

APPENDIX 3

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

JEFFERSON AVENUE APARTMENT PROJECT

**Assessor's Parcel Number 949-220-048
City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

Planning Department
City of Murrieta
1 Town Square
Murrieta, CA 92562

Prepared for:

Tom Dodson and Associates
2150 N. Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92405

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

May 22, 2020
CRM TECH Contract No. 3535

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Jefferson Avenue Apartments Project, Assessor's Parcel No. 949-220-048, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Author(s): Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Deirdre Encarnación, Archaeologist/Report Writer
Terri Jacquemain, Historian/Architectural Historian
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist/Field Director

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

Date: May 22, 2020

For Submittal to: Planning Department
City of Murrieta
1 Town Square
Murrieta, CA 92562
(951) 461-6061

Prepared for: Tom Dodson
Tom Dodson and Associates
2150 N. Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92405
(909) 882-3612

Project Size: Approximately 9.18 acres

USGS Quadrangle: Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (a portion of the Rancho Temecula land grant in T7S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Keywords: Temecula Valley, southwestern Riverside County; Phase I cultural resources survey; Site 33-005785(CA-RIV-5517H): barbed-wire fence line; Site 33-005787 (CA-RIV-5519H): concrete and stone "cooler" building; no "historical resources" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between August 2019 and May 2020, at the request of Tom Dodson and Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 9.18 acres of mostly vacant land in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 949-220-048, is located on the northeastern side of Jefferson Avenue between Los Alamos Road and Murrieta Hot Springs Road, in a portion of the Rancho Temecula land grant lying within T7S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Jefferson Avenue Apartments Project, which entails the construction of a 160-unit apartment complex with seven two- to three-story residential buildings, a leasing office, a club house, a gym, 21 garages, 180 outdoor parking spaces, recreational facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements. The City of Murrieta, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the City of Murrieta with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, consulted with Native American and local community representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

The results of the records search indicate that two historic-period sites, 33-005785 (CA-RIV-5517H) and 33-005787 (CA-RIV-5519H), were previously recorded in the project area, and the field survey confirmed their continued presence. Site 33-005785 consists of a barbed-wire fence line of unknown age, while Site 33-005787 represents a concrete-and-stone "cooler" building constructed by a family of early settlers and local ranchers, the Rails, in 1936. Neither of these sites, however, appears to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. As such, neither of them qualifies as a "historical resource" for CEQA-compliance purposes, although the 84-year-old cooler building at Site 33-005787 retains some local historical interest to the community. No other potential "historical resources" were identified within the project area.

Based on the research results summarized above, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Murrieta a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary under CEQA provisions unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, in the interest of preserving the community's historical heritage whenever possible, further consultation with the Murrieta Valley Historical Society is recommended to explore the possibility for the society to salvage the cooler building at 33-005787. If buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between August 2019 and May 2020, at the request of Tom Dodson and Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 9.18 acres of mostly vacant land in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 949-220-048, is located on the northeastern side of Jefferson Avenue between Los Alamos Road and Murrieta Hot Springs Road, in a portion of the Rancho Temecula land grant lying within T7S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Jefferson Avenue Apartments Project, which entails the construction of a 160-unit apartment complex with seven two- to three-story residential buildings, a leasing office, a club house, a gym, 21 garages, 180 outdoor parking spaces, recreational facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements. The City of Murrieta, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.).

The purpose of the study is to provide the City of Murrieta with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, consulted with Native American and local community representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods and results of the various avenues of research, and the final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

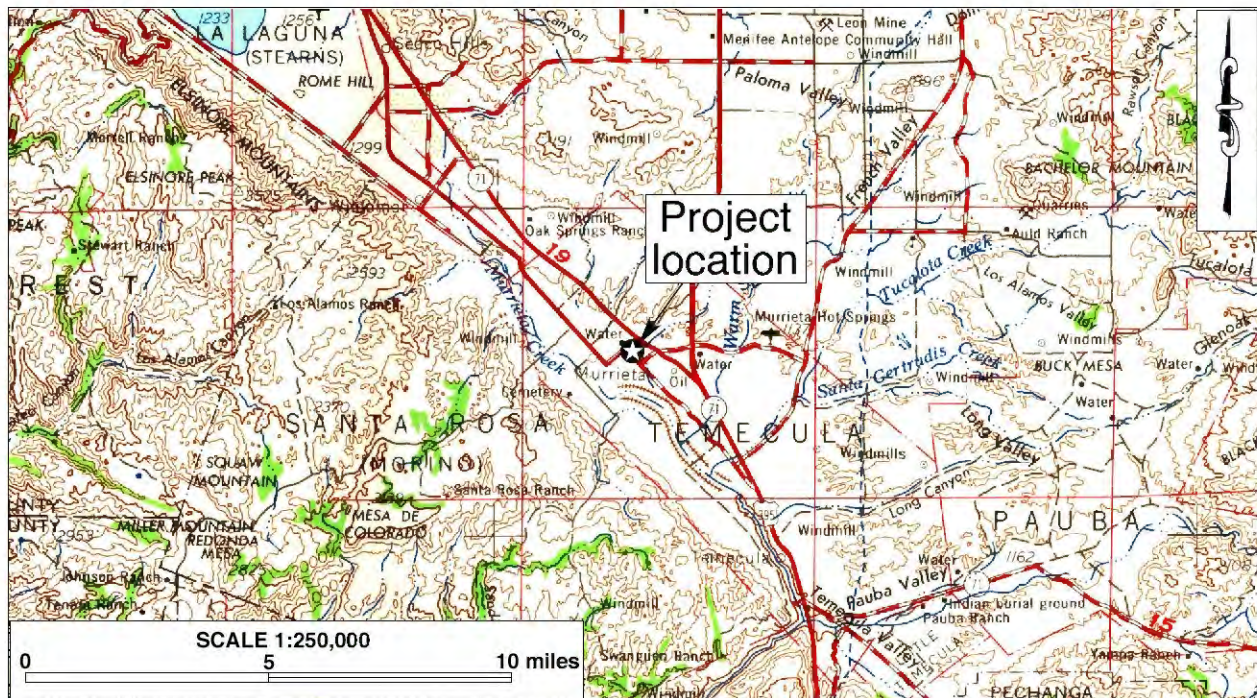


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979a])

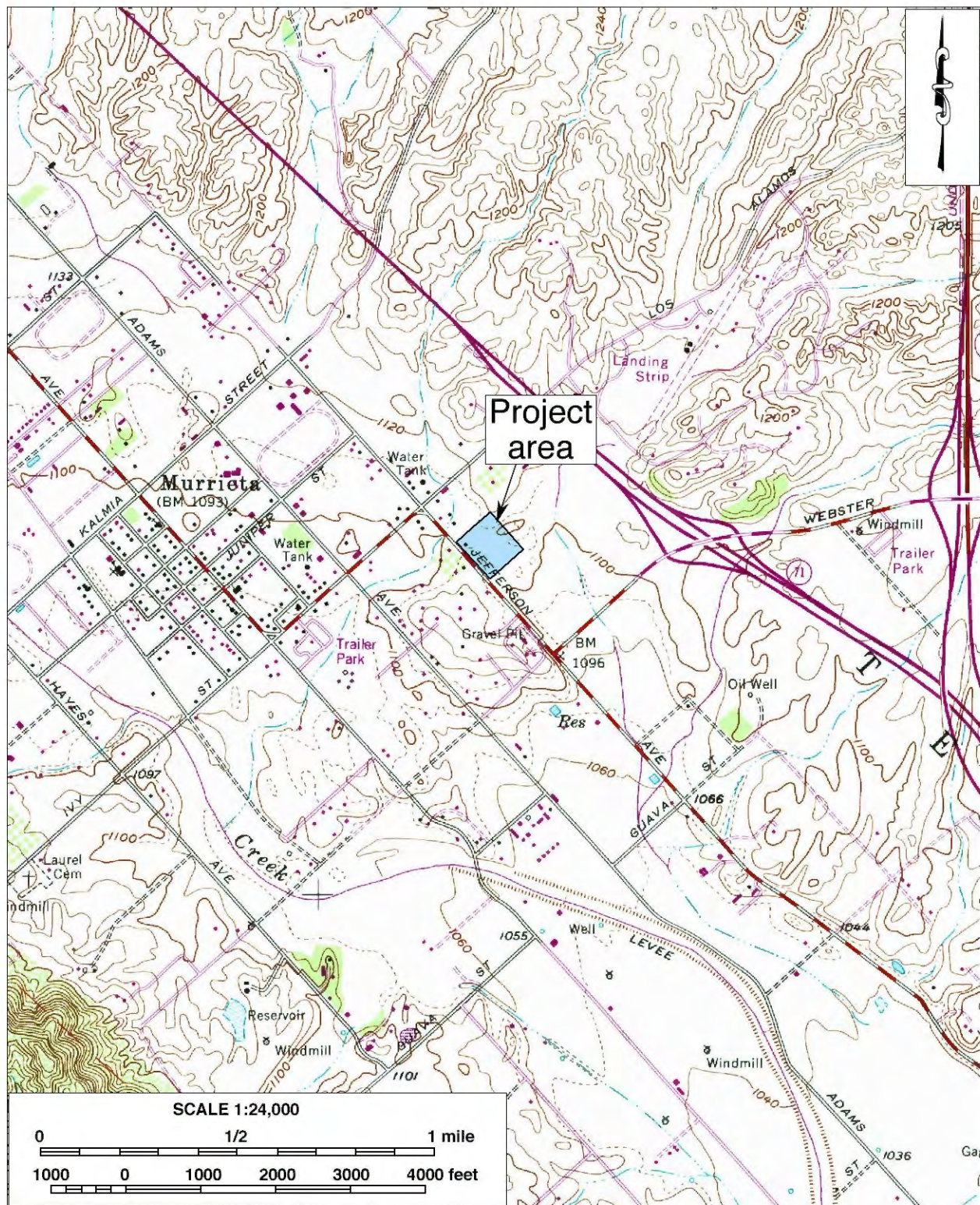


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1979b])

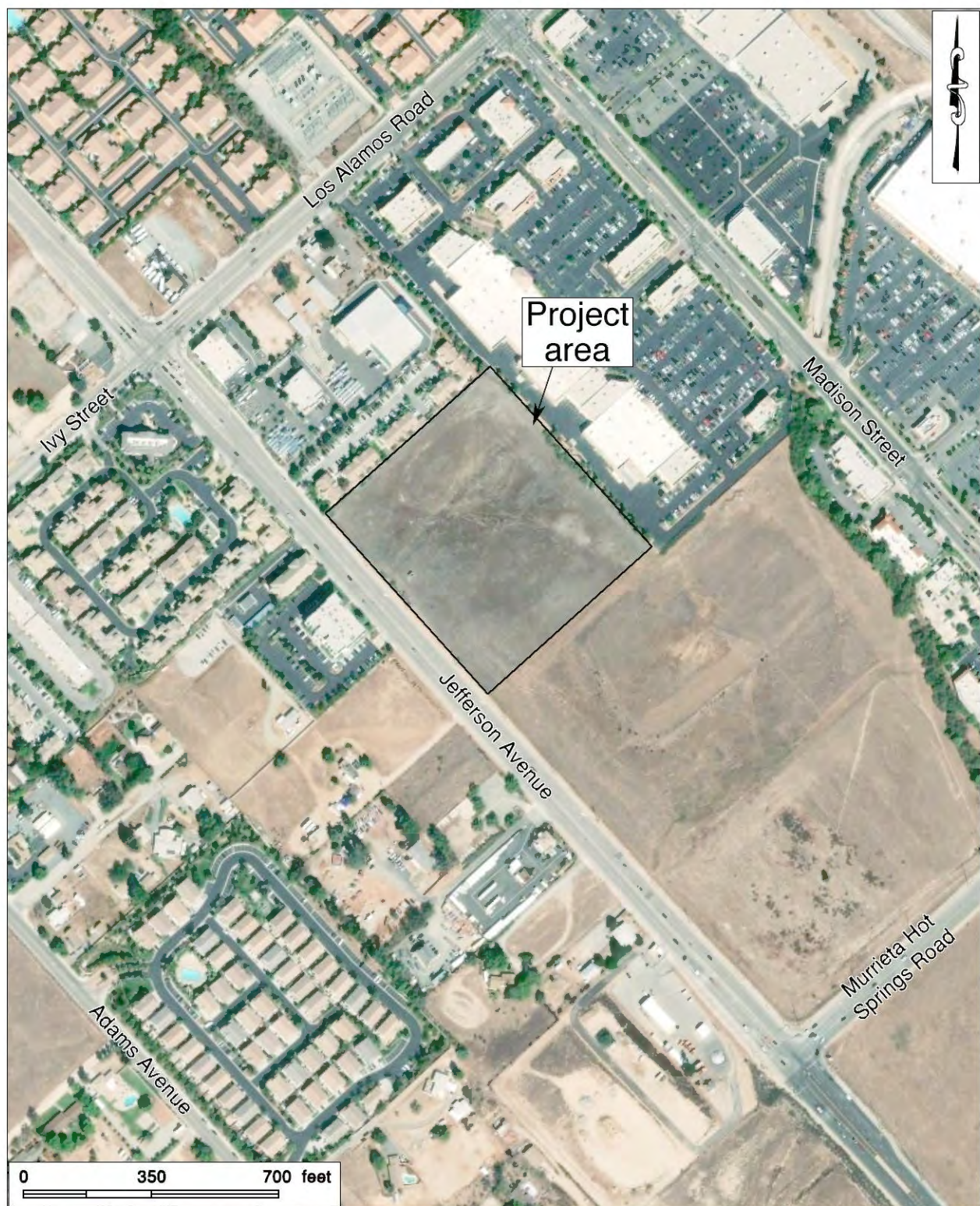


Figure 3. Aerial image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Murrieta occupies the northwestern portion of the Temecula Valley, an inland graben valley bordered by the Santa Rosa Plateau on the southwest and a series of low hills that separate it from the Meniffee-Paloma Valley and the Elsinore Valley to the north. Geographically, the Temecula Valley is a sub-basin of the San Jacinto watershed, one of the three major subdivisions of the Santa Ana Basin. Smaller valleys interspersed with rolling hills, rugged granitic ridges, and boulder outcrops characterize the landscape of the region. The climate and environment of the area are milder than those typical of southern California's inland regions, with average temperatures reaching 90 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and dipping to the high 40s in winter. The average annual precipitation is approximately 12 inches, occurring mostly between November and March.

Situated approximately a half-mile east of Murrieta's historical town center, the project area is surrounded by commercial properties to the northeast and southwest, undeveloped land to the south and southeast, and existing apartment/condo complexes to the west and the northwest (Fig. 3). Most of the project area remains undeveloped today, but a small, abandoned concrete-and-stone building is found on the southwestern edge, near Jefferson Avenue (Fig. 3). The terrain on the property is relatively level, with small, gentle hills in the southwestern and northeastern portions, and the elevations range around 1,100 to 1,120 feet above mean sea level. Surface soils within the project area have evidently been disturbed in the past, and modern refuse is scattered over much of the land. Vegetation on the property consists primarily of invasive plants such as wild mustard, fiddleneck, foxtail, pine and other landscaping trees, and dense ruderal grasses (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on March 4, 2020; view to the northeast)

During the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Epochs, the region in and around what is now the southwestern portion of Riverside County experienced rapid environmental changes. Megafauna such as mammoth, mastodon, giant sloth, and bison were present during the Rancholabrean Land Mammal Age, and it was at this time when the earliest available archaeological evidence of human habitations was left in the region. Dramatic climatic transitions at the end of the Late Pleistocene resulted in the extinction of the megafauna, causing a shift in subsistence patterns to smaller game animals and the subsequent shift of technology reflected in adaptive hunting tools.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest archaeological remains in southwestern Riverside County were discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. The prehistory of southwestern Riverside County specifically has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of southwestern Riverside County can be divided into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact):** Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The Temecula Valley area has long been a part of the homeland of the Luiseño Indians, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside. The name of the group derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the traditional Luiseño territory during the mission period, while the Native names that the Luiseño used to refer to themselves include *Payómkawichum*. Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of Wiyoot, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiseño culture and history are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

Anthropologists have divided the Luiseño into several autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978:551), each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, where chiefs of the village inherited their rank and each village owned its own land. Villages were usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of freshwater, always near subsistence resources.

Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. The Luiseño people cultivated and gathered plants for food, medicine, and tool use. Medicinal plants such as California sagebrush, yerba buena, sage, and elderberry were typically cultivated near villages. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, atlatls or spear throwers, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact (*ibid.*:558). Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases such as smallpox and harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage live on the Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala Indian Reservations. There has been a resurgence of traditional ceremonies in recent years, and the language, songs, and stories are now being taught to the youngest generations.

Historic Context

The Temecula Valley received its first European visitors in 1797, when Father Juan Norberto de Santiago and his military escorts traveled through the area in search of a mission site. With the founding of Mission San Luis Rey in present-day Oceanside later that year, the Temecula Valley became a part of the new mission's vast landholdings. During the next 20 years, it grew into Mission San Luis Rey's principal grain producer, and a granary, a chapel, and a residence for the *majordomo* were established at the Luiseño village of *Temeeeku*, located near the confluence of Temecula and Murrieta Creeks (Hudson 1989:8, 19).

In 1834, the Temecula Valley, under the name of Rancho Temecula, was officially awarded to Mission San Luis Rey. Just a year later, the *rancho* was surrendered to the Mexican government during secularization of the mission system. In the decade that followed, the Mexican government granted several large tracts of former mission land in and around the Temecula Valley to various private owners. The project area became the property of Felix Valdez, who received in 1844 a grant that included almost the entire Temecula Valley, also under the name of Rancho Temecula. As elsewhere in Alta California, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on this and other nearby *ranchos*.

Through the Temecula Valley ran an ancient Indian trail, which was "discovered" by early European colonizers at least by the 1820s. Known later as the Southern Emigrant Road or the Los Angeles-Fort Yuma Road, among a host of other names, it served as one of the main gateways by which many of the legendary wagon trains from the eastern states entered California in the years following the American annexation in 1846. Between 1858 and 1861, the Southern Emigrant Road gained further prestige when it was selected by John Butterfield's Overland Mail Company for its famed stagecoach line between San Francisco and St. Louis, Missouri (Gunther 1984:79-80). Since then, the heritage of this historic trail has been carried to the present time by a succession of modern transportation thoroughfares, including the Santa Fe Railway (now abandoned), U.S. Route 71, and today's Interstate Highway 15.

The town of Murrieta was founded by the Temecula Land and Water Company in 1884, at the height of the land boom of the 1880s, on 160 acres of land in Rancho Temecula (Gunther 1984:343-345). It was named after Juan Murrieta, one of the owners of the *rancho* at the time and a well-respected local dignitary (*ibid.*). For more than 100 years after its birth, Murrieta remained a small, quiet farming community. As late as the 1960s-1970s, Murrieta was still largely rural in character, known to the outside world mainly for racehorse breeding. During the 1980s, however, the quest for affordable housing among commuters to the coastal regions dramatically altered the community's characteristics and its course of development.

Beginning in 1987, as a new land boom swept through the Temecula Valley, Murrieta embarked upon a period of explosive development. Since then, like the other formerly agricultural settlements in the valley, Murrieta has experienced rapid growth in residential and commercial development and has increasingly taken on the characteristics of a high-tech boomtown. Its total population, estimated at 2,200 in 1980, rose to 24,000 by 1991, when the City of Murrieta was incorporated, and exceeded 85,000 by 2005 (City of Murrieta n.d.).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On August 21 and 23, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian/architectural historian Terri Jacquemain. Sources consulted during the initial background research included published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1860-1883, U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps dated 1901-1979, and aerial photographs taken in 1938-2018. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

For information specific to past development within the project area, Jacquemain pursued more focused and in-depth research to ascertain ownership history, construction date of the existing building on the property, and possible associations with significant persons, events, or known historical features nearby. Additional sources consulted during this phase of the research included real property tax assessment records of the County of Riverside, various online genealogical databases, and oral as well as written historical accounts from past property owners.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 4, 2020, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitor Cody Schlater from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel northeast-southwest transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals across the project area. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was generally poor (0-25%) due to the presence of dense, low-lying ruderal grasses but was deemed adequate for this location in light of past disturbances to the surface.

CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

As a part of the research procedures, Terri Jacquemain contacted Jeffery G. Harmon, President of the Murrieta Valley Historical Society, by e-mail and telephone on March 10-11, 2020, for

supplementary information on the history of the project area and the society's input on the potential significance of the existing building on the property to the local community. Mr. Harmon's comments are summarized in the sections below.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On August 21, 2019, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the Sacred Lands File maintained by the commission. In the meantime, CRM TECH notified the nearby Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, invited tribal participation in the upcoming archaeological field survey, and maintained coordination with the Cultural Resources Department of the tribe throughout the course of this study. Following NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted a total of six tribal representatives in the region in writing on March 3, 2020, for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES IN THE VICINITY

According to EIC records, two previous cultural resources studies have been performed within or partially within the current project boundaries. The northern corner of the project area was apparently included in a survey in 1987, which produced negative results (de Munch 1987; Fig. 5). In 1995, a 288-acre survey covered the current project area in its entirety and resulted in the recordation of two historical/archaeological sites within its boundaries (Keller 1995a; Fig. 5). Site 33-005785 (CA-RIV-5517H) was recorded as a fence line located partially along the southeastern boundary of the project area, and Site 33-005787 (CA-RIV-5519H) represented the small concrete-and-stone building on the southwestern edge of the property, which was identified as a "cooler" based on oral historical accounts (Keller 1995b; 1995c; see App. 3). These two sites are discussed in further detail below.

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, EIC records show at least 110 other cultural resources studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 5). As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, 74 additional historical/archaeological sites and six isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—were previously recorded within the one-mile radius. Among these known cultural resources, nine of the sites and five of the isolates were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, and all of them consisted of groundstone and flaked-stone artifacts, two with associated midden deposits and one with a historic-period component. These prehistoric cultural resources were concentrated mostly along the Murrieta Creek to the south and southwest and on the slopes of the rolling hills surrounding the Temecula Valley. The nearest among them, Site 33-013977, consisted of a scraper, groundstone fragments, and a historic-period refuse scatter and was found roughly a half-mile west of the project location.

The other 65 sites and one isolate dated to the historic period. The sites included predominantly buildings or groups of buildings built as early as 1885, along with a grain elevator, remains of a

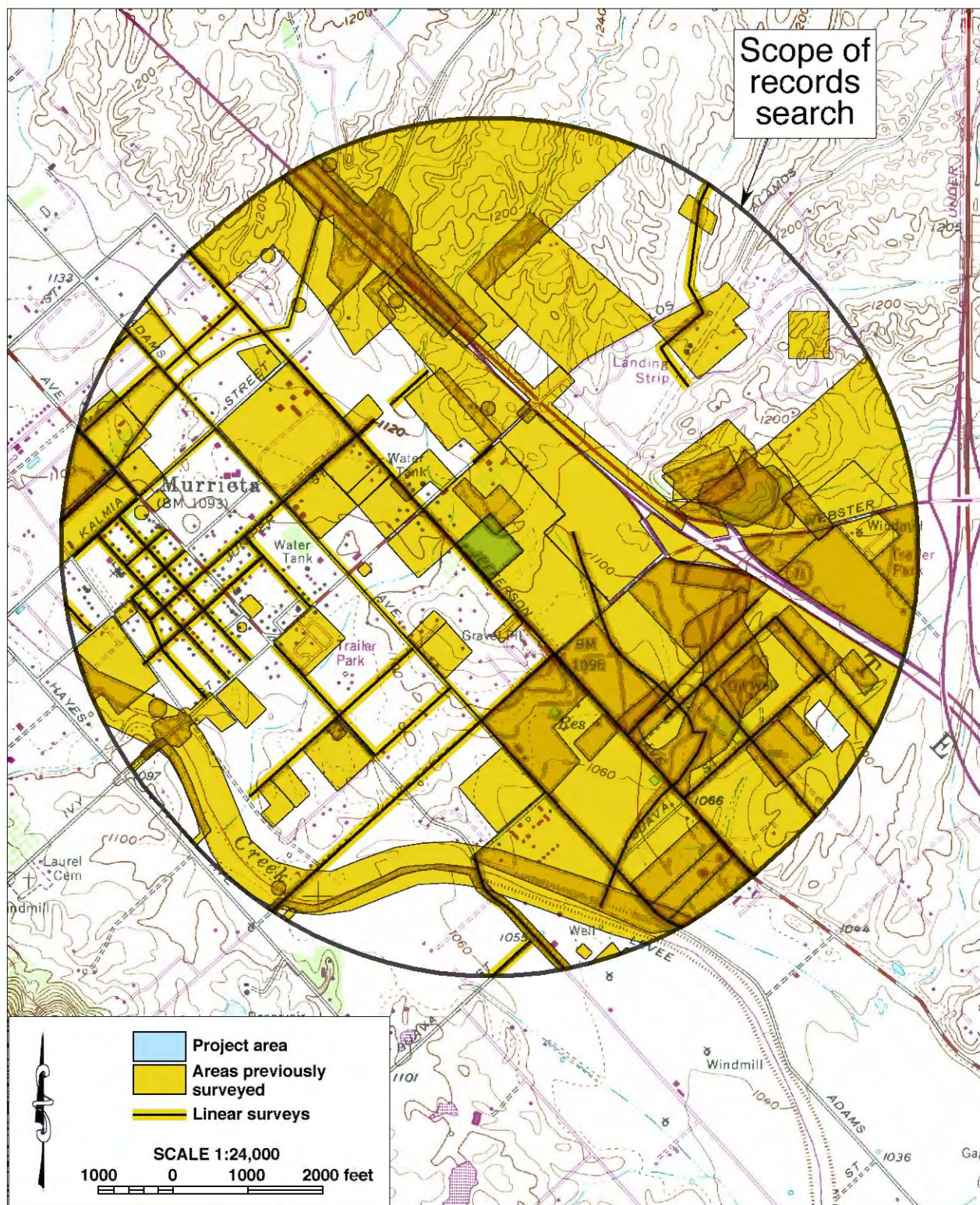


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area. Locations of known historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

ranch complex, a private landing strip, and Los Alamos Road, while the isolate was a single shard of sun-colored amethyst glass. None of these additional sites or isolates was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT AREA

Historical sources consulted for this study reveal much human activities in the project vicinity by the mid- and late 19th century but show no evidence of such activities within the project boundaries until the 1930s. In the 1850s and the 1880s, when the U.S. government conducted the earliest systematic land survey in the Temecula Valley, the surveyors noted the “Stage Road to Fort Yuma,” clearly a part of the historic Southern Emigrant Road, traversing a few hundred feet to the southwest of the project location (GLO 1860; 1883). By the end of the 19th century, the town of Murrieta, to the west of the project area, had undergone considerable growth, and the forerunner of Jefferson Avenue had been established along the southwestern project boundary (Fig. 6).

As of that time, no man-made features were known to be present within the project boundaries (Fig. 6). The segment of Jefferson Avenue adjacent to the project area would later become a part of U.S. Route 71, the main highway across the Temecula Valley and the nearby Temescal Valley before the construction of Interstate Highway 15 in the 1970s (Figs. 7, 8; NETR Online 1938-1978). Sometime between 1951 and 1967, however, Route 71 was realigned to the present-day Highway 15 corridor, ending Jefferson Avenue’s history as a major transportation artery (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1967).

In 1899, “Charles D. Merrill et al.” were identified as the property owners of a 20-acre parcel that included the project area (County Assessor 1899-1907). Around 1907, the parcel was acquired by Mary Alice Rail (County Assessor 1899-1913).

The first assessment for improvement on the property, for a total value of \$50, occurred in 1936, which matches the construction date of the “cooler” at Site 33-005787 as recalled by Clarence Rail, Mary Rail’s grandson (County Assessor 1914-1942; Keller 1995a:32; 1995c:2; Rail 2020). The presence of this small building in the project area was subsequently confirmed by aerial photographs from 1938 and USGS maps published in 1942 and 1953 (NETR Online 1938; Figs. 7, 8).

Sometime between 1937 and 1942, the Rail family sold half of the parcel at this location but retained the portion that would become the project area (County Assessor 1937-1942). In 1942, nine years after Mary Rail’s death, her husband Charley and her grandson Clarence were listed as the co-owners of the property (*ibid.*; Rail 2020; Ancestry.com n.d.). Joseph Charles “Charley” Rail (1865-1960) and Mary Alice Rail

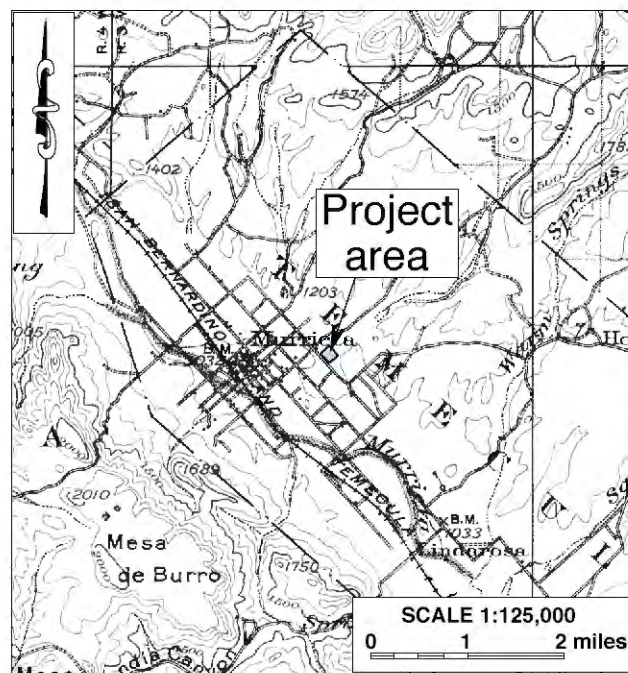


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

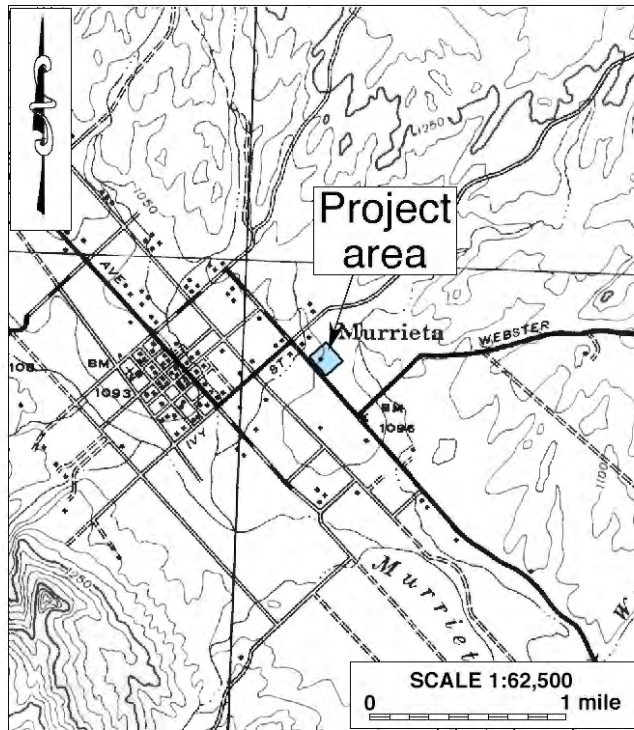


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

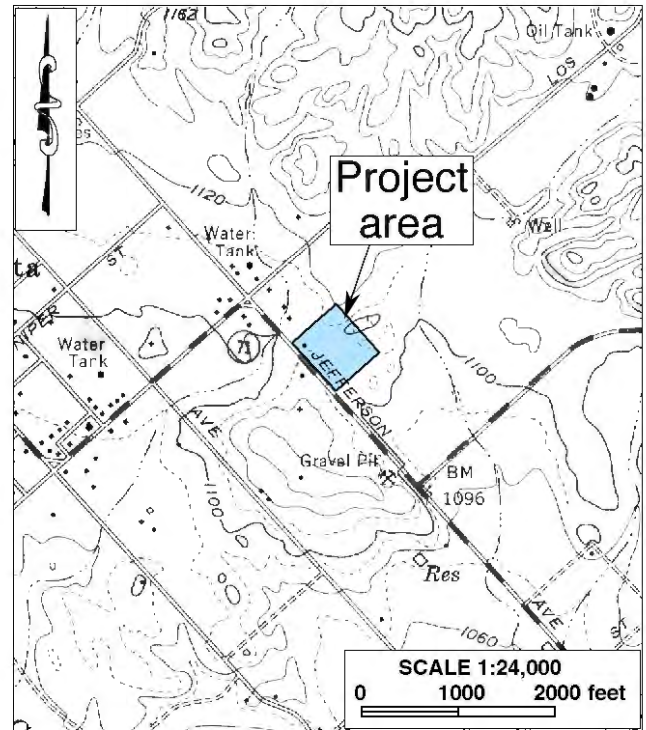


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951. (Source: USGS 1953)

(nee Parker; 1867-1933) were both born in Iowa and moved to California with their family around 1905 (Ancestry.com n.d.). The couple and their six surviving children, Otis “Ross,” Freda Opal (Knott), Verna Ruth (Freeman), Ira Oliver, Virsej Cecil, and Floyd W., became a well-known ranching family in Murrieta, and their agricultural operations eventually expanded to different parts of the valley, including the area east of Interstate Highway 215 where the Rail Ranch Elementary School is located today (Boyce 1995; Ancestry.com n.d.; Rail Ranch Elementary School n.d.).

Other than the small area occupied by the cooler building, the rest of the project area appears to have been used for agricultural purposes in the 1930s-1960s era and remained undeveloped and unused since the 1970s (NETR Online 1938-2016; Google Earth 1996-2018). In the surrounding area, urban/suburban growth began to accelerate toward the end of the 20th century, with former farmlands increasingly giving way to residential and commercial development (NETR Online 1978; 1996). The existing development on the adjacent properties dates primarily to the 1996-2009 era (Google Earth 1996-2009). At this time, the project area represents one of a few undeveloped parcels in the surrounding area (NETR Online 2016; Google Earth 2018).

POTENTIAL “HISTORICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED

During the field survey, the two historic-period sites previously recorded in the project area, 33-005785 and 33-005787, were confirmed to remain in existence today. No other potential “historical resources” were encountered throughout the course of the survey. As mentioned above, scattered modern refuse was observed over much of the property, especially along the northeast project boundary, but none of the items is of any historical or archaeological interest.

Site 33-005785

Located along the southeastern project boundary, Site 33-005785 consists of fence line of unknown age but presumably historical origin (Fig. 9). At the time of its initial recordation in 1995, the site was described as having a variety of fence posts, including “sticks, fragments of railroad ties (not dated), and miscellaneous pieces of scrap wood” (Keller 1995b:1). The primary fencing material was two strands of Glidden’s Barb, a two-strand wire with two-point wire barbs that was patented in 1874, with intermittent patching of Glidden’s Coils, Four-Wrap Variation, a two-strand wire with four-point wire barbs that was patented in 1876 (*ibid.*). It was noted at the time that some of the posts were missing and that the “historic integrity of the setting, feeling, association, and location no longer exists” (*ibid.*:2). During this survey, the fence line was observed at the previously reported location and in the same deteriorated condition. No potentially associated features were found in the site area.

Site 33-005787

Located on the southwestern edge of the project area and near Jefferson Avenue, Site 33-005787 represents the partially collapsed remains of the cooler building that Charley Rail built in 1936 with the help of his grandson Clarence (Keller 1995c:2; Rail 2020; Fig. 10). It sits on a low knoll that overlooked a small residence that Charley Rail built on his landholdings to the north, evidently outside the project area, and used for rental (*ibid.*). The original site record describes the building as follows:

This is a small building measuring 12’3” on the north, 9’5” on the west, 11’11” on the south, and 9’6” on the east side. It is constructed of rough concrete embedded with locally available rock. The roof, which is supported by 2”x8” redwood beams running both east-west and north-south, is made of a concrete slab reinforced with various pieces of metal. There are two windows, one with a wooden frame on the north side of the building and one unframed on the east side of the building. The framed window opening measures 13.5” wide by 22.5” high, with the opening inside the frame (made of 2”x8” redwood planks) measuring 11” wide by 19.5” high. An unframed door opening on the west side measures 71.25” high by 34.5” wide. The interior of the building is separated into two rooms by a concrete half-wall running north-south; the floor in the eastern half is concrete and the floor in the western half is dirt. Two wooden shelves have been built into the southern wall and the ceiling of the



Figure 9. Current condition of Site 33-005785. *Left*: close-up of a fence post; *right*: overview of the fence line to the southwest. (Photographs taken on March 4, 2020)



Figure 10. Current condition of Site 33-005787. *Clockwise from upper left*: northwestern and southwestern walls; well pipe, view to the southeast; southwestern and southeastern walls; concrete floor, wooden shelves, and debris inside. (Photographs taken on March 4, 2020)

building is made of redwood planks fitted between the roof beams. There is a capped iron pipe coming out of the bottom of the northern wall. (Keller 1995c:1)

Based on an oral historical interview with Clarence Rail through then-property owner Tex McAlister, the 1995 study offers the following account on the historical background of the building:

...[T]he building served as a holding tank for water from the adjacent well, as well as a cold house for various types of stored food. Water was pumped from the well into the half of the building with the concrete floor, where it sat until someone in the residence needed water, at which time, the water was transported via the iron pipe sticking out of the north wall. The remainder of the time, the water stayed in one half of the building and its presence kept the other half of the building cool. Stored food was kept on the wooden shelves and (apparently) on the dirt floor. The reason for the concrete slab roof was that Rail had planned on constructing a water tank made out of 2"x8" redwood planks on top of the building. However, when his grandson, Clarence Rail, got his tractor stuck up to its smokestack in the lake behind the house, the redwood had to be used to build a ramp on which to pull the tractor out. (Keller 1995c:2)

In the 1960s, the water table in the Murrieta area dropped significantly because of the establishment of the many deep wells on the booming horse ranches (Rail 2020). As a result, the well on the knoll dried up and the cooler building was abandoned (*ibid.*). Field inspection during this study found the building to be in a very dilapidated state, having evidently deteriorated further since it was first recorded in 1995 (Fig. 10). The unframed door and window are caving in, and the concrete slab roof is now missing. The wooden shelves inside the building are collapsing as well. A large crack runs across the southeastern wall, from the top to the bottom.

LOCAL COMMUNITY INPUT

When reached by telephone on March 11, 2020, Jeffery G. Harmon, President of the Murrieta Valley Historical Society, expressed his opinion that Site 33-005787 represented the remains of a tank house that was somewhat unique because of its stone masonry construction. Tank houses were common but most of them were wood structures with the cooler at the bottom and a wooden tank at the top, he explained. According to Mr. Harmon, similar examples in the Murrieta area include a large one with only the concrete base left at the Sykes Ranch Park and a small one on private property at A Street and First Street, while a “perfectly preserved” example exists on a recently annexed strip of land near Harrison Avenue (?). Mr. Harmon further indicated that he would discuss the building with other members of the society at an upcoming meeting, stating that

A lot of people are in love with that structure. I know that property needs to be developed. I hate to see it demolished. We’d love the opportunity to remove it.

In addition to his comments, Mr. Harmon interviewed Clarence Rail, now 91, to confirm and augment for this study the oral historical account he provided in 1995. Mr. Rail’s recollections are incorporated into the historical research results outlined above.

NATIVE AMERICAN INPUT

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, NAHC reports in a letter dated September 19, 2019, that the Sacred Lands File indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and referred further inquiries to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. In addition, the commission recommended that other local Native American groups be contacted for further information and provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2).

On March 3, 2020, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all seven tribes of Luiseño heritage on the referral list (see App. 2). For some of the tribes, the designated spokespersons on cultural resource issues were contacted in lieu of the individuals on the referral list, as recommended in the past by the tribal government staff. The seven tribal representatives contacted during this study are listed below:

- Rob Roy, Environmental Director, La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pala Band of Mission Indians;
- Chris Devers, Cultural Liaison, Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Molly Earp-Escobar, Cultural Planning Specialist, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Cheryl Madrigal, Interim Cultural Resource Manager, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Carmen Mojado, Tribal Council member, San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

As of this time, three of the tribal representatives have responded in writing (see App. 2). As mentioned above, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians participated in the archaeological field survey of the project area, but the tribe has not responded formally to the request for comments. Among those who responded, Shasta Gaughen of the Pala Band states that the project area lies outside the tribe’s traditional use area. Therefore, the Pala Band has no objection to the proposed project and will defer to other tribes located in closer proximity to the project location.

In their replies, Cheryl Madrigal of the Rincon Band and Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band both identify the project location as a part of their tribe's traditional use areas. Ms. Madrigal states that the Rincon Band has no knowledge of any cultural resources in or near the project area but recommends an archaeological records search while requesting a copy of the results. Mr. Ontiveros requests further consultation with the City of Murrieta and the project proponent as well as on-site monitoring of all ground disturbances by a representative of the Soboba Cultural Resource Department.

DISCUSSION

DEFINITION OF "HISTORICAL RESOURCES"

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the City of Murrieta in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of "historical resources," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

As discussed above, Sites 33-005785 and 33-005787 are the only potential "historical resources" present within the project area. Pursuant to CEQA guidelines, these two sites were evaluated against the criteria listed above, and the results are presented below.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

Site 33-005785

Site 33-005785 consists of a barbed-wire fence line of unknown historical background, a type of features that are extremely common and, indeed, virtually ubiquitous on rural and semi-rural land.

Such minor features seldom demonstrate any potential for significant historical association, for important archaeological data, or for special merits in design, construction, or engineering, and Site 33-005785 is no exception. Therefore, the site does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register and does not qualify as a “historical resource.”

Site 33-005787

This 84-year-old cooler building at Site 33-005787 is a relic of the Rail family’s once-extensive ranching enterprise and of Murrieta’s rural past. As such, it retains a certain level of local historical interest, as demonstrated by Jeffery Harmon’s comments on behalf of the Murrieta Valley Historical Society. However, as a relatively minor structure on the periphery of the Rail family’s endeavors, the site has a rather limited association with the productive lives of the members of the family. In the meantime, Charley Rail, Clarence Rail, and the other members of the family, while well-known and prominent in the community, are not known to have attained the level of historic significance required by the California Register criteria. Similarly, Site 33-005787 does not distinguish itself among other historical remnants from the early 20th century with a unique, close, or particularly remarkable association with Murrieta’s agricultural past.

In terms of architectural or aesthetic merits, this rudimentary structure does not embody the work of a prominent architect, designer, or builder, nor does it represent an important example of any architectural style, property type, period, region, or method of construction. Furthermore, without a substantial deposit of associated artifacts, Site 33-005787 holds little promise for important archaeological data for the study of the early growth of Murrieta, a subject that is well documented in historical literature. Based on these considerations, the present study concludes that Site 33-005787 does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register and does not meet the definition of a “historical resource” under CEQA.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary of the information and analysis presented above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, are known to be present within or adjacent to the project area, but the cooler building at Site 33-005787 retains some local historical interest to the community despite failing to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. In light of these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Murrieta:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project under CEQA provisions unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.

- In the interest of preserving the community's historical heritage whenever possible, further consultation with the Murrieta Valley Historical Society should be pursued to explore the possibility for the society to salvage the cooler building at 33-005787.
- If any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (With Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST

Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
- 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
- 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
1993 A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.

2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

PROJECT HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
- Author/co-author of legally defensible cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106;
 - Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local communities and historical organizations;
 - Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history; architectural description
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
- 2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA*

Education

2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
• Report writing, site record preparation, and supervisory responsibilities over all aspects of fieldwork and field crew. Manages and updates CRM TECH’s GIS database, produces maps and extracts data using GIS. Manages field crews for field surveys, testing and data recovery projects. Oversees work to ensure correct procedures.
2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

Memberships

*Register of Professional Archaeologists #18037.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of seven local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 653-4082

(916) 657-5390 (fax)

nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Proposed Site 2019-07-29 Apartment Community; Assessor's Parcel Number 949-220-048
(CRM TECH No. 3535)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Murrieta, Calif.

Township 7 South **Range** 3 West **SB** BM; **Section(s)** Temecula land grant

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to construct an apartment complex on approximately nine acres of land located along the northeasterly side of Jefferson Avenue, south of Los Alamos Road (APN 949-220-048), in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.

August 21, 2019

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



September 19, 2019

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech

VIA Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

RE: Site 2019-07-29 Apartment Community Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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 Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians 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 the NAHC. 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: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Steven Quinn'.

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/19/2019**

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians

Fred Nelson, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Cupeno
Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
vwhipple@rincontribe.org

Luiseno

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422
bennaecalac@aol.com

Luiseno

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

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 Site 2019-07-29 Apartment Community Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/19/2019**

***San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians***

San Luis Rey, Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

Luiseno

***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

***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 Site 2019-07-29 Apartment Community Project, Riverside County.

March 3, 2020

Rob Roy, Environmental Director
La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

RE: Proposed Site 2019-07-29 Apartment Community
Assessor's Parcel Number 949-220-048
Nine Acres in the City of Murrieta
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3535

Dear Mr. Roy:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above, which entails construction of an apartment complex on approximately nine acres of land on the northeasterly side of Jefferson Avenue, south of Los Alamos Road (APN 949-220-048), in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. The project was previously surveyed as part of the 288-acre Murrieta Hot Springs Road/Madison Avenue Corridor Master Development Plan in 1995. During that study, Site 33-005787 (CA-RIV-5519H) was recorded in the northwest corner of the subject property and was described as a historic-period "cooler" building. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the project area within the Temecula land grant, T7S R3W, SBBM.

The proposed project was halted in August 2019 and will restart soon, which is why the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Files records search is dated September 19, 2019. At that time, the NAHC reported that the Sacred Lands File search was positive and recommended that the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians be contacted for further information (see attached). We have contacted the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, but, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to also request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the City of Murrieta.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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



March 13, 2020

Sent via email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

CRM Tech
Nina Gallardo
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: APN 949-220-048; Apartment Community Site 2019-07-296

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. We have no knowledge of cultural resources within or close the proposed project area. However, that does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

The Band thanks CRM Tech for submitting this project for Tribal review. If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at cmadriral@rincon-nsn.gov.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager



TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road | Pala, CA 92059
Phone 760-891-3510 | www.palatribe.com

April 2, 2020

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech
1016 E Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: CRM Tech Contract #3535

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Alexis Wallick by telephone at 760-891-3537 or by e-mail at awallick@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO **SHASTA C. GAUGHEN** AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.

April 7, 2020

Attn: Nina Gallardo, Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324



RE: Proposed Site 2019-07-29 Apartment Community – northeasterly side of Jefferson Avenue, south of Los Alamos Road (APN 949-220-048) – City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA – CRM TECH Contract #3535

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken, and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search. Specifics to be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JOE", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

APR 10 2020

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHFA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact.

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and the City of Murrieta, as well as hired consultant (CRM TECH). No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians.

APPENDIX 3

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
RECORD FORMS**

Sites 33-005785 and 33-005787

State of California - The Resources Agency

Primary # 33-5785

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI #

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial

CA-RIV-5517H

NRHP Status Code

Page 1 of 3

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer _____ Date _____

P1. Resource Identifier: Murr-1P2. Location: a. County Riverside and (Address and/or UTM Coordinates. Attach Location Map as required.)b. Address between Jefferson Avenue & Madison AvenueCity MurrietaZip 92562c. UTM: USGS Quad Murrieta (7.5') Date 1979; Zone 11, 481360 mE/ 3712420 mN

d. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTMs, etc., when appropriate):

Above UTM is for western point, eastern point UTM is 481610 mE/ 3712650 mN.
Western point of fenceline begins 1350' south of Los Alamos Road centerline at Jefferson Avenue ROW, runs directly east 1350' to Madison Avenue ROW. (T. 7s R. 3w SW 1/4 of projected Section 16 and NW 1/4 of projected Section 21, SBBM) section 16, SBBM.

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

This is a fenceline which follows the property line between 949-220-021/949-220-027 (north) and 949-210-021/949-210-024 (south). It is comprised of a variety of fence posts, including sticks, fragments of railroad ties (not dated), and miscellaneous pieces of scrap wood. The primary fencing material is two (usually) two strands of Glidden's Barb, a two-strand wire with two-point wire barb, which is a common variation of Patent 157124 (on 11-24-1874 by Joseph F Glidden of DeKalb, Ill.) Intermittant patching appears to have been accomplished using Glidden's Coils, Four-Wrap Variation. This is a two-strand wire with a four-point wire barb that wraps around both strands of wire. It is a variation of Reissue Patent 6914 (by Joseph F. Gladden on 02-08-1876). The fence is in very poor condition, falling down in several places.

P4. Resources Present: Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of DistrictP6. Date Constructed/Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both _____

P5. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P7. Owner and Address:

McAlister Properties
Murrieta, CA 92562P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Jean A. Keller
Consulting Archaeologist,
27475 Ynez Rd., No. 450,
Temecula, CA 92591P9. Date Recorded: 02-28-95P10. Type of Survey: ☐ Intensive
☒ Reconnaissance ☐ OtherDescribe: Phase I : parallel
transects at 25' intervalsP11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."): "A
Phase I Cultural Resources
Assessment of the Murrieta
Hot Springs Road-Madison
Avenue Corridor Master
Development Plan" By Jean
Keller, ConsultingArchaeologist March 1995Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Map Sheet ☐ Continuation SheetBuilding, Structure, and Object Record ☒ Linear Resource Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Milling
Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record☐ Other (List): _____

RECEIVED IN

JUL 07 1995

EIC

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR RESOURCE RECORD

Primary # 33-5785

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-5517H

Page 2 of 3

- L1. Resource Identifier: Murr-1
- L2. Historic Name: none
- L3. Common Name: none
- L4. Detailed Record of: ☒ Entire Resource ☐ Segment (Describe entire resource on Primary Record before recording a segment in detail.)
- L5. Length: 1350' Method of Determination: measuring wheel
measured from western point of origination to eastern point of completion
- L6. Width: max 6" Method of Determination: tape - width varies according to the type & size of fencepost (from stick to portion of railroad tie)
- L7. Depth/Height: max 4' Method of Determination: tape - height varies according to the type & height of fencepost (generally from 3' to 4')
- L8. Features (Describe construction details, dimensions, and artifacts found with each feature. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.):

none observed
- L9. Natural Setting (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.):

The fenceline is located on vacant land in a rapidly urbanizing area. Little native vegetation remains, having been replaced by introduced, non-native grasses and weeds. The land on which the fence is located is essentially a flat alluvial plain which is transected by Yoder Wash, a USGS-designated blue-line stream, at the eastern terminus of the fenceline. In the past, cattle were run on this land.
- L10. Historical Information:

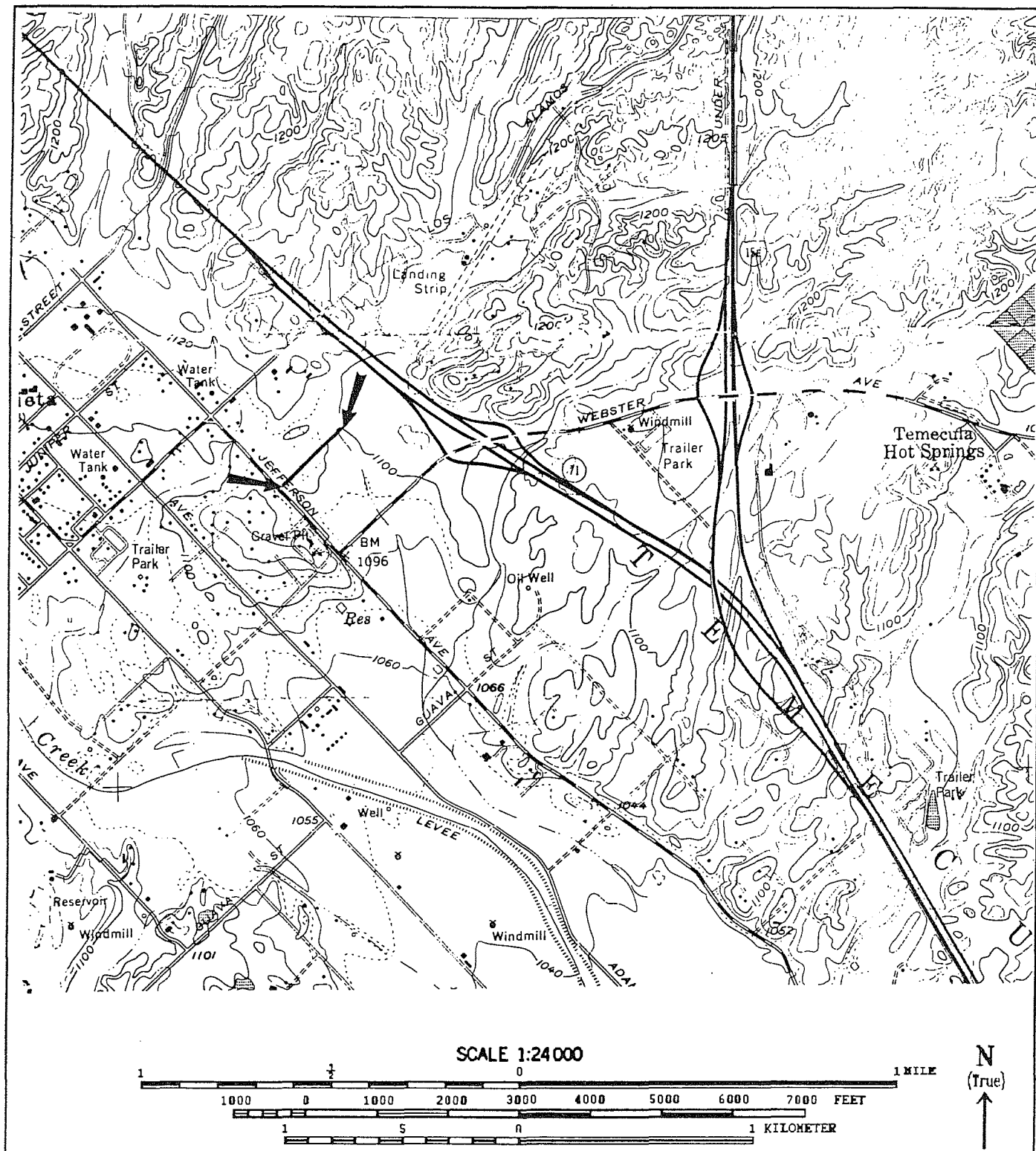
There is no specific historical information available regarding this linear resource other than the patent dates of the barbed wire from which it was constructed. The property containing the fence was part of the Temecula Rancho, granted by Governor Manuel Micheltorena to Felix Valdez on December 14, 1844.
- L11. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes.): HP46--fence
- L12. Significance: Theme _____ Area _____
Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria _____
(Discuss importance of resource within a historic context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope when appropriate.)
- L13. Resource Integrity: The fenceline is in very poor condition. Several fenceposts are missing or have fallen down, resulting in the barbed wire merely laying on the ground in many places. The fence is located between two major thoroughfares and has been abandoned for as long as local property owners can remember. The area in which it is located is rapidly developing, thus the historic integrity of the setting, feeling, association, and location no longer exists.
- L14. Associated Resources: none
- L15. References: Tex McAlister (private address), Clarence Rail (private address)
Barbs, Prongs, Points, Prickers, & Stickers by Robert T. Clifton, University of
Oklahoma Press 1970, Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in California by Rose Avina,
University of California (thesis) 1932
- L16. Form Prepared by: _____ Date: _____
Affiliation and Address: _____

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-5785
Trinomial: CA-RIV-5517H
HRI #:

Page 3 of 3
Map Name: Murrieta

Resource Name or #: Murr-1
7.5' dated 1953 photorevised 1979



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: _____

Page 1 of 1

Recorded by Daniel Ballester Date March 4, 2020 Continuation ☒ Update
Form Prepared by Daniel Ballester Date March 9, 2020
Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton Project No: CRM TECH 3535

During a field inspection of the site on March 4, 2020, the fence line was observed at the previously reported location and in the same deteriorated condition. No potentially associated features were found in the site area.

Report Citation:

Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnación, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester
2020 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Jefferson Avenue Apartments
Project, Assessor's Parcel No. 949-220-048, City of Murrieta, Riverside County,
California



Current condition of Site 33-005785. *Left:* close-up of a fence post; *right:* overview of the fence line to the southwest. (Photographs taken on March 4, 2020)

Reviewer _____ Date _____

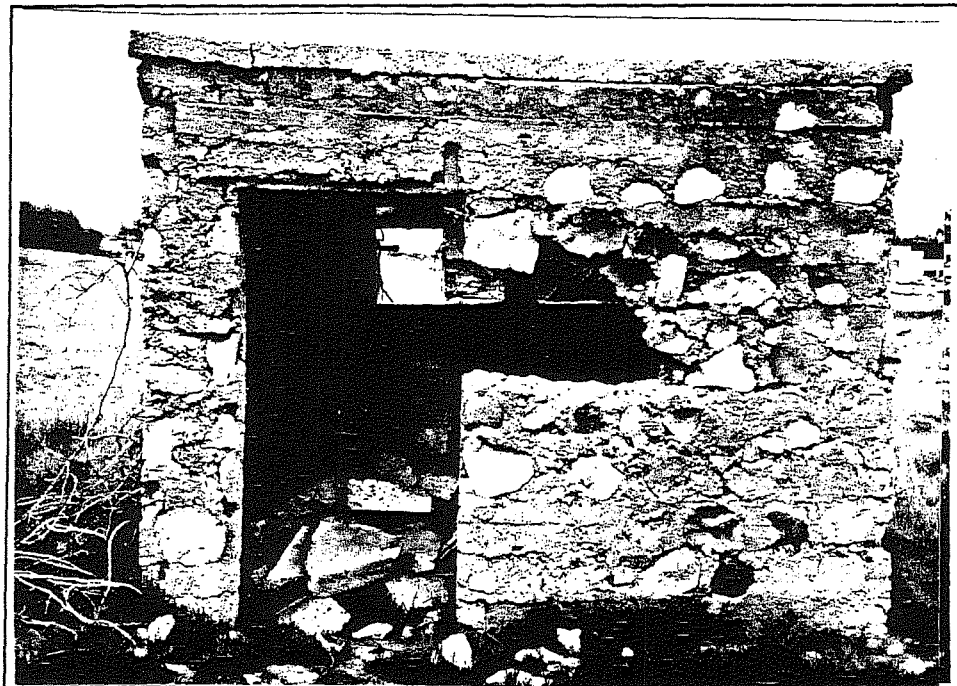
P1. Resource Identifier: Murr-3P2. Location: a. County Riverside and (Address and/or UTM Coordinates. Attach Location Map as required.)b. Address Jefferson AvenueCity MurrietaZip 92562c. UTM: USGS Quad Murrieta (7.5') Date 1979; Zone 11, 481240 NE 3712580 MM

d. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTMs, etc., when appropriate):

Located 750' south of Los Alamos Road centerline, 100' east of Jefferson Avenue centerline; on top of a low knoll with several imported trees. (T.7s R.3w, SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of projected section 16, SBBM.

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

This is a small building measuring 12'3" on the north, 9'5" on the west, 11'11" on the south, and 9'6" on the east side. It is constructed of rough concrete embedded with locally available rock. The roof, which is supported by 2" x 8" redwood beams running both east-west and north-south, is made of a concrete slab reinforced with various pieces of metal. There are two windows, one with a wooden frame on the north side of the building and one unframed on the east side of the building. The framed window opening measures 13.5" wide by 22.5" high, with the opening inside the frame (made of 2" x 8" redwood planks) measures 11" wide by 19.5" high. An unframed door opening on the west side measures 71.25" high by 34.5" wide. The interior of the building is separated into two rooms by a concrete half-wall running north-south; the floor in the eastern half is concrete and the floor in the western half is dirt. Two wooden shelves have been built into the southern wall and the ceiling of the building is made of redwood planks fitted between the roof beams. There is a capped iron pipe coming out of the bottom of the northern wall.

P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of DistrictP6. Date Constructed/Age: ☐Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:

McAlister PropertiesMurrieta, CA 92562P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Jean A. KellerConsulting Archaeologist,27475 Ynez Rd., No. 450,Temecula, CA 92591P9. Date Recorded: 02-28-95P10. Type of Survey: ☐ Intensive☒ Reconnaissance ☐ OtherDescribe: Phase I: parallel
transects at 25' intervalsP11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."): "APhase I Cultural ResourcesAssessment of the MurrietaPlan" By Jean A. Keller,

Attachments:

☐ NONE ☒ Map Sheet ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Resource Record☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record☐ Other (List): _____

Page 2 of 3

B1. Resource Identifier: Murr-3
B2. Historic Name: none
B3. Common Name: none
B4. Address: Jefferson Avenue
City: Murrieta County: Riverside Zip: 92562
B5. Zoning: C-1/C-P B6. Threats: vandalism, development, deterioration
B7. Architectural Style: no standard architectural terminology to describe this style
B8. Alterations and Date(s): none

B9. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

B10. Related Features:
none

B11. Architect: none Builder: Charley Rail
B12. Historic Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP4--ancillary building: cooler

B13. Significance: Theme _____ Area _____
Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria _____
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This 'cooler' was built by one of the original settlers of Murrieta. Built in 1936, on a low knoll that was originally above and to the south of Rail's residence, the building served as a holding tank for water from the adjacent well, as well as a cold house for various types of stored food. Water was pumped from the well into the half of the building with the concrete floor (see Primary Record), where it sat until someone in the residence needed water, at which time, the water was transported via the iron pipe sticking out of the north wall. The remainder of the time, the water stayed in one half of the building and its presence kept the other half of the building cool. Stored food was kept on the wooden shelves and (apparently) on the dirt floor. The reason for the concrete slab roof was that Rail had planned on constructing a water tank made out of 2" x 8" redwood planks on top of the building. However, when his grandson, Clarence Rail, got his tractor stuck up to its smokestack in the lake behind the house, the redwood had to be used to build a ramp on which to pull the tractor out. Since the redwood had been so expensive, it was never replaced; it is still buried underneath what was the lake, but is now a relatively dry field.

B14. References:

Tex McAlister & Clarence Rail 3-10-95

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

B15. Recorder: Jean A. Keller
Date of Recordation: February 28, 1995

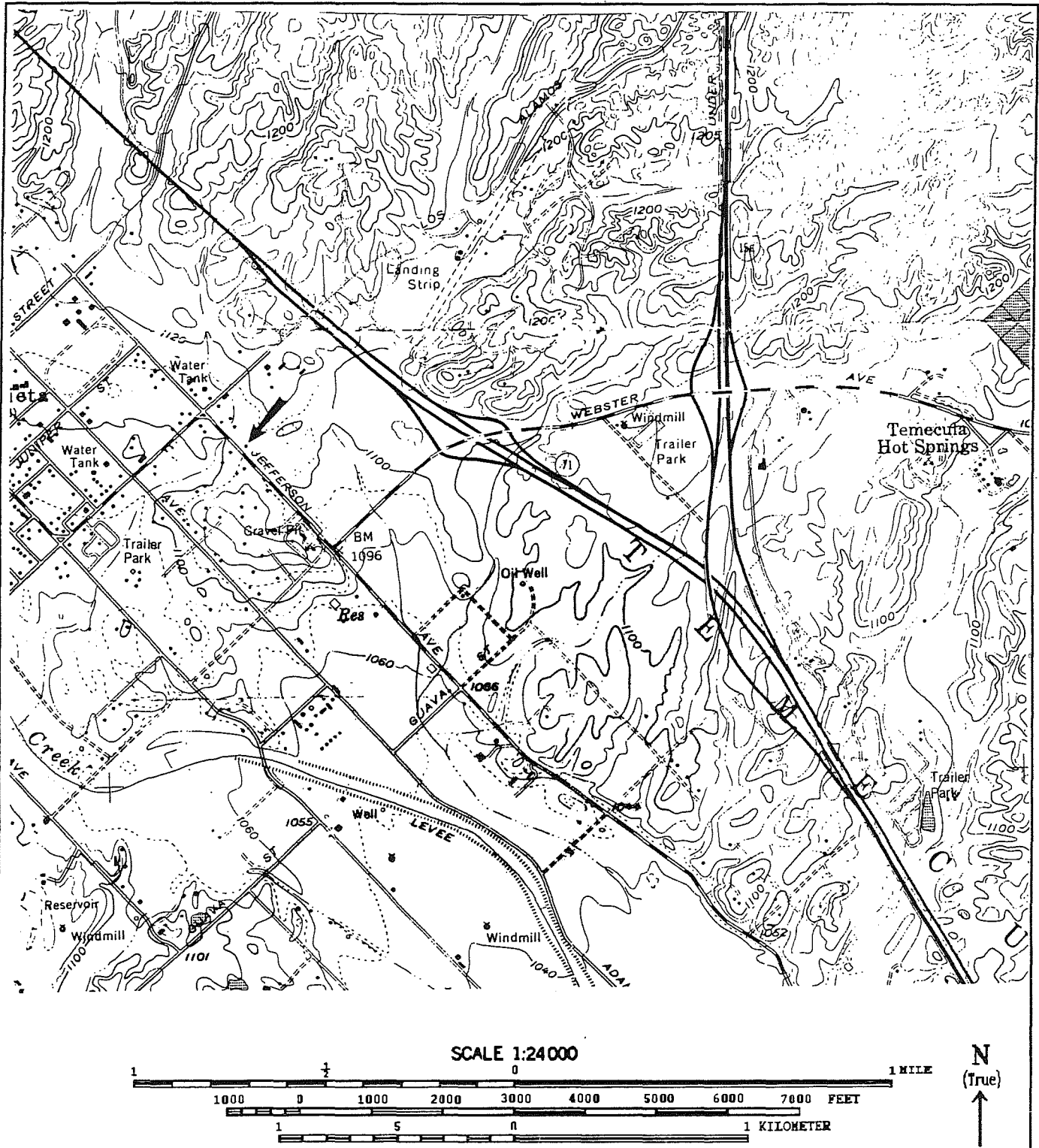
(This space reserved for official comments.)

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-5787
Trinomial: CA- RIV-5519H
HRI #:

Page 3 of 3
Map Name: Murrieta

7.5' dated 1953 photorevised 1979
Resource Name or #: Murr-3



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: _____

Page 1 of 1

Recorded by Daniel Ballester Date March 4, 2020 Continuation ☒ Update
Form Prepared by Daniel Ballester Date March 9, 2020
Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton Project No: CRM TECH 3535

Recent field inspection on March 4, 2020, found the building to be in a very dilapidated state, having evidently deteriorated further since it was first recorded in 1995 (see photograph below). The unframed door and window are caving in, and the concrete slab roof is now missing. The wooden shelves inside the building are collapsing as well. A large crack runs across the southeastern wall, from the top to the bottom.

Report Citation:

Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnación, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester
2020 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Jefferson Avenue Apartments
Project, Assessor's Parcel No. 949-220-048, City of Murrieta, Riverside County,
California



Current condition of Site 33-005787. Clockwise from upper left: northwestern and southwestern walls; well pipe, view to the southeast; southwestern and southeastern walls; concrete floor, wooden shelves, and debris inside. (Photographs taken on March 4, 2020)