A PHASE I AND II CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE BEAUMONT POINTE SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT

SP2019-0003; PLAN2019-0283; PLAN2019-0284; ENV2019-0008

CITY OF BEAUMONT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 422-060-002, -005, -009, -010, -016, -017, -018, -021, and -022, and 422-170-005 and -008

Sections 1, 2, and 12, Township 3 South, Range 2 West of the *El Casco, California* USGS Quadrangle

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Archaeological Report Summary Information

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Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 422-060-002, -005, -009, -010, -016, -017, -018, -021, and -022, and 422-170-005 and -008

Lead Agency Identifiers: SP2019-0003; PLAN2019-0283; PLAN2019-0284; ENV2019-0008

USGS Quadrangle: Sections 1, 2, and 12, Township 3 South, Range 2 West of the *El Casco, California* USGS Quadrangle

Study Area: 539.9 acres

Key Words: Archaeological survey and testing program; City of Beaumont; project area is 539.9 acres; *El Casco* USGS topographic quadrangle; historic trash scatters; Jack Rabbit Trail; RIV-5060; RIV-5061; P-33-006229; P-33-009027; P-33-015672; P-33-015673; not CRHR-eligible; monitoring recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey and testing program conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project (SP2019-0003; PLAN2019-0283; PLAN2019-0284; ENV2019-0008). As proposed by the applicant, the project includes 539.9 acres located south/southwest of State Highway 60 and the Jack Rabbit Trail exit within the Riverside Badlands (Badlands) foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains of Riverside County and just west of the city of Beaumont. The project is located within portions of Sections 1, 2, and 12 of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute *El Casco*, *California* topographic map, Township 3 South, Range 2 West. The project includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 422-060-002, -005, -009, -010, -016, -017, -018, -021, and -022 and 422-170-005 and -008.

Generally, the southern half of the property is comprised of steep hills and narrow canyons known as the Badlands, while the northern half consists of low rolling foothills and meadows situated at the convergence of the San Timoteo Canyon and the San Gorgonio Pass. Historically, the lower elevated portions of the project have been used for agricultural purposes consisting of barley farming, cattle and goat grazing, and bee husbandry. In contrast, the more inhospitable terrain of the Badlands has largely been left alone except for Jack Rabbit Trail, which is a road alignment that has evolved throughout the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century and traverses the eastern and southeastern portions of the project. No existing structures are situated within the project. As currently designed, the 539.9-acre development will include 30.2 acres for general commercial use, 246.2 acres for industrial use, 128.8 acres for recreation and conservation, and 134.7 acres of conserved land. An additional 82.6 acres of off-site land are proposed for conservation, including 4.2 acres of the existing Jack Rabbit Trail alignment.

As part of the project, the subject property will be annexed by the City of Beaumont. As such, BFSA conducted the archaeological assessment to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and City of Beaumont guidelines. The records search conducted by BFSA at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) identified six previously recorded resources within the project. The six resources previously identified within the subject property are: RIV-5060 (historic trash scatter), RIV-5061 (historic trash scatter), P-33-006229 (historic Jack Rabbit Trail road alignment), P-33-009027 (prehistoric isolate), P-33-015672 (potentially historic water storage tank and valves), and P-33-015673 (modern concrete pad and trash scatter). During the survey, no new resources were identified and all previously recorded resources, except for prehistoric isolate P-33-009027, were located. To adequately evaluate and assess project impacts for the resources within the project boundaries, Phase II significance testing and archival research were recommended and implemented. The Phase II study consisted of archaeological testing at sites RIV-5060 and RIV-5061, while survey information and archival data was utilized for evaluating

the remaining resources. Based upon this study, all resources within the subject property were determined ineligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

BFSA requested a review of the Sacred Lands Files (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in March of 2019 to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius.

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if any cultural resources would be affected by the proposed land development. This study consisted of processing a records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property, the completion of an archaeological survey to identify any archaeological resources within the project, archival research utilizing Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) records, the Riverside County Archives, historic maps, historic aerial photographs, and local newspapers, testing and evaluation program for any cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed development. The project development map (see Figure 2.0–3) shows the limits of grading for the proposed Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project.

1.2 Major Findings

Survey conditions were generally moderate as some of the southern Badlands portions of the project were inaccessible due to steep terrain and dense vegetation. During the survey, no new resources were identified and all previously recorded resources, except for prehistoric isolate P-33-009027, were located. All located resource locations were mapped and recorded. BFSA conducted Phase II testing at sites RIV-5060 and RIV-5061 on June 6, 2019 to identify any subsurface artifact concentrations and determine site boundaries of the archaeological sites. Shovel Test Pit (STP) excavations were undertaken at both of the sites; however, no significant cultural materials were recovered from the subsurface tests. Surface examinations at all sites resulted in the recovery of fragmented and often non-diagnostic historic artifacts from sites. Further, archival research of the site areas did not identify any significant people or events associated with the two resources. As such, both RIV-5060 and RIV-5061 were determined to be not CRHR- or NRHP-eligible.

The remaining located resources were evaluated utilizing survey and archival data. Based upon this study, the segment of Jack Rabbit Trail (P-33-006229) located within the project was found to not be significant. Although Jack Rabbit Trail was considered a recognized travel path throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth century, the route has been altered many times for automobile improvements, diminishing its integrity. Beyond the recordation of the road's location, its physical attributes do not possess any further research potential, and the resource is not

significant under CEQA or Section 106 criteria, nor eligible for listing on the CRHR or NRHP.

The remaining resources previously recorded within the project were also found not to be significant. Although it could not be located, P-33-009027 was orginally recorded as a prehistoric isolate, and isolates are not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP. Further, survey data found that the water tank and valves (P-33-015672) have been modified/partially destroyed since being recorded and are common irrigation features still utilized in the region. Finally, based upon archival data and survey information, BFSA found that the concrete pads and trash found at P-33-015673 are modern (circa 1977) and not old enough (50 years) to be evaluated for significance or inclusion within the CRHR or NRHP.

Updated Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site record forms were prepared for all discovered resources and submitted to the EIC at UCR following the evaluation program (Appendix B). A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at UCR. Although a small amount of historic debris was recovered during archaeological testing of RIV-5060 and RIV-5061, the material is extremely fragmented and mostly non-diagnostic. As such, none of the collected artifacts will be curated. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

The Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project will result in direct impacts to recorded cultural resources RIV-5060, RIV-5061, P-33-006229, P-33-009027, P-33-015672 and P-33-015673, all of which have been evaluated as not significant and ineligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP. Therefore, project related impacts to these resources will not be considered significant or adverse in accordance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. As such, site-specific mitigation measures are not required. However, due to the presence of cultural resources documenting prehistoric and historic use of this property, and the poor ground visibility during the survey, the potential exists that other unidentified cultural resources may exist within the project that may be exposed during grading. In order to identify any cultural resources uncovered by the development of this project, all earthwork (grading or trenching) shall be monitored by an archaeologist. Native American monitoring is also recommended and should be consistent with the results of the City of Beaumont's AB-52 consultation process.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by the applicant to conduct a cultural resources survey and testing and evaluation program for the proposed Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project located south/southwest of State Highway 60 within the Badlands foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains of Riverside County and just west of the city of Beaumont. As part of the project, the subject property will be annexed by the City of Beaumont. As such, the archaeological survey was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Beaumont guidelines with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of low to moderate cultural resource sensitivity, as is suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in the northwestern Riverside County area are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project is a planned commercial and industrial development that will encompass 539.9 acres located just south/southwest of the Jack Rabbit Trail exit along State Highway 60 (Figure 2.0–1). The subject property encompasses APNs 422-060-002, -005, -009, -010, -016, -017, -018, -021, and -022 and 422-170-005 and -008. The project is located within portions of Sections 1, 2, and 12 of the USGS 7.5-minute *El Casco*, *California* topographic map, Township 3 South, Range 2 West (Figure 2.0–2). As currently designed, the 539.9-acre development will include 30.2 acres for general commercial use, 246.2 acres for industrial use, 128.8 acres for recreational use/conservation, and 134.7 acres of conserved land. An additional 82.6 acres of adjoining off-site land are proposed for conservation as part of the project, including 4.2 acres of the existing Jack Rabbit Trail alignment (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Brian Smith directed the cultural resources study for the project and conducted the pedestrian survey with assistance from Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison, M.A., RPA, Senior Field Archaeologist Clarence Hoff, and field archaeologists David Grabski and James Shrieve. The survey was conducted in approximately 15-meter interval transects, when not hindered by steep terrain and heavy vegetation. Visibility was generally poor due to dense vegetation ground cover found throughout the property. Historically, the lower elevated portions of the project have been used for agricultural proposes consisting of barley farming, cattle and goat grazing, and bee husbandry. In contrast, the more inhospitable terrain of the Badlands has largely been untouched except for the grading of Jack Rabbit Trail. The testing program for sites RIV-5060 and RIV-5061 was conducted by Andrew Garrison, James Shrieve, and Chad Rankle. Andrew Garrison and Brian Smith prepared the technical report, Andrew Garrison and Casey Chin created the report graphics, and Courtney Accardy conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

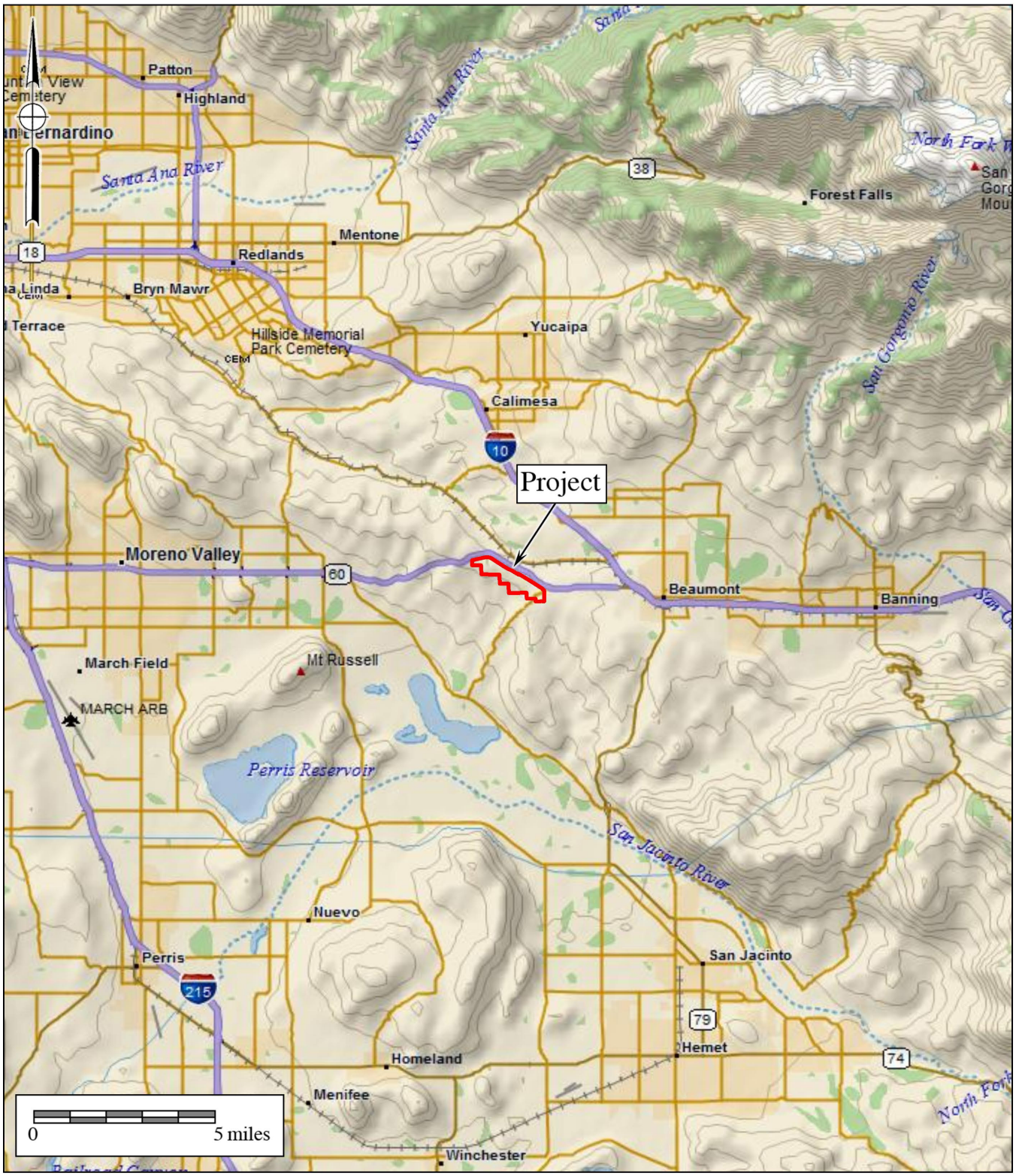


Figure 2.0–1

General Location Map

The Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

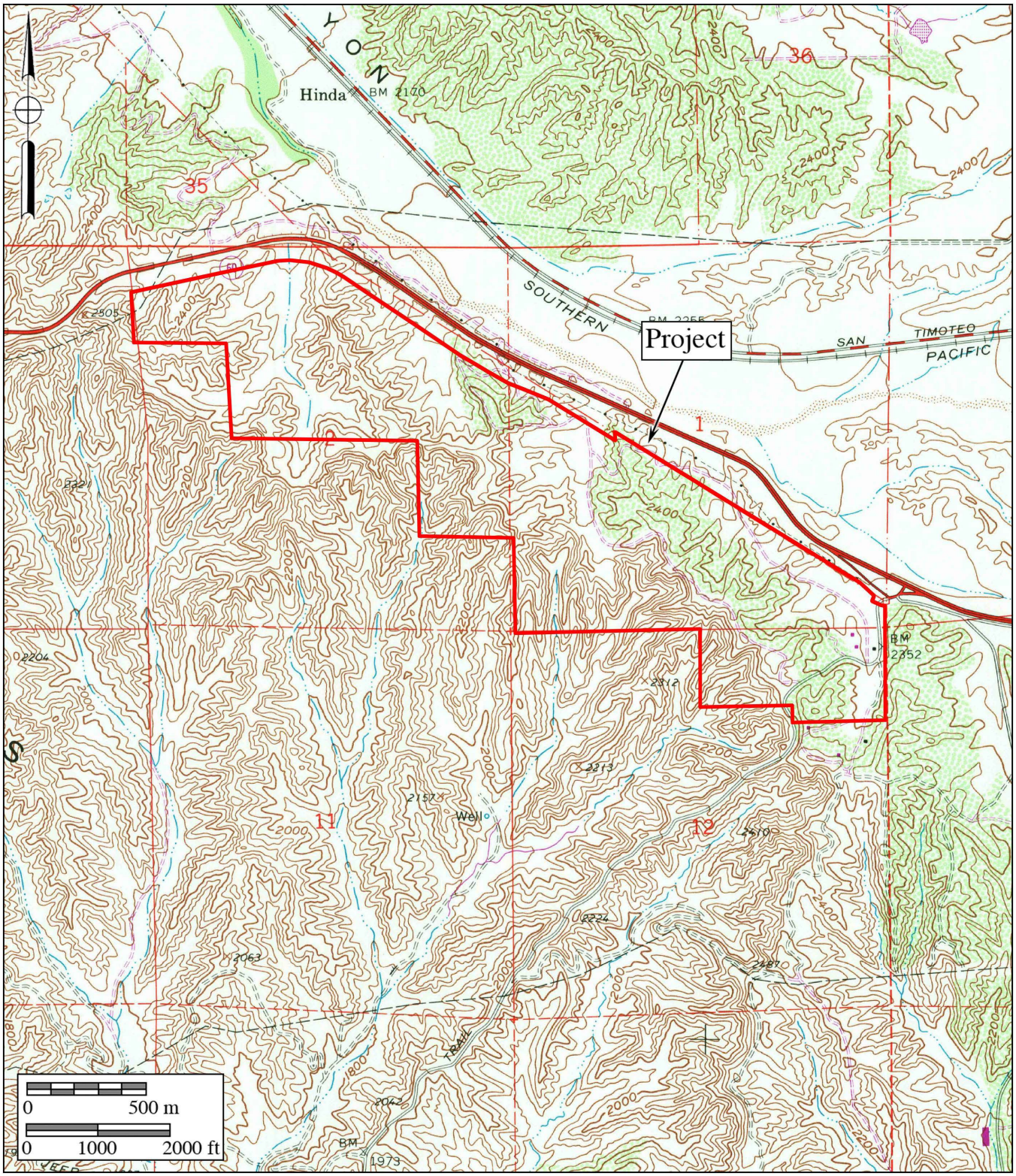
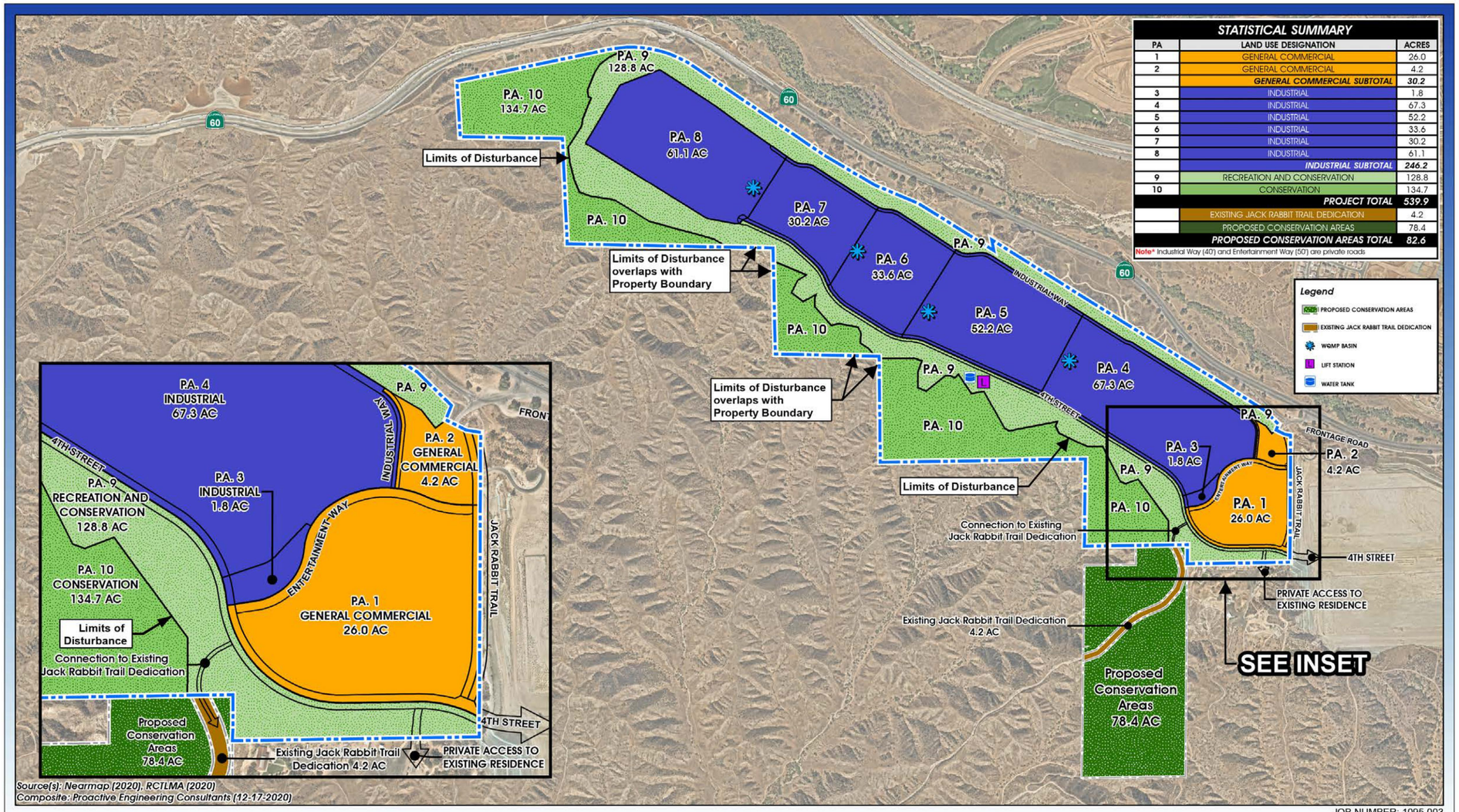


Figure 2.0–2

Project Location Map

The Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project

USGS *El Casco* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



BEAUMONT POINTE SPECIFIC PLAN

JOB NUMBER: 1095-003
DATE: 01-11-2021

0 550 1,100 Feet

LAND USE PLAN WITH PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREAS

Figure 2.0–3
Proposed Land Use Map
The Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project

2.1 Previous Work

The records search for the property conducted by BFSA at the EIC at UCR identified six previously recorded resources within the project, consisting of RIV-5060 (historic trash scatter), RIV-5061 (historic trash scatter), P-33-009027 (prehistoric isolate), P-33-015672 (historic water storage tank and valves), P-33-015673 (concrete pad), and P-33-006229 (historic Jack Rabbit Trail road alignment). Jack Rabbit Trail was recorded in 1983 by the Riverside County Historical Commission (Warner 1983), while the remaining resources all appear to have been identified and recorded during phase I cultural resources surveys. The EIC records search indicated that Archaeological Resource Management Corporation (ARMC) previously surveyed the current property boundaries in 1993 (Allen and Hayden 1993). Allen and Hayden (1993) identified and recorded RIV-5060, RIV-5061, and P-33-009027. The site records for RIV-5061, P-33-009027, P-33-015672, and P-33-015673 indicate the property was resurveyed in 2006 by Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) (Sanka 2006); however, this report was not on file with the EIC. Although the site records completed by Sanka (2006) for the MBA study indicated that RIV-5061, P-33-009027, P-33-015672, and P-33-015673 were not significant resources, it does not appear that any of the resources within the property have ever been formally tested or evaluated for eligibility to the CRHR or the NRHP.

2.2 Project Setting

The 539.9-acre Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project is located in northwestern Riverside County, approximately 2.5 miles west of the convergence of State Highway 60 and Interstate 10, just south/southwest of the Jack Rabbit Trail exit along Highway 60. Riverside County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. Generally, the southern half of the property is comprised of steep hills and narrow canyons known as the Badlands, while the northern half consists of low rolling foothills situated at the convergence of the San Timoteo Canyon and the San Gorgonio Pass. Elevations within the project range from approximately 2,240 feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) in the northwestern portion of the project to approximately 2,410 feet AMSL in the southeastern corner. Due to the dramatic steep ridgelines common to the Badlands, elevation ranges within much of the southern portions of the project are drastic, while the rolling hills found in the northern portions of the project tend to offer a gentler transition. Currently, dirt roads and paths are located throughout the property.

Geologically, the majority of the project is underlain by the middle Pliocene to lower Pleistocene (about three million to approximately 1.7 million year old) fossiliferous middle member of the San Timoteo Formation, with Holocene (modern) young alluvial fan deposits lining drainage valleys. Minor surficial units include upper Pleistocene to mostly Holocene (50,000 year old to modern) young landslide deposits, and a few small patches of middle Pleistocene (about 0.6 million year old) very old alluvial-fan deposits (Wirths 2019). The soils classsified within the

project consist of Greenfield sandy loam, San Timoteo loam, Ramona sandy loam, and areas designated as "Badlands" (SoilWeb 2019).

Vegetation on the property consists primarily of a sage scrub and chaparral communities within the hilly steep terrain and non-native weeds and grasses within the low rolling hills. Small pockets of riparian habitat also exists within the seasonal drainages that cut through many of the inaccessible portions of the property. During the prehistoric period, vegetation in the general area of the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project area during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the locale during prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Natural drainages located within local canyons could have provided a source of water, and the San Timoteo Creek is located just under a quarter-of-a-mile north, northeast of the project. The steep terrain and narrow canyons of the steeper areas of the project would make many of the intermittent water sources within the project difficult to access. Historically, the property likely contained the same plant and animal species as are present today.

2.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

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

Despite this, a distinction exists between "emic" and "etic" ways of understanding material culture, prehistoric lifeways, and cultural phenomena in general (Harris 1991). While "emic" perspectives serve the subjective ways in which things are perceived and interpreted by the participants within a culture, "etic" perspectives are those of an outsider looking in hoping to attain a more scientific or "objective" understanding of the given phenomena. Archaeologists, by definition, will almost always serve an etic perspective as a result of the very nature of their work. As indicated by Laylander et al. (2014), it has sometimes been suggested that etic understanding, and therefore an archaeological understanding, is an imperfect and potentially ethnocentric attempt to arrive at emic understanding. In contrast to this, however, an etic understanding of material culture, cultural phenomena, and prehistoric lifeways can address significant dimensions of culture that lie entirely beyond the understanding or interest of those solely utilizing an emic perspective. As Harris (1991:20) appropriately points out, "Etic studies often involve the measurement and juxtaposition of activities and events that native informants find inappropriate or meaningless." This is also likely true of archaeological comparisons and juxtapositions of material culture.

However, culture as a whole does not occur in a vacuum and is the result of several millennia of choices and consequences influencing everything from technology, to religions, to institutions. Archaeology allows for the ability to not only see what came before, but to see how those choices, changes, and consequences affect the present. Where possible, archaeology should seek to address both emic and etic understandings to the extent that they may be recoverable from the archaeological record as manifestations of patterned human behavior (Laylander et al. 2014).

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the "ethnographic present" from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

2.3.1 Introduction

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

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

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

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major

vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

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

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

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

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

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

tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

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

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed "Pauma Complex" (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

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

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardner (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yukaipa't Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile

points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that "coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the vicinity of the Cajon Pass."

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

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

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

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

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

Many Native American groups in the region hold the world view that as a population, they were created in southern California. Archaeological and anthropological data, however, proposes a scientific/archaeological perspective, suggesting that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that

inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

2.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

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

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

implements. Groups in the vicinity of the project, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented below.

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of datura (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

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

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

Material Culture

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

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

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

shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

According to Bean (1978) and Kroeber (1976), at the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, the Orocopia Mountains, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. According to Bean et al. (1992) the Cahuilla were centered around the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains. While Milanovich (2021), quoting the Late Cahuilla elder Alvino Siva, states, "The Cahuilla boundaries existed as far west as Colton, north to the San Bernadino Mountains, east to the Chocolate Mountains, and south to Palomar Mountain."

The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

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

The Cahuilla's use of plant resources is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included valley oak acorns and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts. Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite, agave, Mohave yucca, cacti, palm, chia, quail brush, yellowray goldfield, goosefoot, manzanita, catsclaw, desert lily, mariposa lily, and a number of other species such as grass seed. A number of agricultural domesticates were acquired from the Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal

species taken included deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove, duck, roadrunner, and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

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

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

Material Culture

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

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

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wood mortars. The Cahuilla were

known to use long grinding implements made from wood to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

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

Serrano: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

Aboriginally, the Serrano occupied an area east of present-day Los Angeles. According to Bean and Smith (1978b), definitive boundaries are difficult to place for the Serrano due to their sociopolitical organization and a lack of reliable data:

> The Serrano were organized into autonomous localized lineages occupying definite, favored territories, but rarely claiming any territory far removed from the lineage's home base. Since the entire dialectical group was neither politically united nor amalgamated into supralineage groups, as many of their neighbors were, one must speak in terms of generalized areas of usage rather than pan-tribal holdings. (Strong [1971] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

However, researchers place the Serrano in the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass and at the base of and north of the mountains near Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978b). Serrano has been used broadly for languages in the Takic family including Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and Tataviam.

Subsistence and Settlement

Serrano village locations were typically located near water sources. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Daily household activities would either take place outside of the house out in the open, or under a ramada constructed of a thatched willow pole roof held up by four or more poles inserted into the ground. Families could consist of a husband, wife/wives, unmarried female children, married male children, the husband's parents, and/or widowed aunts and uncles. Rarely, an individual would occupy his own house, typically in the mountains. Serrano villages also included a large ceremonial house where the lineage leader would live, which served as the religious center for lineages or lineage-sets, granaries, and

sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with locality. Acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow were used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). Earth ovens were used to cook meat, bones were boiled to extract marrow, and blood was either drunk cold or cooked to a thicker consistency and then eaten. Some meat and vegetables were sun-dried and stored. Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

Social Organization

The Serrano were part of "exogamous clans, which in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, *tuk*^{w}*utam* (Wildcat) and *wahiʔiam* (Coyote)" (Bean and Smith 1978b). According to Strong (1971), details such as number, structure, and function of the clans are unknown. Instead, he states that clans were not political, but were rather structured based upon "economic, marital, or ceremonial reciprocity, a pattern common throughout Southern California" (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano formed alliances amongst their own clans and with Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, Gabrielino, and Cupeño clans (Bean and Smith 1978b). Clans were large, autonomous, political, and landholding units formed patrilineally, with all males descending from a common male ancestor, including all wives and descendants of the males. However, even after marriage, women would still keep their original lineage, and would still participate in those ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978b).

According to Bean and Smith (1978b), the cosmogony and cosmography of the Serrano are very similar to those of the Cahuilla:

> There are twin creator gods, a creation myth told in "epic poem" style, each local group having its own origin story, water babies whose crying foretells death, supernatural beings of various kinds and on various hierarchically arranged power-access levels, an Orpheus-like myth, mythical deer that no one can kill, and tales relating the adventures (and misadventures) of Coyote, a tragicomic trickster-transformer culture hero. (Bean [1962-1972] and Benedict [1924] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

The Serrano had a shaman, a person who acquired their powers through dreams, which were

induced through ingestion of the hallucinogen datura. The shaman was mostly a curer/healer, using herbal remedies and "sucking out the disease-causing agents" (Bean and Smith 1978b).

Material Culture

The Serrano were very similar technologically to the Cahuilla. In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats for floor and wall coverings, bags, storage pouches, cordage (usually comprised of yucca fiber), and nets (Heizer 1978).

Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

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

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

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

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

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

Material Culture

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

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

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

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

2.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

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

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late

eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by the Spanish at Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization of the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

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

Through the mission system, the Spanish gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. The subjugation also included assigning labels to the Native population as it relates to the mission they were located at. As such, many of the names used for the Native groups in the area and later by ethnographers are not the original names the people had called themselves. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

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

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin

to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as "ranchos," covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

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

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

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

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put

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

During the same decade, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Cahuilla, Cupeño, Luiseño, and Serrano, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto Valley and the San Gorgonio Pass. Milanovich (2021) notes that "The treaty commissioners told the tribal leaders to sign the treaties, or face annihilation through war, settlement, relocation, and forced removal." The Treaty of Temecula was signed on January 5, 1852, while a similar treaty known as the Treaty of Santa Ysabel was signed with the Kumeyaay two days later (Milanovich 2021). However, Congress never ratified these treaties, and the promises laid out in them were rejected during a "secret session" (Brigandi 1998; Milanovich 2021). As a result, Native Americans were able to be evicted from their lands which were desired by American citizens. "The United States chose not to act on the issue until twenty-three years later when President Ulysses S. Grant began to establish reservations through executive orders in Southern California" (Phillips 2014; Milanovich 2021). With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

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

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of what would become March Air Reserve Base. March Air Reserve Base was established on March 1, 1918 as the Alessandro Flying Training Field after the United States entered World War I (Gunther 1984). The name was officially changed to March Field on March 20, 1918 in honor of Peyton C. March, Jr., who had been killed in a training plane crash in Fort Worth, Texas, earlier that year. The air field continued to change names, including: March Army Air Field in 1941; March Army Air Base in 1942; March Army Air Force Base (to reflect the establishment of the United States Air Force) in 1947; and March Air Reserve Base in 1996 (March Field Air Museum n.d.).

In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents (Patterson 1971).

General History of the Riverside Badlands

The project is located within an area of Riverside County historically known as the Badlands. The Badlands are described as "natural landscapes scored by closely spaced, V-shaped gullies with straight sides that intersect knife-edged ridges" (Bloom 1969). Father Jose Sanchez first discussed the hills in which the project is contained in 1821. Sanchez noted in his diary that as he traveled from Mystic Lake, just west of the project, to San Bernardino, he went over hilly, exceedingly barren country covered in brushwood, having to ascend and descend the hilly terrain numerous times with much trouble (Gunther 1984). During the 1897 to 1898 field work conducted by the USGS, the area extending between Reche and Lamb canyons was given the "Badlands" designation. In 1867, Henry Hancock, the United States Deputy Surveyor, stated that the Badlands were "too rough to measure" and "in fact a worthless territory with scarcely any grass or water and no timber" (Gunther 1984). Subsequent surveys conducted by John Goldsworthy, Jr. in 1871, George Sandow in 1879, and W.A. Goodyear in 1888 describe the hills in similar language (Gunther 1984). The rough, inhospitable terrain likely deterred development of the area historically, as it was not until the late twentieth century that the Badlands began to be utilized in the creation of the Riverside County Badlands Landfill and rock quarrying.

General History of the City of Beaumont

The original development of the city of Beaumont can be traced to a mail stop called Summit Station established in 1866. The station was located on a passenger stage route through the San Gorgonio Pass. By 1876, the Southern Pacific Company had upgraded the station into a railroad telegraph office. The Southern Pacific Railroad was built through the area in the 1870s, providing a desirable and important transportation corridor (Gunther 1984). This route was known as the Sunset Route which extended between Los Angeles and New Orleans. The line was

constructed by many different companies but consolidated under the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Sunset Route had major advantages over other routes as it was the first all-weather transcontinental rail line (Library of Congress n.d.; Southern Pacific Historical & Technical Society n.d.). As such, the Sunset Route was important to the migration of people and transportation of goods through the San Gorgonio Pass.

By 1844, a town site (San Gorgonio) was established, which was renamed Beaumont in 1886 after H.C. Sigler of Beaumont, Texas purchased it via the Southern California Investment Company. The Beaumont town site was officially surveyed and filed in San Bernardino County in 1887 and was subsequently incorporated into Riverside County in 1893 (Stropes and Smith 2013).

As of 1927, the town boasted a small population of 857 with five churches. The catholic church on the corner of "B" Street and Elm was built and donated to the Catholic Archdiocese by Victor Dominguez, a local resident who was a railroad worker who emigrated from Mexico. The Dominguez family was the first of the Barrio, which is now known as the South Side of Beaumont's Historical Barrio Railroad District (Stropes and Smith 2013).

Historically, the city of Beaumont became one of Riverside County's largest apple growers. Apple orchards in and around the town expanded to a $200,000 a year industry by 1930. Beaumont saw a rise in visitors and residents as the little-known city of Palm Springs to the east grew to become a highly popular resort spot beginning in the 1930s. In response to the growing popularity of Palm Springs, the city of Beaumont attempted to capitalize on the tourism by establishing guest ranches. According to an early 1930s/1940s postcard, the Highland Springs Guest Ranch of Beaumont offered its patrons horseback riding, tennis, archery, horseshoes, swimming, shuffleboard, ping-pong, baseball, ballroom dancing, massage, basketball, and a place to spend the night. Today, as a result of Beaumont's proximity to Los Angeles, the area around and in San Gorgonio Pass has dramatically expanded due to the low housing cost and availability of many new master planned communities (Stropes and Smith 2013).

2.4 Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the northwestern portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project included the survey of a 539.9-acre area. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into

consideration a variety of characteristics, as well a resource's ability to address regional research topics and issues.

Although initial site evaluation investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The basic research effort employed is focused upon gathering sufficient data to determine the boundaries of each resource, the depth, stratigraphy, and contents of any subsurface deposits, and the overall integrity of the site. Testing and recordation of the contents of the site would provide the basis to complete an analysis of spatial relationships of artifacts, features, and natural resources. Ultimately, this information forms the foundation to determine the cultural affiliation of the site, the period of occupation, site function, and potential to address more focused research questions. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

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

<u>*Data Needs*</u>

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

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

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for the Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the 539.9-acre property by qualified archaeologists, a testing program for sites RIV-5060 and RIV-5061, the evaluation of resource significance and potential project impacts for all previously recorded resources within the project (RIV-5060, RIV-5061, P-33-009027, P-33-015672, P-33-015673, and P-33-006229), and the preparation of this technical report. This archaeological study conformed to the statutory requirements of CEQA Section 15064.5. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO; 1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

The records search conducted by BFSA at the EIC at UCR was reviewed for an area of one mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded sites. Results of the records search are provided in Appendix C and discussed in Section 4.1. The EIC also provided the standard review of the NRHP and the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). Land patent records, held by the BLM and accessible through the BLM GLO website, were also reviewed for pertinent project information. In addition, the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

In accordance with CEQA and Section 106 review requirements, an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted on April 16, 17, and 18, 2019 utilizing a series of parallel transects spaced at approximately 15-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project, except where the steep slopes and dense vegetation prohibited systematic transects. Photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). Ground visibility throughout the property was generally poor due to heavy vegetation found throughout the property. Rodent spoil piles and patches of turned soil were closely inspected for evidence of subsurface archaeological materials. During the field survey, all previously recorded resources except for P-33-009027 (prehistoric isolate) were located. Based upon survey findings, it was determined that sites RIV-5060 and RIV-5061 required subsurface testing to fully evaluate the resources.

The Phase II testing and evaluation program for RIV-5060 and RIV-5061 took place on June 6, 2019. The cultural resource test strategy employed included the clearing of the originally recorded site area of brush, the collection of surface artifacts, the completion of subsurface investigations, and significance evaluations. Due to the extensive ground cover surrounding the previously recorded site area of RIV-5061, four one-meter-square surface scrapes, located outside of the previously recorded boundaries, were cleared of vegetation in an effort to identify any surface expressions of the site that may have previously been overlooked. All collected surface artifacts, surface scrapes, and STP locations within the project boundaries were mapped using a

Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit equipped with TerraSync software.

Subsurface testing was completed at each archaeological site because of the potential to be directly or indirectly impacted by development, and to evaluate each site for CRHR and NRHP eligibility. Subsurface examinations were conducted through the excavation of a series of STPs to determine if cultural deposits were present. Placement of the STPs was dependent upon concentration of surface artifacts. The shovel test series consisted of 30 by 30-centimeter excavations that proceeded in decimeter levels downward a minimum depth of 30 centimeters where sufficient soils remained. All excavated soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth.

3.3 Laboratory Methods

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures and utilizing a classification system commonly employed in this region, the collected artifacts were categorized as to artifact class, material class, and technological class. Comparative collections at the BFSA laboratory were employed in identifying the unusual or highly fragmentary specimens as necessary. After cataloging and identification, the collections were marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information. No radiocarbon dating or other specialized studies were conducted based upon the limits of the materials recovered from across the project. Although a small amount of historic debris was recovered during archaeological testing of RIV-5060 and RIV-5061, the material is extremely fragmented and mostly non-diagnostic. As such, none of the collected artifacts will be curated.

Historic Artifact Sorting and Analysis

The sorting technique for the historic artifact collection included the sorting, identification, and cataloging of all materials returned to the BFSA laboratory. Bulk items such as small fragments of ceramic and nondescript glass and metal were weighed and cataloged en masse, by material type, for each level. All remaining artifacts were separated by class and type and bagged accordingly. All artifacts were identified and entered into a database to produce an artifact catalog.

Historic Artifact Functional Categories

Artifacts were prepared for cataloging according to standard laboratory practices. Items that were covered in dirt to the point of obscuring relevant characteristics were dry-brushed or wiped with a damp cloth in order to enhance the artifact description. Each catalog entry was bagged in a two-millimeter-thick archival quality bag labeled with location and catalog number information. Information recorded about cataloged artifacts includes provenience and depth, material, quantity and/or weight, artifact type, functional category, and a brief description of the artifact(s), which includes any diagnostic information about manufacturing methods, brand or product marks, and manufacturers' marks. Artifacts sharing the same provenience, material, and color characteristics, but that were fragmentary, were assigned a single catalog number. Artifacts

were classified by functional category for purposes of analysis. These functional categories have been outlined by Van Wormer et al. (2005) and include:

- *Consumer Items* – Consumer items consist of packaged items purchased and consumed on a regular basis. Generally, these include groceries such as condiments, other preserved foods, and beverages. Under most conditions, consumer items recovered from archaeological deposits came in containers that do not deteriorate over time, such as glass or ceramic bottles and jars, and in some instances, tin cans.

- *Kitchen Items* – Kitchen items are defined as objects used in tasks of food preparation, serving, and consumption. These types of artifacts may include ceramic kitchen and tableware, glass tableware, canning jars, canning jar lids and related items, cooking utensils, and flatware.

- *Food Items* – Food items include butchered bone, fish bone, shellfish, and seeds.

- *Household Items* – Household items are mainly related to a house structure and its furnishings, and non-food-related items used by the inhabitants. Artifact classes and types considered part of this category include lamps, medicines, household ceramics, batteries, and household glassware.

- *Garment Items and Tools* – Garment items and tools include all items related to clothing, including objects such as buckles, buttons, shoe parts, safety pins, and sewing scissors.

- *Personal Items* – Personal items are associated with an individual rather than a household, and are therefore not generally shared. Artifact classes and types in this category include grooming and hygiene products, cosmetic/beauty products, clothing, bicycles, items, personal adornment items such as currency, jewelry, eyeglasses, and hair adornment, keys, pocket tools, purses, smoking-related items, and portable musical instruments.

- *Livery Items* – Livery items are primarily concerned with the use and maintenance of horses and horse-drawn vehicles. This may include a range of items from common horseshoes to saddle and buggy parts.

- *Munitions Items* – Munitions items are related to the use, maintenance, and repair of firearms. This may include a range of items from the firearm itself, spent cartridges, gunflints, musket balls, and fragmented parts.

- *Hardware Items* – Hardware items are manufactured items used in the construction or maintenance of a residence and include screws, nails, hinges, handles, and plumbing or electric parts.

- *Building Materials and Architecture Items* – Building materials and architecture items include all items related to the construction and maintenance of buildings and structures. This includes items such as door and lock parts, nails, window glass, concrete, electrical hardware, etc.

- *Furniture Items* – Furniture items include all items related to the hardware and construction of household furniture. This includes items such as bed frames and springs, cabinet hinges, drawer pulls, scroll trim, trunk parts, and upholstery tacks.

- *Machinery Items* – Machinery items include all machine parts that are not directly related to agricultural activities.

- *Tools* – Tools are generally any hand tool used to build or maintain a structure or operate a business. Hammers, saws, wrenches, and screwdrivers are all common tools that would fall into this category.

- *Transportation Items* – Transportation items include artifacts beyond those items that would otherwise be associated with livery items. Transportation artifacts are associated with the advent of mass transportation or mechanical advances associated with the automobile.

- *Unidentifiable Items* – Unidentifiable items are too small or fragmentary to identify to artifact type.

3.4 Historic Research and Evaluation

Since all of the identified resources within the property are recorded as historic in age, historical research was conducted to provide a context and evaluation for all resources within the property, especially those that do not require archaeological testing (P-33-015672 [water tank and valves], P-33-015673 [concrete foundation], and P-33-006229 [Jack Rabbit Trail road alignment]). Additional property records were reviewed at the County of Riverside Recorder's Office, UCR, and Ancestry.com. Historic maps and aerial photographs for the project were also obtained from the Historicaerials, USGS TopoView, and Earth Explorer websites. In addition, the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.5 Native American Consultation

BFSA requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC in March of 2019, to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius.

3.6 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey and testing program. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of the final technical report will be placed at the EIC at UCR. Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate DPR forms, which will be filed with the EIC.

3.7 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA (§15064.5a), Section 106 of the NHPA (54 USC § 306101), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the CEQA and Section 106 criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

3.7.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in an historical resource survey, meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military,

or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project

establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,

c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

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

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

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

3.7.2 California Historical Landmark

CEQA regulations do not require the determination of a resource's potential as a California Historical Landmark (CHL); however, BFSA has been asked to include the requirements for a CHL within this section. CHLs are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. The specific standards now in use were first applied in the designation of Landmark #770. California Historical Landmark #770 and above are automatically listed in the CRHR (Office of Historic Preservation n.d.).

To be designated as a CHL, a resource must meet at least one of the criteria listed below; have the approval of the property owner(s); be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. To be eligible for designation as a Landmark, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1) The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
2) Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
3) A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

As outlined above, a CHL is automatically listed on the CRHR and, therefore, significant under CEQA; however, being listed or eligible for listing on the CRHR does not automatically make a resource a CHL. Therefore, with regards to studies such as this, a resource would only be eligible for designation as a CHL if it was at least eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP.

3.7.3 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

In addition, BFSA has been requested to evaluate potential "historical resources" identified within the project for listing on the NRHP. The eligibility for inclusion on the National Register is determined by applying the Secretary of the Interior's criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provisions of the NHPA, which are similar to the California Register criteria. Federal regulations provide the National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.4) as follows:

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:

1) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
2) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
3) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, 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
4) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

3.7.4 City of Beaumont

The City of Beaumont does not have any additional local ordinances, guidelines, or criteria for evaluating a resource for significance beyond those associated with CEQA. However, the City does have a few general goals regarding cultural resources that are listed in the Conservation and Open Space Element, Arts, and Cultural Resources section of the City's General Plan (City of Beaumont 2020). The goals and policies are listed below:

Goal 8.1: A City where archaeological, cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, and historical places are identified, recognized, and preserved.

Policies:

8.11.1: Avoid or when avoidance is not feasible, minimize impacts to sites with significant archaeological, paleontological, cultural, and tribal cultural resources, to the extent feasible.

8.11.2 Comply with notification of California Native American tribes and organizations of proposed projects that have the potential to adversely impact cultural resources, per the requirements of AB52 and SB18.

8.11.3 Encourage the preservation of historic (*i.e.,* non-archaeological) resources, when practical. When it is not practical, to preserve a historic resource in its entirety, require the architectural details and design elements of historic structures to be preserved during renovations and remodels as much as feasible.

8.11.4 Require that any human remains discovered during implementation of public and private projects within the City be treated with respect and dignity and fully comply with the California Native American Graves

Protection and Repatriation Act, California Public Resources Code Amended Statutes 1982 Chapter 1492, California Public Resources Code Statutes 2006, Chapter 863, Section 1, CA Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 , Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, Public Resources Code Section 5097.94, SB 447 (Chapter 404, Statutes of 1987) and other appropriate laws.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project was conducted by BFSA at the EIC at UCR. The records search results indicated that 19 cultural resource locations have been recorded within a one-mile radius, six of which (RIV-5060, RIV-5061, P-33-006229, P-33-009027, P-33-015672, and P-33-015673) are located within the current project boundaries (Table 4.1–1). Of the 19 resources identified within one mile of the property, four are prehistoric and 15 are characterized as historic. The prehistoric resources consist of one bedrock milling feature site, one artifact scatter, one lithic scatter, and one prehistoric isolate. The historic resources identified during the EIC records search consist of three refuse scatters, a segment of the Southern Pacific Railroad, one flood control structure, the Haskell Ranch complex, two foundations with associated trash scatters, one Cold War testing facility, a segment of the historic Jack Rabbit Trail, a segment of the historic San Timoteo Road, a potentially historic water storage tank and valves, and three historic isolates.

Table 4.1–1
Archaeological Sites Located Within One
Mile of the Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project

Site	Description
RIV-2639 ***(Originally recorded in 1982; not located in 2000)***	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature(s)
RIV-6508	Prehistoric artifact scatter
RIV-6509	Prehistoric lithic scatter
P-33-009027*	Prehistoric isolate
RIV-3447H	Historic refuse scatter
RIV-5060*	
RIV-5061*	
RIV-6381H	Historic Southern Pacific Railroad segment
P-33-01792	Historic flood control structure
P-33-006229*	Historic Jack Rabbit Trail/U.S. Highway 60
P-33-007295	Historic Haskell Ranch complex
RIV-7757	Historic foundations and associated trash scatters
P-33-015673* ***(Determined to be modern [circa 1977])***	
P-33-013313	Historic Cold War-era testing facility
P-33-015672*	Potentially historic water storage tank and valves

Site	Description
RIV-8189	Historic San Timoteo Canyon Road
P-33-012639	Historic isolate
P-33-012640	
P-33-012641	

**Recorded within the project*

The six resources previously identified within the subject property are RIV-5060 (historic trash scatter), RIV-5061 (historic trash scatter), P-33-006229 (historic Jack Rabbit Trail road alignment), P-33-009027 (prehistoric isolate), P-33-015672 (potentially historic water storage tank and valves), and P-33-015673 (concrete pad and trash scatter). The resources are described in detail below:

- Site RIV-5060 was first recorded in 1993 by the ARMC as a 25 by 20 meter scatter of historic refuse, likely a dump site, associated with structures that were previously located north of the site (see RIV-5061). Located approximately 50 meters south of Jack Rabbit Trail, the site is situated within an agricultural field and gentle wash along the western side of a small drainage valley. When initially recorded, the site assemblage was documented as containing several hundred fragments of glass and ceramic (Allen and Hayden 1993). The site has not been formally tested or evaluated for significance.
- Site RIV-5061 was first recorded in 1993 by the ARMC as a 15 by 15 meter scatter of historic refuse, mainly building materials, centered around a small 15-meter-in-diameter depression. The site is situated just west of Jack Rabbit Trail in a location where a structure once stood (see Section 4.1.1, below). This specific structure first appears at this location on the 1938 aerial photograph and is visible on aerial photographs through the 1980s. The site was located and updated in 2006 by MBA. The 2006 site record indicates that at the time of the update, the site was in poor condition with a low potential to produce any further information (Sanka 2006). However, it does not appear any testing or formal evaluation has ever been conducted at the site.
- Site P-33-006229 is a four-mile segment of Jack Rabbit Trail, approximately 0.5 mile of which traverses the southeastern corner of the of current project. This four-mile segment was recorded in 1983 by the Riverside County Historical Commission (Warner 1983). Jack Rabbit Trail was a late-nineteenth century wagon road extending between the towns of Moreno and Beaumont. The route evolved over time into a 15-mile-long early and mid-twentieth century automobile highway. Multiple segments of Jack Rabbit Trail have been thoroughly recorded and evaluated as non-significant resources; however, the segment within the current

project boundaries has not been studied since Warner initially recorded it in 1983.

- Prehistoric isolate P-33-009027 is a granitic bifacial mano recorded by the ARMC in 1993. The mano was not collected; however, as an isolate, Allen and Jones evaluated the resource as not CRHR-eligible.
- Site P-33-015672 was recorded as a water storage tank, two water valves, a well, and wooden posts, one of which contained an electrical box (Sanka 2006). Based upon the site record, no definitive date for the features could be determined. Sanka noted that one of the valves was stamped "The Kelly & Jones Co.," which had offices in Pittsburg and New York throughout the twentieth century. Sanka (2006) noted within the site record that the resource likely is not significant; however, a full significance evaluation of the site was not completed.
- Site P-33-015673 consists of two concrete pads and a trash scatter located along a dirt access road generally situated in the center of the project (Sanka 2006). Based upon the site record, age of the resource could not be determined when recorded. Sanka recorded the site, but postulated that, based upon the artifacts found at the site (modern electrical equipment, modern nails, and large amounts of plastic), the resource was not older than 45 years in age, and therefore, not eligible to be evaluated for CRHR eligibility.

The records search results also indicated that there have been a total of 43 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, one of which (Allen and Hayden 1993) covers a portion of the project APE (Table 4.1–2). This report covered the majority of the current APE and, although Allen and Hayden identified sites RIV-5060, RIV-5061, and P-33-009027, no subsurface testing or significance evaluations were conducted. The site records for RIV-5061, P-33-015672, and P-33-015673 indicate the property was resurveyed in 2006 by MBA (Sanka 2006); however, the report was not on file with the EIC. Although the site records completed by Sanka for the MBA study indicated that RIV-5061, P-33-009027, P-33-015672, and P-33-015673 were not significant resources, it does not appear that any of the resources within the property have ever been formally tested or evaluated for significance under CEQA.

Table 4.1–2
Previous Studies Conducted Within One
Mile of the Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project

Allen, Kathleen C. and W.E. Hayden
1993 A Cultural Resources Assessment of Vesting Tentative Tract No. 27716, City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, California. Archaeological Resource Management Corporation. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Austerman, Gini
2009 Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Badlands CA 2 Cellular Communications Facility Expansion Project (302344), 36711 Highway 60, Beaumont, Riverside County, California. SWCA Environmental Consultants. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Barker, Leo R. and Ann E. Huston, Editors
1990 Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek. Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1989, Death Valley National Monument. Division of National Register Programs National Park Service. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Becker, Kenneth
1991 A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the City of Beaumont, Phase I Water Facilities, Riverside County, California. RMW Paleo Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bissell, Ronald M.
1990 Cultural Resources Literature Review for the General Plan Update, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bowden-Renna, Cheryl
2005 Cultural Resources Survey for the Lockheed/Laborde Canyon Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Park, Riverside County, California. EDAW, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Cultural Systems Research, Inc.
2005 Ethnographic Overview Inland Feeder Pipeline Project. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Cunningham, Robert and Evelyn Chandler
2014 Cultural Resources Inventory of the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) Study Areas at Lockheed Martin Corporation's Beaumont Site 2 (Laborde Canyon), Riverside County, California. TETRA Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Cupples, Sue Ann
1977 Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Material Site 11-RIV-10 P.M. 81.0/95.6. Department of Transportation (CALTRANS), Sacramento, CA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Dahdul, Mariam, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker
2007 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Recycled Water System in and Near the

Cities of Beaumont and Calimesa, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech, Riverside, CA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Davis, McMillan

1989 Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Sewer System for the City of Beaumont, California. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

De Barros, Philip

2000 Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of a Cellular Phone Tower Emplacement in the Badlands North of Highway 60 Near the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Professional Archaeological Services. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Drover, Christopher (C.E.)

1991 Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Lockheed Proving Ground Project, Riverside County, Beaumont, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Fulton, Phil

2015 Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Bolo Facility City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, California. LSA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Fulton, Phil and Roderic McLean

2007 Testing and Data Recovery Report: 33-9780, -9781, -9782, -10791, -10794. LSA Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Goodwin, Riordan L.

2009 Historic Property Survey Report (08-RIV-60, P.M. 28.03/30/42, EA 34140). LSA Associates, Riverside, CA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

2012 Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report for the Potrero Road/State Route 60 Interchange, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. LSA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Greenwood, Roberta S.

1975 Paleontological, Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources, West Coast-Midwest Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River. Greenwood and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hammond, Stephen R.
1978 Letter Report: Cultural Resources Survey. Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) District 8. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Heller, Rod, Tim Tetherow, and C. White
1977 An Overview of the Sundesert Nuclear Project Transmission System Cultural Resource Investigation. Wirth Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Lerch, Michael K.
1983 Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed San Timoteo Sewage Treatment Plant, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. San Bernardino County Museum Association. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

LSA Associates, Inc.
2000 Cultural Resource Assessment Oak Valley and SGPGA Golf Course Specific Plan #318 Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McCorkle Apple, Rebecca and Jan E. Wooley
1988 MCI Rialto to El Paso Fiber Optics Project – Intensive Cultural Resource Survey – San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. Dames & Moore. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McKenna, Jeanette A. and Richard Shepard
1998 A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Willow Springs Road Right-of-Way, Beaumont, Riverside County, California. McKenna et al. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McLean, Roderic, Shannon Carmack, Jay Michalsky, and Judith Marvin
2008 Final Cultural Resources Assessment, Study of the Past in San Timoteo Canyon and San Gorgonio Pass: Oak Valley Substation Project, Riverside County. LSA Associates, Irvine, CA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McLean, Roderic, Shannon Carmack, Jay Michalsky, and Judith Marvin
2006 A Study of the Past in San Timoteo Canyon and San Gorgonio Pass: Cultural Resource Assessment Oak Valley Substation Project, Riverside County. LSA Associates, Irvine, CA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Rogers, Malcolm J.
1953 Miscellaneous Field Notes – Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man. San Diego Museum of Man. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Sawyer, William A. and Judith Marvin
2004 Assessment of the Historic Resources at the Haskell Ranch. LSA Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Schmidt, James J.
2001 Archaeological Survey Report: Northwest Corner of Ramon Road and Sunrise Way, Pam Springs, California. Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Smith, Gerald and Michael Lerch
1982 Cultural and Paleontological Resources: A Class III Inventory of the De Anza Cycle Park, Riverside County, California. San Bernardino County Museum Association. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Smith, Gerald A., R.E. Reynolds, M.K. Lerch, and W.T. Burford
1983 Environmental Studies at the Haskell Ranch, Tentative Parcels 19014 and 19015, San Timoteo Canyon, Riverside County, California. San Bernardino County Museum Association. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Stickel, E. Gary and Terence D'Altroy
1980 Santa Ana River and Santiago Creek: A Cultural Resource Survey. Environmental Resources Group. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Swope, Karen K. and P.J. Wilke
1987 Review and Assessment of Certain Cultural Resources at Oak Tree West, San Timoteo Canyon, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Swope, Karen K. and Stephen Hammond
1999 Negative Archaeological Survey Report, 08-RIV-60, P.M. 22.8/26.3. CalTrans. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Thomas, Roberta and Julian Castells
2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Beaumont Wastewater Treatment Plant

Upgrade/Expansion and Brine Pipeline Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tsunoda, Koji
2007 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company dSP – Fujiyama 12kV Circuit Project in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. Jones & Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Underwood, J., J. Cleland, C.M. Wood, and R. Apple
1986 Preliminary Cultural Resources Survey Report for the US Telecom Fiber Optic Cable Project, From San Timoteo Canyon to Soccoro, Texas: The California Segment. Dames and Moore. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

White, Laurie
2001 Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility RV03XC065D (CA# 5752 Sectrasite), Near Beaumont, Riverside County, CA. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Williams, Sarah A. and Carrie D. Wills
2018 Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Superior Corn Sites, LLC SCS2089, 12997 Jack Rabbit Trail, Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Wirth Associates
1983 Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Supplement to the Cultural Resources Technical Report – Public Review Document and Confidential Appendix. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Wlodarski, Robert J.
2009 Letter Report (Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site LA8040 [Badlands East]). Cellular Archaeological Resource Evaluations (C.A.R.E.), West Hills, CA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Woodward, Jim and Kathleen Davis
1984 Cultural Resources Assessment of Four Potential Sites for a New State Prison, Riverside County, California. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

York, Andrew and Jane E. Wooley
1987 Cultural Resources Evaluation of Oak Valley, Riverside County, California. Dames & Moore. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

BFSA also reviewed the following historic sources while at the EIC:

- The NRHP Index
- The OHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, BERD

These sources did not indicate the presence of any other potential cultural resources within the project boundaries.

BFSA also requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC in March of 2019 to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius.

4.1.1 Historic Research Results

Located within the northeastern corner of the Badlands, the main historic feature located within the property is Jack Rabbit Trail. Originally known as the "Beaumont-Moreno Road," Jack Rabbit Trail was officially accepted and declared a public highway by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors in 1897 (Gunther 1984; Snibbe 2014). Up until 1915, the road was really only a small wagon trail. When first developed, in the 1890s, the trail alignment was poorly planned as no survey was completed before construction resulting in slopes in excess of 25 percent in some places (Snibbe 2014). In 1915, the County rebuilt the road into a two-lane road and officially changed the name to Jack Rabbit Trail. The name was derived because of the way the road twisted over and down the Badlands (Gunther 1984). Again, planning for the road was somewhat limited and it was not paved. The lack of pavement made the road impassable several times during the wet season (Snibbe 2014). The road was again rebuilt in 1924 as the County wanted it to be 16 feet wide, and pavement was added to help keep the road passable during the winter (Plate 4.1–1). When constructed in the 1920s, the banking of many of the curves was not fully completed (Gunther 1984). However, wooden guardrails were added to many of the curves with steep banks for safety. These railings are distinctive in that a "V," in which the horizontal rails rest in, is cut into the upright posts (Warner 1983). It is often noted that Jack Rabbit Trail was used regularly until the winter of 1935 to 1936, when a new route located along the current alignment of State Highway 60, known as U.S. Highway 60 at that time, was opened (Gunther 1984). However, Jack Rabbit Trail initially was included within the original alignment of U.S. Highway 60 between 1933 and 1936. It was not until 1938 that the new route through the Badlands fully bypassed Jack Rabbit

Plate 4.1–1: Jack Rabbit Trail with wooden guardrails (circa 1920s).
(Photograph courtesy of Press Enterprise)

Trail (Rogers 1935; H.M. Goushá Company 1938).

Although the new route provided easier access through the Badlands, Jack Rabbit Trail remained in steady use by locals throughout the twentieth century and was not officially removed from the County of Riverside maintained roads database until August 1986 (Snibbe 2014). Also, as discussed further below, between the 1940s and 1970s, the far northern segments of the road alignment within the project area, situated within the lower agricultural fields, provided access to structures (RIV-5061) that were constructed along the roadway just south the where the road intersects the current Highway 60.

Historic maps confirm the alteration of Jack Rabbit Trail during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The 1880 BLM Plat Map for the area shows a segment of a trail labeled "Old Road" traversing a small portion of the project in the general area of Jack Rabbit Trail (Figure 4.1–1). Further, the 1901 *Elsinore* quadrangle map shows the original alignment of Jack Rabbit Trail traversing the eastern and southeastern portions of the property. No structures are visible on the property until the 1942 15' *Perris* quadrangle map. The 1942 map shows an updated route for Jack Rabbit Trail, as well as structures in the general location of RIV-5061. Subsequent maps (the 1953, 1967, and 1979 7.5' *El Casco* quadrangle maps) show the addition of structures in the general location of RIV-5061 throughout the mid-twentieth century. However, the maps do not show any structures in the location of P-33-015673. In fact, no improvements near P-33-015673 are visible

until the 1979 edition of the *El Casco* quadrangle map, when an access road leading to the site is first visible.

The historic aerial photographs from 1932 through 2019 further refine the development history of the project. The 1932 aerial shows a structure within the project to the east of Jack Rabbit Trail as well as some improvements to the west of the road. Although in the general vicinity of RIV-5061, none of these improvements are located within the site boundaries. Conversely, the 1938 aerial shows the addition of a structure at the location of both RIV-5060 and RIV-5061. However, by 1953, most structures within the project have been removed except for those west of Jack Rabbit Trail in the vicinity of RIV-5061. The 1966 and 1967 aerial photographs show the addition of structures west and east of Jack Rabbit Trail in the vicinity of RIV-5061; however, the location of RIV-5060 appears to be an agricultural field. Although access roads are visible on the aerial photographs, the road near P-33-015673 does not appear to have been constructed until after the 1972 aerial, and no structures are in the location of that resource throughout the early photographs. Little change to the property is visible on the 1972 aerial photograph. The next available photograph from 1979 is the first to show the access road and structure(s) associated with P-33-015673. The structure at the location of RIV-5061 is still visible on the 1985 aerial photographs. By the 1990s, it appears all structures in the location of RIV-5061 had been removed. Further, the structure(s) at P-33-015673, although visible on the 1996 aerial, are not visible on the subsequent aerial from 2002.

Based upon the historic maps and aerial photographs, it can be generally surmised that structures located near RIV-5061 likely were constructed in the mid- to late-1930s with the building that formally was located within the site boundary constructed between 1932 and 1938. The aerial photographs also show that the structures associated with P-33-015673 were not constructed until the late 1970s. This assessment is further confirmed within the 1993 study of the property by ARMC (Allen and Hayden 1993). As noted above, at the time of their survey, Allen and Hayden recorded RIV-5061 and no structures were currently standing near the site. Further, Allen and Hayden (1993) noted that the structure located where Sanka (1993) recorded P-33-015673 in 2006 was modern, having been constructed in 1977. As such, only the areas of the project immediately surrounding RIV-5060 and RIV-5061 are associated with the historic settlement of the property.

Based upon the dates associated with the structures that were originally located in the vicinity of RIV-5060 and RIV-5061, additional property research was conducted for that area (the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 3 South, Range 2 West) utilizing the Riverside County archives and BLM GLO patents. BLM GLO patents indicate the property was originally granted to Frank Best in 1893 (Doc. No 4887). County records show that the property was owned by C.W. Nicklin from 1920 to 1924 after which it was transferred to Charles E. Helmer. Helmer owned the property until 1929 when it was transferred to R.G. Chambers. Chambers owned the property through 1932. Based upon the lot book data, assessments for structures within Section 12, east of Jack Rabbit Trail, do not begin until 1926, while assessments for structures west of the road begin

in 1932. However, as discussed, the aerial photographs do not show structures at the locations of RIV-5060 or RIV-5061 until 1938.

Data from Ancestry.com indicate that Chambers did not live at the property as the 1930s census lists several individuals as renters and lodgers living along Jack Rabbit Trail in the vicinity of the project. Regardless, by 1936, Voter Registration documents list George W. Way and his wife Charlotte living at the property. The Ways are listed as owners of the property on the 1940 census and are also listed on a 1940 GLO land patent for the property directly south of RIV-5060 and RIV-5061 (the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 12) (Doc. No 051500). As with the 1930s census, in addition to George Way, several renters are also listed at the property on the 1940s census.

The Ways lived at the property until at least 1942 when they are listed on Voter Registration documents as residing in Cabazon. In 1963, the land granted to George Way through the GLO land patent was granted to Madge Rodda (Doc. No 02189). Further, newspaper advertisements list a property for rent along Jack Rabbit Trail in the vicinity of the project throughout the 1960s (*Daily Record* 1960; *Daily Record* 1964; *Record-Gazette* 1968). Based upon the aerial photographs and maps, the structures previously located on the property, as well as RIV-5060 and RIV-5061, can be associated with several individuals. However, given all of the presented information, the site locations are most likely attributed to George and Charlotte Way given their ownership of the property during the mid-1930s to early 1940s. Regardless, inquiry into the Ways and others who owned and occupied this location when structures were added to the property failed to identify any of them as significant individuals.

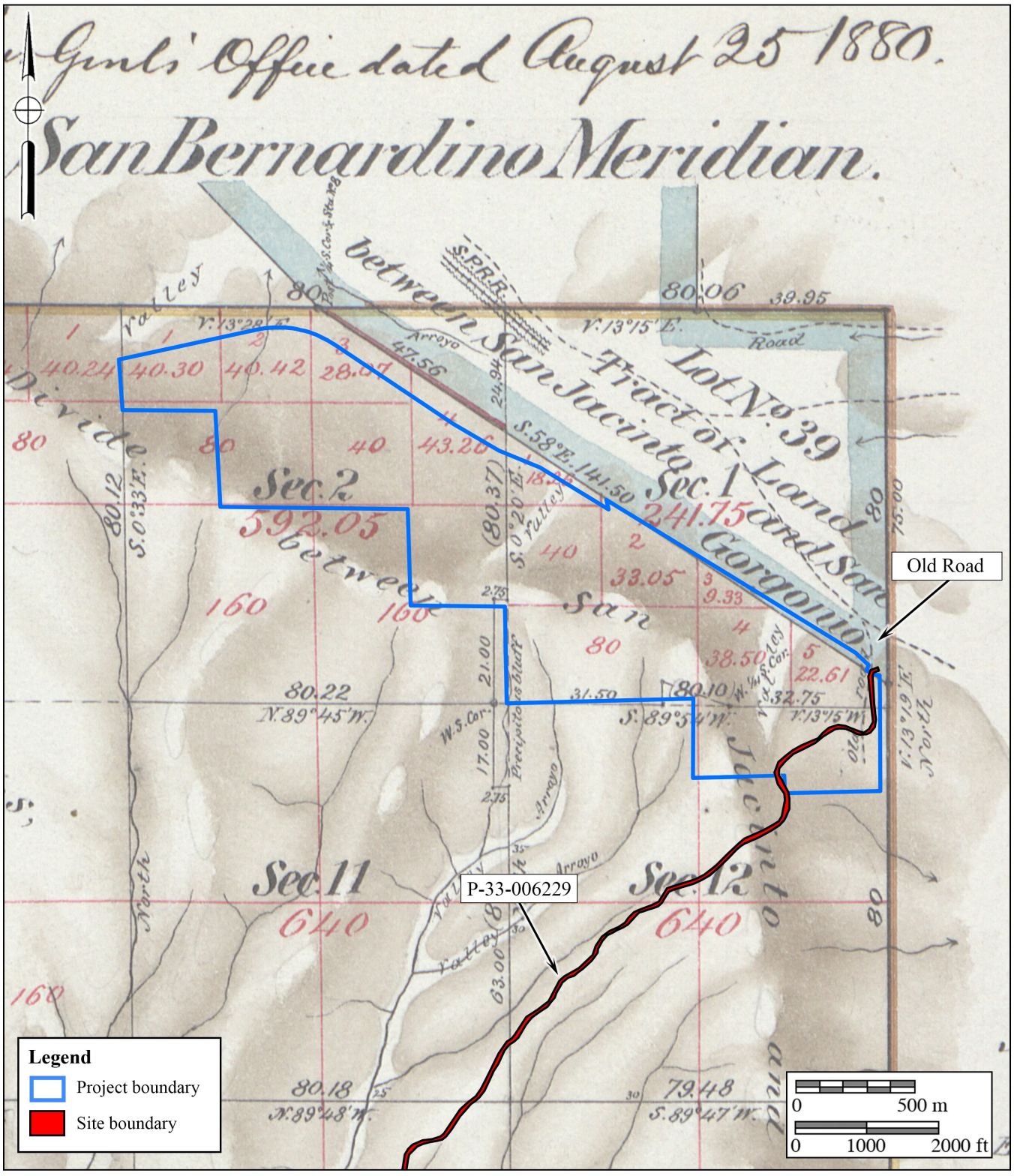


Figure 4.1–1

1880 Plat Map

The Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project

USGS *El Casco* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the survey of the property, which was conducted on April 16, 17, and 18, 2019 by Senior Archaeologist Andrew Garrison with assistance from Senior Field Archaeologist Clarence Hoff and field archaeologists David Grabski and James Shrieve. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 15-meter interval transects. Some of the portions of the project that are proposed as open space were inaccessible due to the steep terrain and dense vegetation cover. Generally, visibility throughout the property was poor due to dense ground cover generated by the unusually wet winter of 2019. Overviews of the property are provided in Plates 4.2–1 through 4.2–4.

Plate 4.2–1: Overview of the project from the northeast corner, facing south.

Plate 4.2–2: Overview of the project, facing west.

Plate 4.2–3: Overview of the project from the northwest corner, facing east.

Plate 4.2–4: Overview of the project, facing north.

During the survey, it was noted that much of the southern Badlands, located within the proposed open space areas of the project, contained native sage scrub and chaparral communities. Small pockets of riparian habitat also exist within the seaonal drainages that cut through many of the inaccessible portions of the property. In contrast, much of the northern portions of the property consist of disturbed low rolling hills and meadows mainly containing non-native weeds and grasses. The rolling hills and meadows were characterized as disturbed, containing multiple dirt access roads, signs of agricultural use, bee husbandry accoutrement, the Jack Rabbit Trail, and a Southern California Edison power line corridor/easment (Plates 4.2–5 and 4.2–6).

No new resources were identified during the survey. However, all previously recorded resources, except for prehistoric isolate P-33-009027, were located during the survey. The locations of all previously recorded resources are provided on Figure 4.2–1 and Figure 4.2–2. To adequately evaluate and assess project impacts for the resources located within the project boundaries, Phase II significance testing and archival research were recommended and implemented. The Phase II study consisted of archaeological testing at the two archaeological sites, RIV-5060 and RIV-5061, while survey information and the already presented archival data was utilized for the remaining resources. The following sections detail the results of the Phase II study in regards to all resources within the project.

Plate 4.2–5: View of one of the many dirt roads and bee boxes within the project, facing north.

Plate 4.2–6: Overview of the Southern California Edison power line easement that crosses the property, facing west.

Figure 4.2–1
Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for public review; bound separately)

Figure 4.2–2
Cultural Resources Shown on the Proposed Land Use Map

(Deleted for public review; bound separately)

4.3 Results of Significance Testing – Site RIV-5060

4.3.1 Site Description

Site RIV-5060 is located approximately 50 meters south of Jack Rabbit Trail, situated within an agricultural field and gentle wash along the western side of a small drainage valley. The site was first recorded by ARMC as a 25- by 20-meter scatter of historic refuse (Allen and Hayden 1993). Allen and Hayden postulated that the site likely represented a dump site associated with structures that were previously located north of the site (see RIV-5061). As discussed, this location did contain a structure in 1938 that was no longer visible on the 1953 aerial photograph. Disturbances at the site include natural erosion, multiple episodes of disking, agricultural use, and the development of a dirt access road through the site. Vegetation at the site during the survey was moderate, which allowed for the location of the resource. When initially recorded, the site assemblage was documented as containing several hundred fragments of glass and ceramic. However, due to the extensive noted disturbances to the site, the surface expression identified during this study, did not appear as dense as when it was recorded in 1993. Noted artifacts during the survey consisted of glass and ceramic fragments. The setting of the site is shown in Plate 4.3–1.

Plate 4.3–1: Overview of Site RIV-5060, facing north.

4.3.2 Description of Field Investigations

The field investigations at RIV-5060 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 3.0. Testing of the site was conducted on June 6, 2019 and involved collecting select surface artifacts and excavating eight STPs. The area of the site was defined by the historic artifact scatter, as the STPs did not identify any significant subsurface deposits. The site measures approximately 66.7 feet (20.3 meters) from north to south and 48.1 feet (14.6 meters) from east to west, covering an area of approximately 3,531.4 square feet (328.8 square meters). The configuration of the site is shown on Figure 4.3–1.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts. Because many of the artifacts were fragmented or redundant in nature, only a representative sample of artifacts diagnostic as to origin, function, or date was collected. The collected artifacts were recorded using sub-meter GPS technology, provenienced from the nearest STP, collected in bags labeled with provenience information, and returned to the BFSA laboratory. The surface collection consisted almost entirely of fragmented artifacts including window glass, glass and ceramic containers, a single milk glass bead, and a single small (2.3 grams) marine shell fragment. The surface artifact recovery is shown on Figure 4.3–1 and summarized in Table 4.3–1.

Figure 4.3–1
Excavation Location Map
Site RIV-5060

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Table 4.3–1
Surface Collection Data
Site RIV-5060

Surface Collection	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity/ Weight	Cat. No.
1	Window Glass	Aqua Tint Glass	4.8 grams	1
	Indeterminate Container	Colorless Glass	1	2
		Milk Glass	1	3
	Kitchenware Storage Jar	Earthenware Ceramic	1	4
2	Window Glass	Aqua Tint Glass	10.9 grams	5
	Tableware Saucer	Stoneware Ceramic	1	6
	Tableware Vessel		1	7
3	Window Glass	Aqua Tint Glass	1.7 grams	8
	Industrial Ceramic	Porcelain Ceramic	1	12
	Indeterminate Container	Aqua Tint Glass	1	9
		Colorless Glass	1	10
		Milk Glass	1	11
	Marine Shell	*Tivela* sp.	2.3 grams	13
4	Bead	Milk Glass	1	17
	Window Glass	Aqua Tint Glass	4.7 grams	14
	Indeterminate Container	Colorless Glass	1	15
	Glassware Vessel		1	16
5	Window Glass	Aqua Tint Glass	1	20
	Industrial Ceramic	Porcelain Ceramic	1	18
	Indeterminate Container	Cobalt Glass	1	19
		Total*	15	

**Total does not include weight in grams*

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site RIV-5060 was investigated by excavating eight STPs throughout the known site area. As surface artifacts were sparse, STPs were placed in areas of higher artifact concentrations in a radial pattern set 10 meters apart (see Figure 4.3–1). All of the STPs were excavated in decimeter levels to 30 centimeters or until bedrock was encountered. The soil from the STPs can be characterized as yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam. Both STPs 1 and 2, located in the center of the site, contained fragmented artifacts within the first two levels, while the remaining STPs were negative (Table 4.3–2). Given the fragmented nature of the recovery, the level of disturbances to the site by past agricultural use, and the creation of the dirt access road through it, the material recovered from STPs 1 and 2 does not represent an intact deposit, but rather is a reflection of the consistent turning over of the soil for the steady agricultural use of the property.

Table 4.3–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site RIV-5060

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity/ Weight	Cat. No.
1	0-10	Window Glass	Aqua Tint Glass	0.8 gram	21
		Indeterminate Container	Colorless Glass	4	22
		Glassware Vessel Lid	Cobalt Glass	1	23
	10-20	Window Glass	Aqua Tint Glass	1.1 grams	24
		Indeterminate Container	Colorless Glass	1	25
				1	28
		Glassware Vessel Lid		1	27
		Indeterminate Jar		1	26
		Tableware Bowl	Stoneware Ceramic	1	29
	20-30	No Recovery			
2	0-10	Indeterminate Container	Colorless Glass	2	30
	10-20	Condiment Bottle		1	33
		Indeterminate Container		2	31
				1	32
	20-30	No Recovery			
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
8	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
			Total*	16	

**Total does not include weight in grams*

4.3.3 Discussion

Site RIV-5060 consists of a small, light scatter of historic artifacts that encompasses approximately 3,531.4 square feet (328.8 square meters) approximately 50 meters south of Jack Rabbit Trail, situated within an agricultural field and gentle wash along the western side of a small drainage valley. The site has been impacted by natural erosion, multiple episodes of disking, agricultural use, and the development of a dirt access road through the site. Cultural materials represented at the site are predominantly glass fragments (N=25; 80.65 percent, as well as an additional 24.1 grams of bulk glass fragments). The rest of the assemblage is comprised of ceramic fragments (N=6; 19.35 percent) and a single marine shell fragment (2.3 grams) (Table 4.3–3).

Table 4.3–3

Cultural Materials Recovered From Site RIV-5060

Cultural Material	Recovery		Total	Percent
	Surface Collection	STPs		
Ceramic	5	1	6	19.35
Glass	10	15	25	80.65
Bulk Items (in grams)				
Glass	22.2	1.9	24.1	-
Marine Shell	2.3	-	2.3	
Total*	15	16	31	100.00
Percent	48.39	51.61	100.00	

**Total does not include weight in grams*

All 31 artifacts and bulk materials were identifiable to various functional categories (Table 4.3–4). The majority of diagnostic items recovered from RIV-5060 are classified as consumer items (N=17; 54.84 percent), followed by household items (N=6; 19.35 percent), kitchen items (N=4; 12.90 percent), building materials (N=3; 9.69 percent, as well as 24.1 grams of bulk material), garment items (N=1; 3.23 percent), and 2.3 grams of food items.

Table 4.3–4
Functional Categories Represented by
Cultural Materials Recovered From Site RIV-5060

Functional Category	Recovery		Total	Percent
	Surface Collection	STPs		
Building Materials	3	-	3	9.68
Consumer Items	4	13	17	54.84
Garment Items	1	-	1	3.23
Household Items	4	2	6	19.35
Kitchen Items	3	1	4	12.90
Bulk Items (in grams)				
Building Material	22.2	1.9	24.1	-
Food Items	2.3	-	2.3	
Total*	15	16	31	100.00
Percent	48.39	51.61	100.00	

**Total does not include weight in grams*

Consumer items, such as food and milk cans and condiment and beverage bottles, are the most directly useful artifacts in terms of dating the site since they would have been used over a short period and then discarded. However, due to the fragmented nature of the assemblage, few recovered artifacts retained temporally diagnostic markings or signatures to aid in determining a date for the deposit. As such, two indeterminate containers imply the deposit could date anywhere between the late nineteenth century and mid-1950s. However, one kitchen item, a ceramic bowl fragment (Cat. No. 29), reflects a manufacture date of 1937 through 1969. Therefore, based upon the limited range of artifacts represented, the data suggests that the trash scatter was created either through limited trips to the site, possibly spread out over as many as 20 years, occurring sometime in the mid-1930s to the 1950s or the removal of the building found at the property on the 1938 aerial. This date range is further confirmed by the known history of the property as presented within the archival research section given and would most likely attribute the artifact assemblage to George Way.

4.3.4 Summary and Evaluation

The investigation of Site RIV-5060 revealed that the site was used on a limited basis for the dumping of consumer, household, and kitchen refuse. The artifacts suggest that the dumping occurred between the mid-1930s until the 1950s and likely is associated with George Way who owned the property in the mid-1930s and early 1940s. The assemblage was spread out approximately 50 meters south of Jack Rabbit Trail, situated within an agricultural field and gentle

wash along the western side of a small drainage valley. Although recorded as a dense, 25- by 20-meter surface scatter of historic refuse by ARMC in 1993, regular agricultural use of the property and development of a dirt access road through RIV-5060 has disturbed the site. Subsurface investigations did not reveal any significant intact deposits of historic artifacts. As such, the testing of RIV-5060 and recordation of the scatter have exhausted the site's research potential.

BFSA evaluated RIV-5060 for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR according to criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5 and the NRHP according to criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4, utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR and the NRHP, a property must represent a significant theme in American history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, RIV-5060 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion A or the NRHP under Criterion 1 as there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the state's or nation's history and cultural heritage. The deposit is temporally contemporaneous with structures previously located within the project, all of which have since been demolished. Further, background research regarding the history of Riverside County in general does not indicate that any event occurred within the location of RIV-5060 that would qualify the site as significant under Criterion A of the CRHR or Criterion 1 of the NRHP.

Site RIV-5060 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion B or the NRHP under Criterion 2 as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. The site appears to be primarily contemporaneous with the ownership of the property by George Way, and no information could be obtained to show he was a significant individual. Further, research of other individuals associated with the property have not identified anybody of significance. As such, no individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified, could be directly tied to RIV-5060. Further, the removal of all potentially associated structures further eliminates any association the site may have had to any individuals.

According to the recovered archaeological data, Site RIV-5060 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C or the NRHP under Criterion 3 as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. A review of the records search conducted for the project and studies conducted throughout the region indicate that historic rural refuse sites are common within the area and are neither distinctive nor unique.

The information already obtained suggests that RIV-5060 does not have additional research potential. Given the redundancy of the collected material and limited depth of the deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this

determination. The site is unlikely to contribute information important to Riverside County history beyond recordation of the scatter. Testing and recordation of RIV-5060 has exhausted the site's research potential. As a result, RIV-5060 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D or the NRHP under Criterion 4, as it is not likely to yield further information important in prehistory or history.

Therefore, RIV-5060 is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR according to criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5 or the NRHP according to federal criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site RIV-5060.

4.4 Results of Significance Testing – Site RIV-5061

4.4.1 Site Description

Site RIV-5061 is located approximately 20 meters west of Jack Rabbit Trail within a shallow wash, where, according to historic maps and aerial photographs, structures were situated between the 1930s and 1980s. The site was first recorded by ARMC as a light scatter of historic and modern trash and building material centered on an approximately 15 meter diameter depression (Allen and Hayden 1993). Allen and Hayden postulated that the depression and scatter likely represented what remains of the previous structures after the property was cleared. The site was revisited by MBA in 2006 and described as even less dense than when orginally recorded (Sanka 2006). Based upon this study, it appears impacts to the site have continued since 2006, further reducing the density of artifacts. Disturbances at the site include natural erosion, multiple episodes of disking, and agricultural use. Vegetation at the site during the survey was dense. However, BFSA was able to locate the depression and clear the vegetation from the originally recorded site area. Noted artifacts during the survey consisted mainly of glass, concrete, and metal fragments. The setting of the site is shown in Plate 4.4–1.

Plate 4.4–1: Overview of Site RIV-5061, facing north.

4.4.2 Description of Field Investigations

The field investigations at RIV-5061 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 3.0. Testing of the site was conducted on June 6, 2019 and involved collecting select surface artifacts and excavating six shovel tests. In addition, due to the dense vegetation, the study of this site included four one-meter square surface scrapes, each located approximately five meters to the north, south, east, and west of the project boundaries, to establish if the site extends beyond the depression. The area of the site was defined by the historic artifact scatter, as the STPs did not identify any significant subsurface deposits. The site measures approximately 36.4 feet (11.1 meters) from north to south and 28.2 feet (8.6 meters) from east to west, covering an area of approximately 404.5 square feet (32 square meters). The configuration of the site is shown on Figure 4.4–1.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts. In addition, due to the dense vegetation, the study of this site included four one-meter square surface scrapes, each located approximately five meters to the north, south, east, and west of the project boundaries, to establish if the site extends beyond the depression (Plate 4.4–2). All surface scrapes were negative indicating the surface expression did not extend beyond the originally recorded site area. Because many of the artifacts collected were fragmented or redundant in nature, only a representative sample of artifacts diagnostic as to origin, function, or date was collected. The collected artifacts were recorded using sub-meter GPS technology, provenienced from the nearest STP, collected in bags labeled with provenience information, and returned to the BFSA laboratory. The surface collection consisted almost entirely of fragmented artifacts including window glass, glass and ceramic containers, and metal. In addition, dozens of medium to large fragments of metal and concrete were present at the site but not collected due to size and redundancy. The surface artifact recovery and location of surface scrapes is shown on Figure 4.4–1 and summarized in Table 4.4–1.

Plate 4.4–2: Example of cleared surface scrape, facing north.

Table 4.4–1
Surface Collection Data
Site RIV-5061

Surface Collection	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	Window Glass	Aqua Tint Glass	1.0 gram	1
	Indeterminate Ceramic	Earthenware Ceramic	1	2
2	Indeterminate Container	Colorless Glass	1	3
3			1	4
	Industrial Pipe	Ferrous Metal	1	5
4	Indeterminate Ceramic	Earthenware Ceramic	1	6
		Total*	5	

**Total does not include weight in grams*

Figure 4.4–1
Excavation Location Map
Site RIV-5061

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site RIV-5061 was investigated by excavating six STPs throughout the known site area. As surface artifacts were sparse, STPs were placed in areas of higher artifact concentration (see Figure 4.4–1). All of the shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to 30 centimeters or one sterile layer. The soil from the shovel tests can be characterized as yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam. Both STPs 1 and 2, located in the center of the site, contained fragmented artifacts within the upper levels, while the remaining STPs were negative (Table 4.4–2). Several fragments of concrete were also recovered from STPs 1 and 2 but were not included in the final artifact counts due to size and redundancy. Given the fragmented nature of the recovery, the level of disturbances to the site by past agricultural use and removal of structures, the material recovered from STPs 1 and 2 does not represent an intact deposit, but rather is a reflection of the consistent turning over of the soil as a result of disturbances on the property.

Table 4.4–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site RIV-5061

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	0-10	Indeterminate Ceramic	Earthenware Ceramic	1	7
		Window Glass	Aqua Tint Glass	1.2 grams	8
	10-20	Indeterminate Ceramic	Earthenware Ceramic	1	9
		Building Tile		1	10
		Window Glass	Aqua Tint Glass	1.6 grams	11
		Bullet Casing	Non-ferrous Metal	1	12
	20-30	Garden Pot	Earthenware Ceramic	1	13
		Indeterminate Container	Colorless Glass	1	14
			Amber Glass	1	15
		Window Glass	Aqua Tint Glass	0.4 gram	16
	30-40	No Recovery			
2	0-10	Window Glass	Aqua Tint Glass	5.5 gram	17
	10-20	Indeterminate Ceramic	Earthenware Ceramic	1	18
	20-30	No Recovery			
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
	20-30				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
			Total*	8	

**Total does not include weight in grams*

4.4.3 Discussion

Site RIV-5061 consists of a small light scatter of historic artifacts that encompasses approximately 404.5 square feet (32 square meters) approximately 20 meters west of Jack Rabbit Trail located within a shallow wash, where, according to historic maps and aerial photographs, structures were situated between the 1930s and 1980s. The site has been impacted by natural erosion, multiple episodes of disking, and agricultural use. Identifiable cultural materials represented at the site are predominantly ceramic fragments (N=7; 53.85 percent). The rest of the assemblage is comprised of glass fragments (N=4; 30.77 percent, as well as an additional 9.7 grams of bulk glass) and metal (N=2; 15.38 percent) (Table 4.4–3). In addition, as discussed above, a number of large non-diagnostic concrete fragments were also recovered from the site.

Table 4.4–3
Cultural Materials Recovered From Site RIV-5061

Cultural Material	Recovery		Total	Percent
	Surface Collection	STPs		
Ceramic	2	5	7	53.85
Glass	2	2	4	30.77
Metal	1	1	2	15.38
Bulk Items (weight in grams)				
Glass	1.0	8.7	9.7	-
Total*	5	8	13	100.00
Percent	38.46	61.54	100.00	

**Totals do not include weight in grams*

All 13 artifacts and bulk materials were identifiable to various functional categories (Table 4.4–4). The majority of identifiable diagnostic items recovered from RIV-5061 are classified as consumer items (N=4; 30.77 percent), followed by building material (N=2; 15.38 percent, as well as 9.7 grams of bulk material), gardening items (N=1; 7.69 percent), and munitions (N=1; 7.69 percent).

Table 4.4–4
Functional Categories Represented by
Cultural Materials Recovered From Site RIV-5061

Functional Category	Recovery		Total	Percent
	Surface Collection	STPs		
Building Materials	1	1	2	15.38
Consumer Items	2	2	4	30.77
Gardening Items	-	1	1	7.69
Munitions	-	1	1	7.69
Unidentifiable Items	2	3	5	38.46
Bulk Items (in grams)				
Building Materials	1.0	8.7	9.7	-
Total	5	8	13	100.00
Percent	38.46	61.54	100.00	

Consumer items such as food and milk cans and condiment and beverage bottles are the most directly useful artifacts in terms of dating the use of the site since they would have been used over a short period and then discarded. However, due to the fragmented nature of the assemblage, none of the artifacts recovered from RIV-5061 retained temporally diagnostic markings or signatures to aid in the determining a date for the deposit. Further, although consumer items appear to be the most abundant, the assemblage is small and may be skewed by the removal of the large fragments of non-diagnostic concrete fragments from the final counts. When building materials and the concrete fragments are taken into account along with the presented archival research, the site can be attributed to the removal of structures that were once located on the property and does not reflect an area where material was repeatedly dumped. As such, the site was likely created in the 1980s when the structures visible on the historic maps and aerial photographs between the 1930s and 1980s were cleared. This date range would most likely attribute the initial artifact assemblage to George Way as he owned the property at the time the structure is first visible on the 1938 aerial.

4.4.4 Summary and Evaluation

The investigation of Site RIV-5061 revealed that the site was likely created when the structure located at the site was demolished. The site was originally recorded in 1993 by ARMC and rerecorded in 2006 by MBA. Based upon the previous documentation and the current study, the limited scatter of material has steadily decreased since first being recorded. Subsurface investigations did not reveal any significant intact deposits of historic artifacts. As such, the testing of RIV-5061 and recordation of the scatter have exhausted the site's research potential.

BFSA evaluated RIV-5061 for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR according to criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5 and the NRHP according to criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4, utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR and the NRHP, a property must represent a significant theme in American history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, RIV-5061 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion A or the NRHP under Criterion 1 as there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the state's or nation's history and cultural heritage. The recovered material is temporally contemporaneous with structures previously located near the site which have since been demolished. Further, background research regarding the history of Riverside County in general does not indicate that any event occurred within the location of RIV-5061 that would qualify the site as significant under Criterion A of the CRHR or Criterion 1 of the NRHP.

Site RIV-5061 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion B or the NRHP under Criterion 2 as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. The site appears to have been created by the removal of a structure that was likely constructed when George Way owned the property. No information could be obtained to show that either George Way or any other individual that occupied the site were significant individuals. As such, no individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified, could be directly tied to RIV-5061. Further, the removal of all potentially associated structures further eliminates any association the site may have had to any individuals.

According to the recovered archaeological data, Site RIV-5061 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C or the NRHP under Criterion 3 as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. A review of the records search conducted for the project and studies conducted throughout the region indicate that historic rural refuse sites are common within the area and are neither distinctive nor unique.

The information already obtained suggests that RIV-5061 does not have additional research

potential. Given the redundancy of the collected material and limited depth of the deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this determination. The site is unlikely to contribute information important to Riverside County history beyond recordation. Testing and recordation of RIV-5061 has exhausted the site's research potential. As a result, RIV-5061 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D or the NRHP under Criterion 4, as it is not likely to yield further information important in prehistory or history.

Therefore, RIV-5061 is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR according to criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5 or the NRHP according to federal criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site RIV-5060.

4.5 Site P-33-006229

4.5.1 Previous Work

Site P-33-006229, a four mile segment of Jack Rabbit Trail, was recorded in 1983 by the Riverside County Historical Commission (Warner 1983). Multiple segments of Jack Rabbit Trail have been thoroughly recorded and evaluated as non-significant resources; however, the approximately 0.5 mile segment which traverses the southeastern corner of the current project has not been studied since it was initially recorded.

4.5.2 Current Study

Field Investigation

The investigation of P-33-006229 was initiated with a review of the road by walking the alignment within the project boundaries. At the time of survey, the alignment was represented as a paved asphalt road. The alignment contains some of the 1920s-era wooden guardrails which are in various states of disrepair (Plate 4.5–1). During the survey, it was noted that portions of the road alignment have been washed out. In addition, the segment of the alignment located within the northeastern corner of the property appears to have been repeatedly graded, paved, and improved, as it has been utilized for access to adjacent ranch properties (Plate 4.5–2). Further, visible signs of modern attempts to combat erosion consisting of the dumping of modern building material and rip-rap down the steep embankments were noted.

Plate 4.5–1: Overview of Site P-33-006229 (Jack Rabbit Trail), showing a section of the 1920s-era wooden guardrails, facing southeast.

Plate 4.5–2: Overview of Site P-33-006229 (Jack Rabbit Trail), facing north.

4.5.3 Summary and Evaluation

BFSA evaluated the 0.5-mile-long segment of P-33-006229 (Jack Rabbit Trail) within the project for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR according to criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5 and the NRHP according to criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4, utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR and the NRHP, a property must represent a significant theme in American history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, this segment of P-33-006229 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion A or the NRHP under Criterion 1. While this recorded segment of the Jack Rabbit Trail route is associated with a pattern of events in local history (the evolution of a late nineteenth century wagon road into an automobile route maintained by various agencies), this trend of events did not contribute significantly to the development of the region, or to the field of road-building and engineering techniques. Further, this segment of Jack Rabbit Trail has had its integrity impacted by the continued use, natural erosion, modern efforts to mitigate erosion, and the repeated paving of the lower sections in the northeastern corner of the project. As such, this section of the road is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion A or the NRHP under Criterion 1.

Site P-33-006229 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion B or the NRHP under Criterion 2. Again, the integrity of the road has been impacted through the early twentieth century alterations to the original trail alignment and the steady maintenance throughout the twentieth century. Further, background research did not identify any information that would attribute this segment of the road to any important individuals.

According to the field survey and research, P-33-006229 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C or the NRHP under Criterion 3 as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. The road was one of many constructed through the region, and as documented, from its inception was poorly planned resulting in steep slopes and at times rendering the road impassible. Further, despite efforts throughout the twentieth century to maintain the road, it was only utilized regularly between 1924 when it was widened by the County and the late 1930s when the current alignment of State Highway 60 was opened. Further, beyond the documented guardrails, no other features or elements of the alignment exist within the property that reflect the historic age of the road, nor harken back to the original trail alignment before it was modified and improved for automobile use. In sum, P-33-006229, the Jack Rabbit Trail road alignment, within the current project is neither distinctive nor unique and the continued efforts to maintain the road have diminished its integrity.

The information already obtained suggests that this segment of P-33-006229 does not have

additional research potential. Therefore, P-33-006229, the Jack Rabbit Trail road alignment, within the current project is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D or the NRHP under Criterion 4, as it is not likely to yield further information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the segment of P-33-006229 within the project is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR according to criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5 or the NRHP according to federal criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4. No further study of this segment of the road is recommended. Figure 4.5–1 shows the location of the 0.5-mile-long segment of P-33-006229 within the project.

Figure 4.5–1
Site Location Map
Site P-33-006229

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

4.6 Site P-33-015672

4.6.1 Previous Work

Site P-33-015672 was recorded as a water storage tank, two water valves, and wooden posts, one containing an electrical box (Sanka 2006). No artifacts were found at the site, and based upon the site record, no definitive date for the features could be determined. Sanka noted that one of the valves was stamped "The Kelly & Jones Co.," which had offices in Pittsburgh and New York throughout the twentieth century. Sanka noted within the site record that the resource likely is not significant; however, MBA did not complete a full significance evaluation of the site (Sanka 2006).

4.6.2 Current Study

Field Investigation

The investigation of Site P-33-015672 was initiated with a review of the site to locate the previously recorded features. At the time of survey, ground visibility within the area of the site was moderate, hindered at times by non-native weeds and grasses. The resource was located, but the water tank has been removed, the previously recorded valves have been changed to modern galvanized steel, and many of the wooden posts appear to have burned down due to fire (Plate 4.6–1). In total, what remains of the resource reflects a common collection of pipes and valves still commonly used for water extraction from wells.

Plate 4.6–1: Overview of the remaining pipes and valves at Site P-33-015672, facing north.

4.6.3 Summary and Evaluation

Although MBA did not formally evaluate P-33-015672 in 2006, the study did conclude the resource was unlikely to yield further information (Sanka 2006). BFSA evaluated P-33-015672 for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR according to criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5 and the NRHP according to criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4, utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR and the NRHP, a property must represent a significant theme in American history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, P-33-015672 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion A or the NRHP under Criterion 1. No information tying the resources to significant events was identified. Further, due to regular maintenance and fire the resource has been altered since it was recorded in 2006. As such, what remains of the resource reflects a common collection of pipes and valves still commonly used for water extraction from wells.

Site P-33-015672 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion B or the NRHP under Criterion 2. Again, it appears the valves have been altered and/or destroyed impacting its integrity. Further, no individuals historically associated with the property were identified as significant.

According to the field survey and research P-33-015672 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C or the NRHP under Criterion 3. What remains of the resource reflects a common collection of pipes and valves still commonly used for water extraction from wells. As such, the resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values.

Based on the current study site P-33-015672 does not have additional research potential. Further, as the resource has been altered and/or destroyed impacting it's integrity. As such, the current study concurs with the previous assessment that the resource potential of the site has been exhausted and, therefore, P-33-015672 does not possess any significance. Therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D or the NRHP under Criterion 4. Figure 4.6−1 shows the recorded location of P-33-015672 within the project.

Figure 4.6–1
Site Location Map
Site P-33-015672

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

4.7 Site P-33-015673

4.7.1 Previous Work

Site P-33-015673 consists of two concrete pads and a trash scatter (Sanka 2006). Based upon the site record, the age of the resource could not be determined when recorded. Sanka recorded the site, but postulated that based on the artifacts found at the site (modern electrical equipment, modern nails, and large amounts of plastic) the resource was not older than 45 years, and therefore not eligible to be evaluated as a historic resource. As discussed within the archival research for the property, Sanka's assumptions were likely correct as Allen and Hayden mention the building associated with the site in their 1993 study, stating it was constructed in 1977. Further, the aerial maps and photographs confirm this portion of the project was not developed until the 1970s, and, therefore, the site is not eligible to be considered or evaluated as a Historical Resource.

4.7.2 Current Study

Field Investigation

The investigation of Site P-33-015673 was initiated with a review of the surface of the site to locate the resource. At the time of survey, ground visibility was good but hindered at times by non-native weeds and grasses. The resource was located, and as discussed by Sanka (2006), all observed trash was modern, associated with the 1970s and 1980s (Plate 4.7–1). As such, no further investigations were conducted at the site, as it is not eligible to be considered or evaluated as a Historical Resource. Figure 4.7−1 shows the recorded location of P-33-015673 within the project.

Plate 4.7–1: Overview of Site P-33-015673, facing southwest.

Figure 4.7–1
Site Location Map
Site P-33-015673

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources study for the Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project resulted in the location of five previously recorded cultural resources within the project: RIV-5060 (historic trash scatter), RIV-5061 (historic trash scatter), P-33-006229 (historic Jack Rabbit Trail road alignment), P-33-015672 (historic water storage tank and valves), and P-33-015673 (modern concrete pad and trash scatter. One additional resource previously recorded within the project, P-33-009027 (prehistoric isolate), could not be located, but as an isolate, it would not be considered eligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP. In order to accurately evaluate the cultural resources within the subject property and potential impacts of the project development on them, a Phase II study, including archival research and an archaeological testing program, was required to augment the level of work completed as part of the Phase I survey. Based upon archival research and the survey findings, Site P-33-015673 was found to be modern and not eligible for evaluation. Sites P-33-006229 and P-33-015672 were evaluated utilizing the survey findings and archival research, while the evaluation of the two artifact scatters (RIV-5060 and RIV-5061) also included subsurface archaeological testing.

The archaeological study was completed in accordance with CEQA (Section 15064.5) and Section 106 (36 CFR 60.4) significance evaluation criteria for the CRHR and the NRHP. These guidelines allow an archaeological/historical resource to be identified as important if it can be demonstrated that the area, or persons associated with that area, exemplifies or reflects significant aspects of the cultural, political, economic, or social history of the nation, state, or local area. Based upon the results of the Phase I and II study, the resources located within the current development plan are evaluated as not CRHR- or NRHP-eligible and are not considered significant. Therefore, all of the identified resources were determined to retain no further research potential beyond recording their locations and attributes, which has been completed. The evaluation of the subsurface tests provides the foundation from which to state that the potential for buried CRHR- or NRHP-eligible cultural deposits at all of the sites is unlikely and no significantly different information would be gathered from further investigations. However, as multiple resources have been identified within the property, and due to the dense vegetation during the survey, there still remains the potential that other unobserved resources may still exist within the project parcel. Therefore, due to the potential to encounter buried cultural materials during grading, it is recommended that all earth disturbance associated with the development of the project be monitored by an archaeologist and Native American representative during any grading activity.

5.1 Mitigation Monitoring

Monitoring during ground-disturbing activities, such as grading or trenching, by a qualified archaeologist is recommended to ensure that if buried features (*i.e.,* human remains, hearths, or cultural deposits) are present, they will be handled in a timely and proper manner. A recommended

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is provided below that complies with the goals found within the City of Beaumont General Plan policies 8.11.1 through 8.11.4.

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)

A MMRP to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried cultural resources within the Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Project shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program should include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

CR-1: **Retention of Archaeologist:** Prior to any ground-disturbing activities (including, but not limited to, clearing, grubbing, tree and bush removal, grading, trenching, fence post replacement and removal, construction excavation, excavation for all utility and irrigation lines, and landscaping phases of any kind), and prior to the issuance of grading permits, the Applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Standards (SOI). The archaeologist shall be present during all ground-disturbing activities to identify any known or suspected archaeological and/or cultural resources. The archaeologist will conduct a Cultural Resource Sensitivity Training, in conjunction with the consulting Native American Tribe(s) Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or designated Tribal Representative. The training session will focus on the archaeological and tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities as well as the procedures to be followed in such an event.

CR-2: **Native American Monitoring:** Native American Monitoring by consulting Native American Tribes should be conducted in compliance with the results of the City of Beaumont's AB-52 government-to-government consultation process.

CR-3: **Cultural Resource Management Plan:** Prior to any ground-disturbing activities the project archaeologist shall develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) and/or Archaeological Monitoring and Treatment Plan (AMTP) to address the details, timing, and responsibilities of all archaeological and cultural resource activities that occur on the project site. This Plan should be written in consultation with the consulting Tribe[s] and shall include the following: approved Mitigation Measures (MM)/Conditions of Approval (COA), contact information for all pertinent parties, parties' responsibilities, procedures for each MM or COA, and an overview of the project schedule.

CR-4: Pre-Grade Meeting: The retained qualified archeologist and Consulting Tribe[s] representative shall attend the pre-grade meeting with the grading contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring plan.

CR-5: On-site Monitoring: During all ground-disturbing activities the qualified archaeologist and the Native American monitor shall be on-site full-time. The frequency of inspections shall depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and any discoveries of Tribal Cultural Resources as defined in California Public Resources Code Section 21074. Archaeological and Native American monitoring will be discontinued when the depth of grading and the soil conditions no longer retain the potential to contain cultural deposits. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the Native American monitor, shall be responsible for determining the duration and frequency of monitoring.

CR-6: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources: In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are unearthed during construction, the qualified archaeologist and the Native American monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert and/or temporarily halt ground-disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field and collected so the monitored grading can proceed. If a potentially significant cultural resource(s) is discovered, work shall stop within a 60-foot perimeter of the discovery and an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier constructed. All work shall be diverted away from the vicinity of the find, so that the qualified archaeologist and Tribal Monitor can evaluate the find[s]. The archaeologist shall notify the Lead Agency and consulting Tribe[s] of said discovery. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the Lead Agency, the consulting Tribe[s], and the Native American monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resource. A recommendation for the treatment and disposition of the Tribal Cultural Resource shall be made by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the Tribe[s] and the Native American monitor[s] and be submitted to the Lead Agency for review and approval. Below are the possible treatments and dispositions of significant cultural resources in order of CEQA preference:

a. Full avoidance.

b. If avoidance is not feasible, Preservation in place.

c. If Preservation in place is not feasible, all items shall be reburied in an area away from any future impacts and reside in a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction.

d. If all other options are proven to be infeasible, data recovery through excavation and then curation in a Curation Facility that meets the Federal Curation Standards (CFR 79.1)

CR-7: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains: Should human remains and/or cremations be encountered on the surface or during any and all ground-disturbing activities (*i.e.,* clearing, grubbing, tree and bush removal, grading, trenching, fence post placement and removal, construction excavation, excavation for all water supply, electrical, and irrigation lines, and landscaping phases of any kind), work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall immediately stop within a 100-foot perimeter of the discovery. The area shall be protected; project personnel/observers will be restricted. No photographs are to be taken of the human remains or the immediate vicinity of those remains. The County Coroner is to be contacted within 24 hours of discovery. The County Coroner has 48 hours to make his/her determination pursuant to State and Safety Code §7050.5. and Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.98.

In the event that the human remains and/or cremations are identified as Native American, the Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of determination pursuant to subdivision (c) of HSC §7050.5.

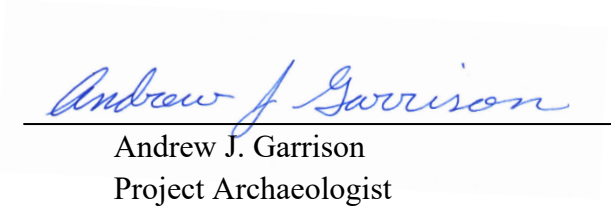
The Native American Heritage Commission shall immediately notify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours, upon being granted access to the Project site, to inspect the site of discovery and make his/her recommendation for final treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the remains and all associated grave goods pursuant to PRC §5097.98

Unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or associated grave goods shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. Pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254(r), the sheriff-coroner, parties, and lead agencies will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial.

CR-8: FINAL REPORT: The final report[s] created as a part of the project (AMTP, isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be submitted to the Lead Agency for review and approval which subsequently will be submitted to the Eastern Information Center, and the Consulting Tribe[s].

6.0 CERTIFICATION

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



October 5, 2022

Andrew J. Garrison
Project Archaeologist
County of Riverside Registration #319

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

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

Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

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

Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and

Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnichal borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.

2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.

2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.

2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.

2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.

2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.

2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.

2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.

2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.

2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.

2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.

2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.

2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).

2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .

2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.

2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.

2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.

2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).

2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.

2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062

2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project

2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.

2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.

2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.

2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.

2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.

2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3,115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.

2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.

2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).

2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.

2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003– Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Menifee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

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Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside **2009**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Professional Memberships

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

Experience

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information Officer **2005, 2008–2009**
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside **Riverside, California**

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

Reports/Papers

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.

2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.

2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA=RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

Presentations

2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.

2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form Updates

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Artifact Catalogs

Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Phase II Testing (19-117)
CA-RIV-5060
2019 Field Year
Master Artifact Catalog

Site No	Year	Cat No	Unit Type	Unit No	Depth (cm)	Object Type	Object Subtype	Material Type	Material Subtype	Functional Category	Diagnostic Elements	Date (min)	Date (Max)	Condition	Portion	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date Excavated	Excavated By
RIV-5060	2019	1	SC	1	Surface	Architecture	Window	Glass	Aqua Tint	Building Material	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	-	4.83	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	2	SC	1	Surface	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	-	-	-	Fragment	Base	1	21.32	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	3	SC	1	Surface	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Milk	Household Items	-	1870	1959	Fragment	Body	1	1.86	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	4	SC	1	Surface	Kitchenware	Storage Jar	Ceramic	Earthenware	Kitchen Items	Brown glaze	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	36.00	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	5	SC	2	Surface	Architecture	Window	Glass	Aqua Tint	Building Material	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	-	10.94	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	6	SC	2	Surface	Tableware	Saucer	Ceramic	Stoneware	Kitchen Items	Clear glaze, molded concentric rings along interior	-	-	Fragment	Foot	1	9.81	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	7	SC	2	Surface	Tableware	Vessel	Ceramic	Stoneware	Kitchen Items	TP: Polychrome floral motif over clear glaze	-	-	Fragment	Rim	1	3.90	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	8	SC	3	Surface	Architecture	Window	Glass	Aqua Tint	Building Material	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	-	1.65	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	9	SC	3	Surface	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Aqua Tint	Consumer Items	Melted	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	5.01	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	10	SC	3	Surface	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	4.82	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	11	SC	3	Surface	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Milk	Household Items	ABM	1905	1959	Fragment	Heel	1	8.20	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	12	SC	3	Surface	Ceramic	Industrial	Ceramic	Porcelain	Building Material	Clear glaze	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	28.75	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	13	SC	3	Surface	Fauna	Shell	Shell	Tivela sp.	Food Items	MNI = 1	-	-	Fragment	-	-	2.32	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	14	SC	4	Surface	Architecture	Window	Glass	Aqua Tint	Building Material	Melted	-	-	Fragment	Body	-	4.74	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	15	SC	4	Surface	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	1.74	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	16	SC	4	Surface	Glassware	Vessel	Glass	Colorless	Household Items	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	15.15	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	17	SC	4	Surface	Adornment	Bead	Glass	Milk	Garment Items	-	-	-	Complete	-	1	2.62	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	18	SC	5	Surface	Ceramic	Industrial	Ceramic	Porcelain	Building Material	Clear glaze	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	52.54	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	19	SC	5	Surface	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Cobalt	Household Items	ABM	1905	2019	Fragment	Base	1	3.70	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	20	SC	5	Surface	Architecture	Window	Glass	Aqua Tint	Building Material	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	0.60	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	21	STP	1	0-10	Architecture	Window	Glass	Aqua Tint	Building Material	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	-	0.75	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	22	STP	1	0-10	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	4	5.45	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	23	STP	1	0-10	Glassware Closure	Vessel Lid	Glass	Colorless	Household Items	ABM	-	-	Fragment	0-25%	1	8.04	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	24	STP	1	10-20	Architecture	Window	Glass	Aqua Tint	Building Material	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	-	1.13	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	25	STP	1	10-20	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	2.14	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	26	STP	1	10-20	Jar	Indeterminate	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	ABM; Wide External Thread	1905	2019	Fragment	Finish	1	1.82	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	27	STP	1	10-20	Glassware Closure	Vessel Lid	Glass	Colorless	Household Items	ABM	1905	2019	Fragment	0-25%	1	14.43	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	28	STP	1	10-20	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	Melted	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	19.54	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	29	STP	1	10-20	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic	Stoneware	Kitchen Items	"Fiesta" Turquoise glaze / Homer Laughlin China Co. / Pittsburgh, PA	1937	1969	Fragment	Heel	1	7.96	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	30	STP	2	0-10	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	2	4.72	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	31	STP	2	10-20	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	2	9.27	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	32	STP	2	10-20	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	Molded lines along exterior	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	1.50	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5060	2019	33	STP	2	10-20	Bottle	Condiment	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	Molded horizontal ridges	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	0.86	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS

Beaumont Pointe Specific Plan Phase II Testing (19-117)
CA-RIV-5061
2019 Field Year
Master Artifact Catalog

Site No	Year	Cat No	Unit Type	Unit No	Depth (cm)	Object Type	Object Subtype	Material Type	Material Subtype	Functional Category	Diagnostic Elements	Condition	Portion	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date Excavated	Excavated By
RIV-5061	2019	1	SC	1	Surface	Architecture	Window	Glass	Aqua Tint	Building Material	-	Fragment	Body	-	0.96	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	2	SC	1	Surface	Ceramic	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unknown Items	Red paste, no glaze	Fragment	Body	1	0.93	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	3	SC	2	Surface	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	Frosted glass	Fragment	Body	1	1.57	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	4	SC	3	Surface	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	Frosted glass	Fragment	Body	1	1.72	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	5	SC	3	Surface	Pipe	Industrial	Metal	Ferrous	Building Material	-	Complete	-	1	1725.00	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	6	SC	4	Surface	Ceramic	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unknown Items	Red paste, no glaze	Fragment	Body	1	2.15	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	7	STP	1	0-10	Ceramic	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unknown Items	Red paste, no glaze	Fragment	Body	1	2.04	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	8	STP	1	0-10	Architecture	Window	Glass	Aqua Tint	Building Material	-	Fragment	Body	-	1.20	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	9	STP	1	10-20	Ceramic	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unknown Items	Red paste, no glaze	Fragment	Body	1	1.28	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	10	STP	1	10-20	Building	Tile	Ceramic	Earthenware	Building Material	-	Fragment	0-25%	1	0.84	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	11	STP	1	10-20	Architecture	Window	Glass	Aqua Tint	Building Material	-	Fragment	Body	-	1.55	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	12	STP	1	10-20	Munitions	Bullet Casing	Metal	Non-ferrous	Munitions	-	Complete	-	1	0.83	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	13	STP	1	20-30	Garden	Pot	Ceramic	Earthenware	Gardening Items	-	Fragment	Rim	1	10.16	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	14	STP	1	20-30	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Colorless	Consumer Items	-	Fragment	Body	1	0.20	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	15	STP	1	20-30	Container	Indeterminate	Glass	Amber	Consumer Items	-	Fragment	Body	1	0.47	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	16	STP	1	20-30	Architecture	Window	Glass	Aqua Tint	Building Material	-	Fragment	Body	-	0.42	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	17	STP	2	0-10	Architecture	Window	Glass	Aqua Tint	Building Material	-	Fragment	Body	-	5.48	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS
RIV-5061	2019	18	STP	2	10-20	Ceramic	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unknown Items	Red paste, no glaze	Fragment	Body	1	1.06	6/6/2019	AG; CR; JS

APPENDIX F

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)