultural murces. Selection of the macologist shall be subject to the macologist shall be subject to the macologist shall occur at the site until marchaeologist has been approved the City.  archaeological monitor shall be monsible for maintaining daily field es, a photographic record, and morting all finds in a timely manner. archaeologist shall also be	In conjunction with development applications, and prior to issuance of grading permits	Retention of professional archaeologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			

### Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan Final EIR

Cultural Resources	With a time Warran	Monitoring	Action Indicating Compliance	Monitoring	Verifica	tion of Co	ompliance
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Timing/ Frequency		Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks
	MM Cultural 3 If the Phase I Cultural Resources Study required under MM Cultural 1 determines that monitoring during construction by both a professional archaeologist and a Native American representative is needed for the implementing development project, the project proponent shall retain a professional archaeologist and a Native American representative of Luiseño descent prior to the issuance of grading permits. The professional archaeologist and Native American observer shall be required on site during all initial ground-altering activities. The Native American observer shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow the evaluation of cultural resources with the project archaeologist. The evaluation and treatment provisions of mitigation measure MM Cultural 2 shall apply to this measure.	Monitors retained prior to issuance of grading permits.  Monitoring shall take place during all initial groundaltering activities	Retention of professional archaeologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			
	MM Cultural 4 In the event that cultural resources are discovered at a development site that is not monitored by a professional	Ongoing during construction	Retention of professional archaeologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of	City of Perris Planning			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For the purpose of this measure, ground-altering activities include, but are not limited to, debris removal, vegetation removal, tree removal, grading, trenching, or other site preparation activities. Initial ground-altering activities refer to the first time that the existing materials are altered by construction-related activities. Materials that have already been disturbed by construction-related activities do not require subsequent monitoring.

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verificat	tion of Co	mpliance
Impact/Threshold	Mingation Measure	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks
	archaeologist, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find shall stop, the project developer shall notify the City of Perris Planning Division, and the project developer shall retain a professional archaeologist to analyze the find for identification as prehistoric and historical archaeological resources. The evaluation and treatment provisions of mitigation measure <b>MM Cultural 2</b> shall apply to this measure.		Report of Findings, if applicable	Division			
The project would directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.	MM Cultural 5: Prior to grading for projects requiring subsurface excavation that exceeds five (5) feet in depth, proponents of the subject implementing development projects shall retain a professional paleontologist to verify implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the approved Phase I Cultural Resources Study and to monitor the subsurface excavation that exceed five (5) feet in depth. Selection of the paleontologist shall be subject to the approval of the City of Perris Planning Manager and no grading activities shall occur at the site until the paleontologist has been approved by the City.  Monitoring should be restricted to undisturbed subsurface areas of older alluvium, which might be present below the surface. The	Prior to issuance of grading permits  Ongoing monitoring during subsurface excavation	Retention of professional paleontologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verificat	tion of Co	mpliance
1 ,	ő	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks
	paleontologist shall be prepared to quickly						
	salvage fossils as they are unearthed to avoid						
	construction delays. The paleontologist shall						
	also remove samples of sediments which are						
	likely to contain the remains of small fossil						
	invertebrates and vertebrates. The						
	paleontologist shall have the power to						
	temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to						
	allow for removal of abundant or large						
	specimens.						
	Collected samples of sediments shall be washed						
	to recover small invertebrate and vertebrate						
	fossils. Recovered specimens shall be prepared						
	so that they can be identified and permanently						
	preserved. Specimens shall be identified and						
	curated and placed into an accredited repository						
	(such as the Western Science Center or the						
	Riverside Metropolitan Museum) with						
	permanent curation and retrievable storage.						
	A report of findings, including an itemized						
	inventory of recovered specimens, shall be						
	prepared upon completion of the steps outlined						
	above. The report shall include a discussion of						
	the significance of all recovered specimens. The						
	report and inventory, when submitted to the						
	City of Perris Planning Division, will signify						
	completion of the program to mitigate impacts						

#### Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan Final EIR

Cultural Resources									
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verification of Compliance				
Impact, Tineshold	Mingation Measure	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks		
	to paleontological resources.								
The project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.	MM Cultural 6: In the event that human remains (or remains that may be human) are discovered at the implementing development project site during grading or earthmoving, the construction contractors shall immediately stop all activities in the immediate area of the find. The project proponent shall then inform the Riverside County Coroner and the City of Perris Planning Division and the coroner will be permitted to examine the remains.  If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, the coroner will notify the NAHC and the Commission will identify the "Most Likely Descendent" (MLD). <sup>3</sup> Despite the affiliation of any Native American representatives at the site, the Commission's identification of the MLD will stand. The MLD shall be granted access to inspect the site of the discovery of the Native	During construction activities	Coroner and NAHC contacted and submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The "Most Likely Descendent" ("MLD") is a reference used by the California Native American Heritage Commission to identify the individual or population most likely associated with any human remains that may be identified within a given project area. Under California Public Resources Code section 5097.98, the Native American Heritage Commission has the authority to name the MLD for any specific project and this identification is based on a report of Native American remains through the County Coroner's office. In the case of the City of Perris, the Native American Heritage Commission may identify any Luiseño descendent, but generally names the Soboba or Pechanga bands of Mission Indians (both Luiseño populations) and alternates between the two groups. The City of Perris will recognize any MLD identified by the Native American Heritage Commission without giving preference to any particular population. In cases where the Native American Heritage Commission is not tasked with the identification of a Native American representative, the City of Perris reserves the right to make an independent decision based upon the nature of the proposed project.

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verificat	tion of Co	mpliance
Impact/ Tileshold	wingation weasure	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks
	American human remains and may recommend to the project proponent means for treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity of the human remains and any associated grave goods. The MLD shall complete their inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The disposition of the remains will be determined in consultation with the City of Perris, the project proponent, and the MLD. The City of Perris will be responsible for the final decision, based upon input from the various stakeholders.  If the human remains are determined to be other than Native American in origin, but still of archaeological value, the remains will be recovered for analysis and subject to curation or reburial at the expense of the project proponent. If deemed appropriate, the remains will be recovered by the coroner and handled through the Coroner's Office.  Coordination with the Coroner's Office will be through the City of Perris and in consultation with the various stakeholders.  The specific locations of Native American burials and reburials will be proprietary and not						

Cultural Resources								
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verifica	ation of Compliance		
impues, imedicio	Tillinguitti Tillinguit	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks	
	disclosed to the general public. The locations will be documented by the consulting archaeologist in conjunction with the various stakeholders and a report of findings shall be filed with the Eastern Information Center (EIC).							

Geology and Soils							
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/ Frequency	Action Indicating Compliance	Monitoring Agency	Verification of Compliance		
					Initials	Date	Remarks
Expose people or property to substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.  Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the proposed project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence,	MM Geo 1: Concurrent with the City of Perris' review of implementing development projects, the project proponent of the implementing development project shall submit a geotechnical report prepared by a registered geotechnical engineer and a qualified engineering geologist to the City of Perris Public Works/Engineering Administration Division for its review and approval. The geotechnical report shall assess the soil stability within the implementing development project affecting individual lots and building pads, and shall describe the methodology (e.g., overexcavated, backfilled, compaction) being used to implement the	In conjunction with development applications, and prior to issuance of grading permits	Submittal of geotechnical report	City of Perris Public Works/ Engineering Division			

## APPENDIX C

**Archaeological Records Search Results** 

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

## APPENDIX D

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results** 

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

## APPENDIX E

Assessor's Lot Books

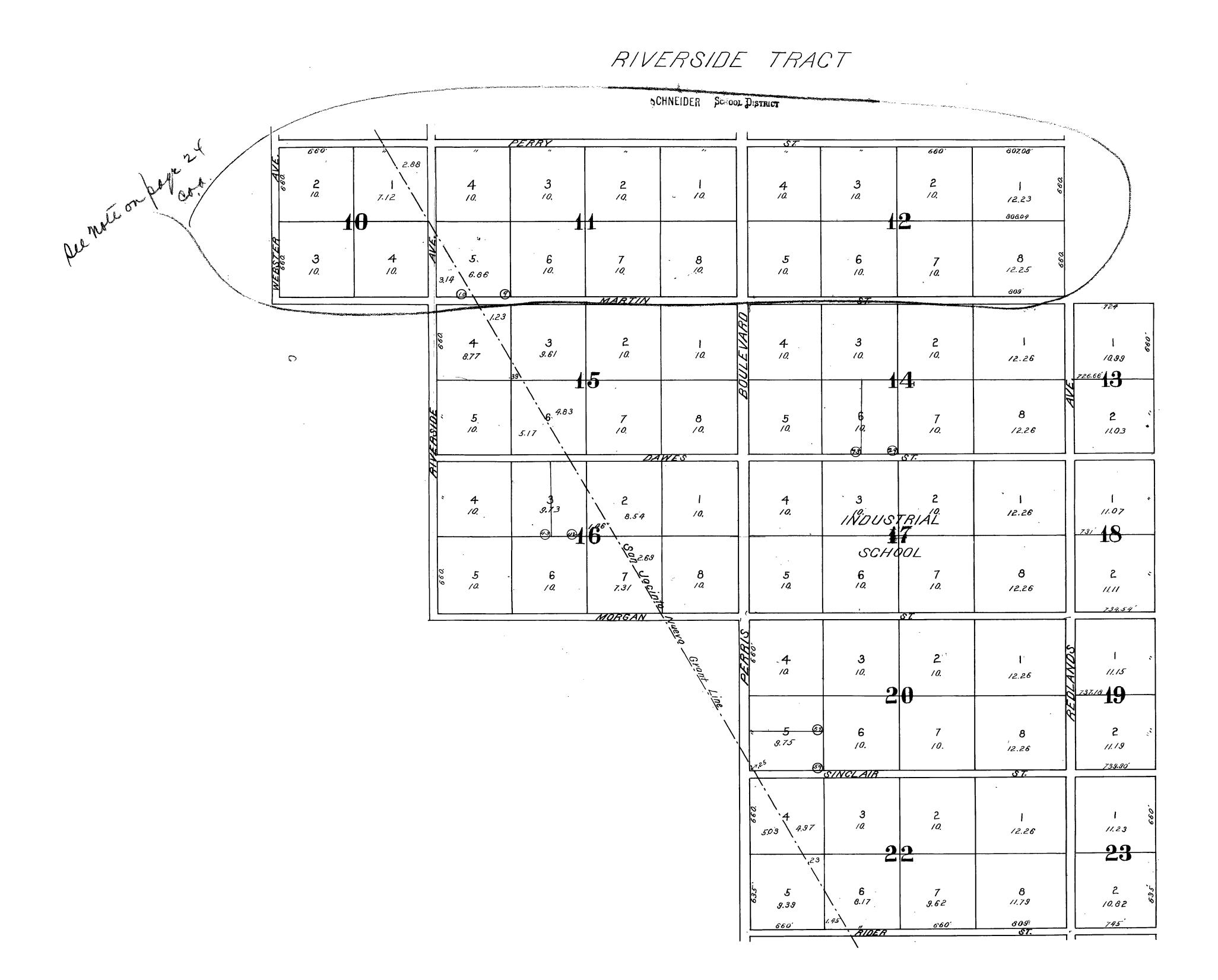
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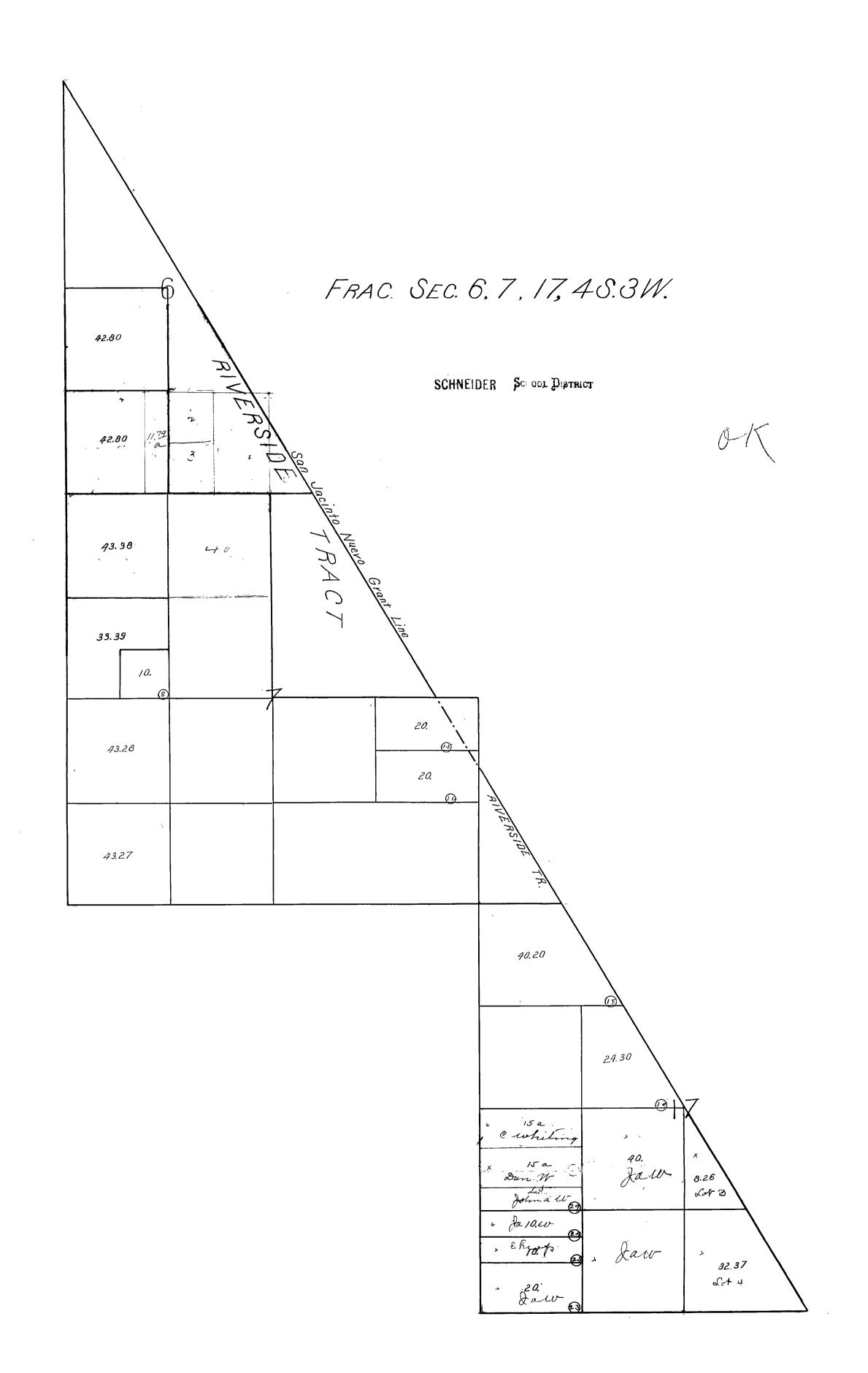
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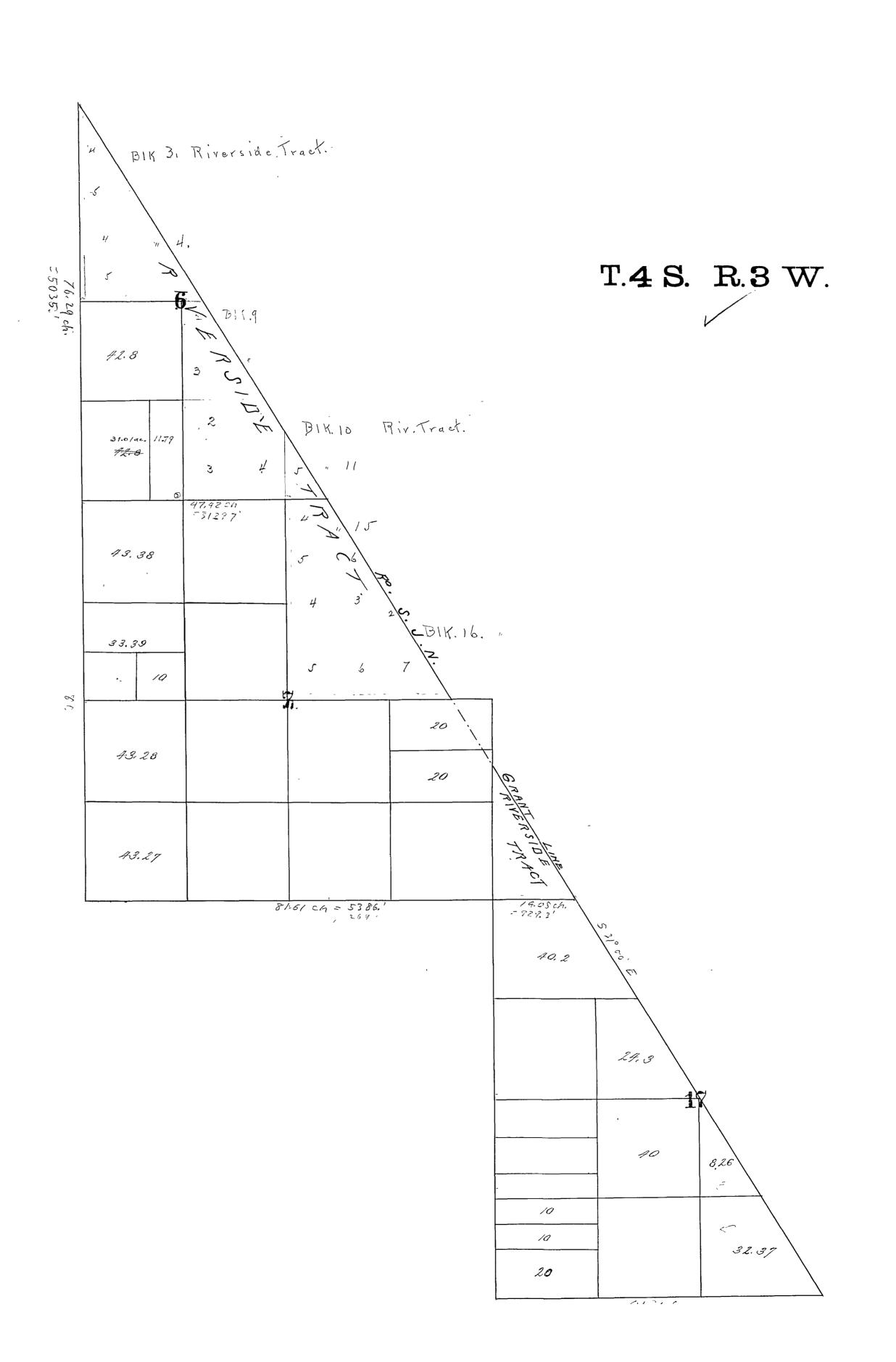
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1 56 Charles Button	Freda. Quetton 2105		J · 10	" " "	100 100 90 80		c		
\$ 58 D. B. Grant	am Phillips - E.V. Phillips	195		11 4	50 50 45 40 50 50 45 40				
V 60 Charles Of Brown		0/2	6	n a WK	100 100 90 80				
V61 David Chambers	Perris Rand Co 1194	(83)	7 8 12 26	q a	100 100 90 80				
163 Gavid Clark	7/29.95 William Shank 2-8 . 12/2 95 Thas A Steele	2-19	1 22 1226	. "	125 125 115 105				
64 J.N. Orevost 65 Tha & Ruywolds			3 10	u u 24R	100 100 90 80				
1 66 And & Bowwan				u a a	100 100 90 80	7- 7- 7- 7-			
1 67 M. L. Johnson		-		n n	90 95 85 75 House	75 75 95 75			
1 69 Levi Harpham	Alice J. Maginnis 3528/ 1/29-95 William Shank 2-8 /12/295 thus A oftelle	2-19		" "	9V 95 85 75 120 120 110 100				
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73 . H. G. Durger 2-191		w //2	2 10.82 6 14 5	i	110 110 100 90 50 50 45 40				
√74 B.+1 Wilde 2-191	University of So. Sodie 936.		1 18 11 07		1,00, 90				
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79 80		: H		1 '					

MORSE'S SYSTEM OF PROPERTY INDEX FOR ASSESSORS OR ABSTRACE PATENT APPLIED FOR BRADFORD MORSE, RIVERSIDE	TC MAPS TORS CALIFORNIA		RIVE	RSID	E COU	JNTY.			
M. OTTATIAD	TRANSFERRED TO	TRANSFERRED TO	DESCRIPTION School	Sec. Twp.	SURFACE QUALITY WATER RT.  Level Fruit Wet  ACRES Rolling Grain Dry	1/IND	BUILDINGS	TREES	VINES OTHER IMPROVEMENTS
N₀. OWNĘR	DATE - NAME AMT. DATE	NAME AMT.	DESCRIPTION District	Lot Block	ACRES Level Fruit Wet Rolling Grain Dry Broken Pasture Semi- Hilly Timber moist Mounts Rocks Water Rt	VALUE KIND 1896 1897 1898 1899 1	VALUE 1896   1897   1898   1899	Citrus Decid VALUE  1896   1897   1898   1899   1896	VALUE         KIND         VALUE           1897         1898         1899         1896         1897         1898         1899
V 2 6, 0, Wennell  √ 3 - Geo Cope  √ 4 "  √ 5 "  √ 6 "  ∨ 7 "  √ 8 & No. Gear  √ 9 Geo N Best  √ 10 "  ✓ 11 - 6. G. Witchell  ✓ 12 "  ✓ 13 "  ✓ 14 "	12-21-96 Bank leass. lea 2.73 16.20-96 J le Mennell  F. W. Bushnell  1007  11 11 11  Z.J. Robison (Stanfor'997  D. P. R. R	Su 2/11, 2" 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	ONW /4 of Swift  Twift of wift  ON E/4 of orwith  ON W/4 of wift  ON W/4 of wift  ON /4 of orwith  ON /2 of ow /4 of orwith  ON E/4 of orwith  ON W/4 orw	7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Mounts Rocks Water Hi  42 80 Level Finit  31 2 80 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	635 635 540 325 640 310 280 250 600 400 360 325	200 200 200 200		
V 16 Wise and Stright	S.P. R.R. Co.		N/2 JONE/4 JSE/4  S/2 JONE/4 JSE/4		310 " " WRI	300 200 180 160			
V 17 "		(E) 30	Drw/4 of & E/4 Lot 1	4	10 " " "	600 400 360 375			
18 Fred Chandler  19  20  21 G. D. Whiting  22  23  24  25 Start Li Schrep  26 John A Whiting  27 Book Bros + Ouk	Sanet whiting	b. Whiling 1154 of John a Whiting	Lot H  Lot L  L  L  L  L  L  L  L  L  L  L  L  L	2 44	10 11 11 21 Pr 95 11 11	400 400 360 325 240 200 180 160 400 400 360 325 250 250 135 120 Homes 400 400 360 325 200 200 180 160 100 100 180 160 95 95 85 75 320 320 290 260 320 320 290 260	75 75 70 75		
/ 28	" 0		E 8.26 A 1 Zot 3		8 2 b , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	80 80 75 70 150 150 135 120			
30 and Whiting 3448  30 anna J. Trundy  31 John a Whiting  32  33  34		1275	Sisafrisoa. of New 14 fixed 14  & 1129 a of Sev 14 g sev 14  Sirf sin of New 14 of sev 14	1 1	11.79	120 110 100			
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## RIVERSIDE TRACT

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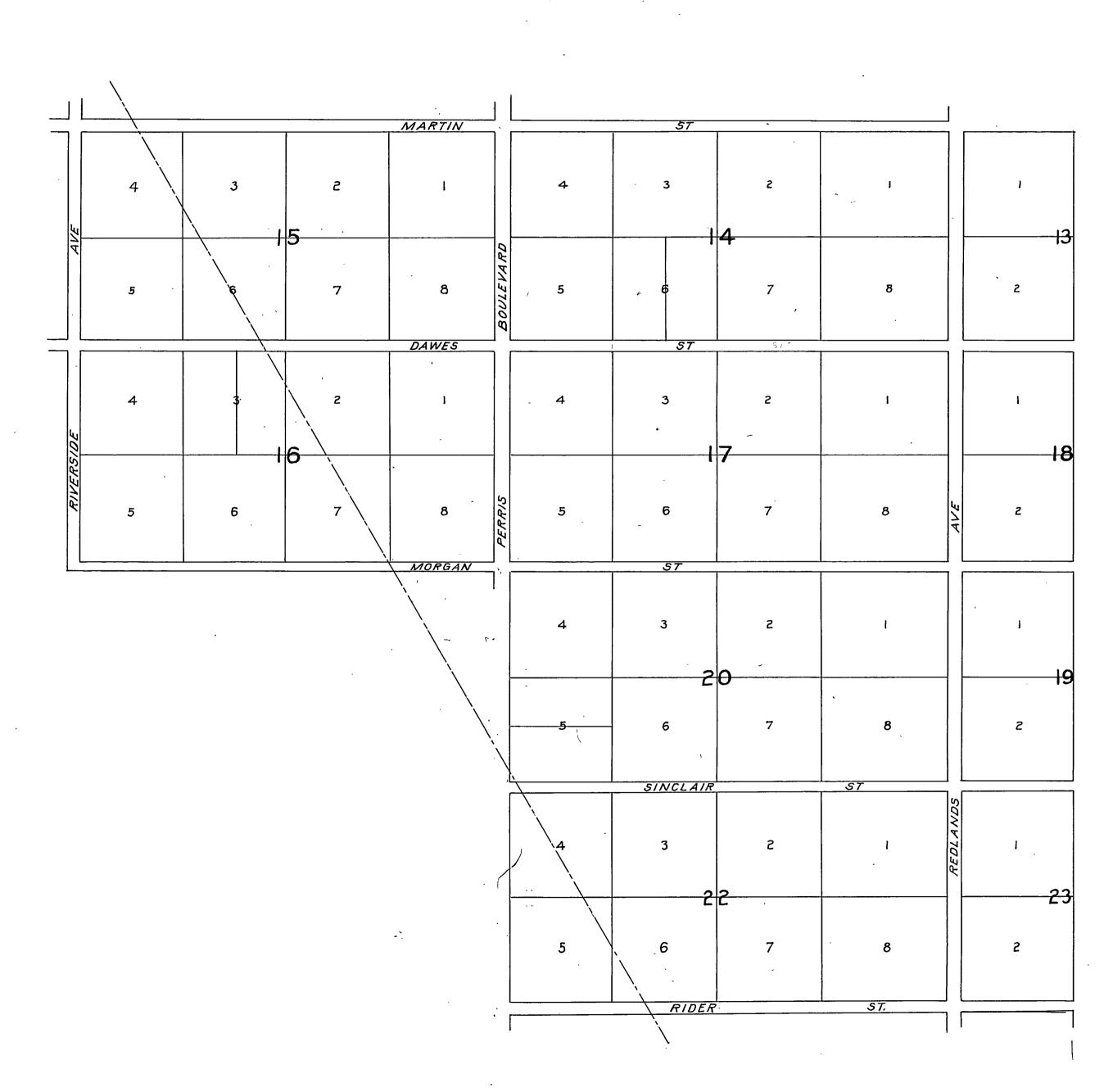
				DESCRIPTION	SCH00L	MTG.	SEC. TV	VP.		Level	UALITY Water Rt	<u> t-</u>			LAND	VALU	JE			100 miles		]	BUILD	INGS			TR	EES ANI	OTHE:	R IMPR	ROVEM	ENTS	3
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R.C.Christern	] }		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<u>*</u>			8		10	-		80	80					50 v	I .	0					-		-  -						
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Chas. R. Brown	<b>*</b>		7	\ 			6		10	44		80	80	80	60	50	50	50 √ 50 √	0 6	0													
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F. M. Prevast STATES	TIVITS J F. IVI Gowen	, ,	. ?	<b>*</b> •			7 2	22	1226			80	105	100	75	50	65	65 .6	,5	75													
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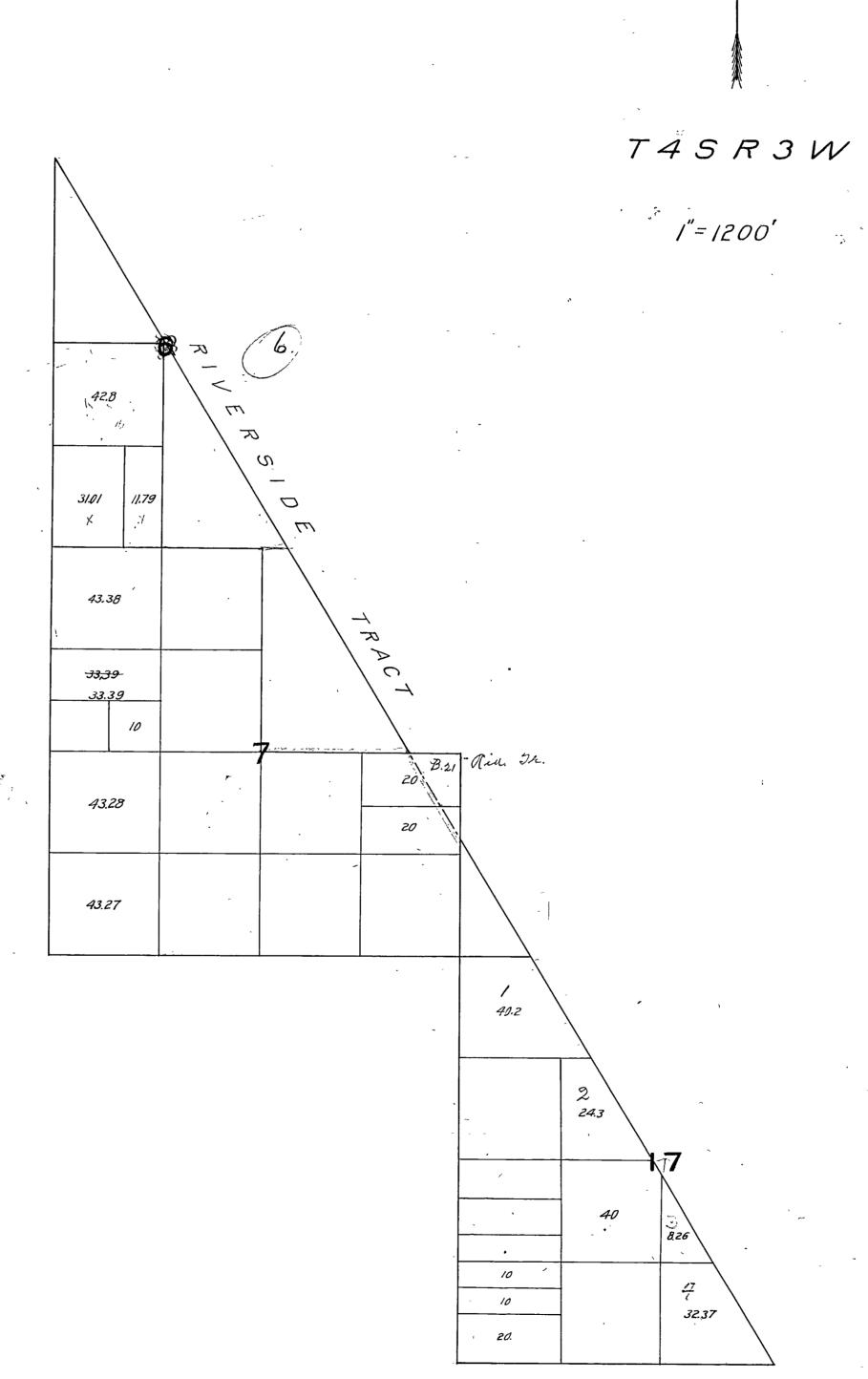
## DIVIDOIDE COINTY

32						RIV	ERS	IDE	COUI	VTY.											
ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	DESCRIPTION	SCHOOL	MTG. SEC. TW	P. RANGE ACRE	SURFACE QUALITY V  Level Fruit Broken Grain Rolling Pasture	Vater Rt. Wet Dry	LAND	VALUE	1 1			BUILDING	\$\$   		TREES AN	OTHER IMPR	OVEMENTS	
	h.v22			*N W - % - 3 W +	DISTRICT Schneider		S. 3W 42	-i		25 345 260				1899 1900 1903	1902 1903	1904 1905 19	006 1907 1	399 1900 190	1 1902 1903 190	1 1905 1906 190	07
1 Bank of Cass County 2 T. C. Mennéll 3 Annie J. Trundy	X Ova Oak	* l-larry Chandler		XW. 31.01 ac of SW! of S.W! XE 11.79 ac of S.W4 of S.W4			31		250	50 250 185	160 160	160 160	180								
4 F. L. Bushnell	Nellie L. Cope	'× S. P. R. R. Co.	<u>*</u>	KNEY OF NW		7 "	,, 40	"	325	35 320 240 350 360 260	200 200	200 200	240	2 2 200 2	llone						
6 u	n n	1(	<u></u>	1 S.W, of S.M, of U.M, 2 M, 4 XV.M, & U.M, 4 XV.M, & U.M,			43. 40		325	80 80 60	200 200	200 200	240	200 200 200	, 101					as	•
7 8	1		*	* Nx of 2 M4 of N. M4			23	11	1 501	85 185 140	120 170	120 120	140		50 509						
9 S.H Geer 10 T. J Robison	* S. P. R. R. Go.	*		NEA & 2MA & WMA)		_ <del></del>	40	n 1	325 3	25 320 240 50 360 260	200 200	200 200	240	<u> </u>	06 08	one					,
11 Geo.W. Best 12 SPRRCO	T. J Robison (sta	* S. P. K. R. Go] -		X 2 M + of 2 M + 2 M +			43	2-7	360 3	60 350 260	760 260	260 260	2_60_								
13 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	↑ S. P. R. R. Co.	*	*	S.W4 of SE4 )			40	55 "	325 3	25 320 240 25 320 240	200 200	200 200	240								
15 " 16 Schell Bros	S. P. R. R. Co.	<b>3</b>	<u> </u>	X SEY OF SEY No of NEY of SEY SEY			20	"	160	25 370 240 60 160 120	100 100	100 100	120								
17 SPRRCo	Geo. B. Knight (sp.	S. P. R. R. Co.	<del>/</del>	N.WY of SEX			20 40	"	325 3	60 160 120 20 320 240	200 200	200 200	240								
19 Harry Chandler 20 "	*	*	*	hot I' (Frac No of N.W4)  " 2 ( " SEY of NWY)	30	17, "	" 40		160 1	25 320 240	120 120	120 120	150					01/2			
21 c. Whiting	E. F. Payson 97	* Sallie D. Duke	Christenson.	1 N.30 ac of W.W. of S.W.			30	i I !	120 1	25 320 240 20 120 90	75 100	1 1	1 0	1 1	75 75	1 1	1 11	71/1	0 400		
23 Dan'l Whiting 24 John R. Whiting	Ma+a. Humparayo	Nine.22.	<u> </u>	S. 15 ac of N. 30 ac of MW of SW4 Sce	hinest		10	"	80	20 120 90 80 80 60	50 50	50 50									
25 John A. Whiting	M.a + A Humphreys	*	- -	SE+ & S.W. }			40 40	11	260 .	95 370 240	200 200	200 200	240								
27	* L.L. Newert (3P.	* S. P. R. R. Go.	×	NEt of 3			40 8	+6 "	70	20 370 240 70 65 50	45 45	45 41	- 50								MARTINE TO THE RESIDENCE AND THE PARTY OF TH
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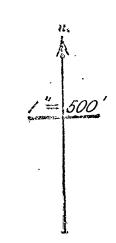
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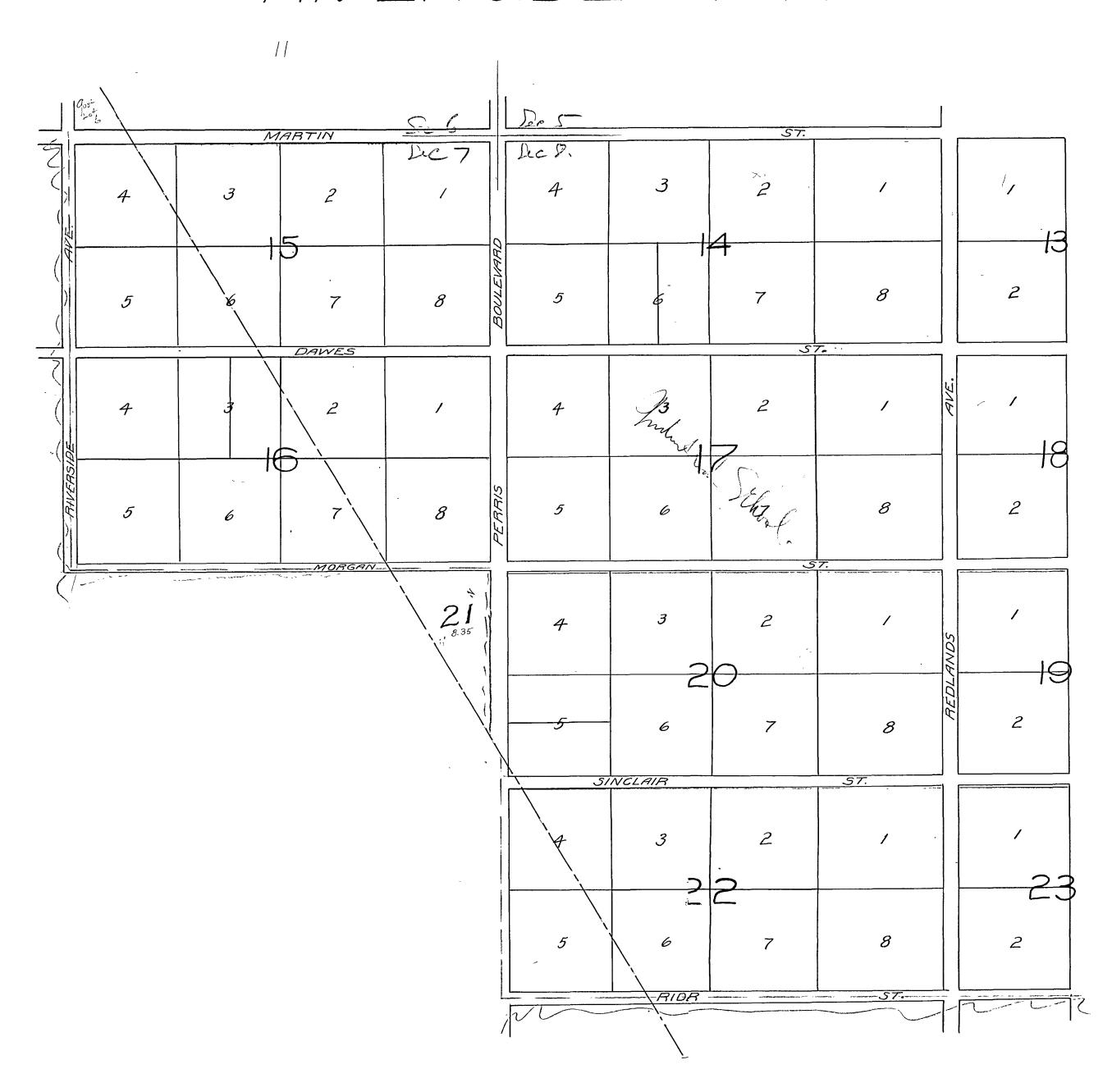


	RIVERSID	E COUNTY			
ASSESSED TO ASSESSED TO ASSESSED TO ASSESSED TO ASSESSED TO ASSESSED TO	ED TO DESCRIPTION  RIVERSIDE TRACT	SCHOOL MTG. DISTRICT ABST NO.	Sec. or Twp	Surface Quality Water Rt. LAND VALUE	BUILDINGS - TREES, VINES, ETC.
1 GEO. H. SAWYER Smith C.T. 4 Lowery J.S. Smith C.R. et al	HIVEHSIDE THACT	Schneider 3876	Block 6	1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913	1907   1908   1909   1910   1911   1912   1913   1907   1908   1909   1910   1911   1912   1913
2		38/6	2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	75 90 90 120 165 665 220	7.000
5					
6 GEO. H. SAWYER Smith C.R. et al 1254		3876	1 14 12 26	L 75 100 100 130 200 665 240	
8 Hislop Geo. T. Underson Nils 113 Chase O. K. 914 Ashfon J.E. 1255			7 10	11 60 80 80 110 150 665 200	
9 anderson Nils		7-6-7-	4 10	" 60 80 80 110 1550 11 160	
10 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		24.	5 10	6.0 80 80 110) 11 160	0
11 Smith. Mary 12 Durfée, W. G. Johnston D. Jon	114 W		" 5	"	•
13 GEO. H. SAWYER Smith C.R. + Loviery J.S. Smith C.R. et al 1256		9876	7 10	60 80 80 110 150 665 200	
15		- 11	8 12 16	75 /00 /00 /30 200 665 240	
16					
Chambers Many K. 969 Greenhalgh Mary J. 18			1 10 10	60 80 80 110 150 640	
19 hyons Margaret M. Moles Margaret M.			3	60 80 80 11.0 150 200 DO.	
20 Haas Eva E.			4 10	60 80 80 110 150 200 DO.	75 75 75 75
22			6 10	60 80 80 110 150 200 DO. 60 80 80 110 150 200 DO.	
23 Hall H.G. Greenhalgh Mary J. 1544			7 . 10	60 80 80 110 150 640}	
25			8. 10	60 80 80 110 150 640)1125	
26					
27 Stuart. H. 1			1 16 10	60 80 80 110 150 200 DO.	
28 Hanawald F. State Burke C.M. Burke C.M.	E		3. 5	30 V 40 55 75 100 DO.	
30 Haas Eva E.			11 5	30 40 40 55 75 100 00.	
32 Cover T. M. Cole S J 358 Martenson Chas E1508			5 10	60 80 80 110 150 200 30.	100 40 40 40 40 DO. DO.
33 4 4			6 10	60 80 80 110 150 200 DO.	
35 Christern. a. C.		-	7   10	60 80 80 110 150 200 00.	
36		-		700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700	
38					
39 Crane Mex Totavarite OIM Smith C. M. Lowery J. S.		274-1186 2566 <del>3497</del>	17 84 52	510 680 680 940 2100 2400 4300	200 200 800/300 1300 DO.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
42 Skinner Sarah L. Talbot Grace B+ Sweney Ethely	<u> </u>	e	2 1111	70 90 90 /20 /80 220 DO. 75 90 90 /20 /80 220 DO.	
43 Mic C M 1 Gran William Gran Market William 1940 July			. 10		
44 McGowen Mrs J. F. Mottett F. S. Johnson H. S. Cogswell J. Fad 1999		13/3-34-74	1 19 11 15	70 90 90 190 180 225 DO.	
46 1265 1265					
47 Manrence V. a. Moffett E.S. 733 " Cogswell J. Ead 1480 48 Roller Henry B.			1 20 12 26	70 100 100 140 200 250 DO. 60 80 80 140 150 200 DO.	600
48 Roller Henry B. Jordan L. E. Mortenson Wm.			3 10	60 80 80 110 150 200 00.	
50 " 51 Meinfelter, S. Turner R.E. 159 V  Lynch a.T. 1953  Lynch a.T. 1953  Mynch a.T. 1953			4 - 10	60 80 80 110 150 200 DO.	
52 Miller Mande H. Turner R.E.		31,	0: 10	30 V 40 55 KO 200 DO.	
53 Brown Chas. R. Value 13 V		-	6	60 82 80 110 150 150 200	
54 GEO. H. SAWYER  Johnson H. S. 10-57 Dordan L. E. 1480  Smith Fred G 196  Cogswell J. Ead 1770			8 12 26	75-100/00/40 200 150 DO.	
		/303	199	Uate	
56 McGrowen Mrs. J. Mokkett F. S. 13 Johnson H.S. 174  58 Prevost F. M. Schudel Michael 1214  Schudel Michael 1214		24574	1 dd 1226 2 10	75 /00 /00 /46 200 200 490 80 //0 /50 200 DO.	
59 So. Calimusic Co.			3 10	60 80 80 110 150 200 DO.	
60 Bowinan Fred F.  61 Nilton: alfred H. Walker Drucella 165 V  Beek J. M. 1868		3	4 10	60 80 80 1/0 KG 200 DO.	200 200 200 200 200 DO.
62		1803	6 962	60 80 80 110 150 190 DO.	200 100 200 200 200
Maginais alice J. Truax Harvy  63 Maginais alice J. Truax Harvy  64 Mc Gowen. Mrs. J. E. Moyett E. S. Johnson H. S. 19th  Rousseau Geo. J. 1580  Rousseau Geo. J. 1580  Rousseau Geo. J. 1580		/36	7 962	60 80 80 110 150 200 DO.	
64 Me Gowen, Mrs. J. K. Maylett E.S. Johnson H.S. 74			0 11 79	75 90 90 120 180 840 800	
66 Me Goweri Mrs. J. F. Moffett E. S. 11 1789					
	13:	(2) (3-3) (3-4)	1 23 11 23	75 90 90 120 180 570 DO.	
68 140 11 140 1592					
Mortenson Wm. Dowe Chas. N. + John FV		·	21 835		200
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75					
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32						·	RIVERSID	E COUNTY		. I i		· -					. '			1
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## RIVERSIDE TRACT



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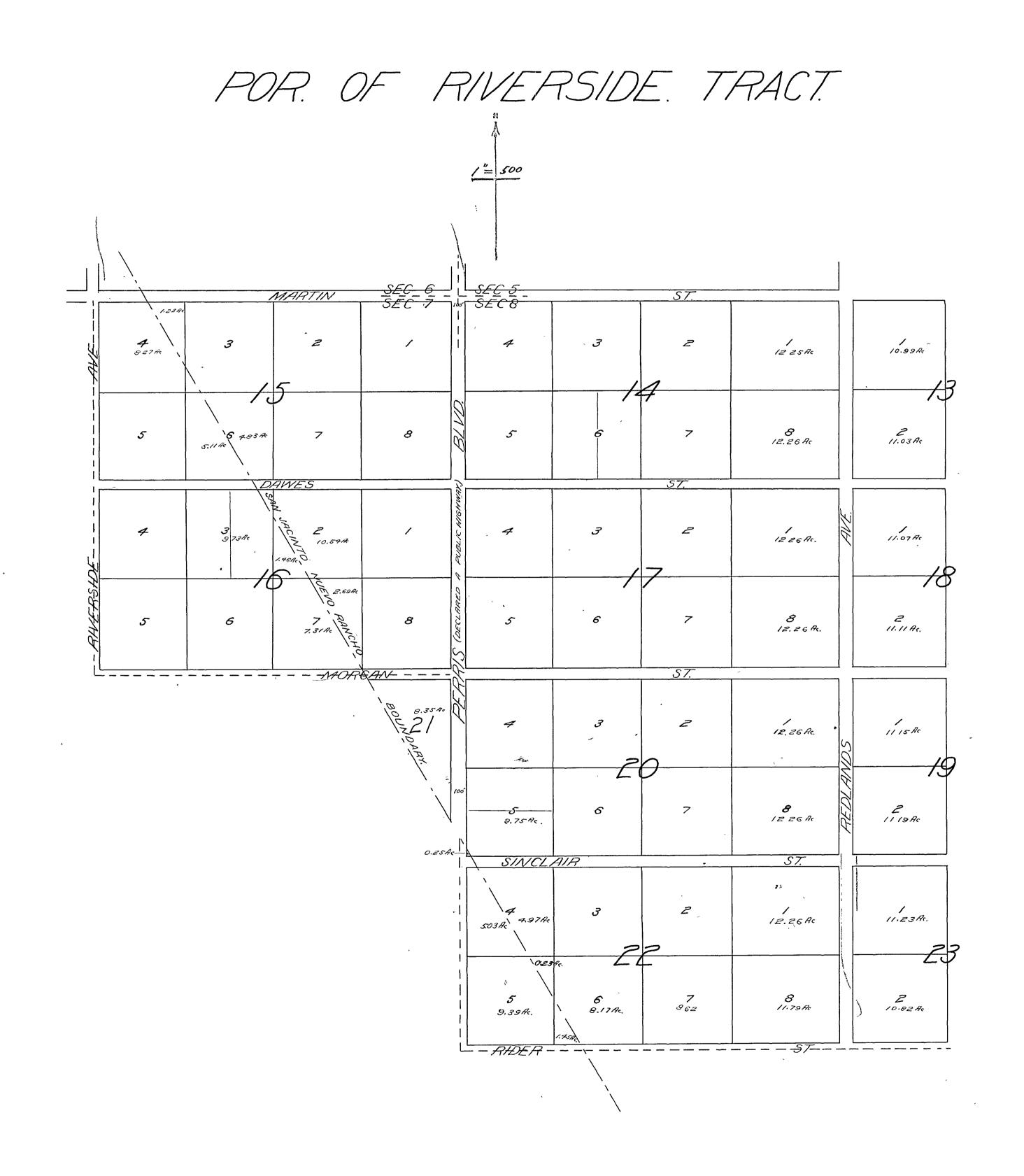
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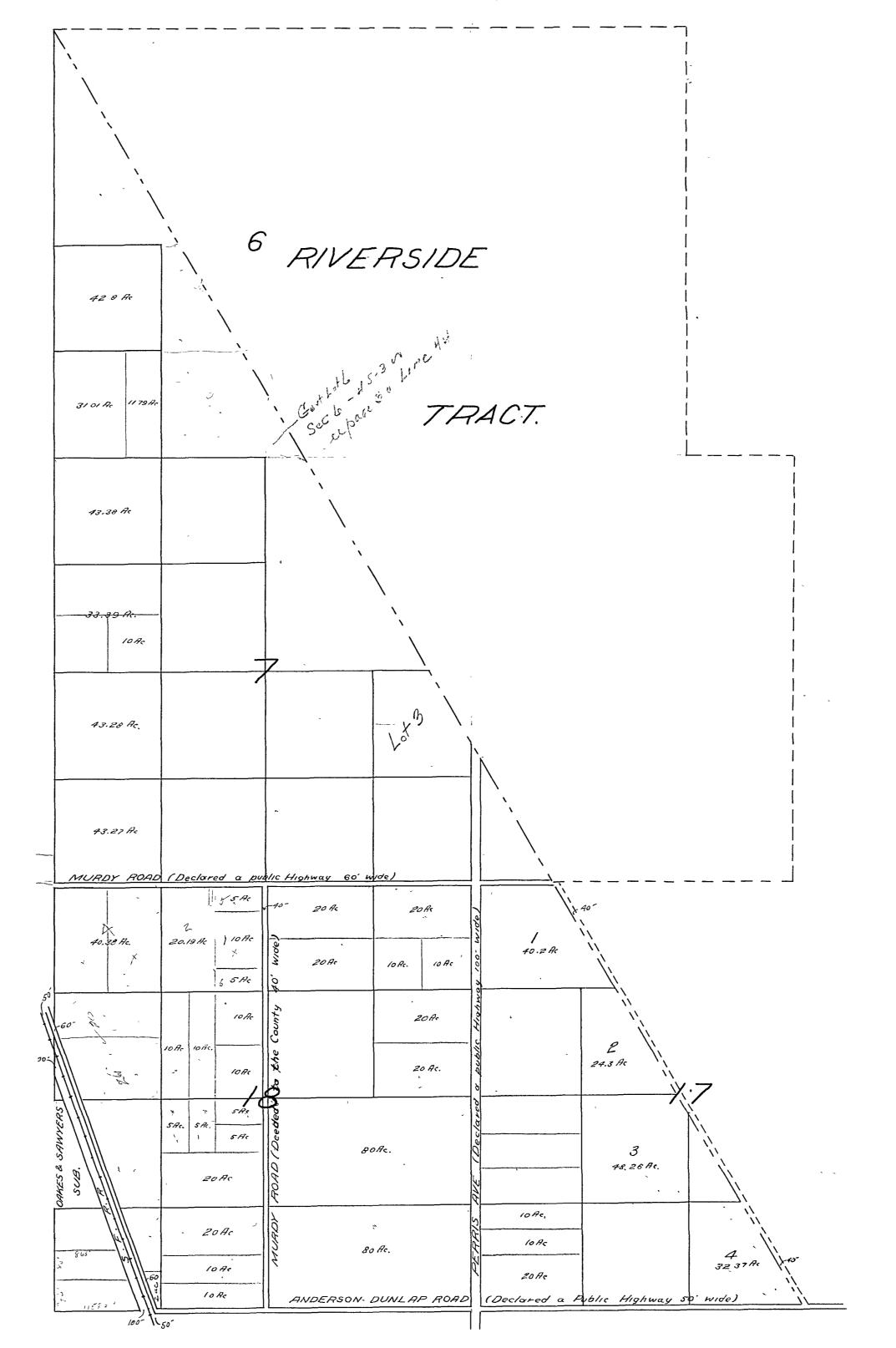
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9 S. P. R. B. Co.	Marsh JErRoby Val Verde Imp. Co.		Val Verde Water Dist.	7 " " 16677	1 1 1	3700 4000 4170 6670 6670					
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27			NE of SW (Part hot 3) Being Lot 3	110	800	00.	300 300	200 200		hin, were so F John Will Holy VI	(1
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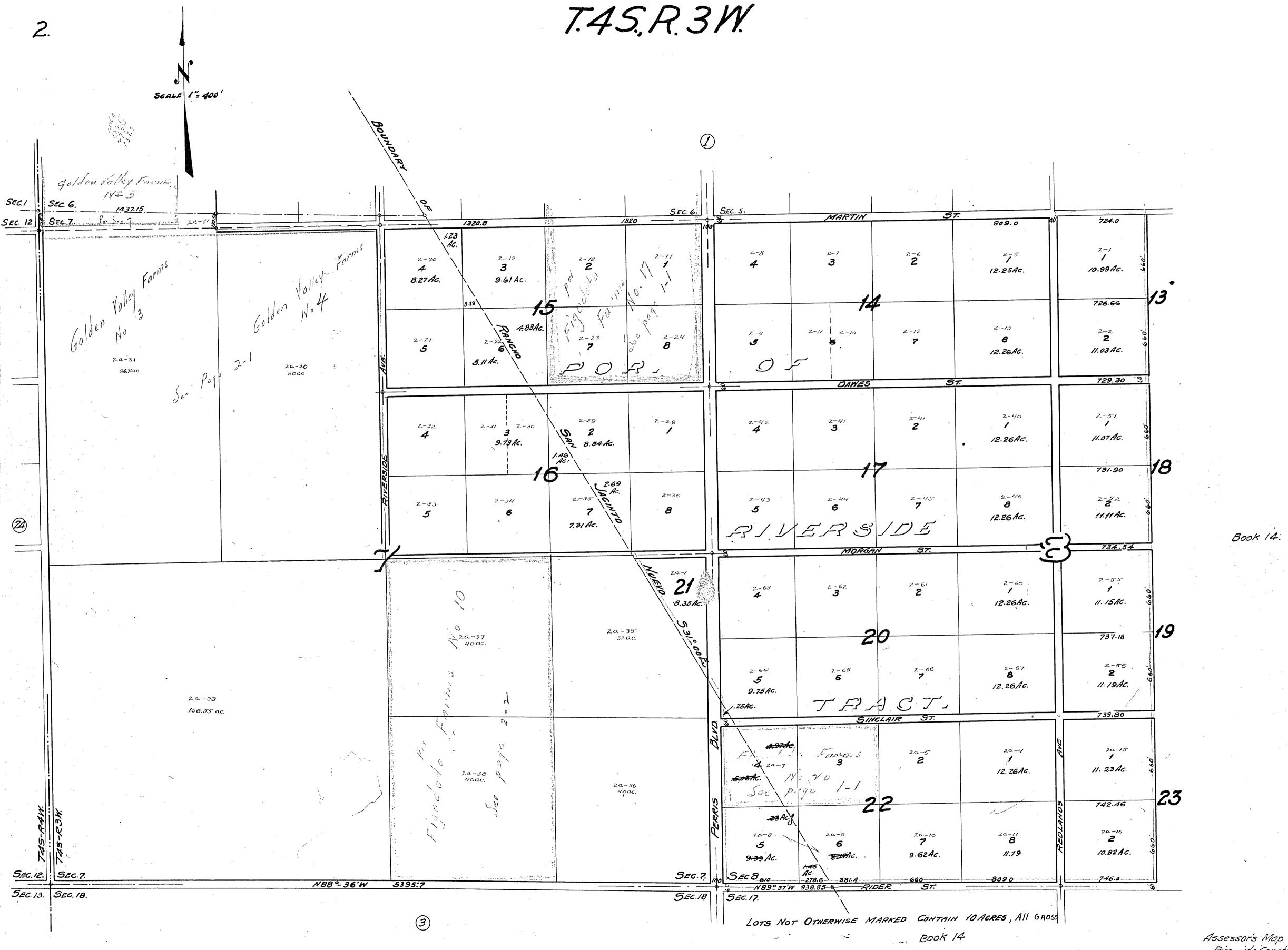




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1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	DESCRIPTION	SCHOOL DISTRICT Yal Votie	Sec Twp &	Acres 1920 1921 1922 193	ALUE   1925   1926	BUILD		TREES, VINES	
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28 Colcienah Caelaises		1				Smith, Come B. 931.	Part Lot 3 (Frac NW of SE*)  Lot 4 (Frac SW of SE*)			8 26	1/3/3/3/4/4							
- <b>29</b> 30		_		-			Lot 4 (Frac JN' of SET)	-		32 37	26702670267024	7800/1000/16	40					
31 Hedrick Frank 3682	Doleshal Joseph	7	- ,		8109.7473	\. <del>.</del>	NofNE of NE Less 165 off W side		18	1 1 / 4 . #	600 1130 1400 14 300 300 300 30	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1		-	
32 Hall L5 33 Watts Laura 3680-7959		1			Hall Susan 632424,631-98 McMullen, James	8601 879	SE of NE of NE + 16.5 off W side Nof NE of NE.			1025	610 610 610 61	0 610 610 6	10 200 200	200 200 260 9	60 260			
34 Vaughan Lizzie E			,		The second of th		Nof NW of NE .			1 1 1	500 500 500 5	1 1 1	'i I I	<i>-</i>	i D	-		
35 Joins 1 181		•			Hall Susan 8109-747	1	SE' of SE' of NE"			10	700 700 400 7	pp 700 700 70	y 0 200 200 g		, 1 1			
37 Hall L 5 2690 38 Haynes (1 M.					Hall Susan		NofSE of NEW + SW of SE of NEW			1 1 1 1	2100 2100 2/00 18 2150 2580 2580 24		4 1 1	800 800,1060/0	060 1060		-	
39 Van Horn CE 346-			Har-Willen TMar	7 Conside Line 43			N5ac of N 15.20 ac of E of No of NW (Less S6')			_5	300 300 350 -							
41 Chandis See Co Corp. F. S.			"	1		L	Wof NE of NW. 526,39 ac of Frac Wof NW. Less Road + PR		- us.	1 1 1 1	2000 2000 1500 -	00 600 600 6	00 250 250	250 250 330 3	30 330			
42 Van Horn H G		-	Hart William More C	Capriotti Emilie		109571.00	SISAC of E' of NE of NW			. 45	1270 1270 1270		150 150	150 -				
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46 Haynes aM 2006 47 Dalbkerneyer CH3724			Foson Ethelal Mon	ong Heno GS			Soff of ENO ac of 586 ac of NW (SE' = SE" = 1	s let.			630 450 450 4		:1 1	350 350 4604	60 460			
48 Cutting Elmer	1 1/33 1 4/33	Green dennie L					NE of NE + of SW+			10	250 250 250 no 6	00 600 600 6		300 300 400 4	-00 400			
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51 Sarnow alvin 2834 . 52 Wassum Ha	SawyerGeat		Sanyar Elia 4594	Tub.			Sof NE of SW + Nof SE of SW +			40	1000 1000 1000 10	00 1000 1000 10	20 -			-,		
53 Phillips C 5 Mrs		-	Condumes John Man	The V			SofSE of 5N4			20.	1000 1000 1000 10	000 1000 1000 15	TUO 50 50	80 150 2003	200 200			
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Assessor's Map 16-2. Riverside County 1926.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY															
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