

**CULTURAL, TRIBAL, HISTORIC, PALEONTOLOGICAL
RECORDS CHECK AND SURVEY OF
THE SHOPS AT JURUPA VALLEY,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

FOR:

CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY
8930 Limonite Avenue
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509

ON BEHALF OF:

PANORAMA PROPERTIES, LLC
2005 Winston Court
Upland, CA 91784

BY:

SRS INC
35109 Highway 79 #22
Warner Springs, CA 92086

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SRS J#1815

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¹ Riverside County Assessor Records, T2S R6W Sec 11-12, 1892 – 1895, p 12 (digital file courtesy of Riverside County Archivist Office).

² Riverside County Assessor Records, T2S R6W Sec 11-12, 1896 – 1899, p. 11 (digital file courtesy of Riverside County Archivist Office).

³ Riverside County Assessor Records, T2S R6W Sec 11-12, 1899 – 1907, p. 13 (digital file courtesy of Riverside County Archivist Office).

⁴ Riverside County Assessor Records, T2S R6W Sec 11-12, 1907 – 1913 (digital file courtesy of Riverside County Archivist Office).

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

WHAT WAS DONE:

A Phase 1 Cultural/Tribal/Paleontological Resources inventory and impact assessment was made for The Shops at Jurupa Valley Project, a 30-acre property at the northeast corner of Mission Blvd and Pyrite Street, Jurupa Valley, California. Since the proposed development could potentially impact previously undetected archaeological sites, paleontological deposits, and unknown historic features, an evaluation of the parcel was implemented. This was done to identify any and all Cultural/Tribal Resources that might exist within and adjacent to the project boundaries, to consider the potential impact to such resources, and to recommend appropriate mitigation measures so that such resources might be protected from adverse impacts during earthwork. ^{a,b}

Cultural Resource Records Checks were conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside to collect information on known prehistoric and historic sites in the area including examining historic maps and aerial photographs for the region. A Tribal Resource Records Check was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission and local tribal groups were contacted for information on local Native sites. The Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History provided information on known geologic formations and fossil localities around the region. In addition, an on-foot survey was conducted of the subject property.

This report is designed to assist Panorama Properties, LLC in achieving compliance with existing federal, State of California, and Riverside County mandates that regulate land development and govern the protection of Cultural, Tribal, Historic and Paleontological resources. Relevant legislative statutes include, but are not limited to, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR) Part 60: National Register of Historic Places (1981), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, Sections 15000 et seq., the Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.1, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and Cultural Resources directives issued by the Riverside County Planning Department (OS 19.1-OS 19.8). In addition, the *Jurupa Valley General Plan (2017), Conservation and Open Space Element* provides guidance for identification and protection of Cultural, Tribal, Historical and Paleontological Resources within Jurupa Valley.

RESULTS: Records from the EIC indicated that there were no known prehistoric or historic sites on the subject property although 36 studies had been done resulting in the recordation of 25 cultural sites in a one-mile radius of the property. An examination of historic documents revealed that between 1898 and 1943 three buildings, a road under construction, and an artificial channel on existed along the eastern edge of the property. A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) revealed that a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) of considerable note to local Native American tribes is near the project site.

A careful ground-truthing of USGS map data confirmed the presence of Historic-era surface finds along the eastern property boundary. In addition, one possible prehistoric artifact was found during the reconnaissance within the historic artifact scatter. Although associations of all these items are interesting, they are not considered significant as a 'unique resource' under CEQA due to a lack of integrity and no known evidence of subsurface deposits. No Paleontological resources were located during the survey but their presence is expected during construction.

The lack of significant resources on the subject property but known sites within the vicinity of the subject property suggest that undetected materials may be located subsurface. It is recommended that an Archaeological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (AMMP) and Paleontological Resource Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (PRMMP) be prepared prior to on-site grading activities which outline monitoring procedures and contingencies in case of unexpected finds and that all earthmoving be monitored by a qualified Archaeologist, Native representative, and Paleontologist, when appropriate.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Wes Fifield, Panorama Development, LLC, a Phase 1 Inventory was made of a 30-acre parcel located at the northeast corner of Mission Blvd and Pyrite Street, Jurupa Valley, California. Studies of the kind undertaken for Mr. Fifield are part of regulatory compliance and legal guidelines that protect California's diverse cultural heritage.¹ Implementation of federal, state, and municipal laws typically is achieved in a three-phased sequence of activities: (1) Phase 1 Inventory or archival research and field survey to identify and document cultural (Native and historic) or paleontological resources. (2) Phase 2 test excavations and other investigations, as appropriate, to determine resource significance and assess potential effects, and (3) Phase 3 amelioration of effects through data recovery and other measures, including archaeological construction monitoring.

California's archaeological record is recognized within environmental planning/protection regulations that guarantee the consideration of cultural properties when they are threatened with damage or destruction (Meighan 1986:15). The discussion of regional prehistory in Moratto (1984) and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) may help to provide an understanding of some of the major concepts that guide evaluation and treatment of cultural resources.

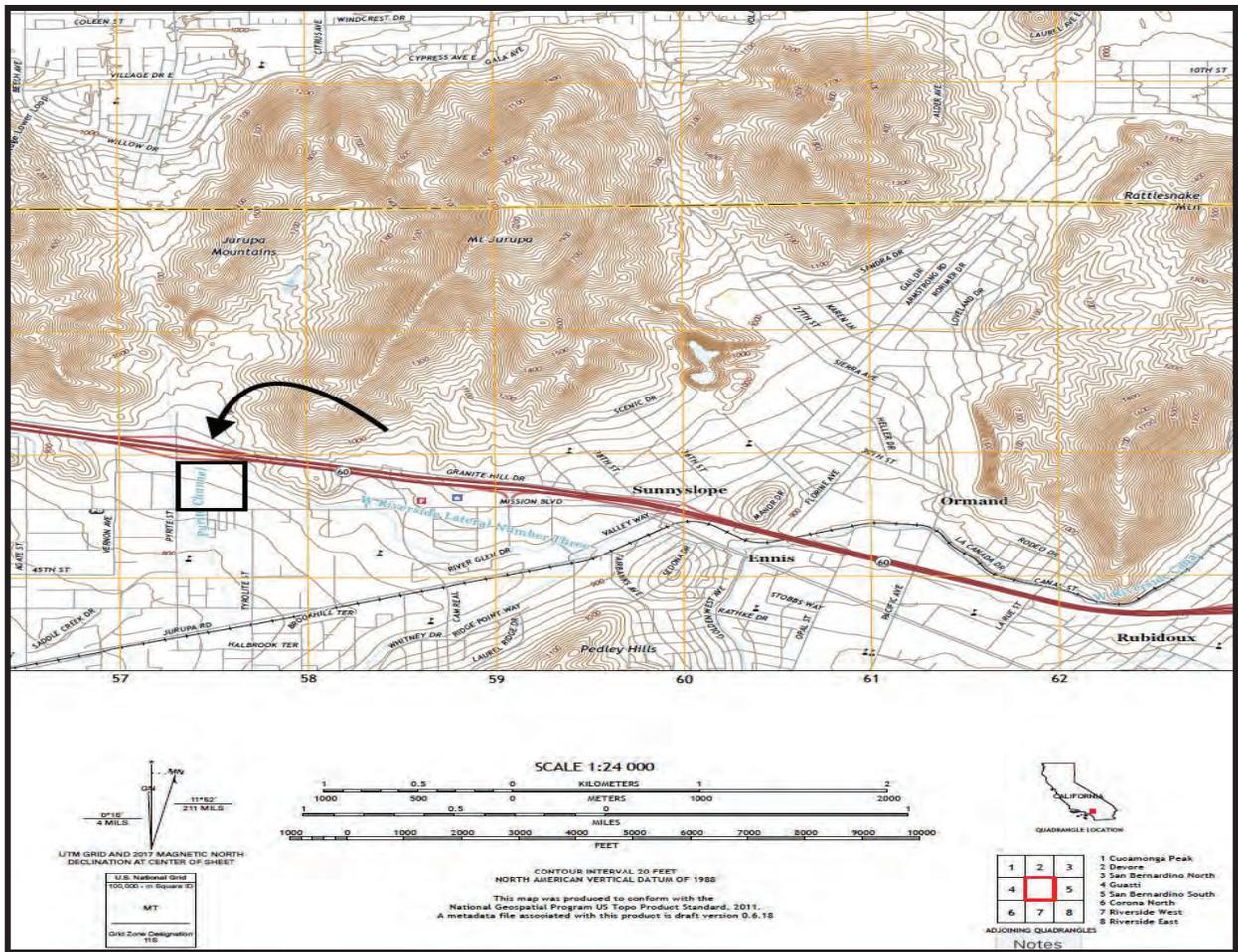


Figure 1. Portion of the USGS Fontana 7.5' quadrangle map (2018), locating the study property.

ARCHIVAL LITERATURE RESEARCH

Due to on-going COVID-19-related restrictions issued by the State of California, the Eastern Information Center (EIC), Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside (UCR) was closed and non-operational, so the archaeological records search requested by SRSINC on April 23, 2020 was not processed until November (see Appendix A).

The EIC is the official Cultural Resource records repository for Riverside County, and a part of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS), established and maintained under the auspices of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The information obtained by the records check utilized the Centers' maps and records identifying previously recorded cultural (historical/built and archaeological) resources located on or within a mile of the Project Area. The EIC records search also examined all existing Cultural Resources reports pertaining to the vicinity.

In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (SHL), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the California State Historic Properties Directory (HPD), as well as local inventories of Cultural Resources were reviewed to determine whether any already-recorded significant Cultural Resources were located on or within a mile of the project area. All built resources were assessed via the National Resource Status codes (NRS) developed by the National Registry of Historic Places (NRHP).

When received, EIC records indicated that 36 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area. One of these studies involved the project area. The utility corridor for a fiber optic cable system runs along the western boundary of the property (Jones and Stokes 2000). Six additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. None of these studies identified prehistoric or historic resources on the subject property.

EIC records also indicate that 25 cultural resources properties has/have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (see Table 1A following: prehistoric resources in red, historic resources in blue). Again none of these properties involved the project area. National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area. Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) showed that one property (P-33-005777) is listed and is potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Two properties (P-33006921 and P-33-006922) are listed and are not eligible but may be of local interest for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. These properties are within a one-mile radius of the subject property however none of these potentially significant historic sites are located on the subject property.

The nearby prehistoric sites consist of early use of the granitic outcrops north of the property for processing hard seeds into flour by grinding with a hand stone against the rock surface producing a 'slick' area or by pounding with a pestle in a hole carved deep into the rock. Two isolated hand stones were located as well as nine localities with clusters of culturally used granitic rock outcrops modified in this fashion. Fourteen historic sites ranged from the 1900s to 1950s and include remnants of historic ranches, a Riverside Forest Fire Station

rock structure, and amenities associated with the Union Pacific Railroad, West Riverside Canals, and historic roads: Old Belle Grave Avenue and Old Pedley Road.

Only one of the 25 cultural resources (historic or prehistoric) is within one-half mile of the property: P-33-006922), an historic site of potential local significance. Built before 1911, this site was used as a residence and storage areas including a barn, garage, shed, and water tower. The site was described by the Riverside County Historical Committee in 1984: "It was a citrus ranch and home of an exotic animal keeper. Zoning and state laws enforced the removal of the animals. In back of the house is an adobe cooling shed with a cement foundation, roof with overhung eaves and eave braces. It is not plastered and in good condition".

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	ResType	Age	InfoBase	Attribs	RecordingEvents	Reports
P-33-000502	CA-RIV-000502	Other - ARU-18 Granitic outcrop with Milling Slicks	Site	Prehistoric	Survey	AP04; AP15	1971 (P.J. Wilke, ARU, UCR)	RI-00043, RI-00117, RI-00241
P-33-000615	CA-RIV-000615	Other - ARU 68 (LLML4); Other - 4RIV615 Granitic outcrop with Milling Slicks	Site	Prehistoric	Survey	AP02; AP04; AP06	1973 (Steve Hammond, n/a)	RI-00117
P-33-000616	CA-RIV-000616	Other - ARU #68 (LLML5); Other - 4RIV616 Granitic outcrop with Milling Slicks	Site	Prehistoric	Survey	AP16	1973 (S. Hammond, UCR ARU)	RI-00117
P-33-000617	CA-RIV-000617	Other - 4RIV617A and 4RIV617B; Other - ARU #68 (LLML6) and (LLML7) Granitic outcrop with Milling Slicks	Site	Prehistoric	Survey	AP04; AP16	1973 (S. Hammond, UCR, ARU)	RI-00117
P-33-000618	CA-RIV-000618	Other - ARU #8 (LLML8); Other - 4RIV618 Granitic outcrop with Milling Slicks	Object, Site	Prehistoric	Survey	AP16	1973 (S. Hammond, UCR ARU)	RI-00117
P-33-000674	CA-RIV-000674	Other - SBCM-1256 Granitic outcrop with Milling Slicks, milling stones, quartz quarry, flakes, dart point	Site	Prehistoric	Survey	AP02; AP04; AP12; AP16	1970 (Smith, N/A)	RI-00241, RI-02074
P-33-000799	CA-RIV-000799	Other - Jurupa Pass; Other - SBCM #136 Granitic outcrop with Milling Slicks?	Site, Other	Unknown	Survey	AP01	1971 (G. Smith, R. Reynolds, n/a)	
P-33-001102	CA-RIV-001102	Other - Mission Boulevard; Other - SBCM-137 Granitic outcrop with Mortars	Other	Prehistoric		AP04	1938 (R. Sayles, n/a); 1948 (R. Sayles, n/a); 2006 (Jeanette A. McKenna, n/a)	RI-10732
P-33-004161	CA-RIV-004161	Other - EH-1 West Riverside Canal Lateral 2 Segment	Site	Historic	Survey	AH06	1991 (Edward J. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates, 23352 Madero, Suite J, Mission Viejo, CA 92691 2004 (J. Marvin, M. Larson, LSA Associates, Inc. 1650 Spruce Street, 5th Floor, Riverside, CA 2014 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates, In.c)	RI-03185, RI-06998, RI-09258
P-33-005777		Other - West Riverside Forest Fire Station ; OTIS Resource Number - 500713; OHP Property Number - 107175; National Register - 4CM 1940s Rock foundation, Rock walls barracks and truck garage	Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	1994 (Mark V. Thornton, Historian-Consultant)	RI-10814

P-33-006921		Other - Ser. No. 2510-2; OTIS Resource Number - 465129; OHP Property Number - 062840; National Register - 5S2 1900 Vernacular Wood Frame Farm House	Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	1984 (Sharon Saunders, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-006922		Other - Ser. No. 2510-3; OTIS Resource Number - 465130; OHP Property Number - 062841; National Register - 5S2 1911 Adobe Bungalow Cooling Shed assoc w/ Citrus Ranch House of Exotic Animal Keeper	Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	1984 (Sharon Saunders, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-012303	CA-RIV-007026	Other - FCC-1 Granitic outcrop with Milling Slicks	Site	Prehistoric	Survey	AP04	2002 (Christopher Drover, KCT Consultant Inc)	RI-05601, RI-08318
P-33-013240	CA-RIV-007325	Other - Union Pacific Railroad Spur; Map Reference #1; Other - PR-003, MRN #1 1900s UP Rail Spur for Riv. Portland Cement Co plant near Crestmore	Structure, Site, Other	Historic	Survey	AH07; HP37	2003 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates); 2009 (Auck, Jessica J., Chambers Group, Inc.); 2018 (Cunningham, Robert, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	RI-06726, RI-08772
P-33-013830		Other - 6550-1 Complex of Concrete Walls and Slabs	Structure	Historic	Survey	AH02; AH11	2004 (Andrews, Sherri, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	
P-33-013831		Other - 6550-2 Concrete lined reservoir	Object	Historic	Survey	AH05	2004 (Andrews, Sherri, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	
P-33-013832		Other - 6550-3 Cobble and concrete lined basin	Object	Historic	Survey	AH05	2004 (Andrews, Sherri, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	
P-33-013833		Other - 6550-Iso-1 Isolated Handstone	Other	Prehistoric	Survey	AP16	2004 (Andrews, Sherri, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	
P-33-015268		Other - Old Belle Grave Avenue 1920s Road now covered by asphalt	Site	Historic	Survey	HP37	2006 (McKenna, Jeanette A., McKenna et al.)	RI-06810
P-33-015269		Other - Residential Complex at 4040 Pedley Road – Nine 1890s Residential Features	Site	Historic	Survey	HP03	2006 (McKenna, Jeanette A., Author); 2006 (McKenna, Jeanette A., McKenna et. Al.)	RI-06810, RI-09305
P-33-015270		1890s West Riverside Canal Lateral No. 3	Site	Historic	Survey	HP20	2006 (McKenna, Jeanette A., McKenna et. al.)	RI-06810, RI-09305
P-33-015803	CA-RIV-006320	Other - LSA-FWI430-S-1; Voided - P-33-013325 Standpipe assoc. w/ Cana Lateral No. 2	Site, Other	Historic	Survey	HP39	2004 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates Inc.) 33-013325 and 33-015803 are the same record.	
P-33-016794		Other - 8876 Mission Boulevard Two 1947-1949 Ranch Brick Residences	Building	Historic	Survey	HP02; HP06	2007 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM Tech)	RI-07743, RI-10163
P-33-017415		Other - Old Pedley Road (at 4040 Pedley Road) 1920s Road now covered by asphalt	Site	Historic	Survey	HP37	2006 (McKenna, Jeanette A., McKenna et al.)	
P-33-017722		Other - CRM TECH2308-1 Unifaced Granitic Handstone	Site	Prehistoric	Survey	AP04; AP16	2009 (Porter, Robert, CRM TECH)	

LOCAL NATIVE AND EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY

The *Jurupa Valley General Plan (2017), Conservation and Open Space Element 4-35*, does not list any historic resources on or near the subject property. The most significant structures and historic places known for Jurupa Valley are in Rubidoux to the east. In order to obtain information regarding previous prehistoric and historic investigations in the region, a records check was requested from the Eastern Information Center, University of Riverside (Appendix A) searching for information on any Tribal Cultural Resources.

On June 3, 2020 SRSINC also requested a Sacred Lands File record search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to serve as a preliminary method to locate Traditional Cultural Properties within the area of potential effect. The NAHC response was received on June 4, 2020 (Appendix B). According to Andrew Green, NAHC Cultural Resources Analyst, a confidential listing on the Sacred Lands File (SLF) exists near the study property. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of tribal entities who may have an association with the subject property and traditional knowledge about Cultural Resources in the area. On May 31st, SRSINC emailed a scoping letter to all 12 listed entities; four responses are provided in Appendix B. The Agua Caliente group decline the right to comment since the project area is not in their Tribe's Traditional Use Area. The Gabrieleno Kizh and the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians both stated that they have information on the area. The Kizh stated that their information was confidential. The Gabrieleno/Tongva however stated that: *Our tribe considers the Santa Ana River, Mt Rubidoux and Jurupa Mountains, which have rock outcrops heavily used by the Gabrieleno people, waterways and natural habitats as parts of our Traditional Cultural Property. The area is sensitive to our people.*

Both Tribal groups indicated that they wanted to be included in any government consultation with the project's lead agency. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians stated that the project was just outside their Traditional Serrano Use Area and, as such, SMBMI will not elect to consult on this project with the Lead Agency. Jessica Mauck, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians did provide important information for this study (personal comm.).

It is kind of odd because of what is modernly referred to as Jurupa Valley is not the same, despite the name, as where the actual Serrano village of Jurupet is in Colton. Though I cannot provide a map, I can say that the north/northeastern half of Jurupa Valley is in Serrano territory, and the south/southwest portion is more in Gabrieleno territory (this seems to be the case in oral histories, as well as some of the archaeological data). Overall, it was a shared space across Jurupa Valley and Colton with the Serrano generally occupying the east and the Gabrieleno generally occupying the west.

An ethnographic study was conducted as part of the current SRSINC research; the results are presented on Table 1. Nine distinct Native names were identified by 16 separate sources dating from 1852 to 2012. 'Jurupa' has been known since at least the 1850s as a Native place name of the Serrano people who inhabited a large area including all of the San Bernardino Mountains and associated lowlands. They have been frequently referred to as 'Mountaineers'. The area was under the control of Mission San Gabriel in Spanish times when Gabrieleno Natives spread out over the region. 'Hurungna' is the Gabrieleno form of Jurupa. In addition, Cahuilla Native elder, Katherine Siva Saubel, reported that Mountain Cahuilla people from the villages of Santa Rosa and Cahuilla in the Santa Jacinto Mountains went down to both Jurupa and Riverside. All three tribal groups then appear to have a claim on portions of the land in Jurupa Valley/Riverside. Jessica Mauck, San Manuel band of Mission Indians, stated that traditionally the Serrano lived in Colton and the north/northeastern part of the valley, and the Gabrieleno inhabited the south/southeast part which would include the subject property. It is clear that the Riverside area was used extensively by the Cahuilla since three Cahuilla place names near Riverside have all been documented as Mountain Cahuilla settlements. (see Table 1, cont). Jurupa Valley was a shared area.

The Jurupa Mountains (north side and south side) are sacred to the Native Tribal people. Ethnographer Lowell Bean comments: *Mountains in general were held by Natives of southern California to be repositories of supernatural power, living spaces of supernatural beings. Caves, streams, springs, plants, animals, cultural sites and mineral deposits in mountains often have special significance by virtue of their mountain location.* (Bean and Van Brakke 1981:91).

The Jurupa Mountains were called 'Sokava' where the 'great rocks had once been people'. In a cave on the south side there used to be a 'great rattlesnake without horns of long ago'. On the north side at 'Jungna'a', near Colton lived a 'bigger rattlesnake that had horns, bigger than the one at Jurupa'. Bean and Vane (1981:210) list the following attributes of places with religious and sacred significance:

- **Sites associated with events in the sacred past****, especially those associated with events in the sacred creation epics that are sung ceremonially
- Burial and cremation sites
- Rock art sites
- Water resources, especially warm and hot springs
- Sites where artifacts with ritual connotations have been found
- Villages and camp sites
- Oak groves, pinyon flats, palm oases, cactus flats, and other habitats of plant species important to the peoples who traditionally occupied the study area;
- Habitats of big horn sheep; of a white-chested bear said to only be found in the [region]; of eagles and other raptors; of rattlesnakes, turtles, certain species of lizards; and other animals **associated with supernatural power****.
- Trails and trail shrines
- Workshops and quarries

The Jurupa Mountains are significant as places where the **sacred past** is manifested in the '**great rocks which once were people**'. On both sides of the mountain (northern and southern exposures) were **caves** that traditionally were home to '**great large supernatural rattlesnakes who were horned or lacked horn's**'. In addition, very **rare and unusual minerals** are found throughout the mountains, particularly at Jensen's Quarry, west of the subject property (see Geology and Paleontology) all supporting the Sacred Lands Listing for the area.

The section highlights of "*The Story of Riverside County*," written by historian W.W. Robinson in 1964 as shown in Table 2, clearly shows that the first 100 years of the history of the Riverside City area were dominated by events at Jurupa. Spanish explorer Juan Bautista de Anza crossed the Santa Ana River at Jurupa Heights near Union Bridge in 1776. Riverside County's Rancho Period began when Juan Bandini received a grant for Rancho Jurupa in 1838. Riverside County's best known pioneer, Louis Rubidoux, bought a portion of the Rancho in 1844 and by 1870 the northeast section of Rancho Jurupa is bought and the town of Riverside is laid out signaling the modern period of Riverside.

Table 1B: Documentation of the Significant Native Places in Jurupa Valley and Riverside City.

(From: Caughey 1852, Reid 1852, Bancroft 1886, Beattie and Beattie 1924, Strong 1929, Kroeber 1929, Johnson 1962, Robinson 1964, Guthner 1984, McCawley 1996, Bean and Smith 1978, Saubel and Elliott 2004, Johnson 2005,2007, Trafzer and Smith 2006, Weeks 2008, Lech 2012).

JURUPA PLACENAMES

- **Jurupa**- Serrano place name, referring to Mexican land grant of that name (Kroeber in McCawley)
-Name means 'they descended from it'_(José Zalvidea-Harrington in McCawley)
-**Jurupé**- Indians of Jurupa called Serranos or Mountaineers (Reid 1852)
-**Europa**- The Mountain Cahuilla from Santa Rosa went down there to work long ago and had permanent villages. They would always go there, there were lots of Cahuilla there and also some from Cahuilla went down to Riverside (Saubel and Elliott)
-This was Cahuilla territory, Cahuilla Indians lived all over that area, it was also one of the areas they travelled through and had trails from a long time ago and not just 1880s,1890s (Saubel and Elliott)
- **Hurungna, Huruvitam**- Gabrielino form of Jurupa, Riverside (Johnston)
Horuuvngna- Gabrielino community; derived from *hurúuvar* coastal sagebrush or they descended from it (Jesús Jauro-Harrington in McCawley)
-Located at Jurupa, referring to the Mexican land grant (Jesús Jauro-Harrington in McCawley)
- **Sokava**- great rocks who had once been people in range of hills west of Riverside (Johnston)
Shokava- Long range of hills from Highland as beginning near the small white hill and running far out toward the west (Harrington in McCawley)
-A stone stands erect on top of this long range of hills and it is because of that stone that the hills are named *sokāva* (Harrington in McCawley)
- **Jurupa Mountains**- near Riverside were also 'sharp and white'. Name means 'buzzard'.(Johnston)
-Sharp white hill seen to the west of Riverside, hill that looked like cement was being dug out of it; Name is applied to all hills on the other side of the San Bernardino Valley from Highland (José Zalvidea-Harrington in McCawley)
- **Jurupa Cave**- cave in Jurupa Mountains lived a rattlesnake of long ago without horns (Johnston)
-There used to be a great rattlesnake at Jurupa in a cave, a rattlesnake of long ago (José Zalvidea-Harrington in McCawley)
- **Jungna'a**- 'sharp, white hill'; rattlesnake with horns lived near here (probably Slover Mountain, near Colton which overlooks very ancient sites) (Johnston)
juná'av- point of hill on the side of San Bernardino Valley opposite Highland which runs out from the Santa Ana Mountains toward the white cement hill ago (José Zalvidea-Harrington in McCawley)
-There was a bigger rattlesnake that had horns, bigger than the one at Jurupa (José Zalvidea-Harrington in McCawley)

Table 1B, cont. Documentation of the Significant Native Places in Jurupa Valley and Riverside City.
 (From: Caughey 1852, Reid 1852, Bancroft 1886, Beattie and Beattie 1924, Strong 1929, Kroeber 1929, Johnson 1962, Robinson 1964, Guthner 1984, McCawley 1996, Bean and Smith 1978, Saubel and Elliott 2004, Johnson 2005,2007, Trafzer and Smith 2006, Weeks 2008, Lech 2012)..

RIVERSIDE PLACENAMES

-Politana- 1840s New Mexico settlers came to Santa Ana River near Riverside as guards for area farms from Mohave horse thieves and marauders; by 1844 settlement was abandoned (Lech 2012)

-Púlatana- Mountain Cahuilla village established in 1846 by several clans led by Juan Antonio in the vicinity of Riverside, the called Jurupa. (Strong)

-Six Yuta families came to Jurupa to settle (Bancroft in Strong)

-Mount Roubidoux- on the west side of Riverside. The Wii'istam Mountain Cahuilla moved there (there is a big village on the north side of Mount Roubidoux) .(Saubel and Elliott)

-Hūlvel Pá- Mountain Cahuilla village where the road drops down to Riverside from Mount Roubidoux. There is a stream running through there where it is green .(Saubel and Elliott)

-[Riverside City Landmark- RCHL#26]



Figure 2 . “Village at Jurupa Rancho, base of Mt. Rubidoux, near San Bernardino inhabited by Cahuilla, Serrano, and probably some Gabrielino refugees”. Photograph by C.C. Pierce 1890” (Bean and Smith 1978:543). Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles.

--Sahatapa- Mountain Cahuilla village in San Timoteo Canyon where the Yuta led by Juan Antonio moved from Púlatana. .(Saubel and Elliott)

Sáxat Pá’- Mountain Cahuilla lived at a spot known as Sáxat Pá’ San Timoteo Canyon (Saubel and Elliott)

Saahatpa- Chief Juan Antonio, his warriors and family settled here in 1851. Cahuilla tradition states that in 1861-1863 the US Gov’t sent Army blankets contaminated with smallpox which was disastrous, then site was abandoned

-[California Historic Landmark- CHL#749], between Riverside City and Beaumont

Table 2 . “The Story of Riverside County,” W.W. Robinson, 1964. Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles, CA; Section Highlights.

HISTORY OF JURUPA

- **1769: Spain occupies California**, with the title to the land becoming vested- under the provisions of the Laws of the Indies- in the King of Spain
- **1772: Captain Pedro Fages crosses Riverside County**
1774-1776: The Anza Party, opening a land route from Sonora (Mexico) to Monterey (California), **crosses Riverside County**. Site is near Union Bridge, Hurupa Heights
-[Union Bridge Crossing- California Historic Landmark- CHL #787].
- **1818-1819: Settlement of Riverside County’s area by Spanish-Californians begins**, their neighbors being Indians who had preceded them at least by centuries
- **1822: California becomes Mexican territory**
- **1824: With the establishment by priests from Mission San Gabriel of an outpost in San Gorgonio Pass**, the extension of Missionary influence in the Riverside County area is climaxed
- **1838: Juan Bandini receives a grant of Rancho Jurupa** and with it Riverside County’s rancho period begins
- **1842: Three horsemen make a tour of Jurupa**, resulting in the **purchase** by one of them **of a portion later known as ‘Rubidoux Rancho’** and in the establishment by one other of Agua Mansa colony
- **1844: Louis Rubidoux**, Riverside County’s best known pioneer, **enters the picture**.
-[Site of Louis Rubidoux House- California Historic Landmark- CHL#102]
-[Site of Rubidoux Grist Mill Site- California Historic Landmark- CHL#303]
- **1848: California ceded to the United States**
- **1853: A railroad survey is made** through the San Gorgonio Pass and the desert beyond
- **1858: Butterfield stages begin operations**
- **1862: A destructive flood sweeps down the Santa Ana River**
- **1870: A Southern California colony is planned, a portion of Rancho Jurupa is bought, the town of Riverside is laid out-** the modern period of Riverside County’s history begins

HISTORY OF RIVERSIDE AND THE COUNTY

- **1870’s-1890’s: Railroad trains supplant stagecoaches and mule freighters**
- **1873-1875: The Washington Navel Orange gets its start in Riverside**
- **1877: The Glenwood Tavern**, predecessor of the Mission Inn, **serves its first guests**
-[Mission Inn- California Historic Landmark- CHL#761]
-[Mission Inn- National Register of Historic Places- NRHP#71000173]
- **1880’s: Riverside incorporates**, existing water problems are settled, and the **Gage canal** is built
- **1893: Riverside County is born.**
- **1907: A citrus experimentation station is established at Riverside**, destined to have great significance for the citrus business of California
- **1941: The Colorado River Aqueduct is completed**, to take care of the water necessities of the cities and districts which since 1928 have become members of the Metropolitan Water District.
- **1948: The University of Riverside establishes a Riverside campus**

HISTORY OF JURUPA VALLEY <https://www.jurupavalley.org/309/History>

- **1950’s-2000s: Jurupa Districts include: Jurupa Hilla, Mira Loma, Glen Avon, Indian Hills, Belltown, Sunnyslope, Crestmore Heights, and Rubidoux**
- **2011: City of Jurupa Valley incorporated in July** as 28th City in Riverside County and 482nd City in California.

PROPERTY TITLE SEARCH

Parcel Numbers: 171020025 (6.63 acres) and 171020001 (24.81 acres)

The examined property is comprised of two parcels, split by a portion of the Pyrite Street Storm Drain that runs south to the Jurupa Channel. The 6.63 acres of parcel number 171020025 sit north east of Pyrite Street and Mission Boulevard. It is flanked by the Pyrite Street Storm Drain to its right (east) and the 60 Freeway along its northern boundary. The Storm Drain flanks the left (west) side of parcel number 171020001, comprised of 24.84 acres.⁵

"JR Johnston" + Riverside From 1892 – 1907, the property was comprised of 40 acres. Assessor records in 1907 indicate the property included 39.7 acres. Today, the property total is made up of 31.44 acres. The original boundaries of the property included an additional 8+ acres along the northern border. Although we do not have access to the records, the 8+ acres were most likely taken by the state for construction of the 60 Freeway in 1964.

OWNERSHIP HISTORY

From 1892 – 1913, the property being examined had two notable owners: H.S. Fudickar (Harriet S.) and J.R. Johnston. Assessor records indicate that Ms. Fudickar owned the property from 1892 – 1894, when it was sold to J.R. Johnston on April 21, 1894. Under Fudickar's ownership, there was a \$757 mortgage on the property. Assessor records indicate two buildings on the property (home and barn). Incomplete records, however, make it unclear as to whether those buildings were present in 1892 or in 1894, when Johnston purchased the property. Tree cultivation on the property appears to begin a bit in 1894, though the most notable years for tree value on the property were in 1900 (\$1,250), 1907 (\$4,000), and 1911 (\$6,000).

It is not fully clear when the Pyrite Street Storm Drain was constructed on the property. However, an online search indicates that it is possible construction began as early as 1890, when a land easement for "water improvement" on Ms. Fudickar's property (which property is not clear) needed access to about 6 acres (approximately the size of the parcel 171020025, west of the present day storm drain).

According to numerous newspaper accounts and legal records, Harriet S. Fudickar filed suit against the East Riverside Irrigation District in July of 1891. The Los Angeles Times noted "the contest involved a right-of-way to a certain pipe line for bringing water to the district."⁶ After Fudickar's suit, the Irrigation District publicly denied "the district claims any water rights from the Garner and Meeks mill properties."⁷ The case was thrown around the courts for years, until it was determined the issue would be settled out of court. By 1898, the case still remained in the courts. It is not clear whether or not the property called into question in this court case is today's examined property. However, with the inclusion of a significant water system on the property, it is possible.

⁵ Information regarding the parcel numbers and acreage size of this property were found on <https://www.asrclrec.com/property-and-recent-sales-viewer>. Assessor – County Clerk – Recorder, "Property and Recent Sales Viewer," (Riverside County, Ca); online; available from <https://www.asrclrec.com/property-and-recent-sales-viewer>; accessed 26 June 2020.

⁶ *Los Angeles Times*, April 2, 1898, pg. 15.

⁷ *Los Angeles Times*, 1 August 1891, p. 7.

The 1907-1913 Assessor Map (see Figure 4) indicates that J.R. Johnston and family owned a sizeable amount of property in Riverside. The map is titled “Property of the J.R. Johnston Estate Company.” In 1900, the San Francisco Examiner listed Mr. Johnston as a “fruit-grower of Riverside.”⁸ According to a Riverside Enterprise article from March 22, 1908, Johnston was the son in law of noted Ohio Congressman Stephen A. Northway.⁹ Sometime after Johnston’s death (prior to 1908 when Mrs. Johnston moved back to Los Angeles) and the property became part of the estate holdings, the J.R. Johnston Estate Company began selling and subdividing his land holdings. In 1911, a ranch comprised of 390 acres belonging to the JR Johnston Estate Company was sold for \$90,000 to Edmund K. Bllinn of Los Angeles County and PH Gilcrest of Kearney, Nebraska. The deal included water rights, Agua Mansa Water Company shares, pumping plants, pine lines, horses and other livestock, and farming implements.¹⁰

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT HISTORY

From 1892 to 1895, the property was listed as Tract 6 of Section 12. Land value began at \$1,680 in 1892, lost value over the next two years and recovered to \$1,600 by 1895. Assessor records note both a home and barn on the property, valued at \$3,700 in 1894 but down to \$2,500 in 1895. 1894 records also indicate a tree value of \$600 on the property.

Table 3. Value Assessment 1892 – 1895 (Section 12, Tract 6)¹¹

Year	Land Value	Building Value	Tree Value	Notes:
				\$757 mortgage
1892	\$1,680	n/a	n/a	Buildings noted as two H and B
1893	\$1,200	n/a	n/a	
1894	\$1,200	\$3,700	\$600	4/21/94 JR Johnston
1895	\$1,600	\$2,500	n/a	

⁸ *The San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, Ca), 25 September, 1900, p. 1.
⁹ California State Library, “News Notes of California Libraries” Volume 3, Nos. 1 – 4 (January – October 1908) (W.W. Shannon – Superintendent State Printing, Sacramento, Ca, 1908), 168 – 169.
¹⁰ The San Bernardino County Sun (San Bernardino, Ca), 14 January 1911, p. 10.
¹¹ Riverside County Assessor Records, T2S R6W Sec 11-12, 1892 – 1895, p 12 (digital file courtesy of Riverside County Archivist Office).

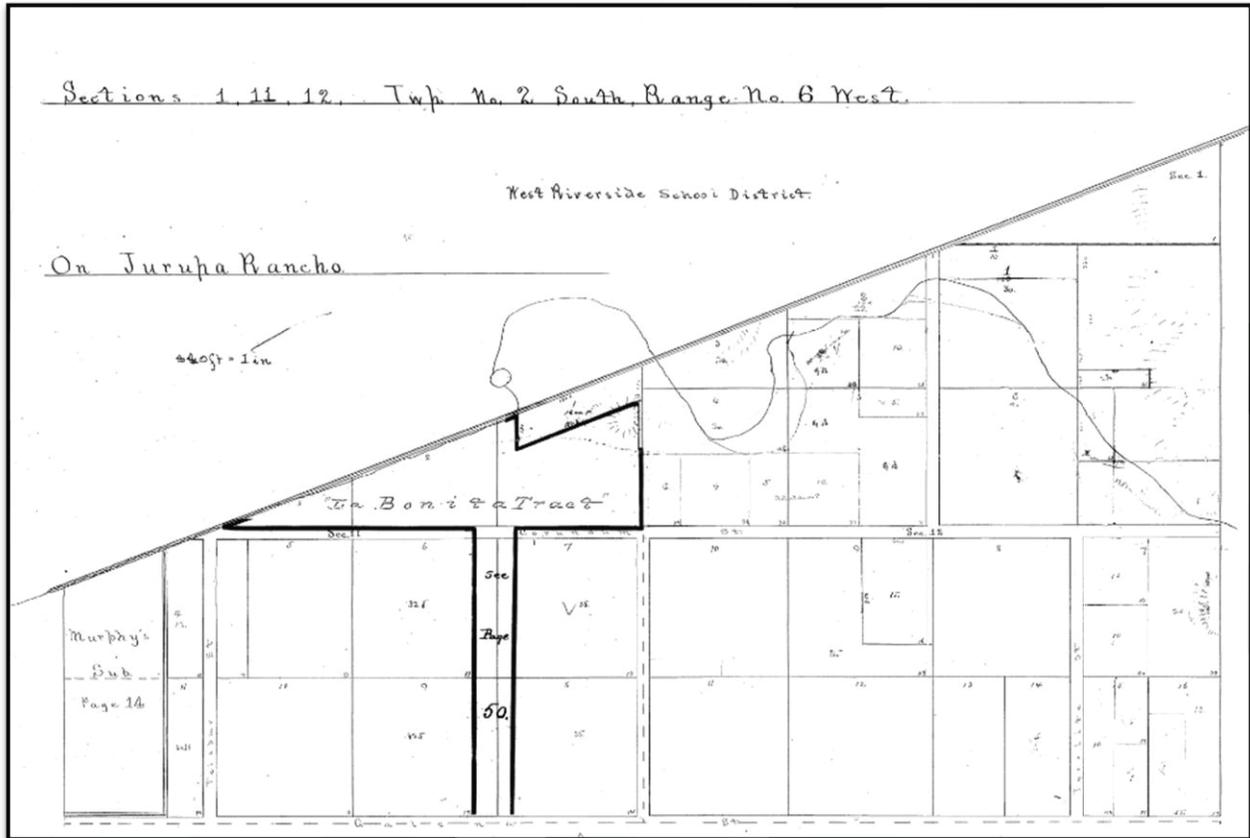


Figure 3. "Sections 1, 11, 12, Township No. 2 South, Range No. 6 West." Riverside County Assessor Records, T2S R6W Sec 11-12, 1892 – 1895, p. 12 (digital file courtesy of Riverside County Archivist Office).

Table 4. Value Assessment 1896 – 1899 (Section 12, Tract 6)¹²

Year	Land Value	Building Value	Tree Value	Notes:
				Transferred from Ida M. Johnston to JR Johnston for \$1,626 ¹³
1896	\$1,600	\$2,500	n/a	
1897	\$1,600	\$1,800	\$400	
1898	\$1,440	\$1,800	\$900	
1899	\$1,300	\$1,800	\$900	

¹² Riverside County Assessor Records, T2S R6W Sec 11-12, 1896 – 1899, p. 11 (digital file courtesy of Riverside County Archivist Office).

¹³ It appears that Ida M. Johnston (or IM Johnston) owed some property in Los Angeles as well. Notable, H.S. Fudicker owned property in Los Angeles, also. Both women had building permits approved in 1894. "House and Lot: The Railroad Tie-up Stops Business," *The Los Angeles Times*, 7 July 1894 (Los Angeles, Ca), p. 6.

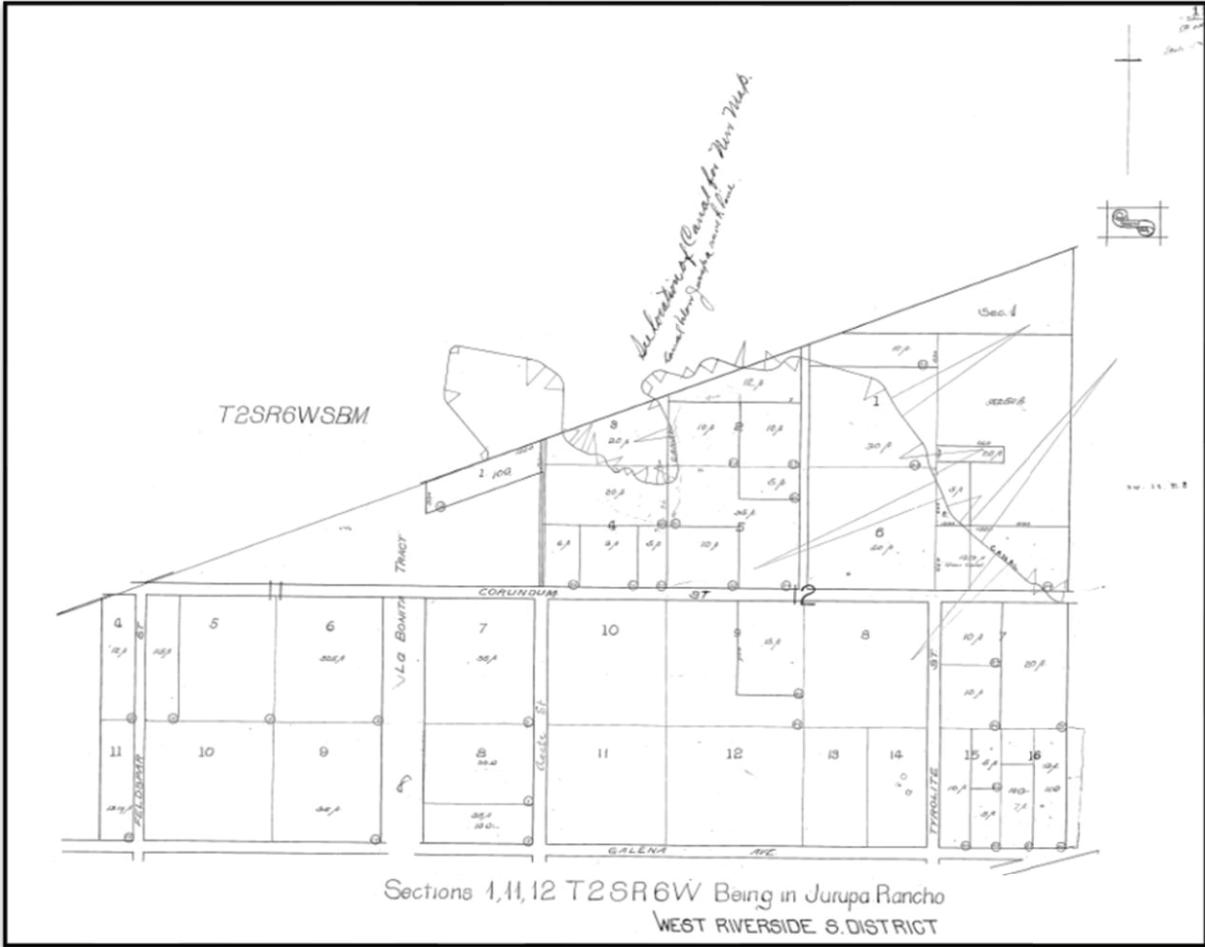


Figure 4. "T2SR6WSBM". Riverside County Assessor Records, T2S R6W Sec 11-12, 1896 – 1899. p. 11 (digital file courtesy of Riverside County Archivist Office).

Table 5. Value Assessment 1899-1907 (Section 12, Tract 8)¹⁴

Year	Land Value	Building Value	Tree Value	Notes:
1899	\$1,300	\$1,800	\$900	
1900	\$1,600	\$100	\$1,250	
1901	\$1,600	\$100	\$1,800	
1902	\$1,600	\$100	\$2,000	
1903	\$1,600	\$100	\$2,500	
1904	\$1,600	\$100	\$2,800	
1905	\$1,600	\$200	\$2,800	
1906	\$1,600	\$200	\$2,800	
1907	\$4,000	\$200	\$4,000	

¹⁴ Riverside County Assessor Records, T2S R6W Sec 11-12, 1899 – 1907, p. 13 (digital file courtesy of Riverside County Archivist Office).

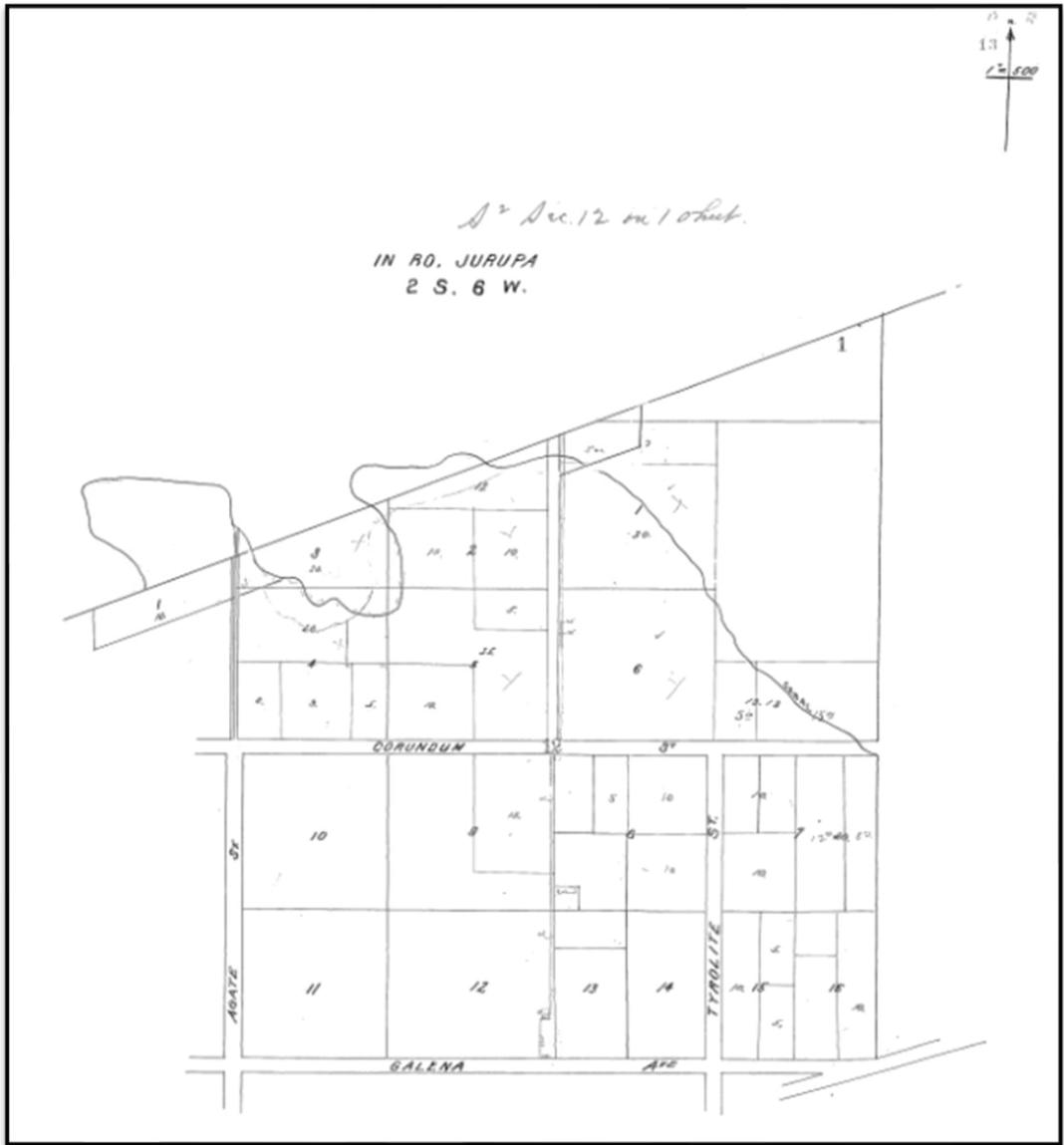


Figure 5. "In RD, Jurupa 2S, 6W". Riverside County Assessor Records, T2S R6W Sec 11-12, 1899 – 1907, p. 13 (digital file courtesy of Riverside County Archivist Office).

Table 6. Value Assessment 1907 – 1913 (Section 12, Tract 8)¹⁵

Year	Land Value	Building Value	Tree Value	Notes:
1907	n/a	n/a	n/a	

¹⁵ Riverside County Assessor Records, T2S R6W Sec 11-12, 1907 – 1913 (digital file courtesy of Riverside County Archivist Office).

1908	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1909	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1910	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1911	\$6,000	\$400	\$6,000	
1912	DO	DO	DO	
1913	DO	DO	\$2,000	

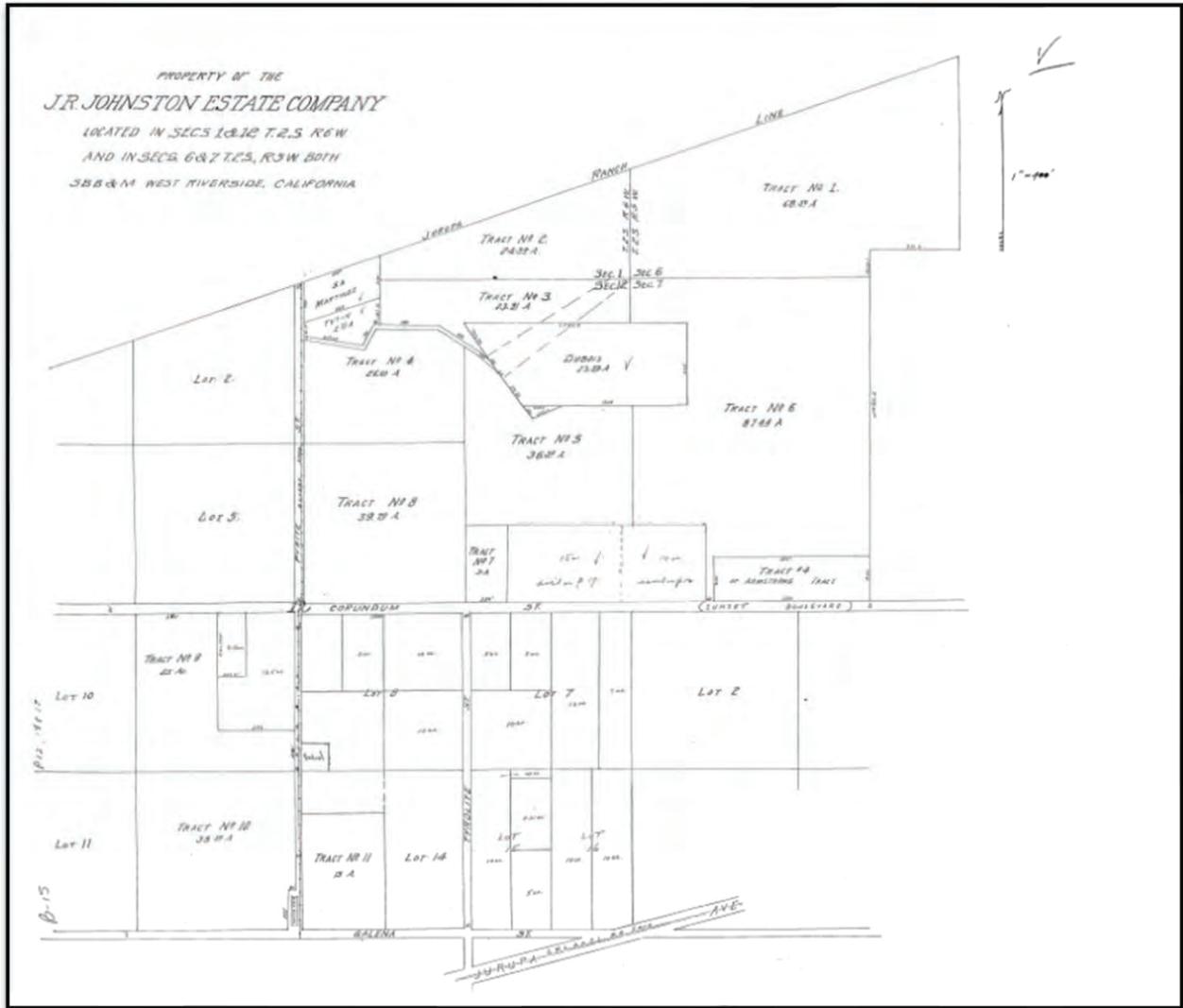


Figure 6. "Property of JR Johnston Estate Company". Riverside County Assessor Records, T2S R6W Sec 11-12, 1907 – 1913 (digital file courtesy of Riverside County Archivist Office).

HISTORIC USGS MAP SEARCH

An in-house study of maps, published reports, and photographs by SRS personnel demonstrates how the study parcel was connected to historic development trends in the region. A critical evaluation of USGS topographic maps shows notable changes in general land use between 1898 and 2018 (Figure 1-3). Two USGS maps, 1908 and 1943, show buildings, roads, a single-track rail line, and a civil engineering feature/channel within and immediately adjacent to the property.

The 1908 map displays a light duty road, leading from Pyrite Canyon to the structures in the northeastern corner of the study tract (Figure 8). Overlaying its 1908 counterpart, this route is shown as an unimproved dirt road in 1943 (Figure 9). The 1943 route is designated as Lateral No. 3 and later, as the Riv. & Jurupa Canal on the 2014 Tax Map provided by Mr. Fifield (Figure 7). Lateral No. 3 captures flow from the intermittent stream in Pyrite Canyon. Moreover, the 1943 USGS map depicts a one-mile single track spur, starting from Jurupa Avenue to the south (the Union Pacific Railroad trunk line), heading north to the Pyrite Canyon quarries (Figure 5, Geology and Paleontology).

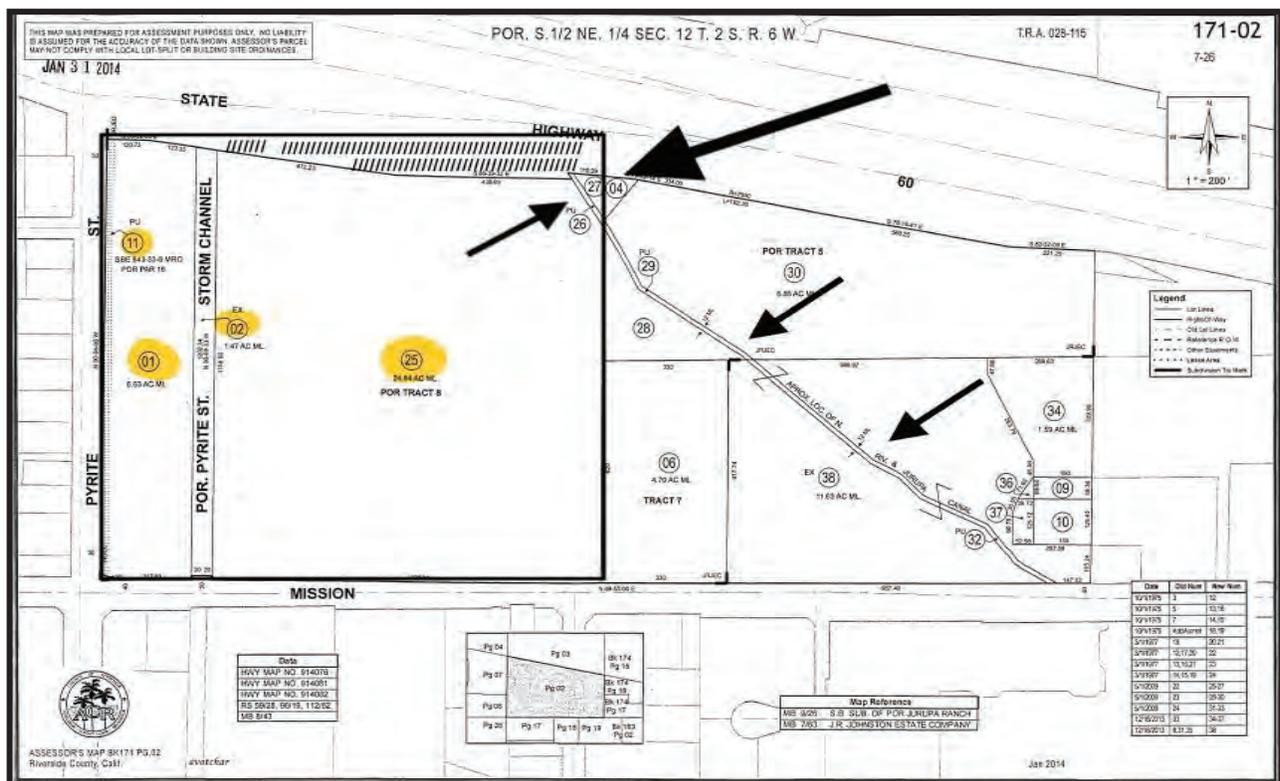


Figure 7. Tax Map of study property, POR. S. 1/2 NE 1/4 SEC. 12 T. 2S. R. 6W. Most survey finds were recorded in the northeastern corner of the parcel (large arrow) near historic structures. Smaller arrows highlight the Riv. & Jurupa Canal (Lateral No. 3). Document provided by Mr. Wes Fifield, Panorama Development, LLC.

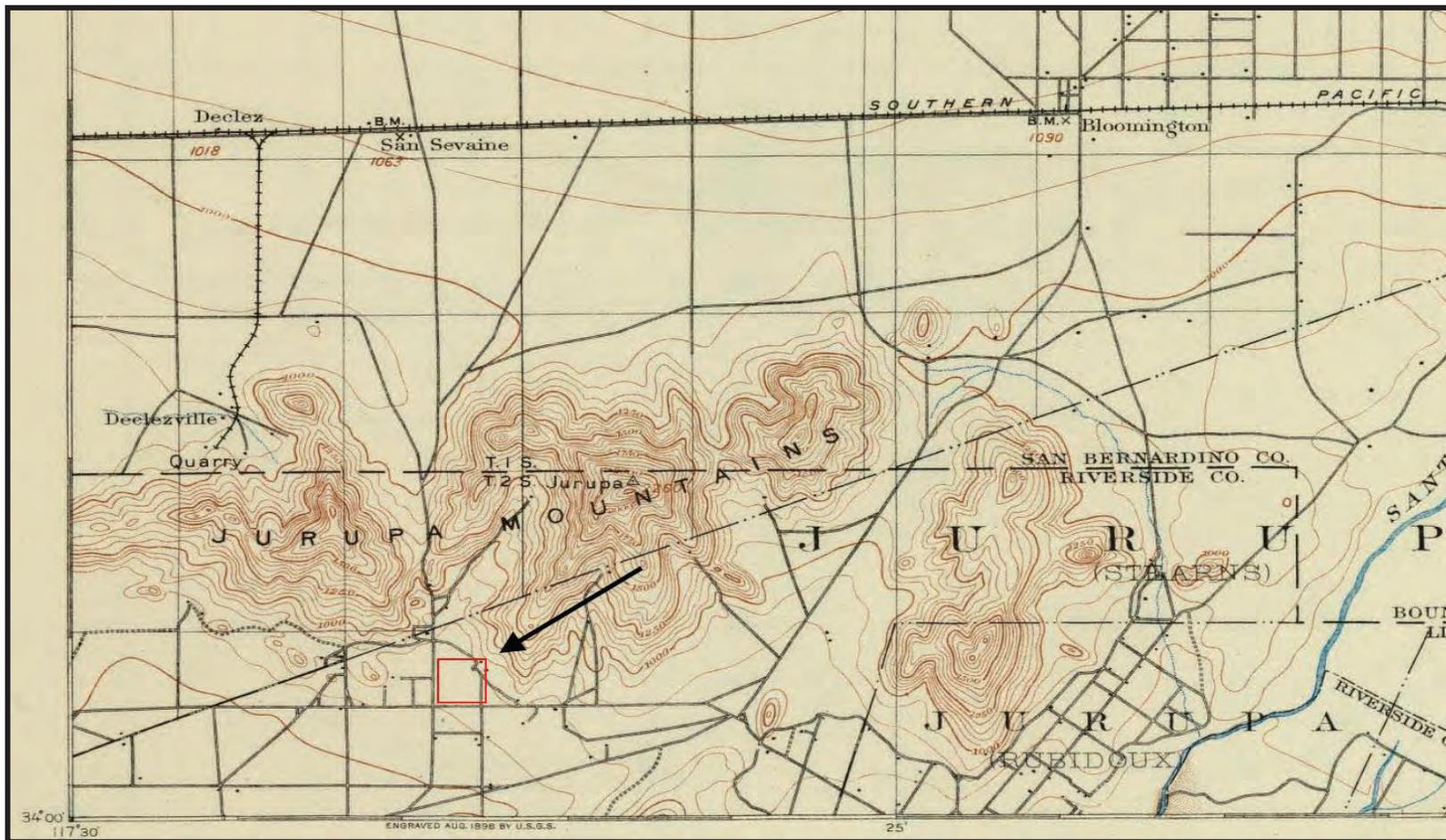


Figure 8: Portion of 15-minute topographic map of the San Bernardino quadrangle (1908, engraved in 1898), locating the study property. An improved light duty road and two structures are located within the parcel boundary.

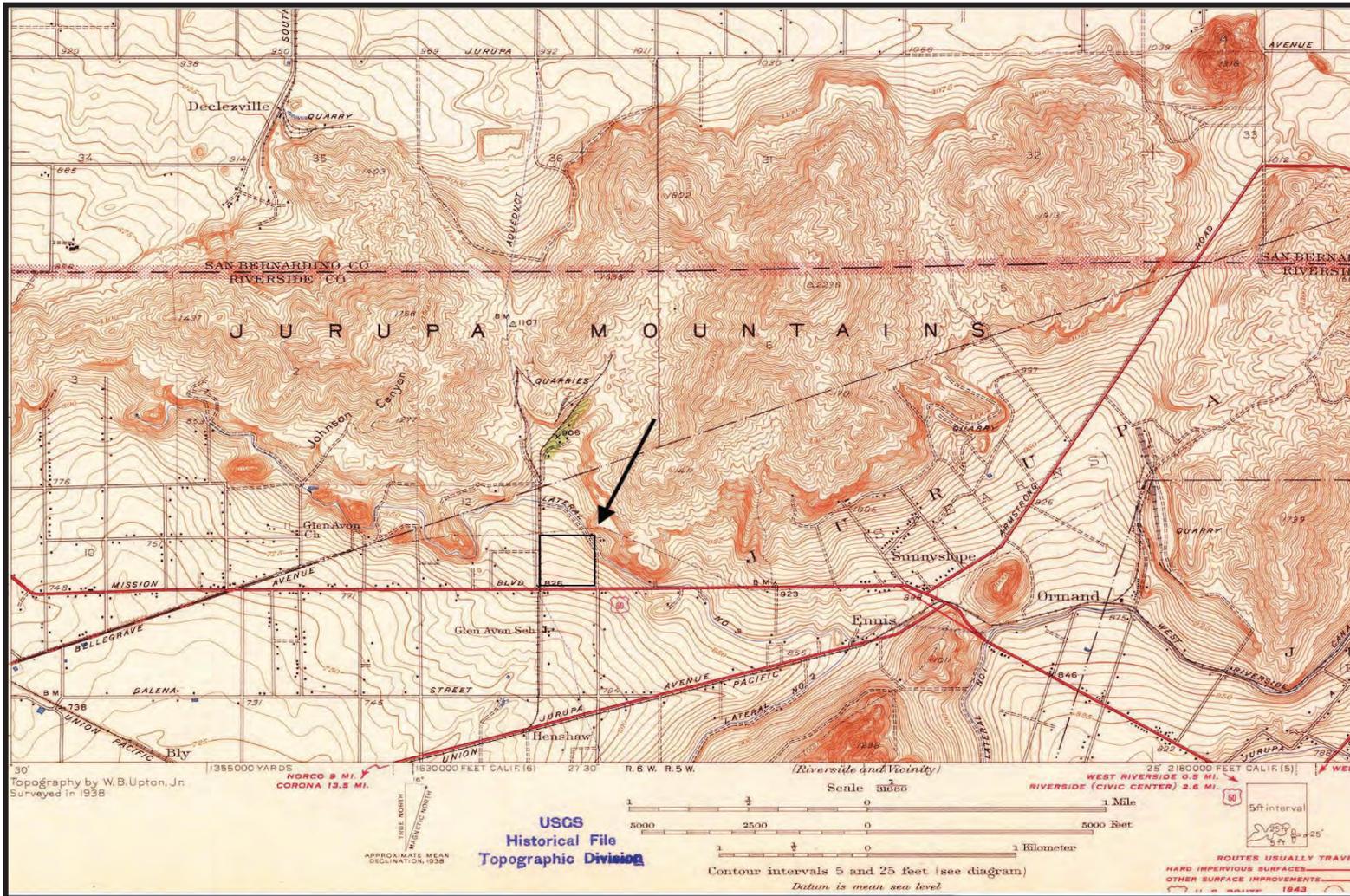


Figure 9: Portion of the USGS Fontana 7.5' quadrangle map (1943), locating the study property. Pyrite Canyon is highlighted.

GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY

According to Edward MacKevett in *Geology of the Jurupa Mountains*, the Jurupa Mountains are in western San Bernardino and Riverside counties and are comprised mainly of granitic and metamorphosed sedimentary rocks. The granitic rocks are the northernmost exposure of the southern California batholith which was probably formed by a series of deep-seated intrusions. The oldest rocks are metamorphosed sedimentary rocks which were formed before the granitic intrusion and in part were recrystallized and metamorphosed by these intrusions. Jensen's Quarry, west of the subject property, is a locality known throughout the world for its rare minerals and owes its unusual mineral assemblage to the contact metamorphism brought about by the intrusions into sedimentary rocks.

Bonsall tonalite is the most widespread rock in the Jurupa Mountains and comprises the lowest extension of the Jurupa Mountains adjacent and east of the subject property. Woodson Mountain granodiorite crops out in large boulder-like masses, north of the subject property and I-60 and is prominent because it is highly resistant to erosion. Native populations sought granitic rock outcroppings in the Jurupa mountains for economic and ceremonial uses. The Shannahan Quarries in Pyrite Canyon north of the subject property also worked the Woodson Mountain granodiorite (see Figure). Economic resources of the area are marble, or metamorphized limestone used for making cement, and the several varieties of granitic rocks mainly used for rip-rap. Quartz stringers were processed for gold to little avail.

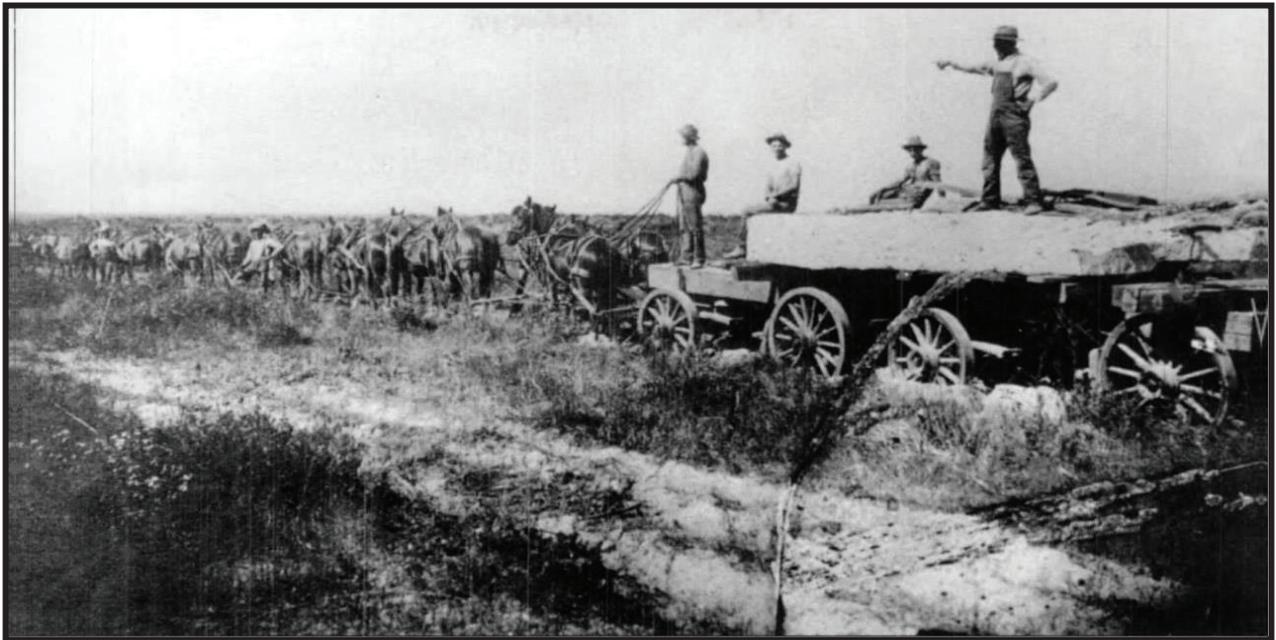


Figure 10. Quarrying in Pyrite Canyon.(Courtesy Riverside Metropolitan Museum; Johnson 2006:79).

Pyrite Canyon is located north of the 60 Freeway and west of the Jurupa Mountains Cultural Center; the eastbound Pyrite onramp abuts the north side of the property. The canyon stretches deep into the Jurupa Mountains and its abundant granite deposits. The Bly Brothers opened a quarry in Pyrite Canyon in 1904, and a railroad spur line was built from Pedley to their quarry. The quarry provided a fine quality granite cut

as “dimension stone” as well as a large quantity of riprap. This quarry supplied the riprap for the Long Beach breakwater and stone for San Pedro Harbor. This photograph shows a particularly large dimension stone being hauled by two wagons by a team of 20 mules and horses. Francisco Silva is standing on top of the large stone. The Silva family moved to the Pyrite Canyon area before 1900 and homesteaded there. In 1900, Mr. Silva received the title to the land he homesteaded (Johnson 2006:79). Silva was one of the 27 Lugo colonists whose names survive in records in San Francisco, along with relatives Mariano and Juan Silvas (Beattie and Beattie 1939:41).

A Records Check was requested at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles (LACMNH) and received on June 19, 2020 (Appendix C). Samuel McLeod, Vertebrate Paleontology, conducted the research and wrote:

We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that may occur subsurface in the proposed project area. The surface deposits in the entire proposed project area are composed of older Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits derived from the Jurupa Mountains immediately to the north. Being close to the igneous source rocks, these older Quaternary deposits are unlikely to contain significant fossil vertebrate remains, at least in the uppermost layers. At depth, however, there may be older and somewhat finer-grained Quaternary deposits that may well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from somewhat similar deposits is LACM 8062, west-southwest of the proposed project area west of Mira Loma, that produced fossil specimens of undetermined elephant, Proboscidea, bear, Ursus, dog, Canis dirus, horse, Equus, camel, Camelops, and bison, Bison, at shallow but unstated depth. Slightly further west-southwest of the proposed project area our older Quaternary locality LACM 7811 produced a fossil specimen of coachwhip, Masticophis flagellum, at a depth of 9 to 11 feet below the surface. Further to the southwest, between Corona and Norco, our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 1207 produced a fossil specimen of deer, Odocoileus, at unstated depth.

More specifically, geologic mapping of the project area (Morton and Bovard, 2003) shows that the footprint lies on Qof₁ = Old alluvial-fan deposits. These authors describe the unit as mainly indurated, tan to brown, sandy to pebbly and cobbly, clay-bearing older alluvium, and they assign it a Pleistocene age. Jefferson (1991a, 1991b) compiled listings of all the Pleistocene localities that produced vertebrate fossils in California. Neither of these lists any localities near Jurupa Valley.

Recent research indicates that Pleistocene alluvial fans can host paleosols (fossil soils) near or at the surface. These can produce vertebrate fossils and microvertebrate fossils (Stewart et al. 2012; Raum et al., 2014). Several unpublished studies have also confirmed these results. It is therefore important for monitoring for paleontological resources in this area to include a search for pedogenic carbonate deposits (caliche) in the soil profile, and to test the sediments for microvertebrate fossils by wet-screening samples. Guidelines for sediment sampling for microvertebrate fossils are provided in the professional guidelines for paleontological monitoring (Society for Vertebrate Paleontology, 2010).

For this reason, the *Jurupa Valley General Plan (2017), Conservation and Open Space Element 4-36, Paleontological Sensitivity*, illustrates that the subject property has a high sensitivity (HA) for finding paleontological resources.

CURRENT SITE DESCRIPTION

The subject property, like much of the general vicinity, is highly modified, making remote the likelihood of discovering intact archaeological resources during a Phase-1 Inventory. The project area is bounded on the north by California State Route (Highway) 60, on the south by Mission Boulevard, on the west by Pyrite Street, and on the east by vacant land, a truck lot, California pepper trees (*Schinus mole*), and a residence in the southeast corner of the property. The northeastern corner of the property lies on a gently sloping spur that descends from the foothills of the Jurupa Mountains.

SITE CONDITIONS AND FIELD SURVEY

Surface visibility over the parcel was poor. It is estimated that 80% of the property was obscured by vegetation, including black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), viper's-bugloss (*Echium vulgari*), horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), slender oat (*Avena barbata*), and flatspine bur ragweed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*) (Figure 6). Burrowing animals have created a complex tunnel system in the central and southern portions of the property. Although the tunneling activities of small critters, such as voles, moles, gophers, or chipmunks, can destroy the stratigraphic integrity of an archaeological site, they can be enormously helpful, too (Figure 7). As tunnels collapse, larger artifacts sink downward with gravity while smaller artifacts, or fragments of shell and bone, are translocated to the modern landscape, permitting the visible inspection of once-buried cultural deposits, if they exist. The absence of cultural materials in the mounds of dirt around an animal burrow is a strong indicator that archaeological resources are not present at that location. Each animal burrow on the study property was inspected for archaeological materials, and none were observed (Figure 8).



Figure 11. Photo showing surface visibility of the study parcel was poor. Much of the property was covered by a dense growth of black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), viper's-bugloss (*Echium vulgari*), horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), slender oat (*Avena barbata*), and flatspine bur ragweed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*). Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 12. [left] View from the center of the property, facing north. Dashed lines highlight the complex tunnel system created by small burrowing animals. Spoil from animal burrowing was inspected for evidence of past human activity, and none was noted. Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 13. [right] Dashed lines highlight damage to the landscape caused by digging pests. The dirt pile from each hole was inspected carefully and none produced any cultural material. Photo, Caius Chickanis.

FIELD SURVEY METHODS

SRS archaeologist Caius Chickanis examined the subject property on June 18 and June 19, 2020, at which time the fieldwork was completed. Mr. Chickanis used normal survey techniques, inspecting the parcel in one-to-two meter-wide parallel transects, depending on slope and vegetation considerations (Figure 9-Figure 12). The objective of this procedure was the visual detection of prehistoric remains, including lithic debris and artifacts, midden deposits, cultural features, and/or Historic-era foundations or refuse. All exposed terrain and fortuitous exposures, such as rodent burrows, excavated holes, or cleared areas were thoroughly inspected for cultural resources.



Figure 14. Water basin associated with Lateral No. 3, facing northeast. Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 15. View from northeastern corner of the study parcel, facing west. Photo, Caius Chickanis.

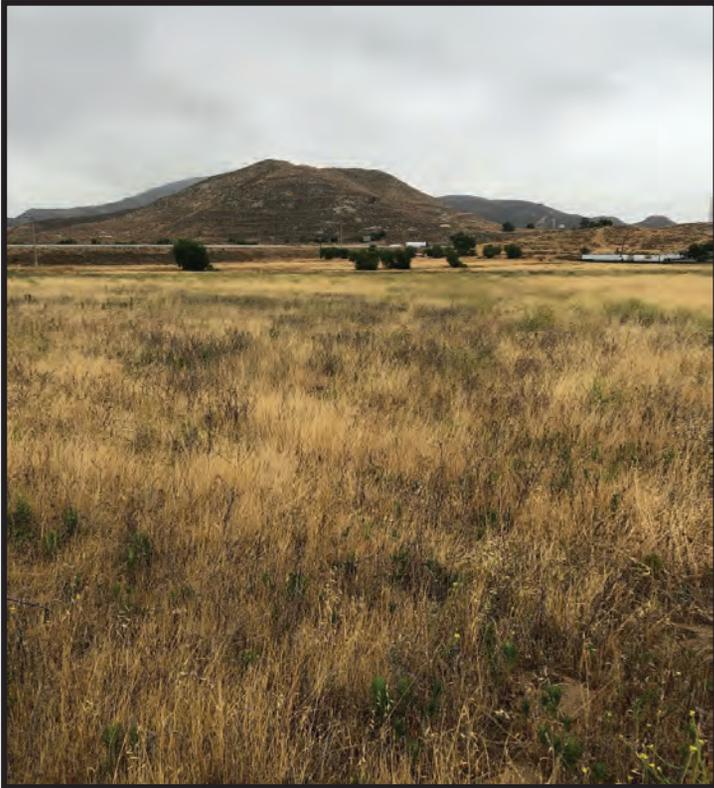


Figure 16. View from southwest corner of the subject property, facing northeast. Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 17. Close-up view of subject property, facing northeast. Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 18. An historic water supply system was observed in the northern portion of the property. Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 19. Remnant of Lateral No. 3. View from northeastern corner of property, facing west.
Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 20. Remnant of Lateral No. 3. Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 21. Remnant of Lateral No. 3. Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 22. View from northeastern corner of property, facing west. Sections of Lateral No. 3 were buried. Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 23. The study property is superimposed on a Google Earth photograph. Note: dashed white lines and arrows highlight Lateral No. 3 in the northern part of the property. Imagery Date: 8/24/2018, elevation 819 ft, eye altitude 3845 ft.

SURVEY RESEARCH RESULTS

A careful ground-truthing of historic USGS maps by the SRS team of archaeologists confirmed the presence of Historic-era resources within the project's APE (Figure 13-Figure 17). Visual examination of the property revealed the physical components of a historic-period water distribution system, dating to the formation of Riverside County (Figure 18). These resources include above ground and buried pipelines, concrete channels, and a water basin. Four Historic-era artifacts were collected, including a drilling tool (Figure 19), a bullet shell casing (Figure 20 and Figure 21), a rusted railroad spike (Figure 22), and an amethyst or purple glass bottleneck fragment (Figure 23). Three of these newly discovered artifacts, the shell casing, railroad spike, and glass bottle fragment, date to the early twentieth century. In addition to these specimens, one possible prehistoric artifact, was found in the northeastern corner of the site property (Figure 24). No paleontological resources were observed during the survey.



Figure 24. Piece of drilling equipment, possible auger or core barrel tooth. Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 25. Historic shell casing was found in the northeast corner of the property. Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 26. DA€ VII head-stamp from British caliber 303. rifle cartridge manufactured in 1917 by the Dominion Arsenal Co. - Quebec City, Quebec; Canada (1882-1958). Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 27. Rusted metal railroad spike was found in the northeastern corner of the property. Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 28. One amethyst or purple glass bottleneck fragment was found in northeastern corner of property. Photo, Caius Chickanis.



Figure 29. Possible prehistoric resource (isolated rubbing stone) found during the Phase 1 survey for The Shops at Jurupa Valley Project. The artifact is abraded, pitted, and exhibits evidence of red ocher. Photo, Caius Chickanis.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Records on file at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside provided data which showed that 36 studies for prehistoric and historic resources were previously carried out within a one-mile radius of the subject property. These studies resulted in the recordation of 25 prehistoric and historic sites or isolated artifacts within a mile of the property. No sites were known for the property itself and only one site, an historic structure complex, was recorded within a half mile of the property.

A search of maps, site records, and survey reports on file at the SRS facility revealed the presence of historic resources along the eastern edge of the study parcel. Likewise, the assertion of a Native American Sacred Place near the parcel increased the potential for encountering Native resources during the field reconnaissance. Our suspicion proved correct. Remnants of an historic waterway and residential debris associated with structures evident on historic USGS maps were found along the eastern property boundary. A possible prehistoric rubbing stone was also located with the historic trash.

However, the EIC Records Check results provided on Table 1A show that portions of the West Riverside canal are frequently found in the vicinity and examination of the site and report records indicate that those local finds are in better condition than those on the property. In addition, the historic artifacts are assumed associated with the historic USGS buildings but the buildings no longer exist. Although associations of all these historic amenities are interesting, they are not considered significant as a 'unique resource' under CEQA due to a lack of integrity and no known subsurface historic deposits. The prehistoric artifact is an isolate and probably has been removed from its original context since it was found in with the historic items and therefore also lacks integrity.

None of the documented objects on the subject property appear to be associated with a subsurface midden deposit which would elevate a significance determination. It should nevertheless be remembered that the survey was limited to surface contexts and that no examinations were made of the subsurface where it was not immediately visible. This point is noted because of the possibility that buried cultural deposits might still be in existence on the property and be obscured at present from ready visibility.

Based on the potential for unearthing Historic and Native resources during construction, an Archaeological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (AMMP) should be developed by SRSINC in coordination with local Native American tribes and the City of Jurupa Valley. The plan must stipulate that all ground-disturbing construction activities would be monitored by an SRS archaeologist and Native tribal representatives. This will be done to identify any and all cultural resources that might exist within the project boundaries, to consider the potential impact to such resources, and to protect them from adverse development-related impacts.^b By following this recommendation preservation of these fragile and non-renewable Cultural Resources will be possible if such still exist.

In addition, geologic mapping of the project area shows that the footprint lies on Qof₁ = Old alluvial-fan deposits. Recent research indicates that Pleistocene alluvial fans can host paleosols (fossil soils) near or at the surface. These can produce vertebrate fossils and micro-vertebrate fossils. Several unpublished studies have also confirmed these results. It is therefore important for monitoring for paleontological resources in this area to include a search for pedogenic carbonate deposits (caliche) in the soil profile, and to test the sediments for micro-vertebrate fossils by wet-screening samples. For this reason, the *Jurupa Valley General Plan (2017), Conservation and Open Space Element 4-36, Paleontological Sensitivity*, illustrates that the subject property has a high sensitivity (HA) for finding paleontological resources. A Paleontological Resource Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (PRMMP) should be prepared prior to on-site grading activities which outline monitoring procedures and contingencies in case of unexpected finds and that all significant earthmoving should be monitored by a qualified Paleontologist, when appropriate.

END NOTES

a. Cultural resources are tangible remains of past human activity. These may include historic buildings or structures, prehistoric sites, historic or prehistoric objects, rock art, earthworks, canals, or landscapes. Paleontological resources are the fossil remains of animals and plants from the past; they are not considered cultural resources because they are not the result of human agency.

b. If human remains are discovered during earth-moving activities, then the procedures described in Section 7050.5 (Cal. Health & Safety Code §7050.5.) of the California Health and Safety Code shall be followed. These procedures require notification of the Coroner's Bureau, Riverside County Sheriff's Department. If the Coroner's Bureau determines that the discovered remains are those of Native American ancestry, then the Native American Heritage Commission must be notified by telephone within 24 hours, following guidelines codified in PRC § 5097-5097.993, .98.

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APPENDIX A:

RECORDS CHECK, ARCHAEOLOGY:
EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT RIVERSIDE

Subject: 1815-Shops at Jurupa, Jurupa, CA
From: "Nancy 'Anastasia' Wiley, Ph.D" <wileycoyote@srscorp.net>
Date: Fri, February 15, 2019 7:55 pm
To: "eickw ." <eickw@ucr.edu>
Priority: Normal
Options: [View Full Header](#) | [Print](#) | [Download this as a file](#)

Eulices-

Please find attached a completed Records Check Request Form and a USGS Project Area Map for Riverside County APN 171-02-01,02,11,25 consisting of approximately 30 acres, located at Pyrite and Mission in Jurupa Valley, CA..

Please conduct the records search as indicated and respond as soon as possible. What is your current timing on records requests?

I look forward to the results of this search.

Thank you Eulices

Nancy 'Anastasia' Wiley, PhD
Research Director/Principal Investigator

SRS INC CA
35109 Hwy 79, Spc 22
Warner Springs, CA 92086
Office: 951-354-1636
Cell: 714-602-0718

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California Historical Resources Information System

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 276 IC FILE NO.: _____
To: Eastern Information Center
Print Name: Nancy Anastasia Wiley Date: 05/31/20
Affiliation: SRS Inc.
Address: 35109 Hwy 79 #22
City: Warner Springs State: CA Zip: 92086
Phone: (951) 354-1636 Fax: _____ Email: wileycoyote@srscorp.net
Billing Address (if different than above): _____
Project Name / Reference: SRSinc 1815- Shops at Jurupa
Project Street Address: Pyrite and Mission
County: Jurupa
Township/Range/UTMs: Section 12 T2S R6W
USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Fontana (2018)
PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes no
TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: \$ _____
Special Instructions:

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____
Confidential Data Included in Response: yes no
Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

2b. Listed below are sources of additional information that may be available at the Information Center. Indicate if a review and documentation of any of the following types of information is requested.

Caltrans Bridge Survey	yes <input type="radio"/>	no <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Ethnographic Information	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/>	no <input type="radio"/>
Historical Literature	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/>	no <input type="radio"/>
Historical Maps	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/>	no <input type="radio"/>
Local Inventories	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/>	no <input type="radio"/>
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/>	no <input type="radio"/>
Shipwreck Inventory	yes <input type="radio"/>	no <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Soil Survey Maps	yes <input type="radio"/>	no <input checked="" type="radio"/>

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER
California Historical Resources Information System
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418
(951) 827-5745 - eickw@ucr.edu
Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

November 3, 2020
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 276
ST-RIV-5748

Nancy Anastasia Wiley
SRS, Inc.
35109 Hwy 79 #22
Warner Springs, CA 92086

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the SRSinc 1815-Shops at Jurupa Project

Dear Nancy Anastasia Wiley:

We received your request on May 31, 2020, for a cultural resources records search for the SRSinc 1815-Shops at Jurupa project located in Section 12, T.2S, R.6W, SBBM, in the Jurupa Mountains area in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 36 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. One of these studies involved the project area. PDF copies of these reports are included for your reference. Six additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Spreadsheet" and are available upon request at 150/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies.

Our records indicate that 25 cultural resources properties has/have been recorded within a one-mile radius of your project area. None of these properties involved the project area. PDF copies of the records are included for your reference. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Spreadsheet".

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number (RI #). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD): One property (P-33-005777) is listed and is potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Two properties (P-33006921 and P-33-006922) are listed and are not eligible but may be of local interest for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The applicable portion of this directory is enclosed for your study needs.

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and BERD; the ADOE and BERD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

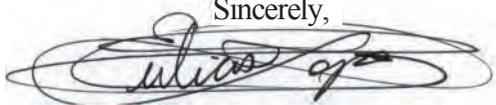
A copy of the relevant portions of the 1898 USGS San Bernardino 15', 1901 USGS Elsinore 30', 1943 USGS Riverside 15', and 1966 USGS San Bernardino 30' topographic maps are included for your reference.

As the Information Center for Riverside, Inyo, and Mono Counties, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to these counties in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Eulices Lopez, Information Officer

Sincerely,


APPENDIX B:

RECORDS CHECK, NATIVE RESOURCES:
SACRED LANDS LISTING
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Subject: SRS 1815- Shops at Jurupa Valley, Jurupa Valley CA
From: "Nancy 'Anastasia' Wiley, Ph.D" <wileycoyote@srscorp.net>
Date: Sun, May 31, 2020 5:53 pm
To: "NAHC" <NAHC@NAHC.ca.gov>
Priority: Normal
Options: [View Full Header](#) | [Print](#) | [Download this as a file](#)

Hello,

SRS INC has been contacted to conduct a cultural/tribal resource records assessment on 30 acres for Riverside County Assessor Parcel 171-02-01,02,11 and 25.

Attached you will find a topographic map with the project area delineated and the required sacred lands file search form.

Please feel free to call me or email me if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Nancy 'Anastasia' Wiley, PhD
Research Director/Principal Investigator

SRSINC CA
35109 Hwy 79 #22
Warner Springs, CA 92086
Ph: 714-602-0718 (cell)

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Attachments

Project site, Jurupa Valley.jpg	image/jpeg	1.6 MiB	Download
1815-NAHC SACRED LANDS SEARCH REQUEST.docx	application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordprocessingml.document	21 KiB	

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: SRS 1815- Shops at Jurupa Valley

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Fontana

Township: 2S Range: 6W Section(s): 12

Company/Firm/Agency: SRS INC

Street Address: 35109 Highway 79 #22

City: Warner Springs Zip: 92086

Phone: 714-602-0718

Fax:

Email: wileycoyote@srscorp.net

Project Description:

SRS INC has been requested to conduct a cultural/tribal resource records check and resource assessment on 30 acres for Riverside County Assessor Parcel No 171-02-01,02,11 and 25. Please find attached a completed Sacred Lands Request Form and a USGS Project Area Map.



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 1, 2020

Nancy Wiley,
SRS INC

Via Email to: wileycoyote@srsinc.net

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
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Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamail-
Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: SRS 1815- Shops at Jurupa Valley Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Wiley:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/1/2020**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com
Gabrielino

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrieleno

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
Gabrieleno

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
Serrano

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
Gabrielino

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com
Gabrielino

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed SRS 1815- Shops at Jurupa Valley Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/1/2020**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed SRS 1815- Shops at Jurupa Valley Project, Riverside County.

May 31st, 2020

Re: Project #1815-Shops at Jurupa Valley

Dear Tribal Representative,

I am sending you this letter to inform you of a proposed project located in Jurupa Valley, California. SRS INC has been contacted to conduct a Cultural/Tribal Resources Assessment for 30 acres on Riverside Assessor Parcel No 171-02-01,02,11, and 25. The property is located on USGS map, Fontana Quadrangle, Section 12, Township 2S, and Range 6W (see attached). The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Eastern Information Center (EIC) have both been contacted for a Sacred Lands Listing Search and Cultural Resource Records Check. Results from these separate research requests will be forwarded to your offices upon request.

Please contact us at your earliest convenience if you have any information regarding cultural resources located near the project area. All information and recommendations provided by you will be filed with the Lead Agency. In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), the lead agency will contact you within 14 (fourteen) days after rendering a decision to proceed with the proposed project at your request. California Native American tribes have 30 (thirty) days to respond to this letter and request consultation pursuant to the Public Resources Code.

Please send your response regarding any concerns, comments, or recommendations you may have relating to the proposed project to our corporate office at:

SRS INC
35109 Highway 79 #22
Warner Springs, CA 92086
Tel: 714-602-0718

If you have any questions, please contact me at the phone number listed above. You may also email me directly at wileycoyote@srscorp.net. I look forward to discussing any comments or concerns you may have.

Thank you in advance for your help on this matter.

Sincerely,



Nancy Anastasia Wiley, PhD
SRS INC
President, Principal Investigator

Native American Responses to SRS May 31st Scoping Letter

On Sun, May 31, 2020 at 10:38 PM

Gabrieleno Administration at admin@gabrielenoindians.org wrote:

Hello Nancy

Thank you for your response . We do have information regarding the project location however that information is confidential. Can you please provide the lead agency's contact person who is assigned to this project so that we can engage in a government to government consultation regarding the above project location . Thank you for your time and consideration.

On Wed, June 3, 2020 at 11:52 AM

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, ACBCA-THPO@aguacaliente.net wrote:

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

On Thurs, June 6, 2020 at 11:40 AM

Anthony Morales, *Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians*, GTTribalcouncil@aol.com stated via phone call:

Hi Nancy

Our tribal group worked extensively on the Riverside Transportation Corridor and we are very familiar with Native uses of the Jurupa Mountains and surrounding area. Our tribe considers the Santa Ana River, Mt Rubidoux and Jurupa Mountains, which have rock outcrops heavily used by the Gabrieleno people, waterways and natural habitats as parts of our Traditional Cultural Property. The area is sensitive to our people. We would like to be part of any government consultation process about the proposed project.

On Tue, June 30, 2020 4:36 pm,

Jessica Mauck, *San Manuel*, JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov wrote:

> Hi Nancy,
> Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
> (SMBMI) regarding the above-referenced project. The proposed project
> is just outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI has
> no information to provide for your cultural study and will not elect
> to consult on this project with the Lead Agency.
>

On Mon, July 1, 2020 10:23pm

It is kind of odd because of what is modernly referred to as Jurupa Valley is not the same, despite the name, as where the actual Serrano village of Jurupet is in Colton. Though I cannot provide a map, I can say that the north/northeastern half of Jurupa Valley is in Serrano territory, and the south/southwest portion is more in Gabrieleno territory (this seems to be the case in oral histories, as well as some of the archaeological data). Overall, it was a shared space across Jurupa Valley and Colton with the Serrano generally occupying the east and the Gabrieleno generally occupying the west.

APPENDIX C:

RECORDS CHECK, PALEONTOLOGY:
NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM AT LOS ANGELES



Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007
tel 213.763.DINO
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19 June 2020

Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.
11810 Pierce Street
Riverwalk Executive Suites #209
Riverside, CA 92505

Attn: J. D. Stewart, Ph.D., Paleontologist

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Jurupa Valley property Project, SRS Project #
1815, near Glen Avon, Riverside County, project area

Dear J.D.:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Jurupa Valley property Project, SRS Project # 1815, near Glen Avon, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Fontana USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 7 June 2020. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that may occur subsurface in the proposed project area.

The surface deposits in the entire proposed project area are composed of older Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits derived from the Jurupa Mountains immediately to the north. Being close to the igneous source rocks, these older Quaternary deposits are unlikely to contain significant fossil vertebrate remains, at least in the uppermost layers. At depth, however, there may be older and somewhat finer-grained Quaternary deposits that may well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from somewhat similar deposits is LACM 8062, west-southwest of the proposed project area west of Mira Loma, that produced fossil specimens of undetermined elephant, Proboscidea, bear, *Ursus*, dog, *Canis dirus*, horse, *Equus*, camel, *Camelops*, and bison, *Bison*, at shallow but unstated depth. Slightly farther

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west-southwest of the proposed project area our older Quaternary locality LACM 7811 produced a fossil specimen of coachwhip, *Masticophis flagellum*, at a depth of 9 to 11 feet below the surface. Further to the southwest, between Corona and Norco, our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 1207 produced a fossil specimen of deer, *Odocoileus*, at unstated depth.

Shallow excavations in the Quaternary deposits exposed throughout the proposed project area probably will not uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations that extend down into older and perhaps finer-grained Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally recover any potential vertebrate fossils without impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,



Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice