



SALEM
engineering group, inc.

8711 Monroe Court, Suite A
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
(909) 980-6455 Office
(909) 980-6435 Fax

October 2019

Job No. 3-418-1060

Mr. Oscar Etemadian
Fuel Express, LLC
10995 Indiana Avenue
Riverside, CA 92503

Subject: DRAFT CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
Proposed Fuel Station & Car Wash
Van Buren Boulevard & Chicago Avenue
Riverside, California

Dear Mr. Etemadian:

At your request and authorization, a Cultural Resources Survey for the above-referenced project (Riverside County Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 266-020-001) located near the northeast corner of Van Buren Boulevard and Chicago Avenue in Riverside County, California (subject property) was conducted. The Cultural Resources Survey was conducted to identify potential significant cultural resources located within the subject property boundaries. The Cultural Resources Survey was prepared in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) as part of the client's Conditional Use Permit application.

The results of the records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center at UC (EIUC) Riverside failed to identify any prehistoric resources within the boundaries of the study area. Additionally, the results of the field study were also negative for prehistoric resources and no prehistoric resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation. The results of the records search conducted at the EIUC indicated that no historic archaeological sites or historic structures had been previously recorded within the project area. The results of the historic map research were also negative. No historic archaeological sites were discovered during the course of the investigation. However, given the high sensitivity of the area for prehistoric resources, it is recommended that any future earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property be monitored by a professional archaeologist.

We appreciate the opportunity to assist you with this project. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our office at (909) 980-6455.

Respectfully submitted,

SALEM Engineering Group, Inc.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Maria G. Ruvalcaba', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Maria G. Ruvalcaba, EP
Project Manager

**A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF A 3.32 ACRE PROPOSED
COMMERCIAL SITE LOCATED IMMEDIATELY NORTHEAST OF THE
INTERSECTION OF VAN BUREN BOULEVARD AND CHICAGO AVENUE,
COMMUNITY OF WOODCREST, RIVERSIDE COUNTY**

Prepared by

Robert S. White

Archaeological Associates
P.O. Box 180
Sun City, CA 92586

Tel: (951) 244-1783

Fax: (951) 244-0084

archaeological_associates@hotmail.com

Prepared for

Ms. Maria G. Ruvalcaba
Branch Manager, Project Manager
Salem Engineering Group, Inc.
13355 Noel Road, Suite 1100
Dallas, Texas 75240

APN 266-020-001

USGS topographic quadrangle: 7.5' *Riverside East*
NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, SBBM

October, 2019

KEYWORDS: Phase I Survey, Woodcrest, Riverside County

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished herein and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT

.....
Robert S. White
Principal Investigator

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Author: Robert S. White

Consulting Firm: Archaeological Associates
P.O. Box 180
Sun City, CA 92586
Tel: (951) 244-1783
Fax: (951) 244-0084

Report Date: October, 2019

Report Title: A Cultural Resource Assessment of a 3.32 Acre
Proposed Commercial Site Located Immediately
Northeast of the Intersection of Van Buren
Boulevard and Chicago Avenue, Community of
Woodcrest, Riverside County

Prepared for: Ms. Maria G. Ruvalcaba
Branch Manager, Project Manager
Salem Engineering Group, Inc.
13355 Noel Road, Suite 1100
Dallas, Texas 75240

USGS Quadrangle: *Riverside East 7.5'*, California, 1978/80

Study Area: 3.32 Acres, APN 266-020-001
NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 30, Township 3
South, Range 4 West, SBBM

Keywords: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Woodcrest,
Riverside County, CA

Negative Results

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Salem Engineering, Archaeological Associates has undertaken a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of a 3.32 acre project site as shown identified as APN 266-020-001. The property is located immediately northeast of the intersection of Van Buren Boulevard and Chicago Avenue in the community of Woodcrest, Riverside County. Presently, it is desired construct commercial development within the study area.

The purpose of this study was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. All field notes, background research and photographs are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The records search and field survey failed to indicate the presence of any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the boundaries of the study area. Consequently, no further work in conjunction with prehistoric or historic resources is recommended prior to the start of earth-disturbing activities. Given the high sensitivity of the area for prehistoric resources, it is recommended that any future earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property be monitored by a professional archaeologist.

The primary purpose of archaeological monitoring is to insure that if cultural resources are encountered during earthmoving operations that a qualified archaeologist has the opportunity to ascertain the importance of the find(s). If archaeological material is encountered during construction grading activities that cannot be readily or easily evaluated during the course of monitoring, then the project archaeologist should have the authority to temporarily stop or redirect grading and/or construction in that area until the significance of the find(s) can be made.

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the Riverside County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report was written for Salem Engineering by Archaeological Associates. It details the results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of a 3.32 acre project site identified as APN 266-020-001. The study area is located adjacent to the north side of Van Buren Boulevard immediately east of Chicago Avenue in the community of Woodcrest, Riverside County. Presently it is desired to develop the parcel with commercial enterprises.

The purpose of this assessment was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. Our assessment consisted of: (1) a records search conducted to determine whether any previously recorded historic or prehistoric material is present on the property, (2) literature and archival review, (3) Sacred Lands File Check/Native American Scoping, and (4) a field reconnaissance intended to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources within the boundaries of the project area

The archaeological records search for the project was performed by Robert S. White. The intensive survey of the property was conducted by Susan Klein (surveyor), and Robert S. White (Principal Investigator, County Approved Archaeologist #164). The study was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This report was prepared according to the *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* contained within the States Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a) (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1989).

II. SETTING

A. Study Area Location

Regionally, the study area is situated south of the City of Riverside, west of March Air Reserve Base and northeast of Lake Mathews in the community of Woodcrest, unincorporated Riverside County (fig. 1). The small parcel is somewhat triangular in shape and lies at the northeast corner of Van Buren Blvd. and Chicago Ave. It is bordered by Van Buren Blvd. on the south, Chicago Ave. on the west, Iris Ave. on the north and vacant land on the east. Rural residential development lies just to the north of Iris Ave and a tract of vacant land to the south

across Van Buren Blvd. Legally, the subject property lies in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian as shown on a portion of the USGS *Riverside East 7.5'* Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2).

B. Natural Setting

The study area is situated in a region of Riverside County where the climate consists of hot and dry summers followed by mild to occasionally wet winters. Topographically, the property comprises relatively flat and undulating terrain. The eastern portion of the parcel is transected by a gully that upon reaching the northern boundary (Iris Ave.) has been directed to flow in a northwest direction paralleling the street. The small watercourse is the product of off-site drainage that enters the property from underneath Van Buren Blvd. through a culvert (fig. 3). Elevations range from a maximum of 1579 feet above mean sea level in the extreme southeast corner to a minimum of 1560 feet in northwest corner to a northwest corner (fig. 4).

At the time of the field survey, the vast majority of on-site vegetation comprised winter grasses. Along the drainage gully in the eastern portion of the parcel introduced pepper trees and nopales cactus were observed along with native species mule fat and California juniper. Fauna encountered crows and doves. Soils are composed of loamy, decomposed granite and loamy clay. Several isolated granitic boulders lie near the south-north segment of the gully in the eastern portion of the study area. They are all flush or low to the ground. A small amount of standing water was observed in the drainage gully due to a recent rainstorm.

C. General Prehistory of southern California

1. Introduction

The Native Americans occupying most of Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties at the time of the Spanish arrival had not always held these territories. Their earliest well-documented predecessors, who are known only archaeologically, are collectively referred to as the "Millingstone" peoples. Millingstone groups are thought to have been scattered over much of southern California from as early as ca. 6000 B.C. (cf. Wallace 1955). The Millingstone people were principally seed and root gatherers who rarely seemed to have developed large settlements and who probably never occupied a single area on a year-round basis.

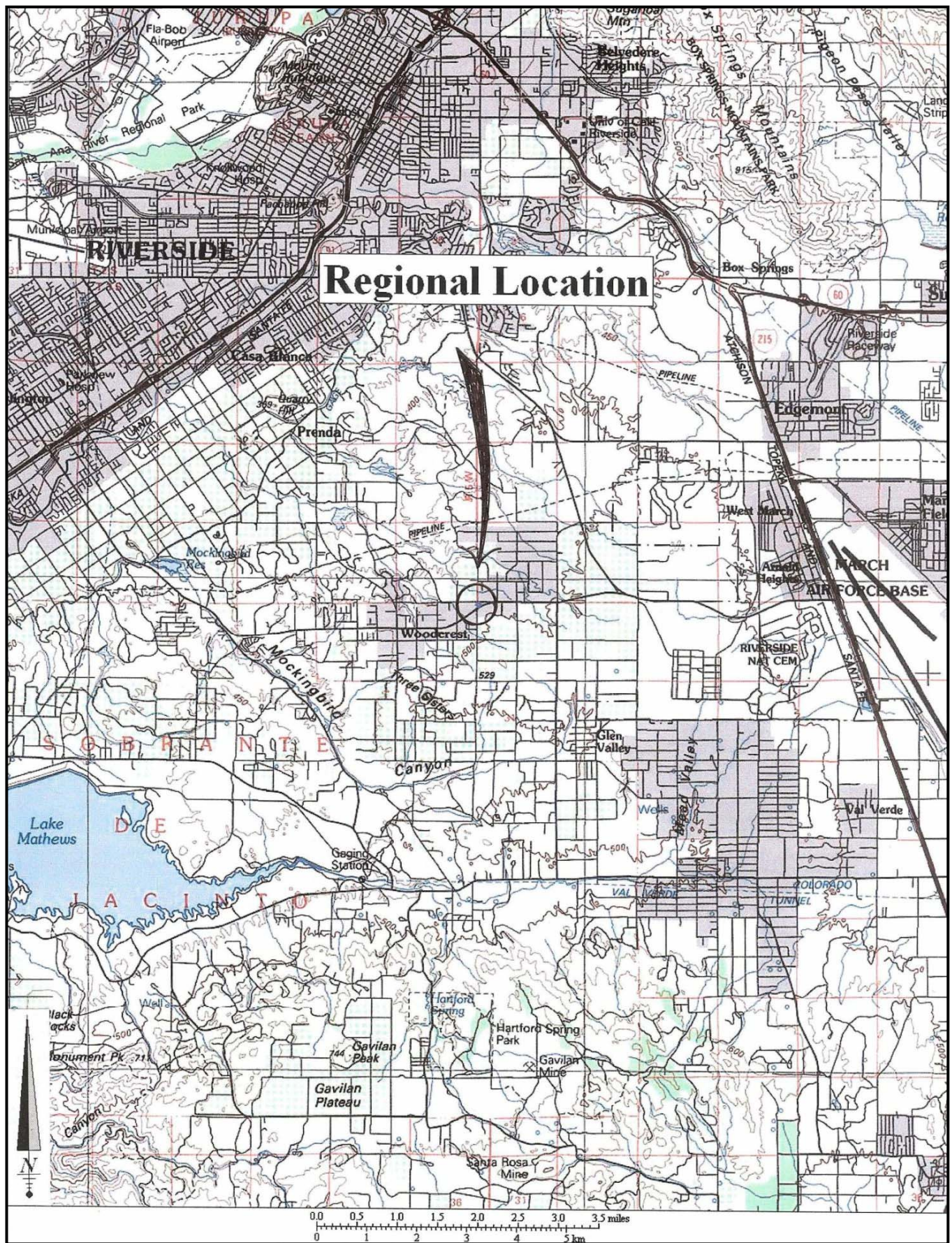


Figure 1. Regional location of the project area as indicated on a portion of the *Santa Ana* USGS 1:100,000 scale topographic map sheet (1983).

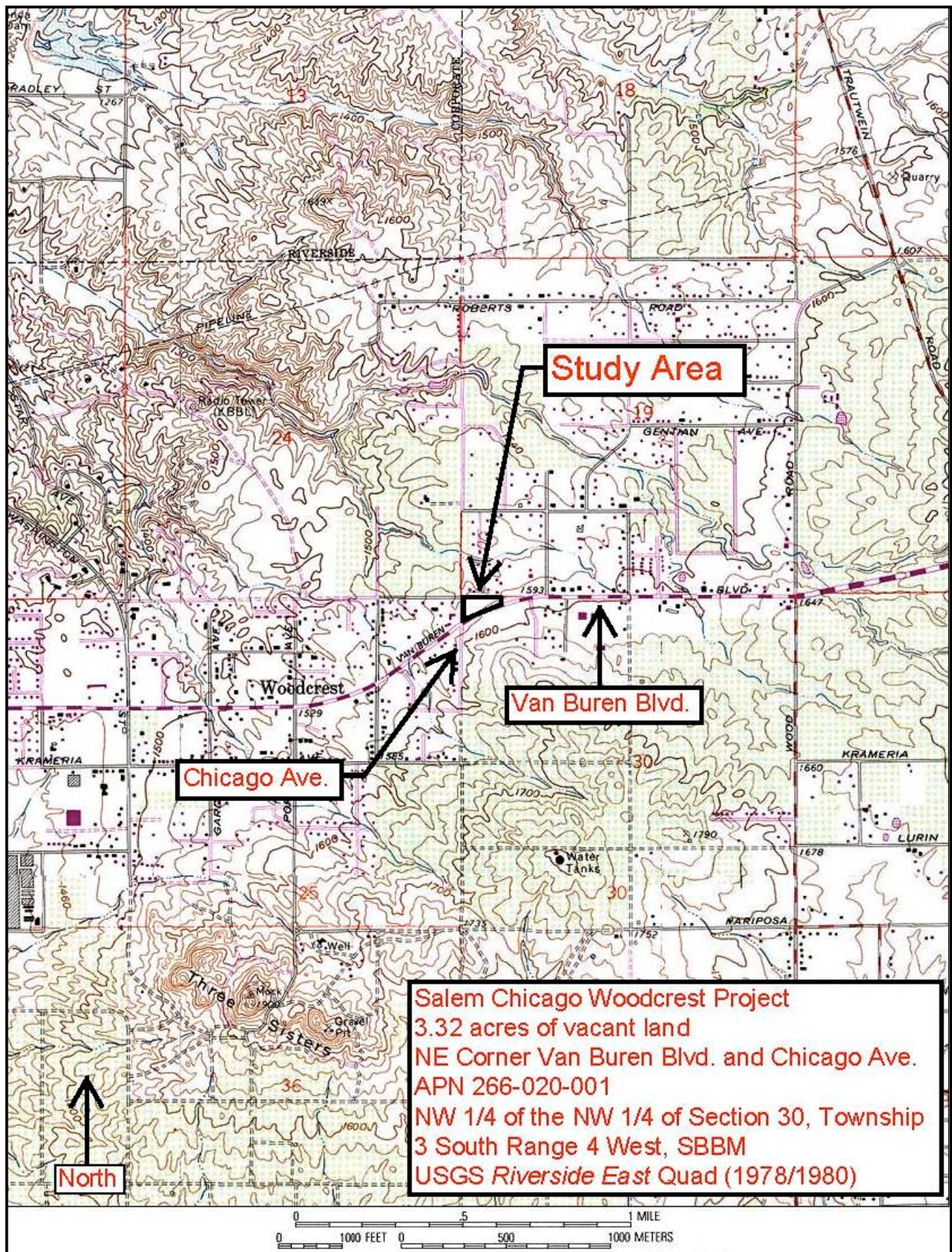


Figure 2. Study area as shown on a portion of the *Riverside East* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (19778/80).

About 1500 B.C. (dates vary with locale and researcher), a change took place. This consisted of the introduction of stone mortars and pestles, implements which greatly facilitated the processing of acorns. The new era has been called the "Intermediate" (*ibid.*; Elsasser 1978) and is very poorly understood. What is certain is that the Intermediate peoples were replaced by Shoshoneans who moved in from the Great Basin for unknown reasons.

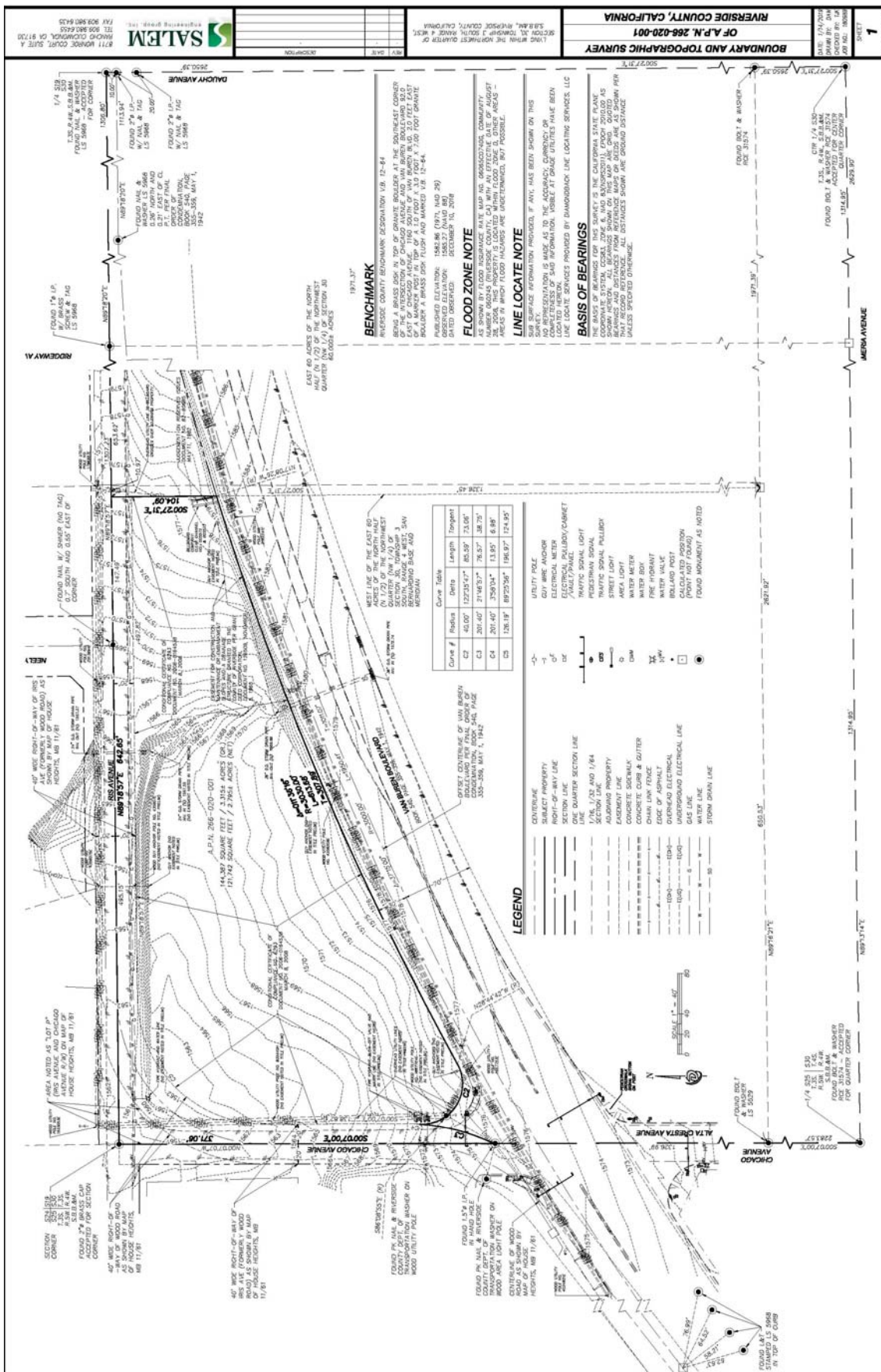
The exact time at which the Shoshonean "incursion" took place is uncertain but most authorities would place it sometime between A.D. 500 and 1000 (e.g. Kroeber 1925:578). The indigenous Intermediate populations were either absorbed or decimated as the Shoshonean-speakers settled the entire coast from about the latitude of the southern edge of the Santa Monica Mountains south to the area of the San Luis Rey River. Their new territory extended inland across Riverside County. It is not known whether the Shoshoneans arrived in a great wave over a relatively short period of time or whether they filtered in over hundreds of years. By the time the Spanish arrived, they had become subdivided into three groups: (1) the Gabrieliño who occupied Los Angeles and northern Orange Counties, (2) the Juaneño who resided around what became San Juan Capistrano, and (3) the Luiseño who lived in western Riverside and northern San Diego Counties. It is to be emphasized that the dialectical differences between the groups were minor, all being mutually intelligible. Thus, the differences between say, the Luiseño and Juaneño generally relate to territory and environment. Of course, certain mythological variation also developed over time.

D. Cultural Overview of the Luiseño

1. Introduction

Our study area falls within the historically known territory of the Luiseño Indians. The Luiseño were the most southwesterly of all Takic speaking peoples and were among the most populous of the Native American groups early in this century (Strong 1929:274). They survived in much greater numbers than their Shoshonean neighbors to the west (the Gabrielino and Juaneño) and consequently there is more ethnographic literature relating to the Luiseño.

Early investigators included Sparkman (1908), DuBois (1908), Kroeber (1925), Gifford (1918), and Strong (1929). For an excellent source on Luiseño villages and settlement practices, the reader is referred to Oxendine's 1983 Ph.D. dissertation entitled "*The Luiseño Village During*



the Late Prehistoric Era.” Here we shall present only a brief overview of what is known about the Luiseño people.

2. Territory

The Luiseño were so-named after the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and appear never to have had a formal tribal name for themselves (Kroeber 1925:648). Their territory included only a very short section of the Pacific coast in the area of the mouths of the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita Rivers (Strong 1929:275, Map 7). From here their territory stretched east as far as present Lake Henshaw and north as far as Perris Reservoir and possibly the San Geronio Pass.

3. Society

The Luiseño appear to have had two fundamental social organizations, the clan and the party. The clan comprised a patrilineal family group called a *tunglam* or *kamalmum* (meaning “names” and “sons, children” respectively; Kroeber 1925:686). Kroeber notes that children did not marry into either their father’s or mother’s clan and he concludes that this indicates that the clans consisted of actual kinsmen. Kroeber goes on to say that:

On this basis the average “clan” would comprise only 25 or 30 souls, a number well within the limits of traceable blood. The total distinctness of the “clan” names in each district also argues for their being families of local origin (ibid.). Parties were made up of a clan with a hereditary chief to which other chieftainless clans have attached themselves (Gifford 1918:206). Informants claim that originally there were no parties but rather that every clan had its chief (Strong 1929:286).

Execution of religious ceremonies seems to have been a most important function of both the clans and the parties. The chief both ordered and executed ceremonies and a family with a chief constituted “*ipso facto*” religious society (Kroeber 1925:687). However, a clan without a chief had no religious authority and this explains why chieftainless clans became the satellites of clans with chiefs. It seems likely that the chief may also have had great authority in other social areas but specific information regarding this is lacking.

As mentioned earlier, the position of chief was hereditary. Ordinarily, a chief was succeeded by his eldest son though this seems to have been subject to the approval of the clan members. If the members disapprove of the eldest son, a younger son or collateral relative was usually chosen. However, in rare instances a woman could become chief and Strong knew of several women who claimed this distinction (1929:292). Regarding the qualification of a chief, Strong says that he “...had to be generous and a good provider, know all the myths and rituals relating to clan ceremonies, and have in his possession by inheritance the *maswut* bundle containing the ceremonial impediments of the group” (ibid.).

4. Subsistence

The Luiseño were principally an acorn consuming people (Kroeber 1925:649). The acorns were harvested in the fall and stored through the winter. They were processed by drying the acorn meats, then grinding them in a mortar, and finally leaching the acorns in fresh water to remove the unpalatable tannic acid. The acorns of the live and black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*, *Quercus agrifolia*) were preferred to the dwarf oak (*Quercus dumosa*) though the latter species could be used when the acorn crop from the other trees failed.

Other native flora exploited by the Luiseño include various kinds of seeds which are followed in importance by foliage and shoots. Fruit and berries were third in importance followed by roots. Kroeber remarks that most of the seeds were gathered from plants of the *Compositae* (sunflower) and *Labiatae* (mint) families as opposed to cereal grasses (ibid.). Plants bearing edible stems and leaves are very numerous but the most important for the Luiseño were species in the clover family. Yucca (*Yucca whipplei*) was also used to provide the well-known baked “mescal”.

Kroeber comments that “pulpy fruits” are small and not especially abundant in Luiseño habitat (1925:649). Nonetheless, they were utilized and it is our contention that the fruit from plants of the *Rosaceae* (Rose) family may have been more important than Kroeber indicates. This may have been particularly true of the Hollyleaf Cherry (*Prunus icifolia*; cf. Wilke 1974. Bean 1972; Raven 1966 for description of plant).

Plants were used for a great variety of purposes other than consumption. These include pharmaceuticals, fabrication of houses, implements, clothing, baskets, and dyes. Many types of animals were hunted and it may be more useful to cite the animals not hunted than to list those

that were. According to Kroeber, animals not eaten by the Luiseño include the dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (ibid.:652). Probably the most important game comprised deer, small rodents such as woodrats, and game birds such as quail and ducks. Grasshoppers were also consumed. The Luiseño who lived along the coast gathered molluscs and fished from canoes or balsas using nets and line made of yucca fiber.

5. Material Culture and Technology

Archaeological data regarding the Luiseño usually relate to the material culture and particularly to those items manufactured from non-perishable materials. Therefore, a brief description of the material culture is especially pertinent to an archeological investigation. Luiseño houses were made by excavating a shallow hole and then constructing a frame over the hole. The frame was then covered with branches which in turn were covered with earth. “There was a smoke hole in the middle of the roof, but entrance was by a door, which sometimes had a short tunnel built before it” (ibid.). Simple shades were also used in fair weather.

The Luiseño also built sweathouses which were similar in construction to the houses except for being smaller and having the door in one of the long sides. Warmth in the sweathouse was produced by an open fire, never steam. The sweathouse was used by most of the California tribes west of the deserts:

The California sweathouse is an institution of daily, not occasional service. It serves a habit, not a medical treatment; it enters into ceremony and indirectly rather than as a means of purification. It is the assembly of the men, and often their sleeping quarters. It thus comes to fulfill many of the functions of a club; but is not to be construed as such, since ownership or kinship or friendship, not membership, determines admission (Heizer and Whipple 1951:8).

Luiseño dress was simple: women wore a two piece apron while men went naked when weather permitted. Footgear was worn only when rough ground had to be traversed and consisted of sandals manufactured from agave fiber. Tattoos were common, particularly on the chins of women. These were made by using a cactus thorn to prick charcoal into the skin.

Many other Luiseño fabricated items were related to food collecting or processing. Most frequently encountered are the various forms of bedrock grinding equipment. These were

normally made on granite outcroppings near or adjacent to creek beds and oak stands. The grinding features are of three usual types:

A. Mortars. These are natural or pecked concavities in the rock. They are normally circular in plan and vary from 5 to 10 cm. in depth. Bedrock mortars were used in conjunction with stone or wooden pestles for pulverizing food.

B. Ovals or Bedrock Metates. These are small shallow oval depressions in the bedrock. They usually vary between 15 and 30 cm. in either dimension but are almost always oval in plan. Normally ovals are less than 3 cm. deep. They were probably used in conjunction with manos (hand stones) for grinding food.

C. Slicks. These are amorphous smooth spots on the bedrock. Slicks may measure up to 150 x 150 cm. in their horizontal dimensions but are almost always totally lacking in depth. The smoothness is the result of a mano being rubbed across the natural contour of the stone.

Portable mortars were also manufactured by the Luiseño and they, along with manos, comprise the remainder of the usual groundstone complex (though other utilitarian and decorative groundstone objects occur occasionally).

Most cutting and shaping chores were performed using chipped stone tools manufactured from metavolcanic rocks or cherts. The sharp edges of simple “flakes” struck from amorphous cores are the most common cutting tool. Planes and scraping tools for shaping and removing plant fibre were also manufactured from chipped stone as were projectile points (arrow or dart points). Luiseño projectile points are usually small, triangular specimens many of which bear a notch on either side.

The Luiseño also manufactured pottery using a stone and a wooden paddle (the so-called “paddle and anvil technique”). Usually the ceramics were fabricated from a reddish clay mixed with coarse sand. It was then coiled and finally was shaped by paddling against the surface using the paddle as “backing” on the opposite surface. This family of pottery is characterized by a reddish brown hue and coarse gritty fabric is referred to as “Tizon Brown Ware.”

Other Luiseño utilitarian objects were manufactured from basketry. In addition to the usual utilitarian baskets, they also made basketry caps intended to protect the head from the straps on their carrying nets. The caps, which were “somewhat conical”, were also worn by women to prevent hair falling into the mortar when they were grinding food. Granaries were also manufactured from basketry.

Evidence for Luiseño ornamental objects is similar to that for their Kumeyaay neighbors to the south. May (1975) describes Kumeyaay ornaments as follows:

Most of the beads were made by breaking down the sides off an olivella shell and drilling holes in the center. The edges were then ground round. Some shells merely had their spires lopped off. Clay pendants are almost always old potsherds which have been ground oval and drilled at one end. (May 1975:19).

6. Religion

The Luiseño (and presumably their northern and western neighbors) practiced a religion which centered around the god *Chinigchinich* (Strong 1929:338). He was a living god who watched and punished and who ordained the sacred practices except for the mourning ceremonies (Kroeber 1925:656). Luiseño “monotheism” has struck many scholars as remarkable:

This idea of a present and tremendously powerful god, dictating not only ritual but the conduct of daily life--a truly universal deity and not merely one of a class of spirits or animals--is certainly a remarkable phenomenon to have appeared natively among any American group north of Mexico (ibid.).

It may be that the development of the god is actually a result of the influence of Christianity as spread by the missionaries. In any case, the origin of the *Chinigchinich* religion is traditionally ascribed to Santa Catalina Island. The cult of the god was built around rites entailing Jimsonweed (Toloache) drinking.

Luiseño ceremonies may be divided into two general categories: initiations and mourning rites. The most important of the initiation ceremonies was the Toloache initiation where boys were given the Jimson weed potion and experienced a series of dreams which later became ant sacred to them as individuals. Another ceremony, possibly connected with the Toloache, was the ordeal:

The boys were lain on ant hills, or put into a hole containing ants. More of the insects were shaken over them from baskets in which they had been gathered. The sting or bite of the large ant smarts intensely, and the ordeal was a sever one, and rather doubtfully ameliorated when at the conclusion the ants were whipped from the body with nettles (Ibid.).

Girls were also initiated when they came of age. Their ceremony, called the *Wekenish* by the Luiseño, was practiced by all of the Shoshonean speaking peoples of southern California. The ceremony entailed placing the girls in a pit which contained a lining of heated rocks covered with grass or matting. The girls remained in the pit for several days. The heat was intended to promote fertility and good health during the girl's adulthood.

The Luiseño practiced cremation of their dead. There are at least half a dozen mourning ceremonies that took place after the cremation. These entailed such rites as washing the clothes of the deceased and burning images of him. Special ceremonies were held for important personages such as chiefs. The ritual killing of an eagle on the anniversary of a chief's death is an example of the latter (Kroeber 1925:676).

E. A Brief Historical Sketch of the Community of Woodcrest

The study area is located 1 mile south-southwest of the historic core of Woodcrest. Long before the establishment of this community, the early populace of the region were dry farmers. But it wasn't until 1894 that there were enough families in the area to merit construction of a school (Oak Glenn School District). The first subdivision (Oak Glen Tract) emerged in 1905. It was followed by the Olive Heights town lot development in 1908 (Gunther 1984:580f.).

In the early 1920s there was resurgence in development and the area was subdivided under several other tract names (House Heights, Fertile Acres, and Woodcrest Acres). However, it was the addition of the Woodcrest Acres No. 2, 3, 4, and 5 subdivisions that ultimately led to the establishment of the Woodcrest post office in December of 1926. The name Woodcrest is said to have been derived from: 1) the last name of Susan Wood, local property owner for whom Wood Road was named as it crossed through her property, 2) the last name of local pioneer real estate promoters Marie and Charles Wood, and 3) the first half of John C. Woodard's last name (ibid:581). According to BLM records, on August 14, 1893, John C. Woodard was issued a homestead patent for 160 acres (Southeast 1/4 of Section 26) located just north of the study area (southwest of the intersection of Krameria Avenue and Washington Street).

At the end of WW II, many military buildings were sold off as surplus from nearby Camp Haan (Arnold Heights) and March Field and relocated to the Woodcrest area. At least two such buildings lie in proximity to the study area (see Table 2). In the 1950s, large tracts of citrus were planted and rapidly became the dominant agricultural endeavor in Woodcrest. However, over

the last 20 years, much of the grove land has given way to residential subdivisions due to the increasing cost of irrigation water coupled with the regions demand for housing. Today, the community of Woodcrest remains predominately rural with large lots interspersed with horse property. Van Buren Boulevard comprises Woodcrest's business district and includes various commercial uses.

The United States Geological Survey Party of 1897-1898 aptly named the three rocky promontories situated approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the study area as "Three Sisters". By international convention, clusters of similar topographic features were named after brothers and sisters (Ibid: 544). The name "Three Sisters" appears on the early *Elsinore 30'* 1901 USGS and *Riverside 15'* 1901 USGS Topographic Quadrangles as well as subsequent government maps. .

III. RESEARCH ORIENTATION

A. Introduction

It is often said that human occupation of southern California may go back as far as 10,000 years ago (Van Horn 1987:22). Evidence for these relatively early people is very sparse and presumption of a very low population density at that time seems entirely reasonable. The "original" people were soon to be supplanted or absorbed by a new population. Archaeologists generally agree that sometime around A.D. 500, coastal southern California, including the Inland Empire region, became home to migrant Shoshonean peoples moving in from the Great Basin.

B. Research Goals

The goals of our research were to identify known locations of potential significance situated within the study area. Our hypotheses were as follows:

(1) Prehistoric sites may be found almost anywhere but are generally located in areas that offered access to water and plant resources. In this particular area, the rolling grass lands and the occasional water course would have been most attractive. Granitic boulders and outcrops were also commonly utilized as milling stations for vegetal foodstuffs and to a lesser extent rock shelters and rock art sites. Typically, prehistoric sites may comprise bedrock milling features, scatters of potsherds, fire-affected rock, chipped stone implements, and at times, human

cremations. Pottery sherds, of Tizon Brown Ware and possibly Lower Colorado Buff Ware may also occur at late period sites in the area.

(2) Historic sites in the region would most likely be associated with early ranching activities. Lacking standing structures, remains of these homesteads and farmsteads typically comprises concrete, river cobble or adobe structure foundations, irrigation systems and trash scatters. However, not all debris scatters (e.g. tin can, glass, crockery) can be connected to a particular home or farmstead. In many instances, isolated scatters of dumped historic debris represent nothing more than illicitly discarded rubbish.

IV. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH METHODS

A. Cultural Resources Records Searches

An in-person record search of the study area were conducted by Robert S. White at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside. The search was conducted on January 11, 2019 with a supplemental search conducted in October, 2019. The searches entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated on or within a one-mile radius of the project area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying historic properties.

1. Previous Surveys

a. Inside Study Area

The results of the search indicated that the study area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

b. Outside Study Area

Outside the study area, numerous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius. These investigations cover approximately 50% of the surrounding land within the search radius. They include survey reports for both small (less than 20 acres) and large (40 acres or more) scale projects. The closest of these was conducted in 1992 by Chris Drover for

the 800-acre Alta Cresta Ranch Specific Plan (Drover 1992). Drover's project site lay to the south and southeast across Van Buren Blvd. Multiple prehistoric sites were discovered.

2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within the Study Area

The results of the records search indicated that no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, historic structures, or isolates have been previously recorded within the boundaries of the study area.

3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within a One-Mile Radius

Approximately forty-five prehistoric archaeological sites have been documented within a one-mile radius of the study area (Table 1). Many are situated to the south, southeast and to the northwest. Nearly all of the sites are described as bedrock milling stations comprising slicks.

The closest of the sites (CA-RIV-4733) is located approximately 350-feet to the south on the opposite side of Van Buren Blvd. First recorded in 1992, it was described as two milling slicks on a single boulder (Drover 1992). The site was revisited in 2007 and both features were found to have eroded away (Greene 2007). No artifacts or indications of a subsurface deposit were noted at the location. There are no recorded historic archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project site

Table 1. Archaeological Sites within a One-mile Radius of the Study Area.

Site Number (CA-RIV-) or (33-)	Site Description
RIV-1975	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-1990	Bedrock milling station comprising two slicks on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-1991	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-1992	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-1993	Bedrock milling station comprising ten slicks on two boulders. No artifacts observed
RIV-1994	Bedrock milling station comprising two slicks on one boulder. No artifacts observed
RIV-1995	Bedrock milling station comprising four milling slicks on two boulders. No artifacts observed
RIV-1996	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.

RIV-1997	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-1998	Bedrock milling station comprising two slicks on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-2030	Lithics and groundstone scatter, 33 x 3-meters. Flakes, cores, manos, one chopper.
RIV-2031	Bedrock milling station comprising eleven slicks on two boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-2032	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder and a deep basin metate on another. No artifacts observed.
RIV-2033	Bedrock milling station comprising two slicks on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-2034	Bedrock milling station comprising six slicks on three boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-2035	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder accompanied by approximately ten flakes.
RIV-2036	Bedrock milling station comprising two slicks presumably on one boulder (site form does not specify). No artifacts observed.
RIV-2037	Bedrock milling station comprising six slicks on a large rock complex. No artifacts observed.
RIV-2038	Bedrock milling station comprising three slicks on one boulder accompanied by a groundstone fragment (metate ?) No other artifacts observed.
RIV-2091	Site is within study area. Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-2724	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed
RIV-3502	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-3503	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-4019	Bedrock milling station comprising three slicks on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-4733	Bedrock milling station comprising two slicks on one boulder. No artifacts observed. Both slick eroded away when site was field check in 2007. Closest site to the study area.
RIV-6939 33-12114	Bedrock milling station comprising two slicks on one boulder. No artifacts observed
RIV-6940 33-12115	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-6941 33-12116	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-6942 33-12117	Bedrock milling station comprising six slicks on four boulders accompanied by a single flake. No other artifacts observed.
RIV-7818 33-14371	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
33-17225	Bedrock milling station comprising five slicks on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
33-17226	Bedrock milling station comprising three slicks on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-11763 33-23941	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-11764 33-23942	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-11765 33-23943	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-11766 33-23944	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.

4. Heritage Properties

No listed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), or California Point of Historical Interest (CPHI) properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project. However, six historic buildings/structures/complexes have been recorded with a mile radius. Of the six, the California Office of Historic Preservation's Directory of Properties (DOP) lists three historic structures in this part of Woodcrest that have been previously evaluated for the National Register. All three buildings were evaluated by Mr. Jim Warner of the Riverside County Historical Commission in 1983. None were found eligible for the NRHP. The remaining three were evaluated for the CRHR and/or the NRHP by others. None were found eligible for either the CRHR or the NRHP. Details are present below in Table 2.

Table 2. Historic Buildings within a One-mile Radius of the Study Area.

Site Number (CA-RIV-) or (33-)	Site Description
RIV-4272H	Residential complex comprising an adobe house, wood frame dormitory (bunk house), and cinder block garage. Constructed prior to 1943. No street address.
33-7813	1941 surplus barracks building moved from Camp Haan and relocated to 17156 Krameria Avenue. Converted to residence.
33-7814	Single family, vernacular wood frame house constructed in 1928. Located at 17301 Krameria Avenue.
33-7823	Single family, vernacular wood frame house constructed in 1938. Located at 17440 Van Buren Boulevard.
33-15705	1942-1945 surplus barracks building moved from Camp Haan and relocated to 16581 Gardner Avenue. Converted to residence.
33-17417	Significantly modified single family residence constructed circa 1938 located at 16400 Washington Street.

B. Historic Map Research

In addition to the records search, numerous historic GLO and Geological Survey (USGS) maps of the Woodcrest region were inspected. These maps are on file with one or more of the following entities: Bureau of Land Management, Map Room of the Science Library at UC Riverside, the USGS TopoView Historic Topographic Map Database, and the California Historic

Topographic Map Collection housed in Special Collections at the Merriam Library at California State University, Chico. These included:

GLO Map of Township No.III South Range No. V West of San Bernardino Meridian,
Approved/Adopted February 28, 1855

GLO Map of Township No. 3 South Range No. 5 West San Bernardino Meridian,
Approved/Adopted November 11, 1891

Southern California Sheet No.1, 1:250,000, 1901 reprinted 1948, surveyed 1893-1900.

Elsinore 30' 1901 USGS Topographic Quadrangle.

Riverside 15' 1901 USGS Topographic Quadrangle.

Riverside 15' 1942 USGS Topographic Quadrangle.

Steele Peak 7.5' 1953 USGS Topographic Quadrangle.

Steele Peak 7.5' 1967 USGS Topographic Quadrangle.

Steele Peak 7.5' 1967 USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1973.

Steele Peak 7.5' 1967 USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1973,
Photoinspected 1978.

A review of these maps was performed for the purpose of identifying locations of potential historical resources. No man-made structures appear within the boundaries of the study area on any of the maps.

C. Land Patents

Archival research also included a review of land patents on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Sacramento. The subject parcel lies in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 30 Township 3 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Office records indicate that a Serial Patent for 48,847.27 acres (Rancho El Sobrante de San Jacinto) comprising all of Section 35 was issued to Jose Antonio and Maria Del Aquirre on October 26, 1867 by authority of the March 3, 1851: Grant-Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat. 631). The land patent is recorded as Document Nr: 2170, Misc. Doc. Nr: Plc 486, Accession/BLM Serial # CACAAA 083204 inclusive of the subject property. It does not appear that the Aquirre's constructed a dwelling within the boundaries of the study area.

V. NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

A. Sacred Lands File Check

On August 2, 2019, a Sacred Lands File Check for the project area was requested by Robert S. White. The search was conducted on September 6, 2019 by Steven Quinn, Associate Government Program Analyst for the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento. A list of both individual and Native American groups was also provided for further correspondence (see Appendix C). The results of the search indicated that no sacred Native American sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area.

B. Native American Correspondence

In order to learn more about the potential archaeological sensitivity of the project area, letters of inquiry were sent to Native American individuals and groups provided by the NAHC. To date, two responses have been received (Appendix D).

VI. FIELD SURVEY

An intensive pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted by Archaeological Associates on January 15, 2019. Personnel included Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), and Susan R. Klein (surveyor). The intent of the survey was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the property. Historic resources include places and structures relating to significant historic events or having historical or special aesthetic qualities in and of themselves. Prehistoric resources include Indian sites of all types. All field notes, photographs, and maps generated or used during the field study are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The pedestrian survey began in the southwest corner of the study area and proceeded in a easterly direction paralleling Van Buren Blvd. Surface visibility throughout the parcel was fair, varying from 50 to 100% depending on the density of the winter grasses. Disturbance within the study area moderate but not unexpected due to the proximity of adjoining development. Disturbed areas comprise an ad-hoc bicycle track with jumps in the center of the parcel and a large vehicular turn-out area adjacent to the western boundary (Chicago Ave.). However, the nature of the disturbance did not significantly hinder the efforts of the field study.

Where practical, the survey of the property was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced at 5 meter intervals. Where irregular terrain or vegetation precluded the use of parallel transects, meandering transects were utilized. All gully escarpments and were also examined for any signs of buried, archaeological deposits. Due to the sensitivity of the surrounding region for bedrock milling sites, particular attention was paid to the isolated bedrock boulders in the eastern portion of the study area. No signs of milling surfaces could be detected. By employing these techniques, a thorough examination of the study area was accomplished.

VII. REPORT OF FINDINGS

A. Prehistoric Resources

The results of the records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center housed at UC Riverside failed to identify any prehistoric resources within the boundaries of the study area. The results of the field study were also negative. No prehistoric resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation.

B. Historic Resources

The results of the records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center at UC Riverside indicated that no historic archaeological sites or historic structures had been previously recorded within the project area. The results of the historic map research were also negative. No historic archaeological sites were discovered during the course of the investigation.

VIII. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

A. Prehistoric and Historic Resources

The records search and field survey failed to indicate the presence of any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the boundaries of the study area. Consequently, no further work in conjunction with prehistoric or historic resources is recommended prior to the start of earth-disturbing activities. Given the high sensitivity of the area for prehistoric resources, it is recommended that any future earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property be monitored by a professional archaeologist.

The primary purpose of archaeological monitoring is to insure that if cultural resources are encountered during earthmoving operations that a qualified archaeologist has the opportunity

to ascertain the importance of the find(s). If archaeological material is encountered during construction grading activities that cannot be readily or easily evaluated during the course of monitoring, then the project archaeologist should have the authority to temporarily stop or redirect grading and/or construction in that area until the significance of the find(s) can be made.

B. Human Remains

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the Riverside County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

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