

# Appendix H

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Cultural Resources Study



# The Exchange Project

## Cultural Resources Study

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# Table of Contents

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Executive Summary .....	1
Worker’s Environmental Awareness Program .....	2
Archaeological Spot-Checking .....	2
Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources .....	3
1 Introduction .....	4
1.1 Project Description.....	4
1.2 Regulatory Setting.....	6
1.3 Personnel .....	11
2 Natural and Cultural Setting .....	12
2.1 Natural Setting .....	12
2.2 Cultural Setting.....	12
3 Background Research .....	22
3.1 California Historical Resource Information System .....	22
3.2 Native American Heritage Commission .....	33
4 Fieldwork .....	34
4.1 Pedestrian Survey Methods.....	34
4.2 Results .....	34
5 Management Recommendations .....	40
5.1 Worker’s Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP).....	41

## Tables

Table 1	Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Site .....	22
Table 2	Previously Recorded Resources within a One Mile Radius of the Project Site .....	26

## Figures

Figure 1	Project Site.....	5
Figure 2	Example of the Vegetation on the Project Site, Facing East .....	35
Figure 3	View of Project Site, Facing East.....	35
Figure 4	Portion of Feature A (1991), Facing Southwest.....	37
Figure 5	Destroyed Portion of Feature A (1991), Facing Southwest .....	37
Figure 6	Feature B (Described as “Enclosure” in Site Record; 1991), Facing North .....	38
Figure 7	Feature C (2017), Facing West.....	38

## **Appendices**

Appendix A      Records Search Summary

Appendix B      Native American Scoping

Confidential Appendix C      Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 Forms  
(Bound Separately)

# Executive Summary

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Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by AFG Development, LLC to conduct a Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Exchange Project located in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. The project site includes approximately 35 acres (project site) of previously-developed and currently-vacant land. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This study includes a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search, a pedestrian survey of the project area, and preparation of this report.

The cultural resource study identified one previously recorded cultural resource on the project site (CA-RIV-004299) and one newly recorded resource (1806 Orange Street Storm Drain). CA-RIV-004299 has been previously recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR and NRHP. Based on the findings of the current survey, Rincon concurs with this recommendation. The site's integrity has diminished further since its original recording and it does not possess integrity of design, setting, workmanship, feeling, or association. It cannot be demonstrated that it is associated with events or persons significant in our past (Criteria 1 and 2; Padon 1991). The concrete foundations and structural remnants do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation (Criterion 3). Historic refuse was identified in association with the site; however, no diagnostic artifacts were identified nor was there any indication that the artifact types present may yield information important to history (Criterion 4). The refuse deposit represents only a small amount of rural household refuse, which is ubiquitous throughout the general area in association with rural residences.

The subject property does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Available evidence does not suggest that the subject resource is associated with significant historical events at the local, state, or national level. Indeed, Mr. Webber of the City of Riverside Department of Public Works, indicated that the resource was one of many such structures built by the city, and that it had no relationship with important events locally. Consequently, the subject resource does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or the CRHR under Criterion 1. Additionally, because sources available for this study did not suggest that city engineer Milton H. Irvine made significant and lasting contributions to our past at the local, state, or national level, the subject resource does not appear to be eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2. Further, as the subject resource is an ordinary engineering structure of unremarkable design, it does not appear to be eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3. Finally, the subject resource does not appear likely to yield data related to prehistory or information on building methods or materials and, as such, does not appear to merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4.

The subject resource was also evaluated for its potential for designation locally as either a Landmark (see Riverside Municipal Code, Ordinance 20, Section 20.50.010 (U)) or a Structure or Resource of Merit (see Riverside Municipal Code, Ordinance 20, Section 20.50.010 (FF)). In light of the subject resource's lack of strong associations with events or persons significant to history, its undistinctive design, construction, and aesthetic qualities; and the unlikelihood of its conveying important historical or prehistorical data, the subject resource does not appear to meet the criteria for designation locally as either a Landmark or a Structure or Resource of Merit.

The Lower Canal is known to have crossed the project site; however, no physical remnants of the canal were identified during the current survey or the survey of the project site conducted in 1991. Remnants of the property at 1806 Orange Street were identified; however, the property was previously found ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. Thus, Rincon recommends no further work for either the Lower Canal or 1806 Orange Street and did not record them as cultural resources.

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. With adherence to existing regulations regarding the treatment of human remains, Rincon recommends a finding of **less than significant impact to human remains** under CEQA.

It is possible that subsurface deposits associated with CA-RIV-4299H are present that could be encountered during project-related ground-disturbing activities. Furthermore, the project site is considered moderately sensitive for buried prehistoric resources due to its proximity to the Santa Ana River. Thus, Rincon recommends Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training and archaeological spot-checking during project ground-disturbance. These measures are discussed in further detail below. Based on the results of the current study and adherence to these measures, Rincon recommends a finding of **less than significant impact to historical and archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated** under CEQA.

## Worker's Environmental Awareness Program

A qualified archaeologist shall be retained to conduct a WEAP training for archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activities. Archaeological sensitivity training should include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, regulatory issues, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find.

## Archaeological Spot-Checking

Initial project-related ground-disturbing activities shall be spot-checked by a qualified archaeological monitor under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and/or historic archaeology (NPS 1983). Spot-checking shall occur on the first day of ground disturbance, when ground-disturbance moves to a new location on the project site, and when ground disturbance will extend to depths not previously reached (unless those depths are within bedrock). If archaeological resources are encountered, spot-checking shall be increased to full-time monitoring and, if identified resources are of Native American origin, a Native American monitor shall be retained for the duration of the project. Archaeological spot-checking may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the monitor as warranted by conditions such

as encountering bedrock, sediments being excavated are fill, or negative findings during the first 60 percent of rough grading.

## Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the find evaluated for significance under CEQA. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.



# 1 Introduction

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Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by AFG Development, LLC to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the Exchange Project (Project) in the city of Riverside. The project site is a 35-acre lot located at the north quadrant of the State Route 60/State Route 91 interchange (Figure 1) in the City of Riverside, California. The project involves the construction of a mixed use development with 39,500 square feet of commercial retail space, two hotel buildings with a total of 250 rooms, a total of 463 residential units, and associated improvements on 35.4 acres located in the northwest corner of the 60-91-215 freeway interchange. This cultural resources study includes a cultural resources records search, a pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this report according to the Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR) guidelines and in compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

## 1.1 Project Description

### 1.1.1 Project Setting

The approximately 35.4 acre project site is located in the northwestern section of the City of Riverside, and is generally bounded by Orange Street to the west, Strong Street to the north, State Route 60 to the south and Interstate 215 to the east. The project site is comprised of the following eight parcels: 209-020-047, 209-020-048, 206-151-036, 209-060-026, 209-060-022, 209-070-014, 209-070-009, and 206-151-029. The project site currently has a General Plan Land Use designation of O - Office and MDR - Medium Density Residential, and Zoning designations of R-1-7000 - Single Family Residential, R-3-1500 - Multiple Family Residential, and R-1-7000-WC – Single Family Residential and Water Course Overlay.

The project site is currently vacant with the exception of a concrete flood control channel (University Wash) that bisects the site. The project site is located adjacent to residential uses to the north, Fremont Elementary School to the west, Interstate 215 to the east and State Route 60 to the south.

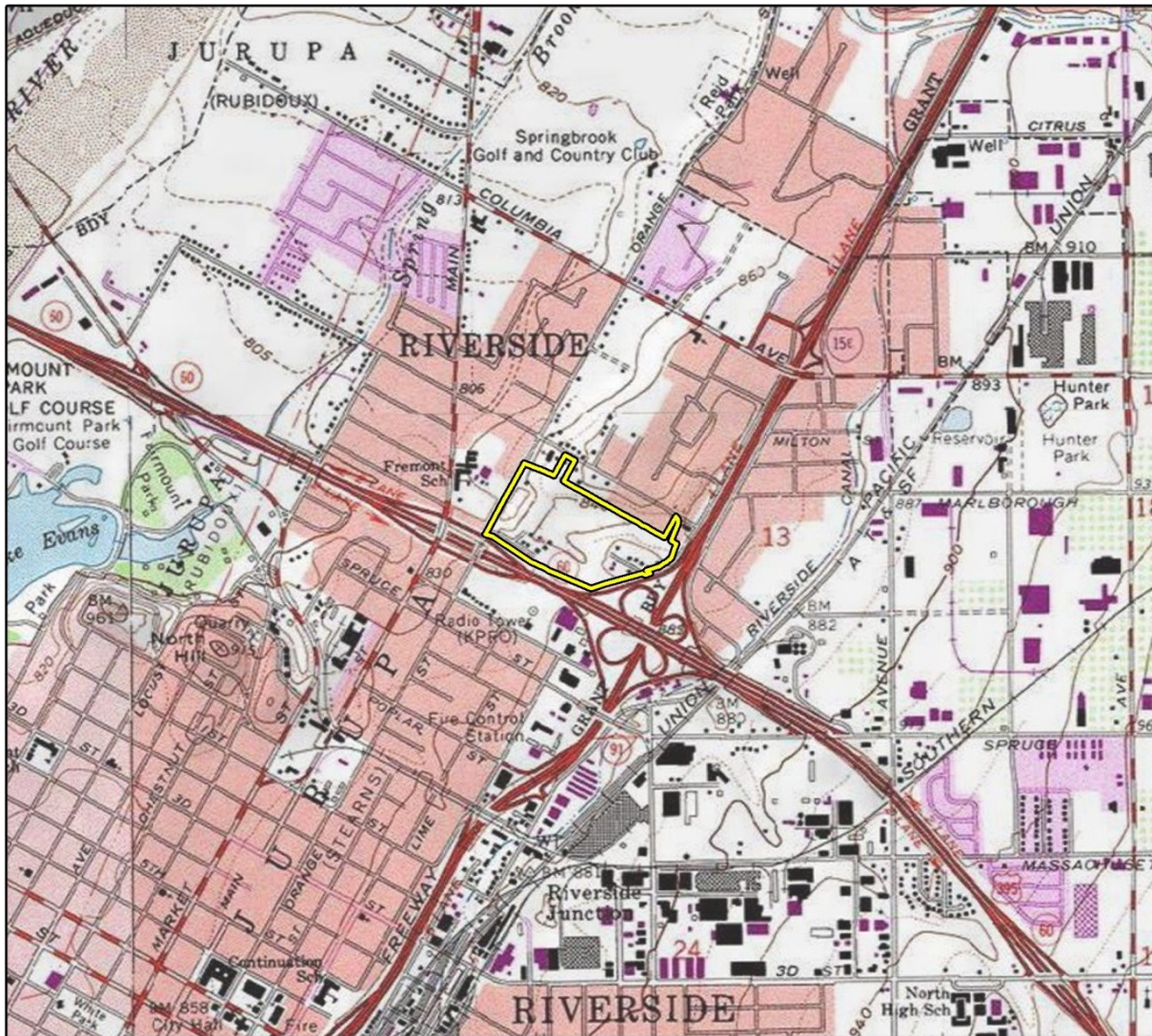
### 1.1.2 Project Proposal

The proposed mixed-use project consists of multi-family residential dwelling units, multi-tenant commercial buildings, a vehicle fueling station, a drive-thru restaurant, two hotels, a Recreational Vehicle (RV) overnight parking component, and on-site activities (e.g., farmers market, outdoor entertainment).

The residential portion of the project will be constructed on approximately 18.4 acres on the northern half of the project site and includes a total of 482 one-, two- and three- bedroom residential units in 21 three-story buildings. Project plans identify 479,773 square feet of residential space, resulting in a density of 26.2 dwelling units per acre. A total of 886 vehicle parking spaces are proposed for the residential use.

The commercial/retail, vehicle fueling station and drive-thru restaurant portion of the project would be located on approximately 7.6 acres on the southwest corner of the project site and includes a

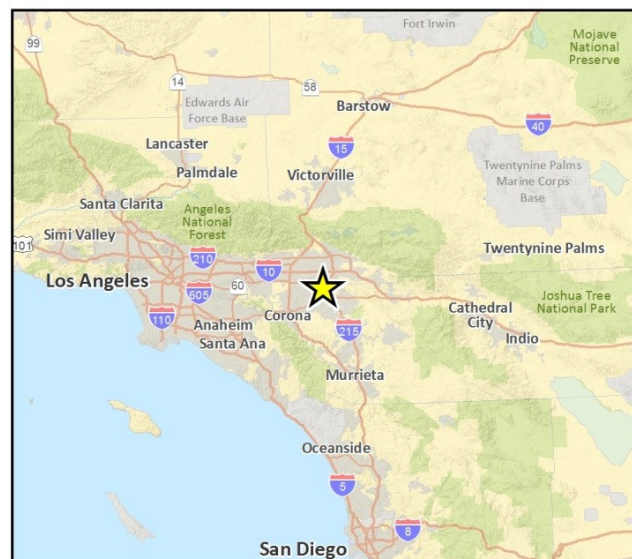
Figure 1 Project Site



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2018. Riverside East Quadrangle. T02S R05W S13. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

 Project Location

0 1,000 2,000  
Feet



850 Fig 1 Reg Look Map

total of 49,500 square feet of multi-tenant lease space for restaurant and commercial retail tenants spread across 8 single-story buildings. The retail areas would generally operate 12 to 15 hours a day, with the exception of the proposed gas station, which would operate 24 hours a day. A total of 417 parking stalls are proposed for the commercial component of the project.

Two hotel buildings would be located on approximately 7.4 acres, near the southeast corner of the project site. The proposed RV Parking is located in the southeast corner of the project site, closest to the I-215/SR 60 interchange, adjacent to the proposed hotels. The RV Parking will contain 23 RV spaces and 23 vehicle stalls. The two, four-story hotels will total 130,000 square feet and contain 229 guest rooms. The hotels will operate independently of each other. The hotels and RV Parking would operate 24 hours a day. A total of 229 parking spaces are proposed for the two hotels.

The proposed development includes provisions for live entertainment and events and a farmers market to serve the proposed residences and surrounding community. The live entertainment would occur within the courtyard in the center of Buildings P1 through P4. The events would occur on occasion, on Fridays, Saturdays, or Sundays. Events could include farmers market, outdoor entertainment, car shows (demonstration only) and similar type events.

Vehicular access to the project site would be provided by one driveway entrance located east of the site along La Cadena Drive, and two driveways located along the northwest boundary of the site on Orange Street. Residents would primarily access the site through the entrances located at La Cadena Drive and the northern-most driveway along Orange Street; retail customers and hotel visitors would primarily access the site through the driveways along Orange Street.

A Minor Conditional Use Permit has been submitted for freeway oriented signage up to 60 feet in height, as measured from the grade of the adjacent freeway.

As part of the proposed development the applicant has submitted a Parcel Map subdividing 8 parcels into 15 parcels.

Construction on the project is anticipated to begin in 2019, with full occupancy anticipated by 2022.

## 1.2 Regulatory Setting

### 1.2.1 Federal

The proposed project does not have a federal nexus; federal regulations are provided here for informational purposes only. Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), as well as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of the NHPA (16 United States Code [USC] 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce any impacts to an acceptable

level. Significant cultural resources are those resources that are listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria listed below (36 CFR 60.4).

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that:

- a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

## 1.2.2 State

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources, including prehistoric or historic archaeological resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it:

- A. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- B. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- C. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the CRHR, a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]). Section 15064.5(a)(3) also states that a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR, which is listed above in section 1.2.1.

## 1.2.3 Local

### **City of Riverside General Plan 2025**

The City of Riverside General Plan 2025 contains the following objectives and policies related to cultural resources:

**Objective HP-1:** To use historic preservation principles as an equal component in the planning and development process.

**Policy HP-1.1.** The City shall promote the preservation of cultural resources to ensure that citizens of Riverside have the opportunity to understand and appreciate the City's unique heritage.

**Policy HP-1.2.** The City shall assume its direct responsibility for historic preservation by protecting and maintaining its publicly owned cultural resources. Such resources may include, but are not limited to, buildings, monuments, landscapes, and right-of-way improvements, such as retaining walls, granite curbs, entry monuments, light standards, street trees, and the scoring, dimensions, and patterns of sidewalks, driveways, curbs and gutters.

**Policy HP-1.3.** The City shall protect sites of archaeological and paleontological significance and ensure compliance with all applicable State and federal cultural resources protection and management laws in its planning and project review process.

**Policy HP-1.4.** The City shall protect natural resources such as geological features, heritage trees, and landscapes in the planning and development review process and in park and open space planning. **Policy HP-1.5:** The City shall promote neighborhood/city identity and the role of historic preservation in community enhancement.

**Policy HP-1.6.** The City shall use historic preservation as a tool for "smart growth" and mixed use development.

**Policy HP-1.7.** The City shall ensure consistency between this Historic Preservation Element and all other General Plan elements, including subsequent updates of the General Plan.

**Objective HP-2:** To continue an active program to identify, interpret and designate the City's cultural resources.

**Policy HP-2.1.** The City shall actively pursue a comprehensive program to document and preserve historic buildings, structures, districts, sites (including archaeological sites), objects, landscapes, and natural resources.

**Policy HP-2.2.** The City shall continually update its identification and designation of cultural resources that are eligible for listing in local, state and national registers based upon the 50 year age guideline for potential historic designation eligibility.

**Policy HP-2.3.** The City shall provide information to citizens, and the building community about what to do upon the discovery of archaeological resources and burial sites, as well as, the treatment, preservation, and repatriation of such resources.

**Objective HP-3:** To promote the City's cultural resources as a means to enhance the City's identity as an important center of Southern California history.

**Policy HP-3.1.** The City shall conduct educational programs to promote an understanding of the significance of the City's cultural resources, the criteria for historic designation, historic design review processes, building permit requirements, and methods for rehabilitating and preserving historic buildings, sites, and landscapes.

**Policy HP-3.2.** The Planning Division shall promote an understanding and appreciation of the importance of historic preservation by the City's departments, boards, commissions, and



elected officials. **Objective HP-4:** To fully integrate the consideration of cultural resources as a major aspect of the City's planning, permitting and development activities.

**Policy HP-4.1.** The City shall maintain an up-to-date database of cultural resources and use that database as a primary informational resource for protecting those resources.

**Policy HP-4.2.** The City shall apply the California State Historical Building Code to ensure that City building code requirements do not compromise the integrity of significant cultural resources, at the property owner's request.

**Policy HP-4.3.** The City shall work with the appropriate tribe to identify and address, in a culturally appropriate manner, cultural resources and tribal sacred sites through the development review process.

**Objective HP-5:** To ensure compatibility between new development and existing cultural resources.

**Policy HP-5.1:** The City shall use its design and plot plan review processes to encourage new construction to be compatible in scale and character with cultural resources and historic districts.

**Policy HP-5.2.** The City shall use its design and plot plan review processes to encourage the compatibility of street design, public improvements, and utility infrastructure with cultural resources and historic districts.

**Objective HP-6:** To actively pursue funding for a first-class historic preservation program, including money needed for educational materials, studies, surveys, staffing, and incentives for preservation by private property owners.

**Policy HP-6.1.** The City shall provide financial incentives to promote the restoration, rehabilitation, and adaptive reuse of cultural resources.

**Policy HP-6.2.** The City shall use financial resources from state, federal and private programs that assist in the identification, designation and preservation of cultural resources.

**Policy HP-6.3.** The City shall ensure adequate funds in its budget for the staffing and maintenance of a historic preservation program in compliance with the California State Office of Historic Preservation's Certified Local Government program.

**Objective HP-7:** To encourage both public and private stewardship of the City's cultural resources.

**Policy HP-7.1.** The City shall apply code enforcement, zoning actions, and building safety/construction regulations as tools for helping to protect cultural resources.

**Policy HP-7.2.** The City shall incorporate preservation as an integral part of its specific plans, general plan, and environmental processes.

**Policy HP-7.3.** The City shall coordinate historic preservation with other activities within its government structure.

**Policy HP-7.4:** The City shall promote the preservation of cultural resources controlled by other governmental agencies, including those related to federal, state, county, school district, and other agencies.

## **Title 20 of the City of Riverside Municipal Code**

Title 20 of the City of Riverside Municipal Code provides for the identification, protection, enhancement, and perpetuation of cultural resources. Title 20 provides for the establishment of the Cultural Heritage Board, which has the authority to make recommendations to the City Council regarding surveys of cultural resources within the City and to advise City departments on whether a proposed project would impact the significance of cultural resources, among other things.

Title 20 also provides for the designation of locally significant resources as either a Landmark (see Riverside Municipal Code, Ordinance 20, Section 20.50.010 (U)) or a Structure or Resource of Merit (see Riverside Municipal Code, Ordinance 20, Section 20.50.010 (FF)). The city's Cultural Resources Ordinance outlines the criteria for Landmark designation as follows:

U. "Landmark" means any Improvement or Natural Feature that is an exceptional example of a historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains a high degree of integrity, and meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
2. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;
3. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
4. Represents the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect, or important creative individual;
5. Embodies elements that possess high artistic values or represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
6. Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning, or cultural landscape;
7. Is one of the last remaining examples in the City, region, State, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen; or
8. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory

Additionally, resources "meeting one or more of the above criteria, yet not having the high degree of integrity to qualify as a Landmark, may qualify as a Structure or Resource of Merit" (Riverside Municipal Code, Ordinance 20, Section 20.50.010 (U)). The Riverside Cultural Resources Ordinance details the criteria for designation as a Structure or Resource of Merit as follows:

"Structure or Resource of Merit" means any Improvement or Natural Feature which contributes to the broader understanding of the historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains sufficient integrity, and:

1. Has a unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the City
2. Is an example of a type of building which was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community or area;
3. Is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare;
4. A Cultural Resource that could be eligible under Landmark Criteria no longer exhibiting a high level of integrity, however, retaining sufficient integrity to convey significance under one or more of the Landmark Criteria;

- 5 Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory; or
6. An improvement or resource that no longer exhibits the high degree of integrity sufficient for Landmark designation, yet still retains sufficient integrity under one or more of the Landmark criteria to convey cultural resource significance as a Structure or Resource of Merit.

## 1.3 Personnel

Rincon archaeologist Hannah Haas managed the cultural resources tasks for this project, serves as primary author of this report, and conducted the Native American scoping and records search. Rincon archaeologists Daphne Douglas and Lindsay Porras, M.A. participated in the pedestrian survey. Rincon Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Benjamin Vargas, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as principal investigator for the study, participated in the pedestrian survey, and co-authored this report. Mr. Vargas meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (NPS 1983) and is a Certified Cultural Resources Consultant with the County of Riverside. GIS Analyst Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Vice President Joe Power, AICP CEP, reviewed this report for quality control.



## 2 Natural and Cultural Setting

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### 2.1 Natural Setting

The project site is located in the City of Riverside at the northwest quadrant of the State Route 60 and State Route 91 interchange. The project site is situated at an elevation of 259 meters (850 feet [ft]) above mean sea level (AMSL). Vegetation mainly consists of overgrown, dried non-native grasses and some riparian species as well as oak and pepper trees and the remnants of palm trees.

### 2.2 Cultural Setting

#### 2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes in all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

#### **Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)**

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

### **Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)**

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone and in addition to ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found on sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367) based on the materials used and their location near to burials and other established ceremonial artifacts as compared to typical habitation debris. Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland as far east as Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). Cogged stones have been collected in Riverside County and their distribution appears to center on the Santa Ana River basin (Eberhart 1961), within which the site lies.

### **Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)**

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3,000 B.C. - A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

### **Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)**

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). This Takic expansion remains a major question in southern California prehistory and has been a matter of debate in archaeological and linguistic research. Linguistic, biological, and archaeological evidence supports the hypothesis that Takic peoples from the Southern San Joaquin Valley and/or western Mojave Desert entered southern California ca. 3,500 years ago to occupy the Los Angeles/Orange County area (Sutton 2009). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva in western Riverside County are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during the Late Prehistoric Horizon. Sutton (2009) argues that surrounding Cupan groups (Serrano, Cahuilla, Cupeño, and Luiseño), were biologically Yuman peoples who were in the area prior to the Takic expansion but adopted Takic languages around 1,500 years ago.

## **2.2.2 Ethnographic Overview**

The project site is situated in an area near the boundaries of several Native American groups identified by anthropologists in the early 20th century (e.g. Kroeber 1908). The historically-identified territories occupied by the Cahuilla, Gabrieleño, Luiseño, and Serrano all exist within a 15 to 20 mile range of the project site. While these boundaries are based on interviews with informants and research with records such as those of the Hispanic Catholic Missions in the region, it is likely that such boundaries were not static; rather, they were probably fluid, and may have changed through time. Below are synopses of ethnographic data for each of the four Native American groups.

### **Cahuilla**

The project site is situated in a region historically occupied by a Native American group known as the Cahuilla, though near the boundary with the Juaneño and Luiseño (Heizer 1978, Bean 1978, Kroeber 1925). The term Cahuilla likely derived from the native word *káwiya*, meaning "master" or "boss" (Bean 1978:575). Traditional Cahuilla ethnographic territory extended west to east from the present-day city of Riverside to the central portion of the Salton Sea in the Colorado Desert, and south to north from the San Jacinto Valley to the San Bernardino Mountains.

The Cahuilla, like their neighbors to west, the Luiseño and Juaneño, and the Cupeño to the south, are speakers of a Cupan language. Cupan languages are part of the Takic linguistic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. It is hypothesized that the Cahuilla migrated to southern California

approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, most likely from the southern Sierra Nevada mountain ranges of east-central California with other Takic speaking social groups (Moratto 1984:559).

Cahuilla social organization was hierarchical and contained three primary levels (Bean 1978:580). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. The next level included the two patrimoieties of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and the Coyotes (*'istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla was in one or the other of these moieties. The lowest level consisted of the numerous political-ritual-corporate units called sibs, or a patrilineal clan (Bean 1978:580).

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near a source of accessible water. The nearest named village to the project site is the village of *Wa'achanga* or Guachama, located near Loma Linda approximately 7 miles east of the project site, though ethnographers are unclear whether this village was of Cahuilla or Gabrieleño origin (Kroeber 1907; Thompson 2007).

Each lineage group maintained their own houses (*kish*) and granaries, and constructed ramadas for work and cooking. Sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music) were also often present. Each community also had a separate house for the lineage or clan leader. A ceremonial house, or *kíš ?ámnawet*, associated with the clan leader was where major religious ceremonies were held. Houses and ancillary structures were often spaced apart, and a "village" could extend over a mile or two. Each lineage had ownership rights to various resource collecting locations, "including food collecting, hunting, and other areas. Individuals also owned specific areas or resources, e.g., plant foods, hunting areas, mineral collecting places, or sacred spots used only by shamans, healers and the like" (Bean 1990:2).

The Cahuilla hunted a variety of game, including mountain sheep, cottontail, jackrabbit, mice, and wood rats, as well as predators such as mountain lion, coyote, wolf, bobcat, and fox. Various birds were also consumed, including quail, duck, and dove, plus various types of reptiles, amphibians, and insects. A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Cahuilla to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt, these included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and nets for fishing. Rabbits and hares were commonly brought down by the throwing stick; however when communal hunts were organized for these animals, the Cahuilla often utilized clubs and very large nets.

Foodstuffs were processed using a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils, and many others. Food was consumed from a number of woven and carved wood vessels and pottery vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep it from vermin. Pottery vessels were made by the Cahuilla, and also traded from the Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south.

The Cahuilla had adopted limited agricultural practices by the time Euro-Americans traveled into their territory. Bean (1978:578) has suggested that their "proto-agricultural techniques and a marginal agriculture" consisting of beans, squash and corn may have been adopted from the Colorado River groups to the east. Certainly by the time of the first Romero Expedition in 1823-24, they were observed growing corn, pumpkins, and beans in small gardens localized around springs in the Thermal area of the Coachella Valley (Bean and Mason 1962:104). The introduction of European plants such as barley and other grain crops suggest an interaction with the missions or local Mexican rancheros. Despite the increasing use and diversity of crops, no evidence indicates that this small-

scale agriculture was anything more than a supplement to Cahuilla subsistence, and it apparently did not alter social organization.

By 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as *asistencias*, were established near Cahuilla territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto, including the *asistencia* near Redlands approximately 7.5 miles from the current project site. Cahuilla interaction with Europeans at this time was not as intense as it was for native groups living along the coast. This was likely due to the local topography and lack of water, which made the area less attractive to colonists. By the 1820s, however, European interaction increased as mission ranchos were established in the region and local Cahuilla were employed to work on them.

The Bradshaw Trail was established in 1862 and was the first major east-west stage and freight route through the Coachella Valley. Traversing the San Geronimo Pass, the trail connected gold mines on the Colorado River with the coast. Bradshaw based his trail on the Cocomaricopa Trail, with maps and guidance provided by local Native Americans. Journals by early travelers along the Bradshaw Trail told of encountering Cahuilla villages and walk-in wells during their journey through the Coachella Valley. The continued influx of immigrants into the region introduced the Cahuilla to European diseases. The single worst recorded event was a smallpox epidemic that swept through Southern California in 1862-63, significantly reducing the Cahuilla population. By 1891, only 1,160 Cahuilla remained in what was left of their territory, down from an aboriginal population of 6,000–10,000 (Bean 1978:583-584). By 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla descent, most of whom resided on reservations.

Between 1875 and 1891, the United States established ten reservations for the Cahuilla in their traditional territory. These reservations include: Agua Caliente, Augustine, Cabazon, Cahuilla, Los Coyotes, Morongo, Ramona, Santa Rosa, Soboba, and Torres-Martinez (Bean 1978:585). Four of the reservations are shared with other groups, including the Chemehuevi, Cupeño, and Serrano.

## **Luiŝeño**

The project site is also in the vicinity of the area traditionally occupied by the Luiŝeño, who inhabited the north half of San Diego County and western edge of Riverside County (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978; Heizer 1978). The term Luiŝeño was applied to the Native Americans managed by Mission San Luis Rey and later used for the Payomkawichum nation that lived in the area where the mission was founded (Mithun 2001: 539-540). Luiŝeño territory encompassed the drainages of the San Luis Rey River and the Santa Margarita River, covering numerous ecological zones (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Prior to European contact, the Luiŝeño lived in permanent, politically autonomous villages, ranging in size from 50-400 people, and associated seasonal camps. Each village controlled a larger resource territory and maintained ties to other villages through trade and social networks. Trespassing in another village's resource area was cause for war (Bean and Shipek 1978). Villages consisted of dome-shaped dwellings (*kish*), sweat lodges, and a ceremonial enclosure (*vamkech*). Leadership in the villages focused on the chief, or Nota, and a council of elders (*puuplem*). The chief controlled religious, economic, and war-related activities (Bean 1976: 109-111; Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiŝeño religion was focused on *Chinigchinich*, a mythological hero. Religious rituals took place in a brush enclosure that housed a representation of *Chinigchinich*. Ritual ceremonies included puberty initiation rites, burial and cremation ceremonies, hunting rituals, and peace rituals (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño subsistence was focused on the acorn and supplemented by the gathering of other plant resources and shellfish, fishing, and hunting. Plant foods typically included pine nuts, seeds from various grasses, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, prickly pear, and lamb's-quarter. Acorns were leached and served in various ways. Seeds were ground. Prey included deer, antelope, rabbit, quail, ducks and other birds. Fish were caught in rivers and creeks. Fish and sea mammals were taken from the shore or dugout canoes. Shellfish were collected from the shore and included abalone, turban, mussels, clams, scallops, and other species (Bean and Shipek 1978).

## Serrano

The Serrano are another Native American group that occupied territory near the project site. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains between approximately 450 and 3,350 meters (1,500-11,000 feet) above mean sea level. Their territory extended west of the Cajon Pass, east past Twentynine Palms, north of Victorville, and south to Yucaipa Valley. The Serrano language is part of the Serran division of a branch of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Mithun 2006:539, 543). The two Serran languages, Kitanemuk and Serrano, are closely related. Kitanemuk lands were northwest of Serrano lands. Serrano was originally spoken by a relatively small group located in the San Bernardino and Sierra Madre mountains, and the term "Serrano" has come to be ethnically defined as the name of the people in the San Bernardino Mountains (Kroeber 1925:611). The Vanyume, who lived along the Mojave River and associated Mojave Desert areas and are also referred to as the Desert Serrano, spoke either a dialect of Serrano or a closely related language (Mithun 2006:543). Year-round habitation tended to be located on the desert floor, at the base of the mountains, and up into the foothills, with all habitation areas requiring year-round water sources (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1908).

Most Serrano lived in small villages located near water sources (Bean and Smith 1978:571). Houses measuring 3.7 – 4.3 m (12 to 14 feet) in diameter were domed and constructed of willow branches and tule thatching and occupied by a single extended family. Many of the villages had a ceremonial house, used both as a religious center and the residence of the lineage leaders. Additional structures in a village might include granaries and a large circular subterranean sweathouse. The sweathouses were typically built along streams or pools. A village was usually composed of at least two lineages. The Serrano were loosely organized along patrilineal lines and associated themselves with one of two exogamous moieties or "clans"—the Wahiyam (coyote) or the Tukum (wildcat) moiety.

The subsistence economy of the Serrano was one of hunting and collecting plant goods, with occasional fishing (Bean and Smith 1978:571). They hunted large and small animals, including mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Plant staples consisted of seeds; acorn nuts of the black oak; piñon nuts; bulbs and tubers; and shoots, blooms, and roots of various plants, including yucca, berries, barrel cacti, and mesquite. The Serrano used fire as a management tool to increase yields of specific plants, particularly chía.

Trade and exchange was an important aspect of the Serrano economy. Those living in the lower-elevation, desert floor villages traded foodstuffs with people living in the foothill villages who had access to a different variety of edible resources. In addition to inter-village trade, ritualized communal food procurement events, such as rabbit and deer hunts and piñon, acorn, and mesquite nut-gathering events, integrated the economy and helped distribute resources that were available in different ecozones.

Contact between Serrano and Europeans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. As early as 1790, however, Serrano began to be drawn into mission life (Bean and Vane 2002). More Serrano were

relocated to Mission San Gabriel in 1811 after a failed indigenous attack on that mission. Most of the remaining western Serrano were moved to an *asistencia* built approximately 7.5 miles from the current project site near Redlands in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978:573).

A smallpox epidemic in the 1860s killed many indigenous southern Californians, including many Serrano (Bean and Vane 2002). Oral history accounts of a massacre in the 1860s at Twentynine Palms may have been part of a larger American military campaign that lasted 32 days (Bean and Vane 2002:10). Surviving Serrano sought shelter at Morongo with their Cahuilla neighbors; Morongo later became a reservation (Bean and Vane 2002). Other survivors followed the Serrano leader Santos Manuel down from the mountains and toward the valley floors and eventually settled what later became the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Reservation, formally established in 1891.

In 2003, most Serrano lived either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (California Indian Assistance Program 2003). The Morongo Band of Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, established through presidential executive orders in 1877 and 1889, includes both Cahuilla and Serrano members. Established in 1891, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Reservation includes Serrano. Both Morongo and San Manuel are federally recognized tribes. People of both reservations participate in cultural programs to revitalize traditional languages, knowledge, and practices.

## **Gabrieleño**

The project site is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrieleño. Archaeological evidence points to the Gabrieleño arriving in the Los Angeles Basin sometime around 500 B.C.; however, this has been a subject of debate. Many contemporary Gabrieleño identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and use the native term Tongva (King 1994). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants. Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

The name “Gabrieleño” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission, which included people from the Gabrieleño area proper as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Therefore, in the post-Contact period, the name does not necessarily identify a specific ethnic or tribal group. The names by which Native Americans in southern California identified themselves have, for the most part, been lost. Many modern Gabrieleño identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994:12). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. The Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast, stretching from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. A total tribal population has been estimated of at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978:540), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a number approaching 10,000 (O’Neil 2002). Houses constructed by the Tongva were large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles thatched with tule that could hold up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and probably communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole

throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996:27). Archaeological sites composed of villages with various sized structures have been identified.

The Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate Period). Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925:631–632; McCawley 1996:119–123, 128–131).

A wide variety of tools and implements were used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996:7). Tongva people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:629; McCawley 1996:129–138).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and also taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the Southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).

Deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried in stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966:27), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a wide variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165; Reid 1926:24–25). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996:157).

### 2.2.3 Historic Overview

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present).



### **Spanish Period (1769–1822)**

Spanish exploration of what was then known as Alta (upper) California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). Spanish entry into what was to become Riverside County did not occur until 1774 when Juan Bautista de Anza led an expedition from Sonora, Mexico to Monterey in northern California (Lech 1998).

In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. The establishment of the missions marks the first sustained occupation of Alta California by the Spanish. In addition to the missions, four presidios and three pueblos (towns) were established throughout the state (State Lands Commission 1982). In 1819, an asistencia was established near present-day Redlands to serve as an outpost for cattle grazing activities carried out by Mission San Gabriel's Rancho San Bernardino (San Bernardino County 2017). Around the same time, Native Americans living at the asistencia were directed to dig a zanja (irrigation ditch) to serve the asistencia and surrounding area.

During this period, Spain also deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to the subsequent Mexican Period. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). The missions were responsible for administering to the local Indians as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). The influx of European settlers brought the local Native American population in contact with European diseases which they had no immunity against, resulting in catastrophic reduction in native populations throughout the state (McCawley 1996).

### **Mexican Period (1822–1848)**

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) reached California in 1822. This period saw the federalization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). About 15 land grants (ranchos) were located in Riverside County. The project site is situated in what was once Rancho Jurupa, which included the western portion of the city of Riverside (Shumway 2007).

### **American Period (1848–Present)**

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for ceded territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, and pay an additional \$3.25 million to settle American citizens claims against Mexico. Settlement of southern California increased dramatically in the early American Period. Many ranchos in the county were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, despite the first California gold being previously discovered in southern California at Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn

1977; Workman 1935:26). Southern California remained dominated by cattle ranches in the early American period, though droughts and increasing population resulted in farming and more urban professions supplanting ranching through the late nineteenth century. In 1850, California was admitted into the United States and by 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to move into the state, particularly after completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

### *Local*

In 1870, investors from the Southern California Colony Association, solicited by John W. North, laid out a mile-square town site. The town was originally called Jurupa, but was changed to Riverside in 1871. Agriculturalists, investors, and immigrants emigrated into the area because of the success of citrus crops. The California Fruit Growers Exchange, later Sunkist, was founded in the late 1800s along with the Citrus Experimentation Station (located at the now University of California, Riverside), making Riverside a key center of citrus machinery production. In 1877, construction started on the Lower Canal, which traversed the project site until it was abandoned in 1914 (Padon 1991). Land uses in the project vicinity were largely rural through the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries with a mixture of ranches, orchards, and rural homesteads (Padon 1991). Residential development on the project site began in the early 1900s with the construction of several homes along Orange Street and the decommissioned Vista Street, which at one time traversed the current project site but is no longer present. .

Riverside became a charter city in 1907, with a Mayor-Council form of government. A new City Charter was established in 1950, incited by population growth and city operating problems. A City Board of Freeholders was elected and a new Charter employing a Council-Manager form of government was implemented in 1952. Since the city's founding, Riverside has grown immensely and its economy has grown more diverse and multifaceted. Today, the Riverside-San Bernardino Metropolitan Area (the Inland Empire) is one of the most populous metropolitan areas in the country (City of Riverside 2017).

## 3 Background Research

### 3.1 California Historical Resource Information System

Rincon requested a search of cultural resource records housed at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside on August 15, 2017. The search was conducted to identify all previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project site. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

#### 3.1.1 Previous Studies

The EIC records search identified a total of 44 previous studies within a one- mile radius of the project site. Of these studies, two were conducted within the project boundary: RI-03383 and RI-05748. The studies within the search radius are summarized in Table 1 below. Study RI-05748 was a study of the Hunter Park Specific Plan Area and encompassed the majority of the project site, but did not include a pedestrian survey. Study RI-03383 consisted of Historic Property Clearance Report that encompassed the current project site and nearby areas. The study included a pedestrian survey and identified CA-RIV-4299H, discussed in further detail below.

**Table 1 Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Site**

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
RI-00031	Gardner, M. C.	1971	The Arlington Channel Flood Control Project: Expected Impact on Archaeological Resources	Outside
RI-02050	Perault, G	1985	PRELIMINARY HISTORIC INVENTORY - MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA Preliminary Historic Inventory – March Air Force Base, California	Outside
RI-03190	Peak and Associates	1990	Part III, Addendum to: Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, California	Outside
RI-03383	Padon, B.	1991	Historic Property Clearance Report for the Proposed Acquisition of Two Parcels in Southeast and Southwest Quadrants of Route 60/91/215 Interchange. Supplement to October 11, 1991, Historic Property Clearance Report.	Within

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
RI-03580	Love, B., M. Hogan, and Duhdul, M.	2000	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract No. 30028, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-03605	Wlodarski, R.J.	1993	Draft Report: An Archaeological Survey Report Documenting the Effects of the RCIC I-215 Improvement Project in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, To Orange Show Road in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California	Outside
RI-03693	Foster, J. M., Schmidt, J. J., Weber, C. A., Romani, G. R., and Greenwood, R. S.	1991	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Outside
RI-04227	Love, B. and Tang, B.	1998	Cultural Resources Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 29097, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-04228	Love, B. and Tang, B..	1999	Cultural Resources Report: Tentative Tract 29219, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-04253	Love, B. and Tang, B.	1999	Historic Building Evaluation: 2850, 2870, and 2890 Market Street, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-04374	Padon, B.	2000	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Survey for Carter Street Project within the City of Riverside	Outside
RI-04429	Love, B., Tang, B., Hogan, M., and Dahdul, M.	2002	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Proposed Women & Children's Shelter, 2530 Third Street, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-04430	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	2000	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside, CA to the CA/AZ Border, Riverside, San Bernardino, & Imperial Counties, CA, Vol I-III	Outside
RI-04431	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles & Riverside Counties, CA	Outside
RI-04813	National Park Service, HAER	1993	California Citrus Heritage Recording Project: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data, Reduced Copies of Measured Drawings for: Arlington Height Citrus Landscape, Gage Irrigation Canal, National Orange Company Packing House, Victoria Bridge, and Union Pacific Railroad Bridge.	Outside
RI-05033	McKenna et al.	2005	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Riverside Unified School District (RUSD) Beatty Elementary School Site in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
RI-05056	McKenna et al.	2003	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Corona Feeder Master Plan Project Area, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-05240	Marvin, J., and Younger, S.	2005	Cultural Resource Assessment, The Strong Street Homes Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-05623	Drover, C. E.	2002	An Archaeological Impact Assessment of Landmark Business Park Phase II, Market Street and State Highway 60, Riverside, CA	Outside
RI-05744	Tang, B. and Hogan, M.	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report for Assessor's Parcel Numbers 249-110-050 and -051, Proposed Spruce Financial Center 2 Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-05748	Doan, U. K., Hogan, M., and Tang, B.	2003	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment: Hunter Park Redevelopment Plan Amendment, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA	Within
RI-05893	Tang, B., Hogan, M., Dahdul, M., and Woodard, T.	2002	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Market Street Widening Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-05993	Tibbet, C., and Smallwood, J.	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 30907, city of Riverside, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-05998	Tang, B., Hogan, M., Tibbet, C., and Smallwood, J.	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Number 210-110-020, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-06001	Tang, B., Hogan, M., Tibbet, C., and Smallwood, J.	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Number 2010-080-043, 1793 Chicago Avenue, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-06088	Bricker, D.	1998	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the Improvement of Interstate Route 215/State Route 91/State Route 60, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-06148	Aislin-Kay, M. and Taniguchi, C.	2004	Letter Report: Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Telecommunication Facility Candidate RV60XC824A (Mancilla Property) 1361 Dodson Way, Riverside, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-06150	Aislin-Kay, M., and Taniguchi, C.	2005	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-043-01 (Sci Colo La Cadena), 220 East La Cadena, Riverside, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-06425	Tang, B., Hogan, M., Encarnacion, D., Tibbet, C., and Smallwood, J.	2005	Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel No. 206-152-004, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
RI-06476	Tang, B., Hogan, M., Tibbet, C., Ballester, D.	2005	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map 33506, 3184, 3224, and 3262 Chase Road, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-6601	Tang, B., Hogan, M., Encarnacion, D.	2006	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Fairmont, Reid, and La Sierra Parks Improvement Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-06839	Pierson, L. J.	2007	An Archaeological Survey of the Shilleh Home Property and a Historical Evaluation of the White Sulfur Springs Pool Facility, Riverside, California, SITE P-37-14953	Outside
RI-07056	Tang, B., and Hogan, M.	2007	Historic Building Evaluation: 3125-3127 and 3167 Main Street and 3741-3743 Second Street	Outside
RI-07255	Goodwin, R.L., and Reynolds, R. E.	2002	Cultural Resources Assessment: La Riviera Tract 23328, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-07322	Bonner, W. and Aislin-Kay, M.	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate IE24032C (Essex Commercial Center), 1855 Iowa Avenue, Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-07324	Bonner, W., and Aislin-Kay, M.	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Global Signal Telecommunications Facility Candidate 3021197 (Spruce), 3291 Russell Street, Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-07773	Austerman, V.	2008	Cultural Resources Assessment Fairmount Park Lake Dredging Project City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-07924	Zepeda-Herman, C.	2008	Letter Report: Results of Cultural Resources Survey for the Expanded Gage Exchange Project (RECON No. 4694A)	Outside
RI-08441	Billat, L.	2010	Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, AT&T Colo La Cadena, LA5321A	Outside
RI-08820	McKenna, J. A.	2012	Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring at 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street and Fairmount Blvd.	Outside
RI-09126	Underbrink, S.	2013	Cultural Survey Report for the University Wash Channel Stage 3 Project	Outside
RI-09135	Wikman, B.	2013	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation 3836-3844 Second Street	Outside
RI-09445	Brunzell, D.	2014	Archaeological Monitoring Results for 3105 Redwood Drive, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Job No. RIV 1401)	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
RI-09739	Puckett, H.R.	2014	Cultural Resources Summery for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property, Fairmount Park, 4011 Fairgrounds Street, Riverside County, CA 92501	Outside

Source: Eastern Information Center, May 2017

### 3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The EIC records search identified 81 previously recorded cultural resources within one- mile radius of the project site. One of these resources, CA-RIV-004299, is located on the project site. The results of the records search are summarized below in Table 2.

**Table 2 Previously Recorded Resources within a One Mile Radius of the Project Site**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-000667	CA-RIV-000667	Prehistoric site	Prehistoric tool assemblage	IVCM	Not Evaluated	Outside
P-33-004299	CA-RIV-004299	Historic property	Housing structure remnants	P. Jertberg 1991	Recommended ineligible	Within
P-33-004495	CA-RIV-004495	Historic structure	Canal/ Aqueduct	P. Jertberg 1991; R. Wlodarski & D. Larson 1992; R. Starzak & M. Fitzgerald 1996; A. Gustafson & M. McGrath 2001; D. Ballester 2009	NRHP Status Code 6Y2: Determined ineligible for NR[HP] by consensus	Outside
P-33-004787	CA-RIV-004495	Historic structure	Canal/ Aqueduct	R. Wlodarski 1992	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-004791	CA-RIV-004791	Historic structure	Canal/ Aqueduct	R. Wlodarski 1992; A. Gustafson & M. McGrath 2001; J. A. McKenna et al. 2005	NRHP Status Code 6: Determined ineligible for NRHP listing	Outside
P-33-005712	N/A	Historic structure	Single family property	B. Tang 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-006936	N/A	Historic structure	Single family property	T. Newman 1982	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-006947	N/A	Historic structure	Single family property	T. Newman 1982	Not evaluated	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-006968	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	T. Newman 1982	NRHP Status Code 5: Ineligible for NR[HP] but still of local interest	Outside
P-33-006969	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	T. Newman 1982	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-006970	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	T. Newman 1982	Recommended eligible	Outside
P-33-008650	CA-RIV-006166	Historic artifacts	Artifact scatter	B. Love, B. Tang 1998	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008651	CA-RIV-006167	Historic structure	Concrete foundation	B. Love, B. Tang 1998	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008754	CA-RIV-006238H	Historic structure	Concrete foundation	B. Love 1999	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Ineligible	Outside
P-33-008755	CA-RIV-006239H	Historic structure	Concrete foundation	B. Love, B. Tang 1999	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Ineligible	Outside
P-33-009774	N/A	Historic structure	Railway tracks	S. Ashkar 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-010902	CA-RIV-006595H	Historic structure	Water pump & weir	B. Love, B. Tang 2000	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-011444	N/A	Historic structure	Single family property	B. Tang 2000	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Ineligible	Outside
P-33-011521	N/A	Historic district	Heritage Square Historic District	R. Starzak, L. Zier 1996	NRHP Status Code 2S2: Individual property determined eligible for NR by consensus	Outside
P-33-011532	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	R. Starzak, L. Zier 1992	NRHP Status Code 3D: Appears eligible within NR eligible district	Outside
P-33-011538	N/A	Historic building	Multiple family property	R. Starzak, L. Zier 1992	NRHP Status Code 6Y1: Determined ineligible for NRHP by consensus	Outside



Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-011539	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	R. Starzak, L. Zier 1992	NRHP Status Code 3S: Appears eligible for NR as individual property	Outside
P-33-011603	CA-RIV-6913	Historic structure	Water conveyance system	R. Goodwin 2002	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-011624	N/A	Historic structure	Water storage structures	J. Brown, R. Bissell	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-011827	N/A	Historic structure	Single family property	A. Curl 1979	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-012130	N/A	Historic district	Park and ancillary buildings	B. Tang 2002	NRHP Status Code 5S1: Individual property locally designated significant	Outside
P-33-012131	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1995	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012132	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1995	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012133	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1995	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012136	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1995	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012149	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-012150	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012151	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012152	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012153	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012154	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012155	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012156	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012157	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012158	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-012159	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012160	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012161	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012162	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012163	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012164	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012165	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012166	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012167	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-012168	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012169	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012170	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012171	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	D. Bricker 1998	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-33-012192	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	C. Tibbet 2000	NRHP Status Code 5S3: Appears to be individually eligible	Outside
P-33-013078	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	J. Smallwood 2003	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Ineligible	Outside
P-33-013130	CA-RIV-007309	Prehistoric site	Artifact scatter	J. Smallwood 2003	Unknown	Outside
P-33-013134	CA-RIV-007313	Historic site	Trash dump	S. Hinton 2003	Unknown	Outside
P-33-013135	N/A	Historic structure	Road bridge	S. Ashkar 2000	Determined ineligible for NRHP by Caltrans	Outside
P-33-013206	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	T. Woodward 2002	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Ineligible	Outside
P-33-013208	N/A	Historic building	Commercial property	T. Woodward 2002	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Ineligible	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-013218	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	B. Tang 2003	NRHP Status Code 3S: Appears eligible for NR as individual property	Outside
P-33-013535	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	B. Tang 2003	NRHP Status Code 5S2: Individual property eligible for local designation	Outside
P-33-013536	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	J. Smallwood 2003	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Ineligible	Outside
P-33-013813	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	J. Marvin 2004	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-013814	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	J. Marvin 2004	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-013815	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	J. Marvin 2004	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-013816	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	J. Marvin 2004	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-013817	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	J. Marvin 2004	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-013818	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	J. Marvin 2004	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-013819	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	J. Marvin 2004	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-013820	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	J. Marvin 2004	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-013821	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	J. Marvin 2004	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-013822	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	J. Marvin 2004	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-013823	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	J. Marvin 2004	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-014015	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	S. Carmack 2004	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-014884	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	B. Tang, M. Hogan, C. Tibbet, D. Ballester 2005	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Ineligible	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-014885	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	B. Tang, M. Hogan, C. Tibbet, D. Ballester 2005	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Ineligible	Outside
P-33-014886	N/A	Historic building	Single family property	B. Tang, M. Hogan, C. Tibbet, D. Ballester 2005	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Ineligible	Outside
P-33-014953	N/A	Historic building	Indoor pool	L. Pierson, G. Weatherford 2006	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-015258	N/A	Historic	Single family property	B. Tang 2006	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Ineligible	Outside
P-33-015259	N/A	Historic	Single family property	B. Tang 2006	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Ineligible	Outside

Source: Eastern Information Center, August 2017

### CA-RIV-004299

Resource CA-RIV-004299 was recorded in 1991 by Patricia Jertberg. The site consists of structural remains associated with a 1920s residence and associated outbuildings that once occupied the property. Features include a series of joined concrete walls, concrete posts, railing and retaining walls, and a feature described as an enclosure but which is more likely a foundation or retaining wall. No historic artifacts were observed when the site was recorded. The previous address for the residence was 3485 Vista Street. The resource has been recommended ineligible for listing on the CRHR and NRHP due to a lack of integrity and historical association.

## 3.2 Native American Heritage Commission

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search for the project on August 17, 2017. The NAHC emailed a response on August 23, 2017 stating that the search was completed with “negative results.” Because the project is subject to the requirements of AB 52 and SB 18 and consultation will occur between the City of Riverside and local Native Americans, Rincon did not attempt to contact local tribes. Consultation between the City and local Native Americans will be initiated from the same contact list provided by the NAHC.

## 4 Fieldwork

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### 4.1 Pedestrian Survey Methods

Rincon archaeologist Daphne Douglas conducted a partial survey of the project site on September 8, 2017, but could not complete the survey due to safety constraints. Rincon archaeologists Benjamin Vargas and Lyndsay Porras conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on October 9, 2017. The archaeologists surveyed the project site using transects spaced no greater than 15 meters (45 feet) apart. The survey was generally oriented northeast-southwest.

The archaeologists examined all exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock [FAR]), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were visually inspected. Survey notes were prepared by the survey crew and are available upon request. The recorded location of resource CA-RIV-004299 was examined for site condition and characteristics and updated using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 forms. Photographs of the project site were taken using digital cameras; photographs are maintained at the Rincon Redlands office.

### 4.2 Results

Ground visibility on the project site was poor throughout most of the project site, (approximately 30 percent visibility) due to heavy vegetation consisting primarily of dry grasses (Figure 2 and Figure 3) and overgrown weeds. Additionally, thick riparian brush in the central portion of the project area did not allow for survey of a swath of the project area. Disturbances on the project site include grading, terracing, and other land modifications from the historic period construction of a number of residential structures and streets, later demolition of the structures that once occupied the property, and the construction of the University Wash/Thornton Storm Drain that traverses the project site. No prehistoric cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey; however, ground visibility was poor. The Lower Canal, constructed in the 1870s, is known to have run through the project site though no physical remains of the canal were identified during the current survey or the previous surveys of the project site (Jertberg 1991; JMRC 2005). No segments of the Lower Canal have been recorded within a 1-mile radius of the project site, nor have any segments of the canal been evaluated for CRHR or NRHP listing. The Lower Canal went out of operation in 1914 following the failure of many northern Riverside citrus orchards during a harsh winter, and its route has been largely demolished by construction activities. When the project site was surveyed by LSA in 1991, they interviewed Howard Creason, retired Manager of the Riverside Water Company. Mr. Creason identified the Lower Canal right-of-way and determined that none of the concrete structural remains recorded as part of CA-RIV-004299 were associated with the Lower Canal (Jertberg 1991).

Remnants of CA-RIV-4299 were identified during the pedestrian survey and are discussed in further detail below. In addition to CA-RIV-4299, foundation remnants from 1806 Orange Street, identified



**Figure 2 Example of the Vegetation on the Project Site, Facing East**



**Figure 3 View of Project Site, Facing East**





by the Historic Property Clearance Report prepared by LSA in 1991, were identified (Padon 1991). This property was recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP in 1991 and subsequently demolished; thus, it is presumed that Caltrans concurred with LSA's recommendation and determined the structures at 1806 Orange Street ineligible. Because 1806 Orange Street was previously found ineligible and the foundations represent the only remains of the property, Rincon did not record the foundations as a new resource because they would not add valuable information to the record of Riverside County. Rincon identified and recorded one newly recorded resource, the 1806 Orange Street Storm Drain, discussed in further detail below.

#### 4.2.1 CA-RIV-004299

Resource CA-RIV-004299 consists of the foundational remains of an early 20th century residence and associated outbuildings. Features A and B, originally recorded in 1991, were relocated during the current survey though they have been highly disturbed since their original recording. Each feature has been recently damaged by heavy equipment such as a backhoe or excavator (Figure 4 through Figure 6). In addition to the original features, one new feature, a sewer vault, was identified directly adjacent to the edge of Orange Street (Feature C, Figure 7). The age of Feature C is unknown, but research with historic aerial photographs appears to show the feature as early as 1959 (historicaerials.com 2017). During the original recording of the site no historic artifacts were identified at the ground surface (Padon 1991). However, as a result of the heavy equipment excavations in the area, subsurface archaeological materials consisting of historic refuse have been uncovered. Refuse included glass windowpane shards, whiteware ceramic sherds, and bottle glass. No diagnostic artifacts were identified in the refuse, but it is presumed to date to the period of occupation of the residence. Refuse was identified primarily in the vicinity of Feature A.

#### 4.2.2 1806 Orange Street Storm Drain

Constructed in 1948, the 1806 Orange Street Storm Drain is a box-shaped, storm-drain-related structure located along the western boundary of the project site, in a predominantly residential section of the city of Riverside. Most of the resource lies on a public roadside easement (as confirmed in an interview with Doug Webber of the Riverside Department of Public Works), while the remainder is located on the 1806 Orange Street private parcel. Utilitarian in design, the simple, concrete-brick chamber is built partially into the roadside embankment, with little of its western side visible. City of Riverside Public Works Department engineering plans for the resource indicate that the structure measures 5'10" high, 5'10" wide, and 6' deep (RPWD 1947), except for an additional concrete brick crawlspace entry situated near the feature's northeastern corner. A concrete slab tops the resource, while a metal lid molded with "City of Riverside" covers an additional access point at the southeast corner of the concrete slab. The eastern exterior of the chamber coincides with the plane of a chain-link fence. Two of the fence's metal posts flank the structure. In the section fencing between these posts, the chain-link material extends only as low as to the top of the chamber. Elsewhere the chain-link meets the ground. Other built elements on the presently undeveloped parcel include a concrete foundation and structural elements associated with a 1920s residence (Jertberg 1991).

The earliest documented residence on the subject property dates to the 1920s. A concrete foundation and structural elements associated with a house and related outbuildings are extant on the parcel, but are evaluated separately as archaeological resources (Jertberg 1991). Historic aerial photographs suggest that, as late as the 1930s, properties in the vicinity of the subject resource were predominantly dedicated to agriculture, with several orchards among these (NETR). Southern

**Figure 4** Portion of Feature A (1991), Facing Southwest



**Figure 5** Destroyed Portion of Feature A (1991), Facing Southwest





**Figure 6 Feature B (Described as “Enclosure” in Site Record; 1991), Facing North**



**Figure 7 Feature C (2017), Facing West**



California's post-World War II population boom fueled residential expansion in Riverside in the 1940s and 1950s (City of Riverside 2009). In this period, single-family residential development expanded into the vicinity of the subject resource, though this trend was more marked west of Orange Street than on the eastern side of the street, where the resource is located (NETR).

Milton H. Irvine, City Engineer for the City of Riverside Public Works Department drew engineering plans for the subject resource, labeled Special Structure "B," in 1947. Part of a street paving and storm drain project, these plans indicate that the city constructed the feature at the site of an existing culvert that appears to have crossed underneath Orange Street to the west. City officials intended the new structure as a component to a subsystem of the wider storm water drainage system (RPWD 1947). Built in 1948, Special Structure "B" stood at the southern end of the subsystem and was connected, by way of large, oblong, metal pipes and a section of uncovered ditch, to a concrete feature called Special Structure "A" (RPWD 1947). Special Structure "A" appears to have been situated at the present northeastern corner of the 1806 Orange Street parcel. Plans for the structure suggest it was of a design similar to that of the subject resource. According to the city's plans for the feature, a notable difference is that Special Structure "A" connected, via an existing flume, to a concrete canal that appears to have been built near the present site of the overflow canal located along the northern boundary of the subject property. Two additional pipes connected to the ditch, intersecting that feature at locations between special structures "A" and "B" (RDPW 1947). Available sources did not indicate what prompted the Public Works Department to implement these improvements to the city's storm water drainage system. However, it seems notable that their construction coincided roughly with increased development in the vicinity. To accommodate the construction of the subject resource and its related features, the City of Riverside acquired an eight-foot-wide easement along the subject property's Orange Street frontage (Interview with Doug Webber).

Aerial photographs of the subject property suggest that, if it was ever used for farming, that practice ceased by 1938. Indeed, by 1959, there were several apparent residential properties on land comprising the current parcel, mostly situated along the old alignment of Vista Street. By 1966 Highway 60 and an Orange Street interchange had been constructed adjacent to the subject parcel. At this time only a small cluster of buildings remained on the northern side of Vista Street. These buildings remained until sometime between 1980 and 1994 (NETR).

Although Doug Webber, an employee of the Public Works Department, indicated that the so-called Special Structure "B" remained functional in its original use, it was not ascertained whether the other features in the subsystem are. By all appearances, the open ditch associated with the resource has been either filled or replaced.



## 5 Management Recommendations

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The cultural resource study identified one previously recorded cultural resource on the project site (CA-RIV-004299) and one newly recorded resource (1806 Orange Street Storm Drain). CA-RIV-004299 has been previously recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR and NRHP. Based on the findings of the current survey, Rincon concurs with this recommendation. The site's integrity has diminished further since its original recording and it does not possess integrity of design, setting, workmanship, feeling, or association. It cannot be demonstrated that it is associated with events or persons significant in our past (Criteria 1 and 2; Padon 1991). The concrete foundations and structural remnants do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation (Criterion 3). Historic refuse was identified in association with the site; however, no diagnostic artifacts were identified nor was there any indication that the artifact types present may yield information important to history (Criterion 4). The refuse deposit represents only a small amount of rural household refuse, which is ubiquitous throughout the general area in association with rural residences.

The subject property does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Available evidence does not suggest that the subject resource is associated with significant historical events at the local, state, or national level. Indeed, Mr. Webber of the City of Riverside Department of Public Works, indicated that the resource was one of many such structures built by the city, and that it had no relationship with important events locally. Consequently, the subject resource does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or the CRHR under Criterion 1. Additionally, because sources available for this study did not suggest that city engineer Milton H. Irvine made significant and lasting contributions to our past at the local, state, or national level, the subject resource does not appear to be eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2. Further, as the subject resource is an ordinary engineering structure of unremarkable design, it does not appear to be eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3. Finally, the subject resource does not appear likely to yield data related to prehistory or information on building methods or materials and, as such, does not appear to merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4.

The subject resource was also evaluated for its potential for designation locally as either a Landmark (see Riverside Municipal Code, Ordinance 20, Section 20.50.010 (U)) or a Structure or Resource of Merit (see Riverside Municipal Code, Ordinance 20, Section 20.50.010 (FF)). In light of the subject resource's lack of strong associations with events or persons significant to history, its undistinctive design, construction, and aesthetic qualities; and the unlikelihood of its conveying important historical or prehistorical data, the subject resource does not appear to meet the criteria for designation locally as either a Landmark or a Structure or Resource of Merit.

The Lower Canal is known to have crossed the project site; however, no physical remnants of the canal were identified during the current survey or the survey of the project site conducted in 1991. Remnants of the property at 1806 Orange Street were identified; however, the property was previously found ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. Thus, Rincon recommends no further work for either the Lower Canal or 1806 Orange Street and did not record them as cultural resources.

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. With adherence to existing regulations regarding the treatment of human remains, Rincon recommends a finding of **less than significant impact to human remains** under CEQA.

It is possible that subsurface deposits associated with CA-RIV-4299H are present that could be encountered during project-related ground-disturbing activities. Furthermore, the project site is considered moderately sensitive for buried prehistoric resources due to its proximity to the Santa Ana River. Thus, Rincon recommends Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training and archaeological spot-checking during project ground-disturbance. These measures are discussed in further detail below. Based on the results of the current study and adherence to these measures, Rincon recommends a finding of **less than significant impact to historical and archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated** under CEQA.

## 5.1 Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP)

A qualified archaeologist shall be retained to conduct a WEAP training for archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activities. Archaeological sensitivity training should include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, regulatory issues, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find.

### 5.1.1 Archaeological Spot-Checking

Initial project-related ground-disturbing activities shall be spot-checked by a qualified archaeological monitor under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and/or historic archaeology (NPS 1983). Spot-checking shall occur on the first day of ground disturbance, when ground-disturbance moves to a new location on the project site, and when ground disturbance will extend to depths not previously reached (unless those depths are within bedrock). If archaeological resources are encountered, spot-checking shall be increased to full-time monitoring and, if identified resources are of Native American origin, a Native American monitor shall be retained for the duration of the project. Archaeological spot-checking may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the monitor as warranted by conditions such as encountering bedrock, sediments being excavated are fill, or negative findings during the first 60 percent of rough grading.

### 5.1.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the find evaluated for significance under CEQA. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

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# Appendix A

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Records Search Summary

# Appendix B

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Native American Scoping

# Confidential Appendix C

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