

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE RAMONA GATEWAY PROJECT

PERRIS, CALIFORNIA

APNs 317-120-021 and 317-130-017, -021, -025, and -048

Submitted to:

**City of Perris
Planning and Development
135 North D Street
Perris, California 92570**

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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August 9, 2022

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Assessor's Parcel Number(s): 317-120-021 and 317-130-017, -021, -025, and -048

USGS Quadrangle: Section 12, Township 4 South, Range 4 West on the USGS 7.5-minute *Perris, California* Quadrangle

Study Area: Approximately 50-acre (gross) industrial property southwest of the intersection of the Ramona Expressway and Webster Avenue

Key Words: USGS *Perris, California* Quadrangle (7.5-minute); archaeological survey; historic foundation and capped well (Site P-33-008703); no CRHR-eligible resources; archaeological monitoring recommended.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In response to a requirement by the City of Perris for the environmental assessment of a proposed industrial building development application, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey of the Ramona Gateway Project site located within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) planning area. The proposed approximately 50-gross-acre warehouse and retail development site and associated off-site improvement areas are located south of Ramona Expressway between Nevada Road and Webster Avenue, in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California. The subject property lies approximately 500 feet east of Interstate 215 (I-215) and includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 317-120-021 and 317-130-017, -021, -025, and -048. The property is situated within Section 12, Township 4 South, Range 4 West on the United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute *Perris, California* Quadrangle (Figures 1 and 2). The project will include the construction and operation of an industrial warehouse building with associated tractor-trailer loading docks, parking, and infrastructure in the southern portion of the subject property, and retail uses and associated parking and infrastructure in the northern portion of the subject property (Figure 3). Additionally, site adjacent roadway improvements and off-site utility line installation would be implemented as part of the project. Currently, the subject property consists of a vacant former agricultural property.

The archaeological survey, which was conducted on May 12, 2021, was completed in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property. The survey identified one previously recorded resource (P-33-008703), which consists of concrete foundation remains and capped well (Figure 4); however, this resource is not considered eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Therefore, the survey did not identify any significant cultural resources within the project site, and the proposed project will not represent a source of impacts to any known significant cultural resources. Resumes of key BFSA staff involved in the preparation of this report can be found within Appendix A. As part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR). All investigations conducted by BFSA related to this project conformed to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Perris environmental guidelines.

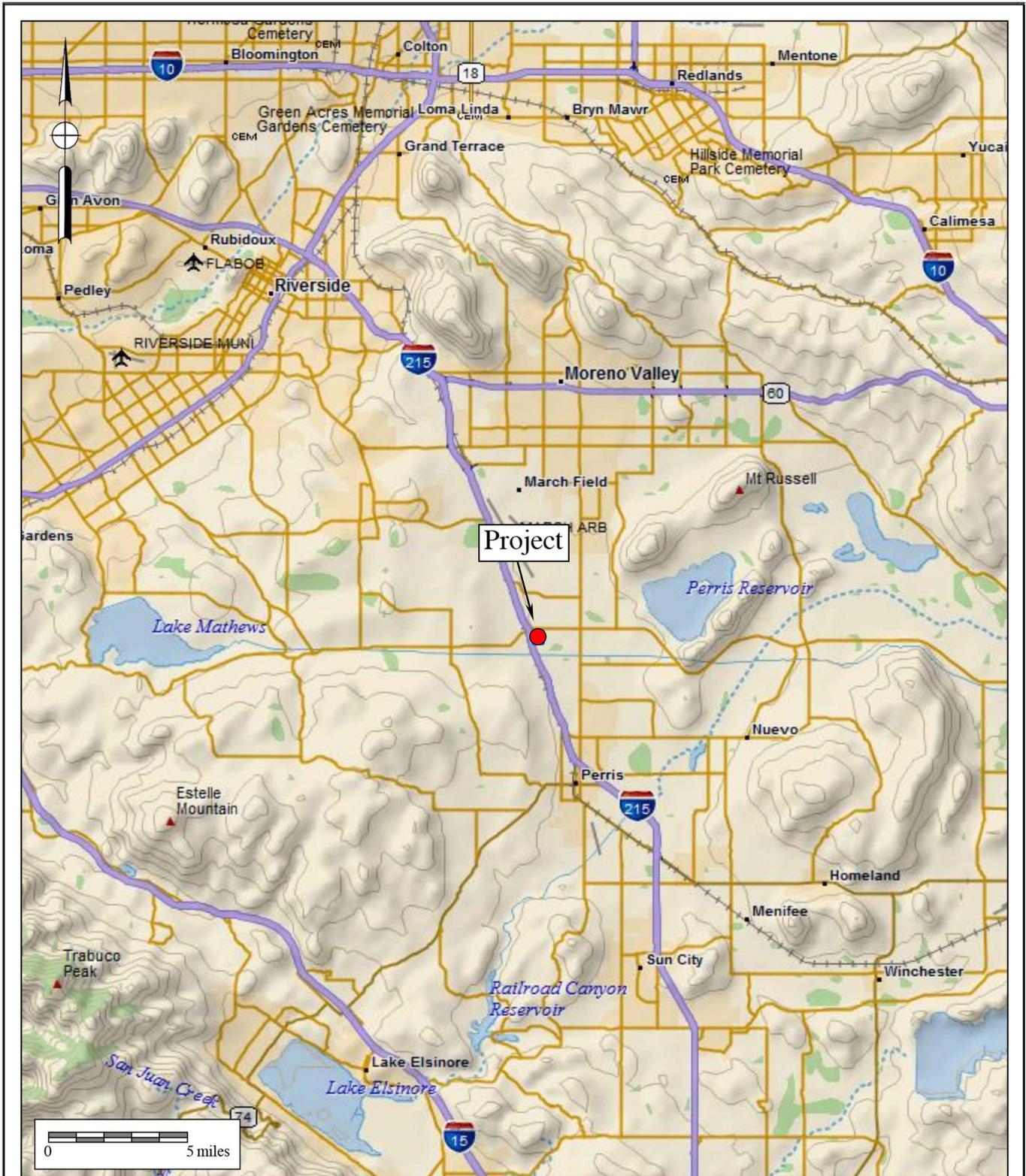


Figure 1

General Location Map

The Ramona Gateway Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)



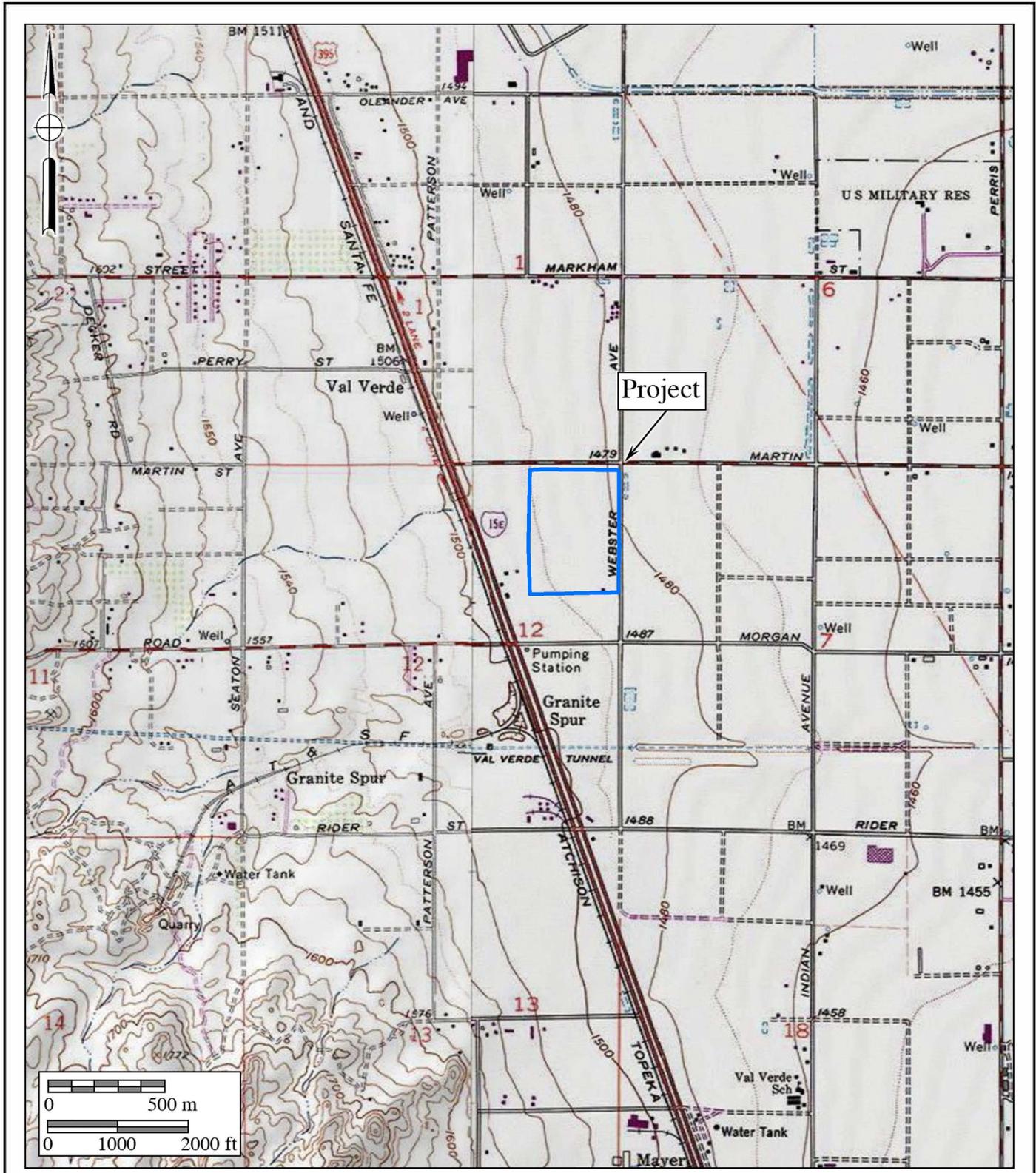


Figure 2
Project Location Map
 The Ramona Gateway Project

USGS *Perris* and *Steele Peak* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



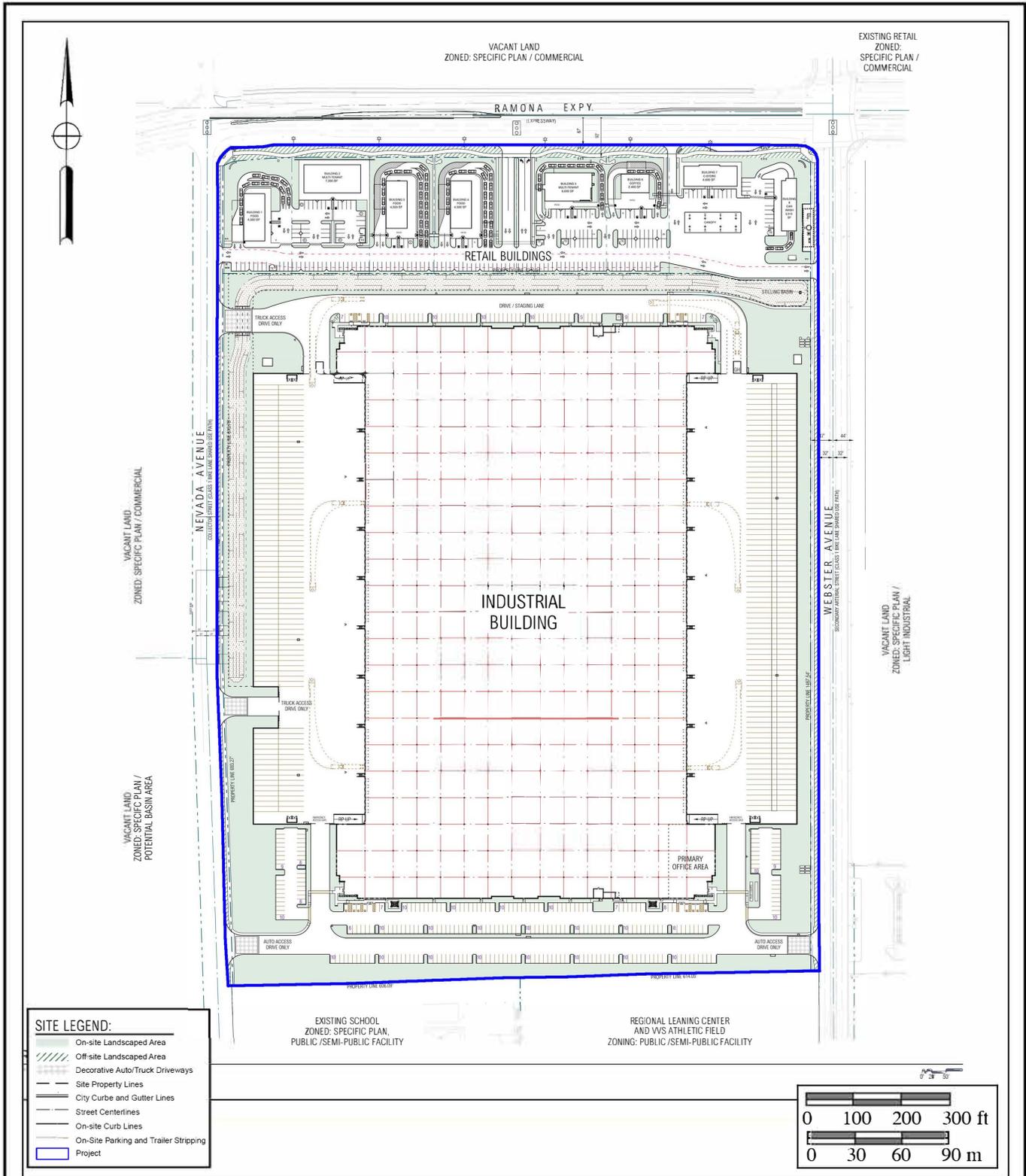


Figure 3
Site Plan

The Ramona Gateway Project



Figure 4

Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

II. SETTING

Natural Environment

Riverside County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. This range, which lies in a northwest-to-southeast trend through the county, extends around 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is situated within the Perris Valley and is generally flat, with elevations within the property averaging approximately 1,450 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

Regionally, the project site lies within the Perris Block, a structural block bounded on the west by the Elsinore fault zone and on the east by the San Jacinto fault zone (Morton 2003). The geology mapped underlying the project and immediate area indicates that the project is underlain by lower Pleistocene (approximately 1.8 million to perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 year old) very old alluvial fan deposits (Morton 2001, 2003). These sediments are described as "... mostly well dissected, well-indurated, reddish-brown sand deposits. Commonly contains duripans and locally silcretes" (Morton 2003). According to Woodford et al. (1971), the alluvium overlying the granitic bedrock below the subject property is approximately 100 feet thick. The specific soil types found within the subject property are comprised of Ramona sandy loam, zero to five percent slopes, severely eroded (RaB3) and Ramona sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 19 (RaA) (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2019).

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

Presently, a small east-to-west trending seasonal drainage is located within the southern third of the subject property. However, based upon historic maps and aerial photographs, this alignment does not appear to be natural. Instead, it appears the drainage was created by the installation of culverts that direct water underneath I-215 east into neighboring properties.

During the prehistoric period, vegetation near the subject property provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the subject property during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the subject property during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from seasonal drainages and the San Jacinto River located southeast of the subject property. Historically, the subject property was utilized for agriculture or ranching/grazing of livestock. Currently, the subject property is vacant and contains non-native

vegetation/grassland.

Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

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

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

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the “ethnographic present” from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there

remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

Introduction

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

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

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

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

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

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

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural

components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

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

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

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

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the

archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed “Pauma Complex” (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

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

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

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

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

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

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

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

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

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of

more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1542 to circa 1769)

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

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

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

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

Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

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

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

affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

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

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

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

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

Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were

more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

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

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

ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

Material Culture

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

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

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

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

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

Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

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

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

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

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

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

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

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

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

Material Culture

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

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

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

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

Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General History of the Project Area

The subject property is located just west of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero land grant, which was granted to Miguel Pedorena by Mexican Governor Pío Pico in 1846 (Hoffman 1862). After Pedorena's death in 1850, the land grant passed to his heirs under the guardianship of T.W. Sutherland (Gunther 1984). In 1881, the California Southern Railroad laid the tracks for the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway through what was referred to at that time as the San Jacinto Plains. Surveying and construction of the railroad route was led by Frederick Thomas Perris, for whom the city of Perris was named. The railroad was completed in 1882, which allowed hundreds of settlers to enter the area for homesteading, most of them settling in Pinacate to the south (City of Perris n.d.). While still part of San Diego County, Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero was patented to Sutherland in 1883 (Robinson 1997). In 1885, the citizens of Pinacate created a more conveniently located station along the railroad route, and in 1886, the town site of Perris was established (City of Perris n.d.).

The subject property is located within an area traditionally known as Val Verde and subdivided in 1893 as the Val Verde Tract. The tract is situated just north of what would later become the city of Perris. As such, the Val Verde Tract was historically influenced by the nearby

town. The Val Verde Tract was platted in 1893 about five miles northwest of Perris. One of the owners of the tract, J.R. Nance, was also instrumental in promoting the city of Perris and the Riverside Tract to the north of the subject property (Gunther 1984). The community briefly flourished due to the establishment of a railway siding and station. The community had a post office between 1894 and 1904 and again from 1918 through 1930. The post office was discontinued twice, and mail was forwarded to Perris (Gunther 1984).

The Val Verde region along with much of the Perris Valley has traditionally been dominated by agricultural properties focusing upon grain, grapes, potatoes, melons, alfalfa, and green vegetables. However, the Val Verde Tract along with the nearby Riverside Tract suffered early on due to an inability to obtain a steady supply of water. In 1883, pioneer Frank E. Brown formed the Bear Valley Land and Water Company, which, by 1885, had successfully constructed the largest water reservoir in the county at the time (the Bear Valley Dam and Reservoir) to supply water to the city of Redlands (City of Moreno Valley n.d.). With its now-ample water supply, the city of Redlands flourished, and Brown soon began expanding the Bear Valley Land and Water Company's holdings in order to provide water to the surrounding areas. Among those regions slated to receive Bear Valley water was the town site of Perris, and in 1890, a group of investors formed the Perris Irrigation District and established an agreement with the Bear Valley Land and Water Company to provide water to the region (Hinton 1892). However, "Frank Brown had overestimated the Bear Valley Dam and Reservoir's capability to supply the Inland Empire," and due to a period of drought between 1891 and 1893, the reservoir failed to meet all of its obligations for water delivery (Berba 2017; *Redlands Daily Facts* 2008). The lack of water severely affected farmers who had developed an agricultural base of deciduous and citrus fruit trees, and residents of the region were forced to leave the area for a more habitable environment. Although the Perris Irrigation District was not as successful as originally predicted, traditionally, the area did remain agricultural throughout the twentieth century.

In 1911:

[...] residents of the then unincorporated community of Perris submitted a petition to Riverside County supervisors seeking incorporation. On April 18, 1911, the community voted on the petition; 101 votes were cast, a majority for cityhood.

On May 26, 1911, Perris became an officially incorporated City. The best guess of the City population at incorporation was around 300 persons. By 1920, when the next U.S. Census took place, the City had grown to 499 residents. (City of Perris 2022)

The general area also was influenced by the development of March Field during the twentieth century. March Field was originally established on March 1, 1918 as the Alessandro Flying Training Field following the United States' entry into World War I (Gunther 1984). The

name was officially changed to March Field on March 20, 1918 in honor of Peyton C. March, Jr., who had been killed in a training plane crash in Fort Worth, Texas earlier that year. The air field changed names many times throughout the 1940s. In 1941, the name was changed to March Army Air Field; in 1942, to March Army Air Base; in 1947, to March Army Air Force Base to reflect the establishment of the United States Air Force; and finally to March Air Reserve Base in 1996 (March Field Air Museum 2020). Although the official name changed multiple times, many residents have continued to refer to it as “March Field” (Gunther 1984).

The establishment of March Field was important to the region due to the role the local inhabitants would play during World War I and World War II. Farming continued to be important to the region, which was aided by access to new water sources. A portion of the Colorado River Aqueduct was constructed through the region in 1939 to transport water from the Colorado river to nearby Lake Mathews. The alignment of the aqueduct within the Val Verde region was named the Val Verde Cut and the Val Verde Tunnel. The Val Verde Cut was the only portion of the aqueduct that was unlined, running for approximately one mile (Gunther 1984). Further, during the mid- to late twentieth century, the Riverside County Flood Control and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) began to establish storm drains and new modern water conveyance systems. The establishment of these modern water conveyance systems along with the Val Verde Tunnel allowed farmers to better manage water on their land (City of Perris n.d.; Environmental Science Associates 2016; MWD n.d.).

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

History of Development at the Subject Property

The 1857 Plat Map for the region shows the north-to-south trending “Road to Temescal” either just west of or within the far western portion of the subject property. The road is visible on subsequent plat maps from 1867 and 1883. According to the 1898 map, the road is no longer shown, likely because the subject property and surrounding area had been subdivided under the Val Verde Tract in 1893 (Gunther 1984). When first subdivided, the subject property consisted of six lots identified as Block 8, Lots 1, 2, 8, and 9 and Block 9, Lots 1 and 2 (Figure 5). Generally, the lots were 10 acres; however, Lots 1 and 2 of Block 8 only measured 7.83 acres each. Further, it appears that originally Dawes Street was plotted to extend through the southern third of the subject property; although, this road is shown on the 1901 *Elsinore* 30' USGS Quadrangle (Figure 6) and the Val Verde Tract subdivision map, it does not appear that the road lasted long or even ever existed. Historic aerial photography shows that by 1938, at least one building, likely a residence, is situated within the southeastern portion of the subject property, which is situated within the Block 9, Lot 1 portion of the subject property (Plate 1). The 1953 and 1962 aerial photographs show the 1938 building, an ancillary structure to the west, and a pump house for a

well, approximately 150 feet to the north, while new ranches are located just west of the subject property (Plates 2 and 3). In the 1967 photograph, the residence and ancillary structure within the subject property appear to have been demolished (Plate 4). Based upon the records search results presented below, a single foundation with associated rubble was recorded in 1999 by CRM Tech as P-33-008703.

Considering a recorded resource is located within the subject property, additional research into property owners, primarily focused in the location of P-33-008703, was conducted at the Robert J. Fitch County of Riverside Archives.

History of Ownership at the Subject Property

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) records indicate that just prior to the Val Verde Tract subdivision, the entire northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, was granted to George Cope in 1891 (Document Number 4020). However, the Assessor's lot books on file at the Robert J. Fitch County of Riverside Archives show that by 1892, all but the southeastern 10 acres of the subject property were owned by J.R. Nance. Again, Nance was instrumental in the subdivision of the Val Verde Tract and in promoting the city of Perris and the subdivision of the adjacent Riverside Tract to the north of the subject property (Gunther 1984).

Regardless, Nance did not own the property for long; in 1894, his portion of the subject property was transferred to Joseph Eastman who quickly sold it to Hugh Lennox in 1895. Sometime between 1899 and 1907, all of Lennox's holdings were transferred to Alex T. Crane, which were then transferred to Lewis B. Perry in 1908. By 1910, Perry owned much of the Val Verde Tract and resubdivided the property into farm lots of various acreage. As a result, Lots 1, 2, 8, and 9 of Block 8 became Lot 20 (35.3-acre lot) and Block 9, Lot 2 was combined with another lot outside of the subject property to become Lot 22 (20.29-acre lot) of the Perry Resubdivision. Since the southeastern corner containing P-33-008703 (Block 9, Lot 1) was not owned by Perry, it was not included in the new subdivision (Figure 7).

All of Lot 20 and the eastern half of Lot 22 are contained within the subject property. By 1924, Lots 20 and 22 had been further split, creating a north and south half, respectively. Based upon the Assessor's data, the lots that comprised the Perry Resubdivision had a number of different owners throughout the early twentieth century. The lot books do show that a value for buildings or structures was assessed to Lot 20 in 1916. However, by 1925, the Assessor's data no longer shows any further assessment for structures within Lot 20 and no buildings were visible within the lot on any of the historic aerial photographs. By 1947, Lot 22 had been split further creating a single 10-acre parcel and two smaller approximately five-acre parcels (Figure 8). The Assessor's lot books indicate that the structures visible just west of the subject property on the 1953 and 1962 aerial photographs were constructed within the two approximately five-acre southern parcels of Lot 22 around 1945 and 1948, while the properties were owned by Elwood Alston and Michael Haski, respectively. Again, although these buildings were constructed nearby, they were not

situated within the subject property. Rather, the portions of Lot 22, which are included within the current development, consisted entirely of agricultural fields. As such, detailed tracing of ownership for the portions of the subject property not containing P-33-008703 not discussed further, unless the individuals also owned the property containing the site location. However, the ownership records compiled from the Assessor’s lot books is presented below in Table 1 while scans and photographs of all available lot book pages are included within Appendix E.

Table 1
Ownership Record for the Subject Property
Compiled from Assessor’s Lot Books

| Date | Block 8, Lots 1, 2, 8, and 9 | | Block 9, Lot 1 | Block 9, Lot 2 | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1892 | J.R. Nance | | James R. Hatcher | J.R. Nance | | |
| 1895 | Hugh Lennox | | | Hugh Lennox | | |
| 1899- 1907 | Alex T. Crane | | Max Bayer | Alex T. Crane | | |
| 1908 | Lewis B. Perry | | Oscar Eckstein | Lewis B. Perry | | |
| 1910 | Lot 20 (Perry Resub) | | | Lot 22 (Perry Resub) | | |
| 1913 | Theo M. Walker | | | Theo M. Walker | | |
| 1914 | J. E. and Robert Marsh | | | J. E. and Robert Marsh | | |
| 1918 | Val Verde Imp. Co. | | | Val Verde Imp. Co. | | |
| 1924 | Lot 20 N (Perry Resub) | Lot 20 S (Perry Resub) | | Oscar Eckstein | Lot 22 N (Perry Resub) | Lot 22 S (Perry Resub) |
| | Val Verde Imp. Co. | Mitsuro Fukuzawa | | | | Val Verde Imp. Co. |
| 1926 | | | | | Tosaku Nakamoushi | Junta Taskibana |
| 1927 | James M. Harrison | | | | | Frank Strong Inc. |
| 1928 | Frank R Strong Inc. | Frank Strong Inc. | | | Kirri Kawakita | Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association |
| 1929 | | | | | | |
| 1938 | Kazuo Shimbo | Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association | Lee Daggett | | Iwata Tatsumi | Betty Strong |
| 1941 | | | | | | Elwood Alston |
| 1943 | | | | | | |
| 1945 | | | | | | |
| 1946 | | | | | | |
| 1947 | Elwood Alston | Elwood Alston | Frank Strong Inc. | Lot 22 N ½ of S ½ | Lot 22 S ½ of S ½ | |

| Date | Block 8, Lots 1, 2, 8, and 9 | Block 9, Lot 1 | Block 9, Lot 2 | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|--|
| 1948 | | Elwood Alston | | Arch S. Smith (Keith R.) | Michael A. Haski | | |
| 1949 | Elwood Alston and M.A. Fleming | | | | Allie C. Handy | | |
| 1953 | M.A. Fleming | | Otis Harrison | | | | |
| 1957 | James H. Fleming | | James H. Fleming | | | | |
| 1958 | | | I.M. Lemon | | | | |
| 1959 | I. M. Lemon | | Edward H. Evens et al. | | | A.J. Keel | |
| 1960 | Donald and Ruby Smith | A.J. Keel | | | | | |
| 1961 | Ellwood Johnston | | Ellwood Johnston | | | | |
| 1962 | Ellwood Johnston | | | | | | |
| 1963 | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | | | | | | | |

According to the County of Riverside Assessor’s lot books, the southeastern corner of the subject property, consisting of Lot 1 of Block 9 and containing P-33-008703, was owned by James R. Hatcher from 1892 until sometime between 1900 and 1907 when the property was assessed to Max Bayer. By 1907, the property was owned by Oscar Eckstein who was the first to build structures within the property. While the property was owned by Hatcher, it was only assessed for trees or vines indicating the property was agricultural but did not contain any structures. However, in 1907, under Eckstein’s ownership, the property was assessed for both buildings and trees, indicating that improvements consisting of structure(s) had been built within the property. It is not clear if these improvements are the residence shown on the 1938 aerial photograph; however, it does indicate Eckstein had begun to make improvements to the property in 1907.

Eckstein owned the property through 1942, but in 1943, it was assessed to Lee Daggett. Daggett only owned the property for about three years, and then the property was assessed to Frank Strong in 1946. By 1949, the property was owned by Elwood Alston and M.A. Fleming. Between the period of 1945 and 1949, major improvements to structures within the property occurred.

In 1945, the assessed value of structures increased from \$ 400 to \$1,470, and then to \$3,850 in 1949, which corresponds to the difference in structures that are visible when comparing the 1938 and 1953 aerial photograph.

Much of the surrounding area came under the ownership of Alston and Fleming around the late 1940s. It appears Alston transferred half of the interest in his agricultural properties to Fleming in response to debts he owed him (Goodwin v. Alston 1952). By 1949, Alston and Fleming owned all but 10 acres of the subject property. By 1953, Fleming was listed as the sole owner, but the holdings were acquired in 1959 by I.M. Lemon and then A.J. Keel in 1960. By 1964, when the County Lot Books stopped being used, all of the subject property was owned by Ellwood Johnston.

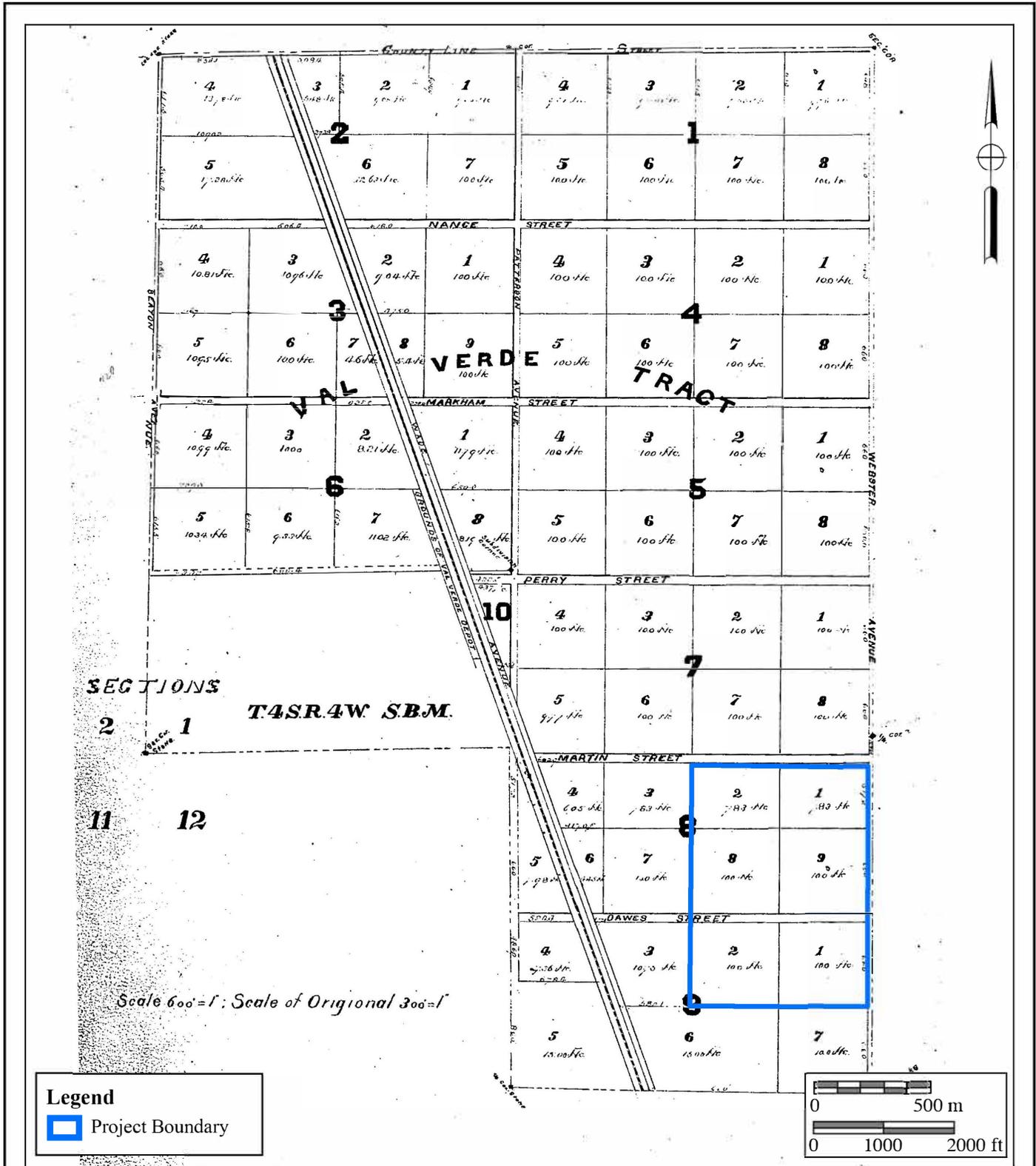


Figure 5
1893 Val Verde Tract Map
 The Ramona Gateway Project



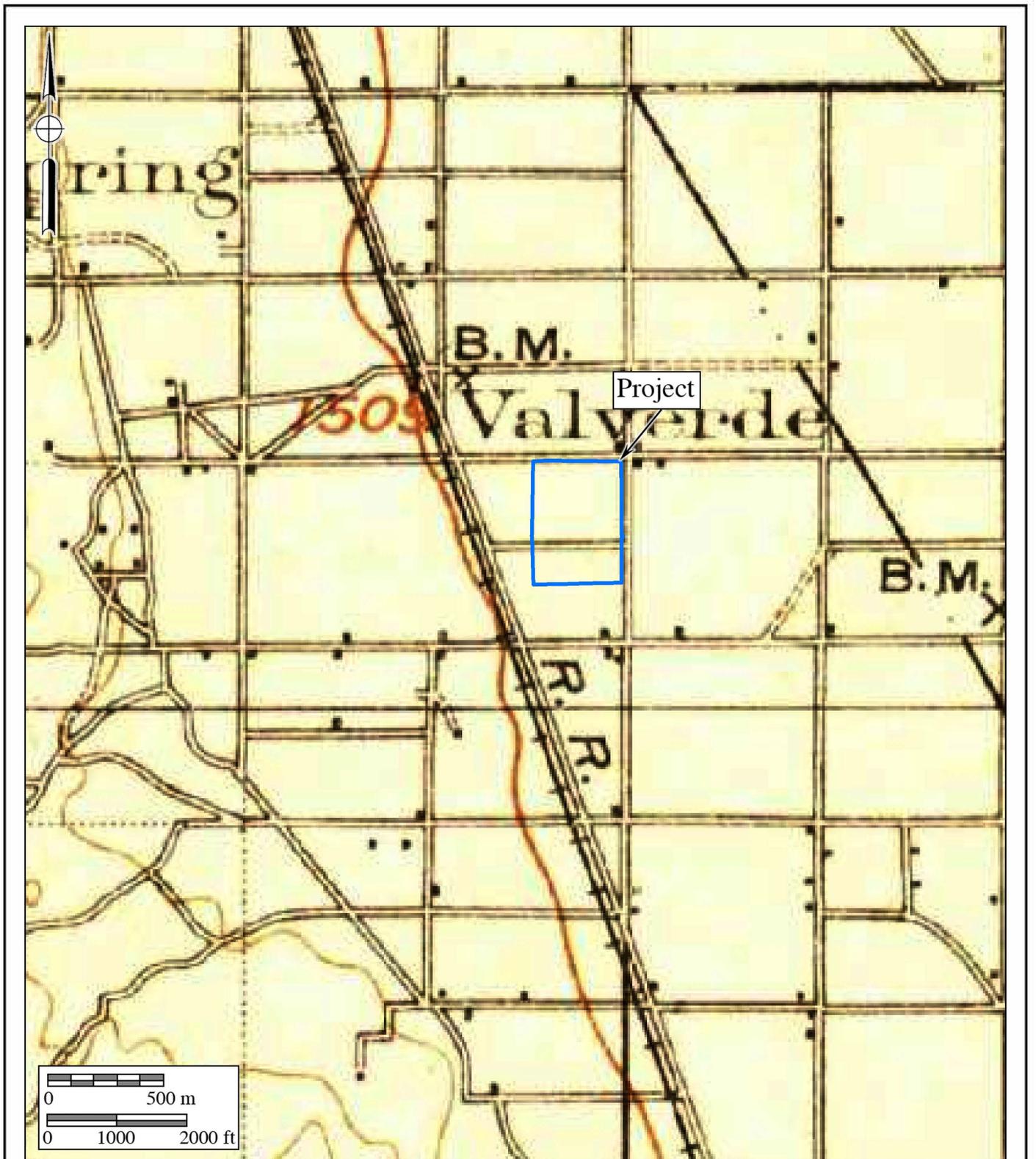


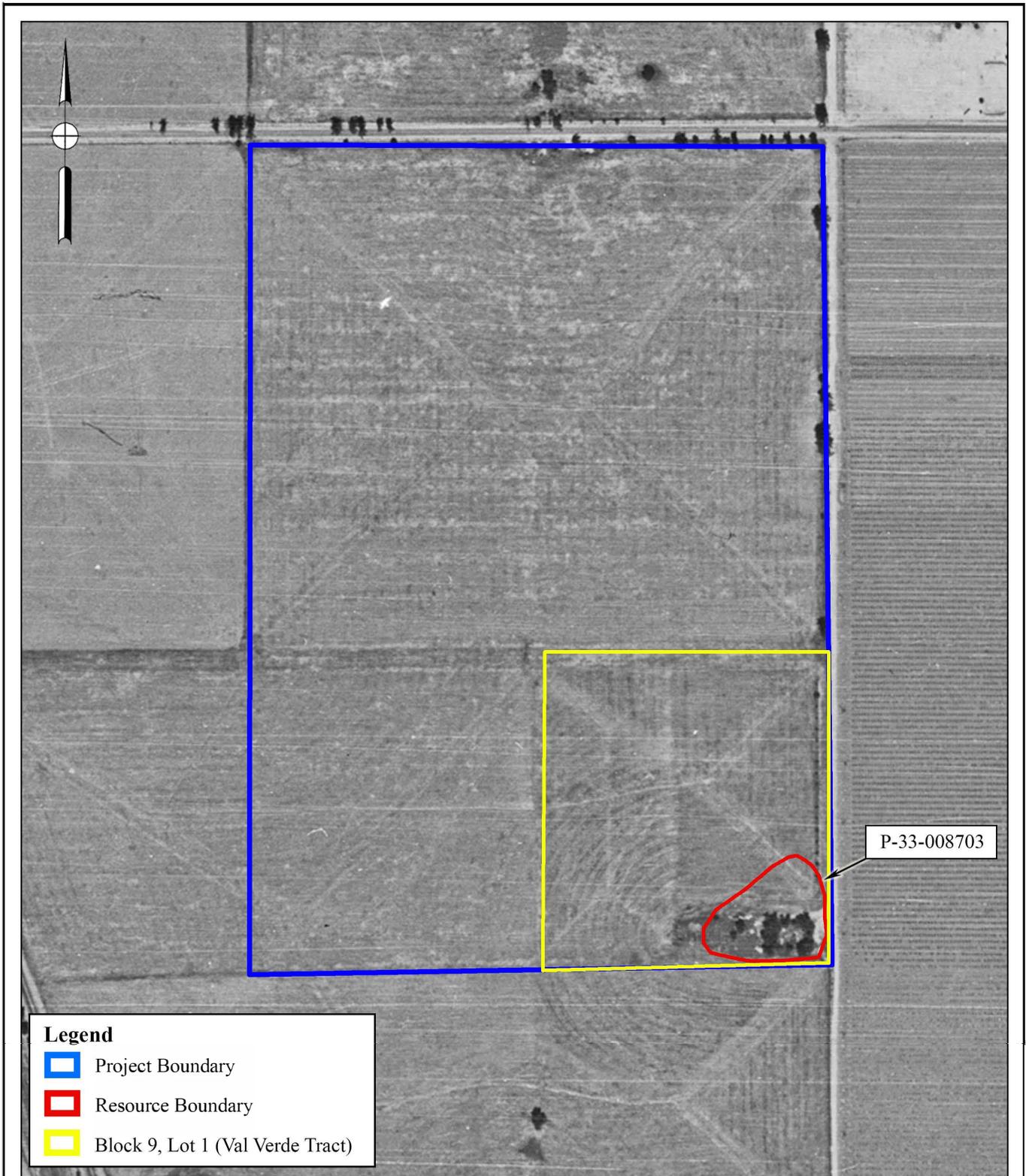
Figure 6

Historic 1901 USGS Map

The Ramona Gateway Project

USGS *Elsinore* Quadrangle (60-minute series)



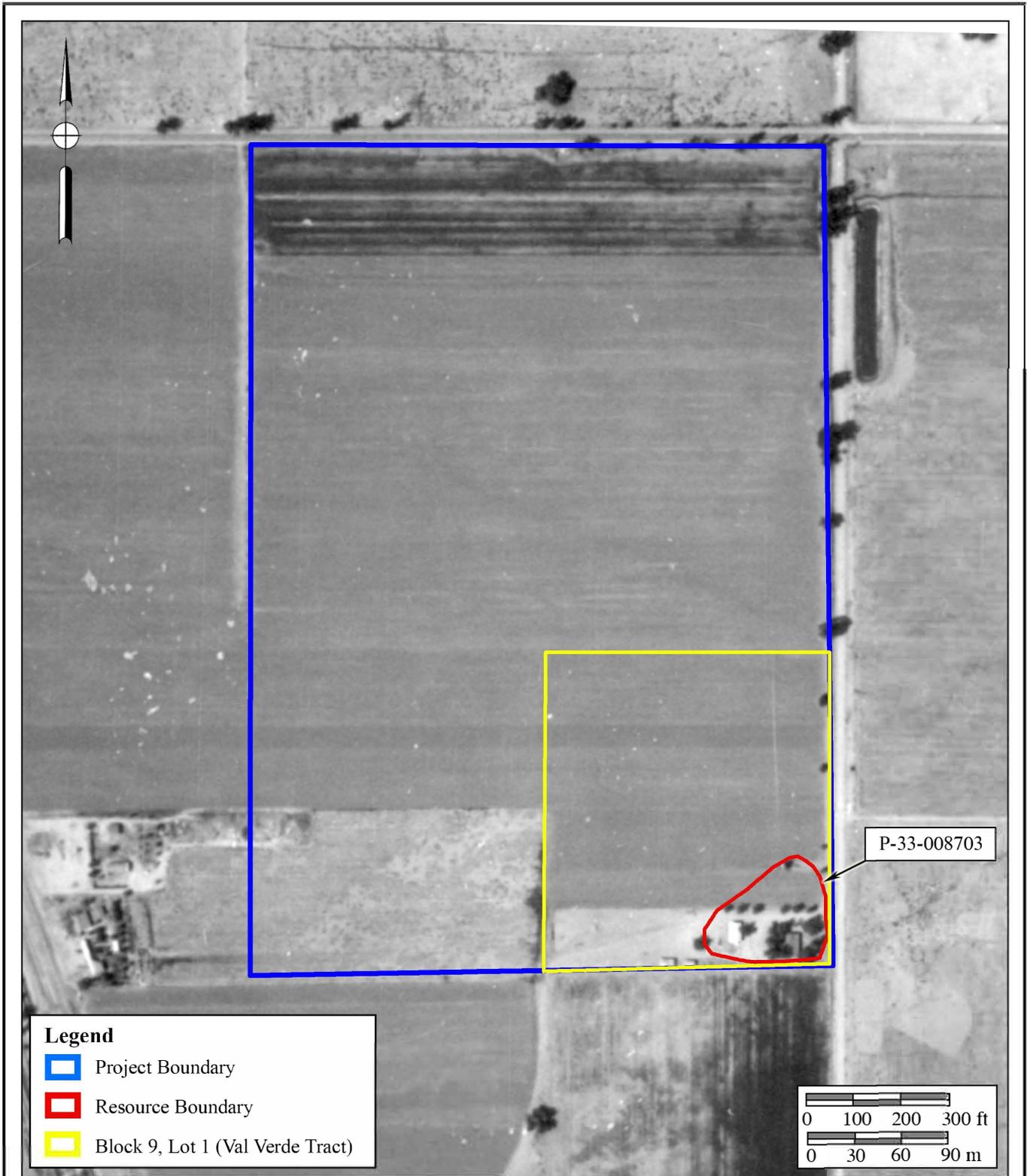


Legend

-  Project Boundary
-  Resource Boundary
-  Block 9, Lot 1 (Val Verde Tract)



Plate 1
1938 Aerial Photograph
The Ramona Gateway Project



Legend

- Project Boundary
- Resource Boundary
- Block 9, Lot 1 (Val Verde Tract)

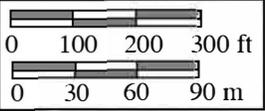
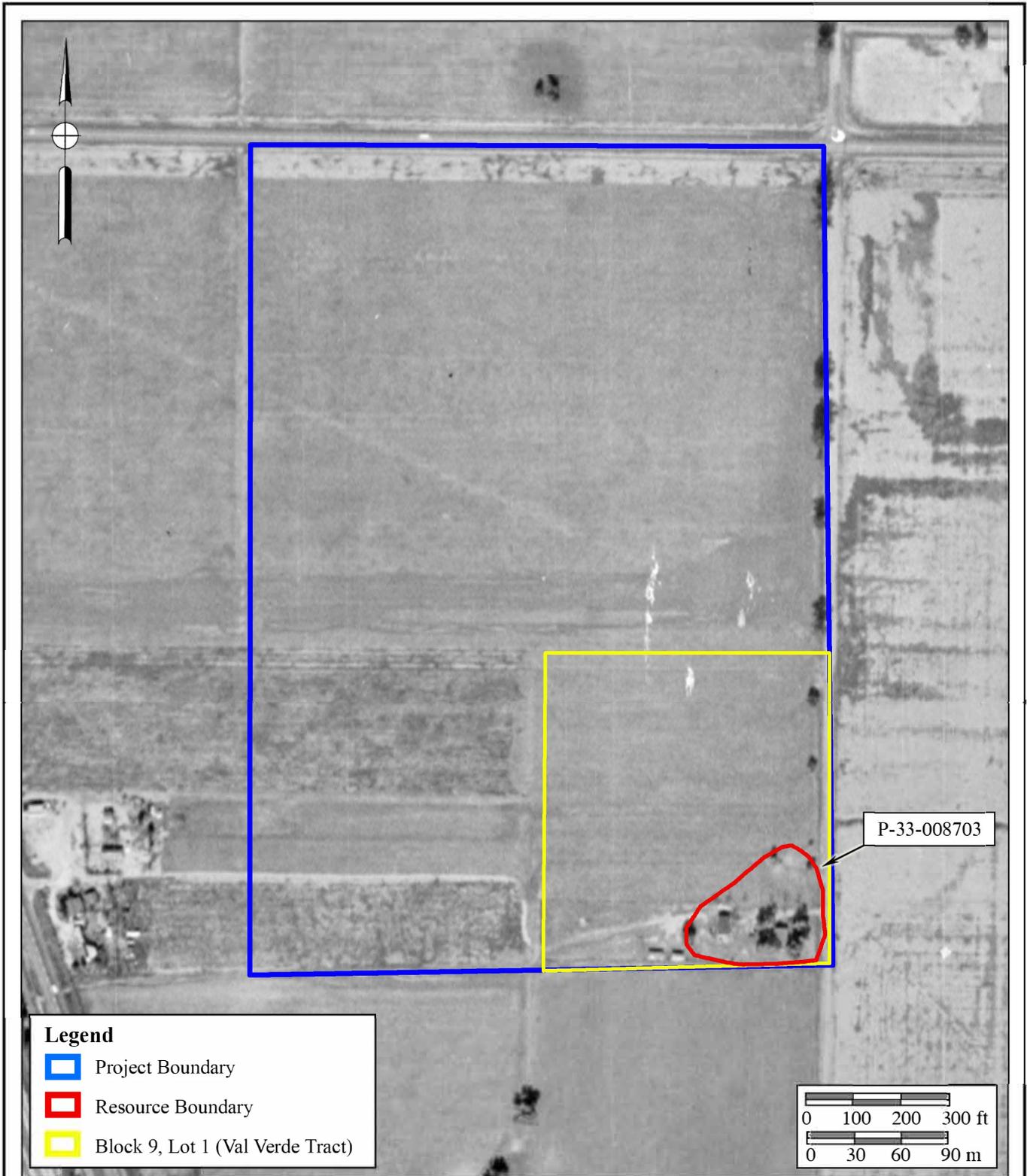


Plate 2
1953 Aerial Photograph
 The Ramona Gateway Project



Legend

- Project Boundary
- Resource Boundary
- Block 9, Lot 1 (Val Verde Tract)

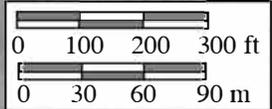
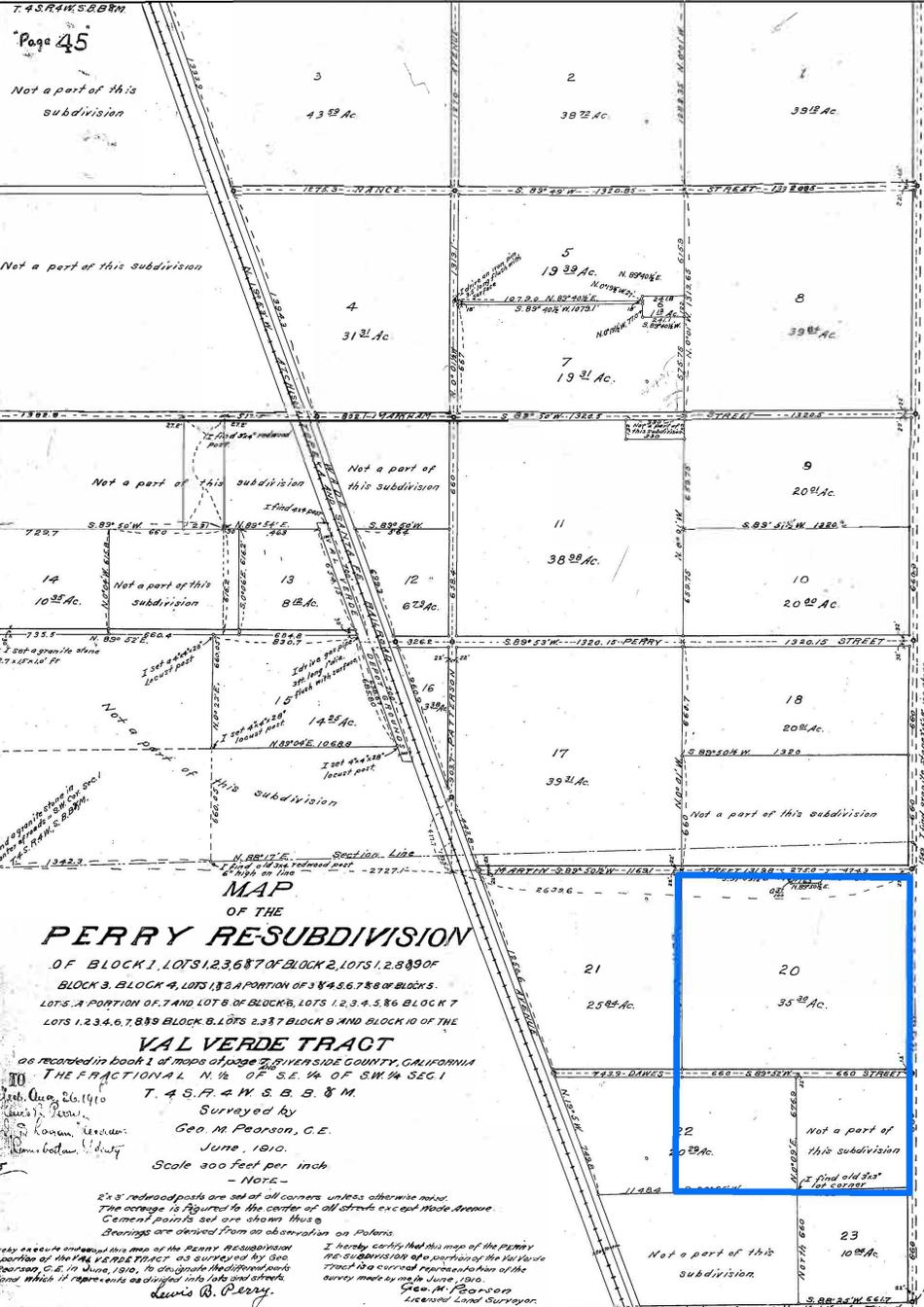


Plate 3
1962 Aerial Photograph
 The Ramona Gateway Project



Plate 4
1967 Aerial Photograph
 The Ramona Gateway Project

MS 71



MAP OF THE PERRY RE-SUBDIVISION

OF BLOCK 1, LOTS 1, 2, 3, 6 & 7 OF BLOCK 2, LOTS 1, 2, 8 & 9 OF BLOCK 3, BLOCK 4, LOTS 1, 3, A PORTION OF 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 OF BLOCK 5, LOTS A PORTION OF 7 AND LOT 8 OF BLOCK 6, LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 & 6 OF BLOCK 7, LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 & 9 OF BLOCK 8, LOTS 2, 3 & 7 OF BLOCK 9 AND BLOCK 10 OF THE VAL VERDE TRACT

as recorded in book 1 of maps of page 29, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA THE FRACTIONAL N. 1/4 OF S.E. 1/4 OF S.W. 1/4 SEC. 1 T. 4 S. P. 4 W. S. B. 5 & M.

Surveyed by Geo. M. Pearson, C.E. June, 1910. Scale 300 feet per inch. - NOTE -

2 1/2" redwood posts are set at all corners unless otherwise noted. The acreage is figured to the center of all streets except Wade Avenue. Cement points set are shown thus @. Bearings are derived from an observation on Patens. I hereby certify that this map of the PERRY RE-SUBDIVISION OF A PORTION OF THE VAL VERDE TRACT is a correct representation of the survey made by me in June, 1910. Geo. M. Pearson Licensed Land Surveyor

Legend
 Project Boundary



Figure 7
1910 Perry Resubdivision Tract Map
 The Ramona Gateway Project

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The overall project site consists of approximately 50 acres (gross) located south of the Ramona Expressway between Nevada Road and Webster Avenue, in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California. The subject property lies approximately 500 feet east of I-215 and includes APNs 317-120-021 and 317-130-017, -021, -025, and -048. The property can be characterized as generally flat former agricultural land, consisting of cleared vacant land. The project will include the construction and operation of an industrial warehouse building with associated tractor-trailer loading docks, parking, and infrastructure in the southern portion of the subject property and retail uses with associated parking and infrastructure in the northern portion of the subject property (see Figure 3). The project would also include site-adjacent roadway improvements, the extension of communication infrastructure approximately 420 feet north of Ramona Expressway along Webster Avenue, and the extension of a gas line east on Ramona Expressway to Brennan Avenue.

IV. SCOPE OF WORK

In order to determine the presence of cultural resources within the proposed project, the archaeological investigation consisted of the following tasks:

- 1) An archaeological records search was conducted by BFSA at the EIC at UCR to gather any information regarding recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the subject property.
- 2) A review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the property.
- 3) Additional archival research of the property was conducted, including historic maps, BLM GLO records, County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives records, Riverside County Assessor's data, and Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency (TLMA) records.
- 4) The initial archaeological survey of the property was accomplished by conducting a systematic pedestrian survey that followed survey transects, which were spaced 10 meters apart and paralleled the existing street directions. All areas of disturbed ground and any rodent burrows were analyzed for evidence of buried archaeological deposits.
- 5) This archaeological technical report was prepared to present the results of the field survey, impact analysis, assessment of any identified resources, and presentation of any mitigation measures required for project approval.

Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the subject property over time, as well as to aid

in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the west-central portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Ramona Gateway Project included a survey of the approximately 50-acre (gross) project site. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project site.

Research Questions:

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

Data Needs

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

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the subject property;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

Applicable Regulations

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

California Environmental Quality Act

According to the Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA Guidelines) (§15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

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

- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

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

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

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall

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

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

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
 - 2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

Local Guidelines

The project is situated within the PVCCSP planning area and is subject to the policies and regulations established within the PVCCSP and the PVCCSP Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Several of the required mitigation measures from the PVCCSP EIR, as updated by the City, have been incorporated into the project and are presented in Section VI of this report below. However, the PVCCSP EIR mitigation measure MM Cultural 1 is applicable to the preparation of this report for the assessment of resources within the subject property. PVCCSP EIR mitigation measure MM Cultural 1 is as follows:

MM Cultural 1: Prior to the consideration by the City of Perris of implementing development or infrastructure projects for properties that are vacant, undeveloped, or considered to be sensitive for cultural resources by the City of Perris Planning Division, a Phase I Cultural Resources Study of the subject property prepared in accordance with the protocol of the City of Perris by a professional archeologist¹ shall be submitted to the City of Perris Planning Division for review and approval. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study shall determine whether the subject implementing development would potentially cause a substantial adverse change to any significant paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study shall be prepared to meet the standards established by Riverside County and shall, at a minimum, include the results of the following:

1. Records searches at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), the National or State Registry of Historic Places and any appropriate public, private, and tribal archives.
2. Sacred Lands File record search with the NAHC followed by project scoping with tribes recommended by the NAHC.
3. Field survey of the implementing development or infrastructure project site.

The proponents of the subject implementing development projects and the professional archaeologists shall re also contact the local Native American tribes (as identified by the California NAHC and the City of Perris) to obtain input regarding the potential for Native American resources to occur at the project site.

Measures shall be identified to mitigate the known and potential significant effects of the implementing development or infrastructure project, if any. Mitigation for historic resources shall be considered in the following order of preference:

1. Avoidance.

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

2. Changes to the structure provided pursuant to the Secretary of Interior’s Standards.
3. Relocation of the structure.
4. Recordation of the structure to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standard if demolition is allowed.

Avoidance is the preferred treatment for known and discovered significant prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, and sites containing Native American human remains. Where feasible, plans for implementing projects shall be developed to avoid known significant archaeological resources and sites containing human remains. Where avoidance of construction impacts is possible, the implementing projects shall be designed and landscaped in a manner, which will ensure that indirect impacts from increased public availability to these sites are avoided. Where avoidance is selected, archaeological resource sites and sites containing Native American human remains shall be placed within permanent conservation easements or dedicated open space areas.

The Phase I Cultural Resources Study submitted for each implementing development or infrastructure project shall have been completed no more than three (3) years prior to the submittal of the application for the subject implementing development project or the start of construction of an implementing infrastructure project.

In addition, proposed projects within the city of Perris must adhere to the following two measures from the City of Perris General Plan – Conservation Element (2008) to assess the potential for significant resources within the subject property:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Implementation Measure IV.A.2 | For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records search request through the Eastern Information Center, at the University of California, Riverside. |
| Implementation Measure IV.A.3 | Require Phase I Surveys for all projects located in areas that have not previously been surveyed for archaeological or historic resources, or which lie near areas where |

archaeological and/or historic sites have been recorded.

V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Background Research and Results of Record Searches

BFSA conducted a records search at the EIC at UCR (Appendix C). The search identified 24 resources within a one-mile radius of the subject property, one of which is P-33-008703, the foundation remains of a residence located within the subject property (Table 2). Of the remaining 23 resources, two are prehistoric and consist of one bedrock milling site and one prehistoric isolate. The remaining historic resources consist of one railroad siding, one railroad alignment, one well house, the Colorado River Aqueduct, one café, two residences, one school, three wells, one historic conveyance system, four foundations, one foundation with associated trash scatter, one trash scatter, one isolate, one set of farm equipment, one segment of Webster Road, and one well with an associated access road.

Table 2
 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources
 Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project

| Site Number(s) | Site Description |
|--|---|
| RIV-12,873 | Prehistoric bedrock milling site |
| P-33-016043 | Prehistoric isolate |
| RIV-1183 | Historic railroad siding |
| RIV-8196H | Historic railway tracks |
| RIV-5516H | Historic March Air Force Base well house |
| RIV-6726H | Historic Colorado River Aqueduct and road alignment |
| P-33-007623 | Historic Liberty Bell Café |
| P-33-007639 and P-33-007640 | Historic residence |
| P-33-007674 | Historic Val Verde School (demolished) |
| P-33-008700, RIV-10,260, and P-33-024092 | Historic well |
| P-33-008701 | Historic water conveyance system |
| P-33-008702, P-33-008703, RIV-12,857, and RIV-12,858 | Historic foundation(s) |
| RIV-8390 | Historic foundations with associated trash scatter |
| RIV-10,114 | Historic trash scatter |
| P-33-016041 | Historic isolate |
| RIV-8389 | Historic farm equipment |
| P-33-024868 | Historic Webster Road segment |

| Site Number(s) | Site Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| P-33-028621 | Historic well and road segment |

The records search results also indicated that there has been a total of 44 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the subject property, three of which include portions of the subject property (Love and Tang 1999; Tang et al. 2007; Fulton 2014). The Love and Tang (1999) study consisted of a survey associated with a storm drain and street improvement project. It was during this study that the foundational remains recorded at P-33-008703 were first documented. Love and Tang noted that the remains identified at P-33-008703, although outside of their project’s Area of Potential Effect, “contained no archaeological value” (Love and Tang 1999). The Tang et al. (2007) study was a large overview of resources within the North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, which would later become the current PVCCSP. The study included a focused survey (mostly conducted as a windshield survey), records search, literature review, and public outreach. Although the subject property was not systematically surveyed during the Tang et al. (2007) study, based upon research, recent development, and cultural resource density, the current property was assigned a cultural resource sensitivity rating of moderate to high to contain cultural resources. The Fulton (2014) study was a monitoring plan for a linear project. As such, it does not directly address the subject property. The complete records search results can be found within Appendix C.

BFSA also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Built Environment Resources Directory

None of these additional sources identified any other potential resources within the subject property.

In addition to the EIC data, the records search process included gathering property-specific information from BLM GLO records, historic maps, aerial photographs, the County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives records, Riverside County Assessor’s data, and Riverside County TLMA records which all have been incorporated into the presented history of the property.

BFSA also requested a records search of the NAHC SLF, which did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the subject property. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all tribal representatives listed in the NAHC response letter and has received two responses. The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation indicated that they have no comments on the Ramona Gateway Project and deferred to tribes more local to the project area. The Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians stated that the project is outside of their traditional settlement pattern and deferred to the

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. All correspondence can be found within Appendix D.

The potential for cultural resources to be present within a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in western Riverside County were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply. The property does not contain any natural permanent water sources or features that would have been advantageous to the prehistoric occupation in the region. Prehistoric sites within the general vicinity are primarily focused to the northeast and west, respectively found within the bedrock-laden hills surrounding Lake Perris and the Motte Rimrock Preserve. Further, the records search and literature review suggest that there is a low potential for prehistoric cultural resources to be located within the subject property. The results of the records search indicate that historic resources associated with the agricultural history of the region should be the primary site type present within the property, considering the history of the area and limited number of prehistoric sites recorded near the subject property.

Field Reconnaissance

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the pedestrian survey of the subject property, which was conducted by field archaeologist David Grabski with assistance from Brett Lewis. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and location of the project site boundaries. Where possible, narrow transect paths were employed to ensure maximum lot coverage. All exposed ground was inspected for cultural materials. During the survey, particular attention was paid to areas with exposed ground surfaces, such as rodent burrows and areas around the base of vegetation. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

At the time of the survey, the proposed warehouse site was characterized as a flat, previously cleared parcel (Plate 5). Noted disturbances to the property included disking, clearing, and erosion caused by the redirecting of water onto the property from outside of the project site boundaries. Ground visibility was generally poor and limited by dense vegetation (Plate 6). Vegetation found on the property consisted primarily of non-native weeds, grasses, and trees, mainly stinknet, mustard plant, and fiddleneck, while some pepper trees were located in the southeastern corner of the subject property.

Despite the poor ground visibility, Site P-33-008703 was identified within the southeastern corner of the subject property. As such, the Department of Parks and Recreation site record forms for the resource were updated and submitted to the EIC (Appendix B). Based upon the archival research, it is likely the original residence that now comprises P-33-008703 was constructed by Oscar Eckstein sometime between 1907, when improvements on the property were first assessed, and 1938, when the feature is first visible on the aerial photographs. Further, based upon the aerial photographs, the residence and associated ancillary building were demolished between 1962 and 1967.



Plate 5: Overview of the project from the northeast corner, facing southwest.



Plate 6: Overview of the project from the southwest corner, facing northeast.

Although the remnant concrete foundation that comprise Site P-33-008703 appeared similar to when it was recorded in 1999, the current survey observed that the resource has been impacted since it was recorded. When recorded in 1999, the photograph supplied by Love and Tang showed a concrete foundation and associated rubble (Plate 7). However, at the time of the current survey, it appears some of the rubble has been removed from the site (Plate 8). Although not included in the original recordation, the current survey identified an associated well that has been capped within the property approximately 150 feet north of the site (Plate 9). Collectively, the formally recorded foundation remains and capped well comprise a site area of approximately 230 by 300 feet and are situated within the southeastern portion of the original lot identified as Block 9 Lot 1 (Figure 9). As such, what remains of the structures identified on the historic aerial photographs are that of the residence which is visible on the 1938 aerial photograph. Again, based upon the presented County Assessor's data, construction of the residence took place between 1907 and 1938 with major improvements, including the construction of an ancillary building to the west of the residence occurring in 1945 and 1949. No remnants of the later ancillary building were identified during the survey.



Plate 7: Love and Tang photograph from RI-4211.
(Photograph courtesy of Love and Tang 1999)



Plate 8: Overview of the remnants of P-33-008703, facing south.



Plate 9: Close up of P-33-008703, facing west.

Figure 9

Archaeological Site Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

The focused property research did not identify any information that would indicate Site P-33-008703 is significant. The structural remains and capped well are not associated with any significant events to the development of the region. Research into the various owners of the parcel during the period of manufacture and use did not identify any as important to the development of the region. Further, as all that remains of the former residence consists of remnant concrete foundation and the capped well, Site P-33-008703 is not considered to embody any distinctive characteristics or possess high artistic value. Finally, these two features possess no further research potential beyond their recordation and do not maintain any integrity, as they have obviously been impacted through decades of disturbance to the property. Therefore, Site P-33-008703 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR and does not qualify as a significant resource under CEQA.

Although no significant resources were identified during the survey, visibility was poor and most of the subject property has been impacted or otherwise disturbed in the past. This characterization of the property as moderately superficially disturbed or developed is relevant to the consideration of cultural resources being present within the subject property. When parcels are cleared, disked, or otherwise disturbed, evidence of surface artifact scatters is lost. Further, as most of the structures identified during the survey are characterized as prefabricated building, their installation would have only minimally disturbed the subsurface soils and likely would not have completely removed any archaeological deposits, if they do exist. Therefore, whether any other cultural resources beyond Site P-33-008703 exist at the subject property is unclear, and the current status of the property appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts by the pedestrian survey.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources study for the Ramona Gateway Project did not identify any significant cultural resources within the property. However, due to the known presence of structures being located historically within the property, the presence of the still remnant features (P-33-008703), and previous disturbances, there still remains the potential for resources to be discovered during project construction activities. Therefore, it is recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during ground disturbances associated with the project. The archaeological monitor will periodically assess the potential for resources throughout the course of ground disturbing activities and shall have the power to modify or reduce the level of monitoring should the potential to encounter resources be significantly reduced. Further, as evident by the records search results the most typical resource types within the project vicinity are historic with prehistoric resources in the area tending to be associated with bedrock outcroppings within the neighboring foothills. As such, given the limited potential for prehistoric resources Native American monitoring is not recommended. If during the monitoring process prehistoric artifacts or deposits are identified tribal monitors will be contacted and included in the process.

The project is located within the PVCCSP planning area. As archaeological monitoring is

recommended, the following cultural resources mitigation measures (MM) are proposed, which include mitigation outlined within the PVCCSP EIR as updated by the City of Perris. Mitigation measure MM 1 below implements PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures MM Cultural 2 through MM Cultural 4, as subsequently revised by the City of Perris.

MM 1 Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the project proponent/developer shall retain a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Standards for Archaeology (U.S. Department of Interior 2012; Registered Professional Archaeologist preferred). The primary task of the consulting archaeologist shall be to monitor the initial ground-disturbing activities at both the subject property and any off-site project-related improvement areas for the identification of any previously unknown archaeological and/or cultural resources. Selection of the archaeologist shall be subject to the approval of the City of Perris Director of Development Services and no ground-disturbing activities shall occur at the site or within the off-site improvement areas until the archaeologist has been approved by the City.

The archaeologist shall be responsible for monitoring ground-disturbing activities, maintaining daily field notes and a photographic record, and for reporting all finds to the developer and the City of Perris in a timely manner. The archaeologist shall be prepared and equipped to record and salvage cultural resources that may be unearthed during ground-disturbing activities and shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert ground-disturbing equipment to allow time for the recording and removal of the resources. The archaeological monitor will continually assess the potential for resources throughout the course of ground disturbing activities and shall have the power to modify or reduce the level of monitoring should the potential to encounter resources be significantly reduced.

In the event that archaeological resources are discovered at the project or within the off-site improvement areas, the handling of the discovered resource(s) will differ, depending on the nature of the find. Consistent with California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(b) and Assembly Bill 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), avoidance shall be the preferred method of preservation for Native American/tribal cultural/archaeological resources. However, it is understood that all artifacts, with the exception of human remains and related grave goods or sacred/ceremonial/religious objects, belong to the property owner. The property owner will commit to the

relinquishing and curation of all artifacts identified as being of Native American origin. All artifacts, Native American or otherwise, discovered during the monitoring program shall be recorded and inventoried by the consulting archaeologist.

If any artifacts of Native American origin are discovered, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 50-foot radius) shall stop and the project proponent and project archaeologist shall notify the City of Perris Planning Division and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. A designated Native American representative from either the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians or the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians shall be retained to assist the project archaeologist in the significance determination of the Native American resource as deemed possible. The designated Luiseño tribal representative will be given adequate time to examine the find. The significance of Native American resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of CEQA and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the Luiseño tribe. If the find is determined to be of sacred or religious value, the Luiseño tribal representative will work with the City and consulting archaeologist to protect the resource in accordance with tribal requirements. All analysis will be undertaken in a manner that avoids destruction or other adverse impacts.

In the event that human remains are discovered at the project or within the off-site project improvement areas, mitigation measure MM 2 shall immediately apply and all items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling.

Native American artifacts that are relocated/reburied at the project site would be subject to a fully executed relocation/reburial agreement with the assisting Luiseño tribe. This shall include, but not be limited to, an agreement that artifacts will be reburied on-site and in an area of permanent protection to be agreed upon between sponsor and the designated Native American representative, if requested, and that reburial shall not occur until all cataloging and basic recordation have been completed by the consulting archaeologist.

Native American artifacts that cannot be avoided or relocated at the project

site shall be prepared for curation at an accredited curation facility in Riverside County that meets federal standards (per 36 CFR Part 79) and available to archaeologists/researchers for further study. The project archaeologist shall deliver the Native American artifacts, including title, to the identified curation facility within a reasonable amount of time, along with applicable fees for permanent curation.

Non-Native American artifacts shall be inventoried, assessed, and analyzed for cultural affiliation, personal affiliation (prior ownership), function, and temporal placement. Subsequent to analysis and reporting, these artifacts will be subjected to curation, as deemed appropriate, or returned to the property owner.

Once grading activities have ceased or the archaeologist determines that monitoring is no longer necessary, monitoring activities can be discontinued following notification to the City of Perris Planning Division.

A report of findings, including an itemized inventory of artifacts, shall be prepared upon completion of the tasks outlined above. The report shall include all data outlined by the Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, including a conclusion of the significance of all recovered, relocated, and reburied artifacts. A copy of the report shall also be filed with the City of Perris Planning Division, the University of California, Riverside, [EIC] and the Luiseño tribe(s) involved with the project.

Mitigation measure MM 2 below implements PVCCSP EIR mitigation measure MM Cultural 6, as subsequently revised by the City of Perris.

MM 2 In the event that human remains (or remains that may be human) are discovered at the subject property or within the off-site improvement areas during ground-disturbing activities, the construction contractors, project archaeologist, and/or designated Luiseño tribal representative shall immediately stop all activities within 100 feet of the find. The project proponent shall then inform the Riverside County Coroner and the City of Perris Planning Division immediately, and the coroner shall be permitted to examine the remains as required by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b).

If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin,

the coroner would notify the NAHC, which will identify the “Most Likely Descendent” (MLD). Despite the affiliation with any Luiseño tribal representative(s) at the site, the NAHC’s identification of the MLD will stand. The MLD shall be granted access to inspect the site of the discovery of Native American human remains and may recommend to the project proponent means for treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity of the human remains and any associated grave goods. The MLD shall complete his or her inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The disposition of the remains will be determined in consultation between the project proponent and the MLD. In the event that there is disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply and median with the NAHC will make the applicable determination (see Public Resources Code Section 5097.98I and 5097.94(k)).

The specific locations of Native American burials and reburials will be proprietary and not disclosed to the general public. The locations will be documented by the consulting archaeologist in conjunction with the various stakeholders and a report of findings shall be filed with the [EIC].

VII. CERTIFICATION

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



Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

August 9, 2022

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com



Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California 1982

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California 1975

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

1977–Present
Poway, California

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

Professional Accomplishments

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

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

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Andrew J. Garrison, MA, RPA

Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: agarrison@bfsa-ca.com



Education

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside | 2009 |
| Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside | 2005 |
| Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside | 2005 |

Professional Memberships

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

Experience

Project Archaeologist **June 2017–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

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

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist **2009–2017**
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. **Orange, California**

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

Preservation Researcher **2009**
City of Riverside Modernism Survey **Riverside, California**

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

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

2005, 2008–2009
Riverside, California

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

Reports/Papers

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

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

Presentations

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

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Historic Documents

RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

1955 ASSESSED TO
 1956 ASSESSED TO
 1957 ASSESSED TO
 1958 ASSESSED TO
 1959 ASSESSED TO

Handwritten notes and signatures in the left margin, including names like 'George W. ...' and 'SERR'.

| DESCRIPTION | SECTION OR LOT | TRP. OR BLOCK | RANGE | LINE NO. | SCHOOL DIST. CODE AREA | DATE SOLD FOR TAXES | 1955 | | | 1956 | | | 1957 | | | 1958 | | | 1959 | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|-------|----------|------------------------|---------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|--|
| | | | | | | | LAND | IMP. | T & V | | | |
| VAL VERDE TR MB 1/6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.78 AC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E 10 AC | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 98 14 | 1453 | 300 | | 410 | | 410 | | 410 | | 410 | | 410 | | 410 | | 410 | | 410 | |
| W 5.25 AC | | 5 | 2 | 3 | 98 14 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | |
| 10.96 AC | | 5 | 2 | 4 | 98 14 | | 160 | 400 | 160 | 400 | 160 | 400 | 160 | 400 | 160 | 400 | 160 | 400 | 160 | 400 | 160 | 400 | 160 | |
| 10.81 | | 3 | 3 | 7 | 98 14 | | 270 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | |
| 10.95 AC | | 4 | 3 | 8 | 98 14 | | 270 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | |
| 10 AC | | 5 | 3 | 9 | 98 14 | | 270 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | |
| 4.60 AC | | 6 | 3 | 11 | 98 14 | | 250 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | |
| BEG NE COR LOT 11 PERRY RESUB W | | 7 | 3 | 12 | 98 14 | | 110 | | 130 | | 130 | | 130 | | 130 | | 130 | | 130 | | 130 | | 130 | |
| 330 FT X S 132 FT. 1 AC | | 3 | 5 | 15 | 98 10 | | 90 | | 90 | | 90 | | 90 | | 90 | | 90 | | 90 | | 90 | | 90 | |
| BEG NW COR E 333.98 FT S 141.19 FT W | | | | 18 | 98 14 | | 120 | 1930 | 120 | 1930 | 120 | 1930 | 120 | 1930 | 120 | 1930 | 120 | 1930 | 120 | 1930 | 120 | 1930 | 120 | |
| 283.34 FT N 150 FT ALC RD TO NW COR EXC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POR TO ST HWY CO RD | | | | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.21 AC | | | | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E 3.5 AC. | | | | 3 | 6 | | 210 | | 250 | | 250 | | 250 | | 250 | | 250 | | 250 | | 250 | | 250 | |
| W 6.5 AC | | | | 3 | 6 | | 90 | | 110 | | 110 | | 110 | | 110 | | 110 | | 110 | | 110 | | 110 | |
| 10.99 AC | | | | 4 | 6 | | 180 | | 190 | | 190 | | 190 | | 190 | | 190 | | 190 | | 190 | | 190 | |
| E 1/2. 4.67 AC | | | | 6 | 6 | | 270 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | | 330 | |
| W 1/2. 4.66 AC | | | | 6 | 6 | | 120 | | 140 | | 140 | | 140 | | 140 | | 140 | | 140 | | 140 | | 140 | |
| POR LOT 7 W OF PERRY RESUB. 1.02 AC | | | | 25 | 98 14 | | 120 | | 140 | | 140 | | 140 | | 140 | | 140 | | 140 | | 140 | | 140 | |
| EXC POR BEG NW COR E 333 98 FT S 141.19 FT | | | | 7 | 6 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| W 283.34 FT N 150 FT ALC RD TO NW COR AND | | | | 26 | 98 14 | | 240 | 230 | 240 | 230 | 240 | 230 | 240 | 230 | 240 | 230 | 240 | 230 | 240 | 230 | 240 | 230 | 240 | |
| EXC STATE HWY. 8.01 AC | | | | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOTS 7 AND 8. 20 AC | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.98 AC | | | | 5 | 8 | | | | 3000 | | 3000 | | 3000 | | 3000 | | 3000 | | 3000 | | 3000 | | 3000 | |
| LOT 1 ALSO LOT 6 EXC ST HWY. 23.72 AC | | | | 30 | 98 14 | | 200 | | 340 | | 340 | | 340 | | 340 | | 340 | | 340 | | 340 | | 340 | |
| 7.36 AC | | | | 9 | | | 3340 | 2000 | 3340 | 2000 | 3340 | 2000 | 3340 | 2000 | 3340 | 2000 | 3340 | 2000 | 3340 | 2000 | 3340 | 2000 | 3340 | |
| EXC S 40 FT. 15 AC | | | | 4 | 9 | | 190 | | 220 | | 220 | | 220 | | 220 | | 220 | | 220 | | 220 | | 220 | |
| S 1/2 OF SE 1/4 OF SW 1/4 W OF RR R/W | | | | 5 | 9 | | 380 | 1000 | 450 | 1000 | 450 | 1000 | 450 | 1000 | 450 | 1000 | 450 | 1000 | 450 | 1000 | 450 | 1000 | 450 | |
| 18.75 AC | | | | 6 | 9 | | 360 | 800 | 360 | 800 | 360 | 800 | 360 | 800 | 360 | 800 | 360 | 800 | 360 | 800 | 360 | 800 | 360 | |
| SW 1/4 OF SW 1/4. 40 AC | | | | 52 | 98 14 | | 470 | | 570 | | 570 | | 570 | | 570 | | 570 | | 570 | | 570 | | 570 | |
| SBE 804 33 17 PAR 2. 6.20 AC | | | | I | 4S 4W | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SBE 804 33 17 PAR 3. 3 AC | | | | I | 4S 4W | | 1000 | | 1200 | | 1200 | | 1200 | | 1200 | | 1200 | | 1200 | | 1200 | | 1200 | |
| SBE 804 33 17 PAR 4. 3.10 AC | | | | I | 4S 4W | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SBE 804 33 17 PAR 5. 8 AC | | | | I | 4S 4W | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SBE 804 33 17 PAR 6. 8 AC | | | | I | 4S 4W | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SBE 804 33 17 PAR 7. 19 AC | | | | I | 4S 4W | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SBE 804 33 17A PAR 1. | | | | 12 | 4S 4W | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX F

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)