

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

OF

PERRIS COMMERCE CENTER

APN 303-060-020

±16.30 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF PERRIS

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

USGS PERRIS, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Perris Commerce Center (APN 303-060-020) was requested by the project sponsor, Mr. Lars Andersen of Pacific Development Partners, LLC. The subject property encompasses ±16.03 acres of land located south of the Ramona Expressway, east of Indian Avenue, west of N. Perris Boulevard, and north of Morgan Street, in the City of Perris, western Riverside County. The proposed development is a 347,918- square-foot industrial building. No changes to the existing zoning or land use designation are proposed.

The purpose of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment was two-fold: 1) information was to be obtained pertaining to previous land uses of the subject property through research and a comprehensive field survey, and 2) a determination was to be made if, and to what extent, existing cultural resources would be adversely impacted by the proposed project.

No cultural resources of prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of the subject property during the field survey. However, it is known that a residence existed at the northwestern corner of the property at least as early as 1939. Based on cartographic and photographic evidence, the house and associated structure were demolished between 1979 and 2002, with no remains currently existing. Several large trees that had encircled the residential compound were cut down at some time after 2018. No information has been obtained through Native American consultation that the subject property is culturally or spiritually significant and no Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current cultural resources evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices.

A records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside indicated that all or part of the Perris Commerce Center property had been previously surveyed in 2003 (LSA), 2005 (McKenna), 2007 (CRM TECH), with no cultural resources observed within the project boundaries. The subject property is located in a well-studied area with 42 previous cultural resource studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius. During the course of these studies, 12 cultural resources properties were recorded, none of which involved the project area. With only one exception, all recorded sites were of historical period origin and were comprised primarily of remnant agricultural irrigation system components. The Native American Heritage Commission determined that the Sacred Lands File search results were negative. Finally, no tribe responded to the Project Scoping Letters sent to 12 tribes listed by the Native American Heritage Commission as being interested in projects in the Perris area.

Despite the fact that no cultural resources of prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of the Perris Commerce Center property, there is a possibility that a subsurface cultural deposit exists that was associated with the residential occupation of the subject property since at least 1939. Therefore, it is recommended that a Riverside County/City of Perris qualified archaeologist actively monitor all ground disturbing activities associated with development of the Perris Commerce Center.

INTRODUCTION

In compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Perris Planning Department requirements, the project sponsor contracted with Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Consultant, to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the subject property in April 2020. The purpose of the assessment was to identify, evaluate, and recommend mitigation measures for existing cultural resources that may be adversely impacted by the proposed development.

The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment commenced with a request submitted on April 20, 2020 to staff at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside to conduct a records search of available maps, site records, and reports. A request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission on April 11, 2020. Upon receipt of the NAHC findings, project scoping letters were sent to 12 tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development in the Perris area. A literature search of available publications and archival documents pertaining to the subject property followed the records and Sacred Lands File search requests. Finally, a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property was conducted for the purpose of locating, documenting, and evaluating all existing cultural resources within its boundaries.

The proposed project, currently entitled Perris Commerce Center (APN 303-060-020) is an industrial development comprised of a 347,918-square-foot building with associated parking (Fig. 1). As shown on the USGS Perris, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series, the subject property, which encompasses ± 16.03 acres of land, is located in Section 7, Township 4 south, Range 3 west, SBM (Fig. 2). Current land use is vacant; adjacent land uses are industrial to the south, Ramona Expressway to the north, Indian Avenue to the west, and N. Perris Boulevard to the east. Disturbances to the subject property are moderate and represent cumulative impacts resulting from residential construction and occupation, road construction and earthmoving on adjacent properties, periodic vegetation clearance, discing, grading, and extensive dumping of debris across much of the property. It is unlikely that any portion of the property has not been impacted, either indirectly or directly.

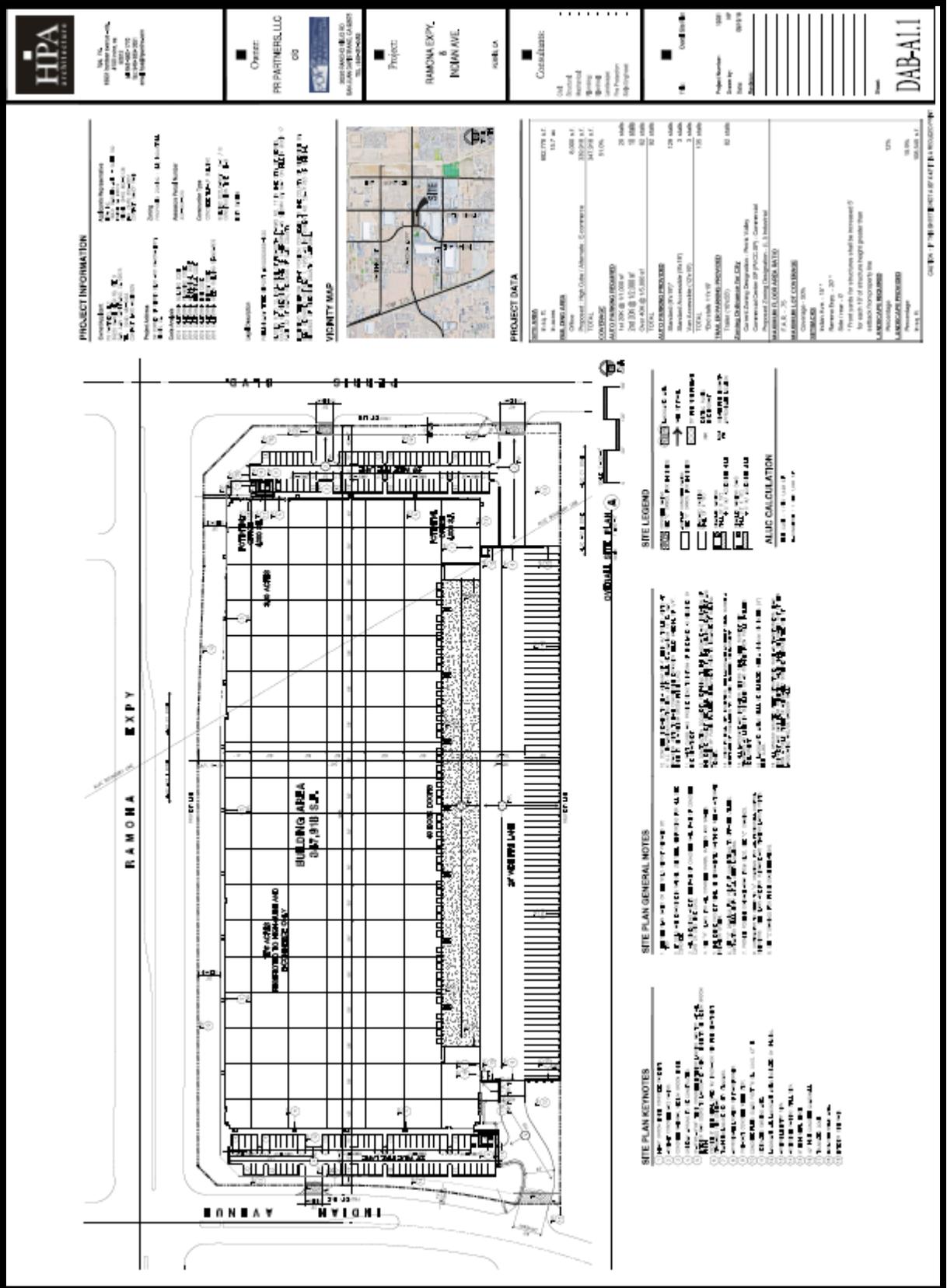


Figure 1: Perris Commerce Center (APN 303-060-020).

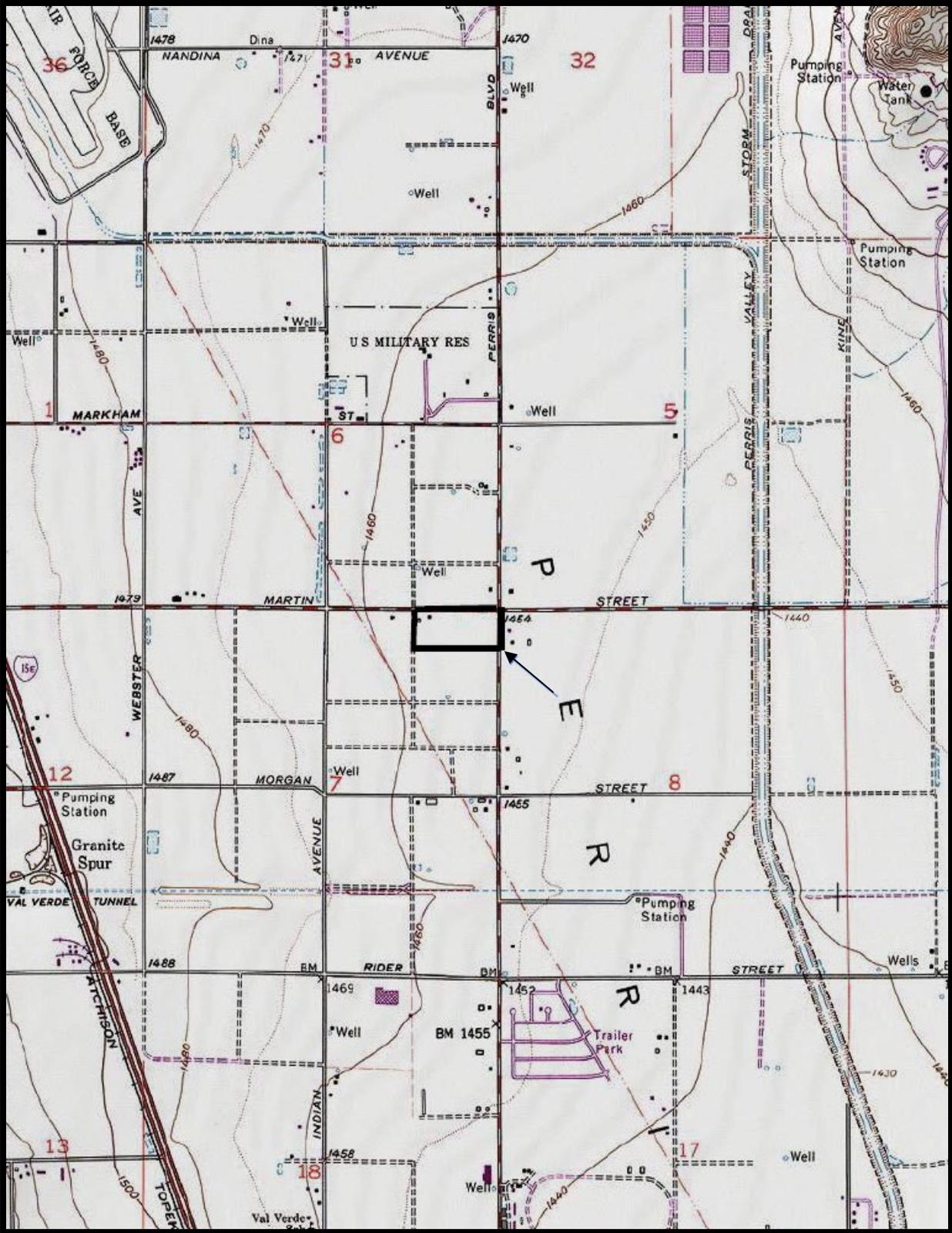


Figure 2: Location of Perris Commerce Center (APN 303-060-020) in the City of Perris, western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS 7.5' Perris, California Topographic Map (1979).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Topography and Geology

The subject property is located in the City of Perris, western Riverside County. It is situated in Perris Valley, a topographically diverse region that is defined by the Lakeview Mountains to the southeast, Steele Peak to the southwest, Lake Perris to the northeast, and Mockingbird Canyon to the northwest (Fig. 3). Much of the drainage in the vicinity of the subject property has been channelized, but historically the drainage pattern has been in an easterly direction toward Perris Valley and ultimately, the San Jacinto River. For the most part, drainage is intermittent, occurring only as the result of seasonal precipitation.

Topographically, the subject property is comprised of a relatively flat alluvial plain that has been somewhat modified to facilitate residential occupation and agricultural endeavors (Fig. 5 and 6). A permanent source of water was not observed within the property boundaries. However, a shallow, poorly-defined irrigation ditch which apparently carries run-off from Indian Avenue and the Lowes warehouse to the west, enters the subject property via a concrete culvert near the center of the western boundary, transects the northern portion of the property, paralleling the Ramona Expressway, and ending near the northeastern property corner. As can be seen in Figure 4, this drainage course has existed at least since 2002 and at one time, fed into a reservoir/pond near the northeast property corner. This feature has apparently been filled since it was not observed during the field survey.

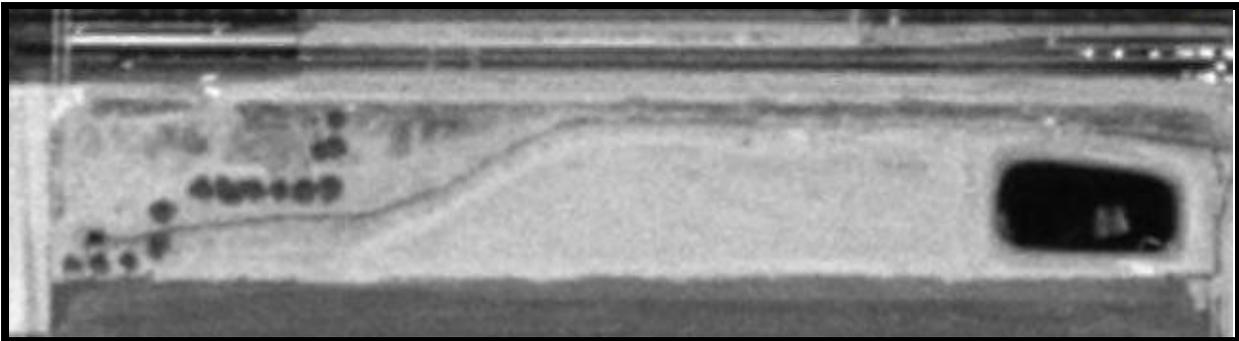


Figure 4: Aerial view showing drainage course and reservoir/pond, 2002.

The proposed project is situated in the Perris Peneplain, a portion of the Northern Peninsular Range Province of Southern California. The Perris Peneplain is a broad valley bounded on three sides by mountain ranges: the San Jacinto Mountains on the east, the San Bernardino Mountains on the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains on the southwest. The northwestern extent of the Perris Peneplain is the Santa Ana River. The Peneplain is a large depositional basin composed

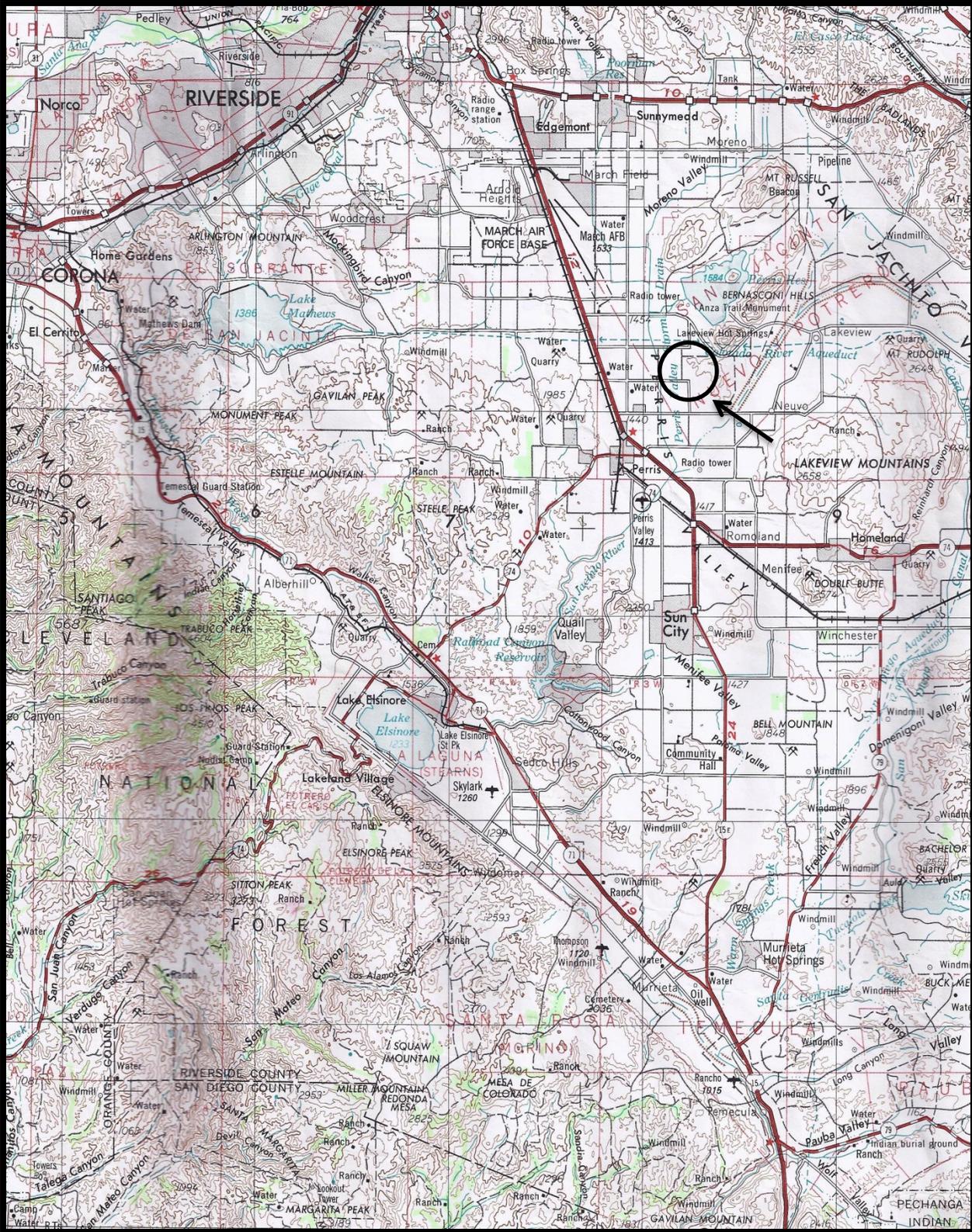


Figure 3: Location of the study area relative to western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Santa Ana, California Topographic Map (1959, photorevised 1979). Scale 1:250,000.



Figure 5: Aerial view of the subject property, 2018.



Figure 6: View from southeastern property corner looking northwest.

primarily of materials eroded from the granitic bedrock surfaces of the Southern California Batholith. The geological composition of the subject property is representative of the region as a whole, with alluvial fans and terraces formed by local granitic bedrock decomposition. Bedrock outcrops suitable for use in food processing, rock art, or shelter by indigenous peoples of the region are not present within the boundaries of the property. Loose lithic material is sparse, and none observed would have been suitable for tool production by Native Americans who occupied this area.

Biology

As a result of past agricultural endeavors and recent vegetation clearance, virtually no native vegetation remains within the project boundaries. Prior to cultivation and periodic vegetation clearance, the land hosted representative plant species of the Riversidian Sage Scrub Plant Community, which predominates in this region. Characteristic plant species of this native community include white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). Indigenous peoples of the region commonly used plants of this community for food, medicine, and implement production.

During both the prehistoric and historical periods an abundance of faunal species undoubtedly inhabited the study area. However, due to regional urbanization, the current faunal community is generally restricted to those species that can exist in proximity to humans, such as valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), Audobon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and occasionally, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

Climate

The climate of the study area is that typical of cismontane Southern California, which on the whole is warm, and rather dry. This climate is classified as Mediterranean or "summer-dry subtropical." Temperatures seldom fall below freezing or rise above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The rather limited precipitation received occurs primarily during the summer months.

Discussion

Virtually all of the subject property has been altered by past residential occupation, agricultural endeavors, periodic vegetation clearance, and various activities on adjacent land. As a result, it is difficult to determine whether adequate resources would have been available to support indigenous populations of the region. Based on resources found on undeveloped land in the general vicinity, it is probable that floral and faunal resources would have offered limited

opportunities to Native Americans for procuring food, as well as components for medicines, tools, and construction materials. Bedrock outcrops suitable for use in food processing, rock art, or shelter are not present within the project boundaries. Loose lithic material is sparse, and none observed would have been suitable for ground or flaked stone tool production. It is possible that both bedrock outcrops and loose lithic materials has been removed in the past to facilitate agricultural endeavors. A permanent source of water is not located within the property boundaries. Due to the relative lack of available natural resources, it is likely that the subject property would only have been utilized for seasonal resource exploitation by indigenous peoples of the region and not for long-term occupation.

Criteria for occupation during the historical era were generally somewhat different than for aboriginal occupation since later populations did not depend solely on natural resources for survival. During the historical era, the subject property would probably have been considered desirable due to the availability of tillable soil, flat topography, and its proximity to urban centers and major transportation corridors.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

On the basis of currently available archaeological research, occupation of Southern California by human populations is believed to have begun at least 10,000 years ago. Theories proposing much earlier occupation, specifically during the Pleistocene Age, exist but at this time archaeological evidence has not been fully substantiated. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, only human occupation within the past 10,000 years will be addressed.

A time frame of occupation may be determined on the basis of characteristic cultural resources. These comprise what are known as cultural traditions or complexes. It is through the presence or absence of time-sensitive artifacts at a particular site that the apparent time of occupation may be suggested.

In general, the earliest established cultural tradition in Southern California is accepted to be the San Dieguito Tradition, first described by Malcolm Rogers in the 1920's. The San Dieguito people were nomadic large-game hunters whose tool assemblage included large domed scrapers, leaf-shaped knives, and projectile points, stemmed projectile points, chipped stone crescentics, and hammerstones (Rogers 1939; Rogers 1966). The San Dieguito Tradition was further divided into three phases: San Dieguito I is found only in the desert regions, while San Dieguito II and III occur on both sides of the Peninsular Ranges. Rogers felt that these phases formed a sequence in which increasing specialization and refinement of tool types were the key elements. Although absolute dates for the various phase changes have not been hypothesized or fully substantiated by a stratigraphic sequence, the San Dieguito Tradition as a whole is believed to have existed from approximately 7000 to 10,000 years ago (8000 to 5000 B.C.).

Throughout southwestern California the La Jolla Complex followed the San Dieguito Tradition. The La Jolla Complex, as first described by Rogers (1939, 1945), then redefined by Harding (1951), is recognized primarily by the presence of millingstone assemblages within shell middens. Characteristic cultural resources of the La Jolla Complex include basined millingstones, unshaped manos, flaked stone tools, shell middens, and a few Pinto-like projectile points. Flexed inhumations under stone cairns, with heads pointing north, are also present (Rogers 1939, 1945; Warren *et al* 1961).

The La Jolla Complex existed from 5500 to 1000 B.C. Although there are several hypotheses to account for the origins of this complex, it would appear that it was a cultural adaptation to climatic warming after c. 6000 B.C. This warming may have stimulated movements to the coast of desert peoples who then shared their millingstone technology with the older coastal groups

(Moratto 1984). The La Jolla economy and tool assemblage seems to indicate such an infusion of coastal and desert traits instead of a total cultural displacement.

The Pauma Tradition, as first identified by D.L. True in 1958, may be an inland variant of the La Jolla Complex, exhibiting a shift to a hunting and gathering economy, rather than one based on shellfish gathering. Implications of this shift are an increase in number and variety of stone tools and a decrease in the amount of shell (Meighan 1954; True 1958; Warren 1968; True 1977). At this time, it is not known whether the Pauma Complex represents the seasonal occupation of inland sites by La Jolla groups or whether it represents a shift from a coastal to a non-coastal cultural adaptation by the same people.

The late period is represented by the San Luis Rey Complex, first identified by Meighan (1954) and later redefined by True *et al* (1972). Meighan divided this complex into two periods: San Luis Rey I (A.D. 1400-1750) and the San Luis Rey II (A.D. 1750-1850). The San Luis Rey I type component includes cremations, bedrock mortars, millstones, small triangular projectile points with concave bases, bone awls, stone pendants, *Olivella* shell beads, and quartz crystals. The San Luis Rey II assemblage is the same as San Luis Rey I, but with the addition of pottery vessels, cremation urns, tubular pipes, stone knives, steatite arrow straighteners, red and black pictographs, and such non-aboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads (Meighan 1954). Inferred San Luis Rey subsistence activities include hunting and gathering with an emphasis on acorn harvesting.

Ethnography

Available ethnographic research indicates that the study area was included in the known territory of the Luiseño Indians during both prehistoric and historic times. The name Luiseño is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to those aboriginal inhabitants of Southern California associated with the Mission San Luis Rey. As far as can be determined, the Luiseño, whose language is of the Takic family (part of the Californian Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock), had no equivalent word for their nationality because they did not consider themselves to “belong to” the Spanish occupiers. The Luiseño called themselves *Atáaxum*, which means “people,” and traditional songs refer to the people as *Payómkawichum*, “people of the west.” Names were also associated with their villages. For example, today the Pechanga people refer to themselves as the *Pechangayam*, “people of Pechanga.”

According to ethnographers and Luiseño oral tradition, the territory of the Luiseño was extensive, encompassing much of coastal and inland Southern California. Known territorial boundaries extended on the west to the Southern Channel Islands, to the Santa Ana River and Box Springs Mountain on the north, as far northeast as Mt. San Jacinto, to Lake Henshaw on the southeast,

and to Agua Hedionda Creek on the southwest. Their habitat included every ecological zone from sea level to 6000 mean feet above sea level.

Territorial boundaries of the Luiseño were shared with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the north, the Cahuilla to the east, the Cupeño and Ipai to the south (Fig. 7). Except for the Ipai, these tribes shared similar cultural and language traditions. Although the social structure and philosophy of the Luiseño were similar to that of neighboring tribes, they had a greater population density and correspondingly, a more rigid social structure.

The settlement pattern of the Luiseño was based on the establishment and occupation of sedentary autonomous village groups. Villages were usually situated near adequate sources of food and water, in defensive locations primarily found in sheltered coves and canyons. Typically, a village was comprised of permanent houses, a sweathouse, and a religious edifice. The permanent houses of the Luiseño were earth-covered and built over a two-foot excavation (Kroeber 1925:654). According to informants' accounts, the dwellings were conical roofs resting on a few logs leaning together, with a smoke hole in the middle of the roof and entrance through a door. Cooking was done outside when possible, on a central interior hearth when necessary. The sweathouse was similar to the houses except that it was smaller, elliptical, and had a door in one of the long sides. Heat was produced directly by a wood fire. Finally, the religious edifice was usually just a round fence of brush with a main entrance for viewing by the spectators and several narrow openings for entry by the ceremonial dancers (Kroeber 1925:655).

Luiseño subsistence was based on seasonal floral and faunal resource procurement. Each village had specific resource procurement territories, most of which were within one day's travel of the village. During the autumn of each year, however, most of the village population would migrate to the mountain oak groves and camp for several weeks to harvest the acorn crop, hunt, and collect local resources not available near the village. Hunters typically employed traps, nets, throwing sticks, snares, or clubs for procuring small animals, while larger animals were usually ambushed, then shot with bow and arrow. The Luiseño normally hunted antelope and jackrabbits in the autumn by means of communal drives, although individual hunters also used bow and arrow to hunt jackrabbits throughout the year. Many other animals were available to the Luiseño during various times of the year but were generally not eaten. These included dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, dove, pigeon, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 1925:62).

Small game was prepared by broiling it on coals. Venison and rabbit were either broiled on coals or cooked in an earthen oven. Whatever meat was not immediately consumed was crushed on a mortar, then dried and stored for future use (Sparkman 1908:208). Of all the food sources utilized by the Luiseño, acorns were by far the most important. Six species were collected in great quantities during the autumn of every year, although some were favored more than others. In



Figure 7: Ethnographic location of the study area. Adapted from Kroeber (1925).

order of preference, they were black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepsis*), Engelmann Oak (*Q. engelmannii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), and scrub oak (*Q. berberidifolia*). The latter three were used only when others were not available. Acorns were prepared for consumption by crushing them in a stone mortar and leaching off the tannic acid, then made into either a mush or dried to a flour-like material for future use.

Herb and grass seeds were used almost as extensively as acorns. Many plants produce edible seeds which were collected between April and November. Important seeds included, but were not limited to, the following: California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), wild tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculoides*), white tidy tips (*Layia glandulosa*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), calabazilla (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), sage (*Salvia carduacea* and *S. columbariae*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), peppergrass (*Lepidium nitidum*), and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Seeds were parched, ground, cooked as mush, or used as flavoring in other foods.

Fruit, berries, corms, tubers, and fresh herbage were collected and often immediately consumed during the spring and summer months. Among those plants commonly used were basketweed (*Rhus trilobata*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos Adans.*), miner's lettuce (*Montia Claytonia*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). When an occasional large yield occurred, some berries, particularly juniper and manzanita, were dried and later made into a mush.

Tools for food acquisition, preparation, and storage were made from widely available materials. Hunting was done with a bow and fire-hardened or stone-tipped arrows. Coiled and twined baskets were used in food gathering, preparation, serving, and storage. Seeds were ground with handstones on shallow granitic mutates, while stone mortars and pestles were used to pound acorns, nuts, and berries. Food was cooked in clay vessels over fireplaces or earthen ovens. The Luiseño employed a wide variety of other utensils produced from locally available geological, floral, and faunal resources in all phases of food acquisition and preparation.

The Luiseño subsistence system described above constitutes seasonal resource exploitation within their prescribed village-centered procurement territory. In essence, this cycle of seasonal exploitation was at the core of all Luiseño lifeways. During the spring collection of roots, tubers, and greens was emphasized, while seed collecting and processing during the summer months shifted this emphasis. The collection areas and personnel (primarily small groups of women) involved in these activities remained virtually unchanged. However, as the autumn acorn harvest approached, the settlement pattern of the Luiseño altered completely. Small groups joined to form the larger groups necessary for the harvest and village members left the villages for the mountain oak groves for several weeks. Upon completion of the annual harvest, village activities centered on the preparation of collected foods for use during the winter. Since few plant food

resources were available for collection during the winter, this time was generally spent repairing and manufacturing tools and necessary implements in preparation for the coming resource procurement seasons.

Each Luiseño village was a clan tribelet – a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were both politically and economically autonomous from neighboring villages (Bean & Shipek 1978:555). The chief of each village inherited his position and was responsible, with the help of an assistant, for the administration of religious, economic, and warfare powers. A council comprised of ritual specialists and shamans, also hereditary positions, advised the chief on matters concerning the environment, rituals, and supernatural powers.

According to early ethnographers, the social structure of the villages is obscure, since the Luiseño apparently did not practice the organizational system of exogamous moieties used by many of the surrounding Native American groups. At birth, a baby was confirmed into the householding group and patrilineage. Girls and boys went through numerous puberty initiation rituals during which they learned about the supernatural beings governing them and punishing any infractions of the rules of behavior and ritual (Sparkman 1908:221-225). The boys' ceremonies including the drinking of toloache (*Datura*), visions, dancing, ordeals, and the teaching of songs and rituals. Girls' ceremonies included advice and instruction in the necessary knowledge for married life, "roasting" in warm sands, and rock painting. Shortly after the completion of the puberty initiation rituals, girls were married, typically to someone arranged for by the girl's parents. Although the Luiseño were concerned that marriages did not occur between individuals too closely related, it has been suggested that cross-cousin marriages were the norm prior to Spanish Catholic influences beginning in 1769 (White 1963:169-170). Luiseño marriages created important economic and social alliances between lineages and were celebrated accordingly with elaborate ceremonies and a bride price. Residence was typically patrilineal and polygyny, often sororal, was practiced especially by chiefs and shamans.

One of the most important elements in the Luiseño life cycle was death. At least a dozen successive mourning ceremonies were held following an individual's death, with feasting taking place and gifts being distributed to ceremony guests. Luiseño cosmology was based on a dying-god theme, the focus of which was *Wiyó-t'*, a creator-culture hero and teacher who was the son of earth-mother (Bean & Shipek 1978:557). The order of the world was established by this entity and he was one of the first "people" or creations. Upon the death of *Wiyó-t'* the nature of the universe changed, and the existing world of plants, animals, and humans was created. The original creations took on the various life forms now existing and worked out solutions for living. These solutions included a spatial organization of species for living space and a chain-of-being concept that placed each species into a mutually beneficial relationship with all others.

Based on Luiseño settlement and subsistence patterns, the type of archaeological sites associated with this culture may be expected to represent the various activities involved in seasonal resource exploitation. Temporary campsites usually evidenced by lithic debris and/or milling features, may be expected to occur relatively frequently. Food processing stations, often only single milling features, are perhaps the most abundant type of site found. Isolated artifacts occur with approximately the same frequency as food processing stations. The most infrequently occurring archaeological site is the village site. Sites of this type are usually large, in defensive locations amidst abundant natural resources, and usually surrounded by the types of sites previously discussed, which reflect the daily activity of the villagers. Little is known of ceremonial sites, although the ceremonies themselves are discussed frequently in the ethnographic literature. It may be assumed that such sites would be found in association with village sites, but with what frequency is not known.

History

Four principle periods of historical occupation existed in Southern California: the Explorer Period (A.D. 1540-1768), the Colonial Spanish-Mission Period (A.D. 1769-1830), the Mexican Ranch-Pastoral/Landless Indian Period (A.D. 1830-1860), and the American Developmental/Indian reservation Period (A.D. 1860-present).

In the general study area, the Colonial Spanish-Mission Period (A.D. 1769-1830) first represents historical occupation. Although earlier European explorers had traveled throughout South California, it was not until the 1769 "Sacred Expedition" of Captain Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra that there was actual contact with aboriginal inhabitants of the region. The intent of the expedition, which began in San Blas, Baja California, was to establish missions and presidios along the California coast, thereby serving the dual purpose of converting Indians to Christianity and expanding Spain's military presence in the "New World." In addition, each mission became a commercial enterprise utilizing Indian labor to produce commodities such as wheat, hides, and tallow that could be exported to Spain. Founded on July 16, 1769, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá was the first of the missions, while the Mission San Francisco Solana was the last mission, founded on July 4, 1823.

Although the de Portola and Serra expedition apparently bypassed the study area, there is a possibility that Pedro Fages, a lieutenant in Portola's Catalan Volunteers, may have stopped in the area while looking for deserters from San Diego in 1772 (Hicks and Hudson 1970:10; Hudson 1981:14). In addition, historian Phillip Rush credits Captain Juan Pablo Grijalva and his party with the first white discovery of the region in 1795 (1965:29). The first white men of record to enter the region were Father Juan Norberto de Santiago and Captain Pedro Lisalde. In 1797 their expedition party, comprised of seven soldiers and five Indians (probably Juaneños from the Mission San Juan Capistrano) stopped briefly near Temecula on their journey to find another

mission site. Upon leaving the valley Fr. Santiago remarked in his journal that the expedition had encountered an Indian village called “Temecula: (Hudson 1981:13-14).

In 1798 on the site Santiago had selected, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded and all aboriginals living within the mission’s realm of influence became known as the “Luiseño.” Within a 20-year period, under the guidance of Fr. Antonio Peyri, the mission prospered to a degree that it was often referred to as the “King of the Missions.” At its peak, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, which is located in what is now Oceanside, controlled six ranches and annually produced 27,000 cattle, 26,000 sheep, 1300 goats, 500 pigs, 1900 horses, and 67,000 bushels of grain. During this period, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia claimed the entire region that is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County as a cattle ranch, although records of the Mission San Juan Capistrano show this region as part of their holdings.

By 1818 the greater Temecula Valley had become the Mission San Luis Rey’s principle producer of grain and was considered one of the mission’s most important holdings. It was at approximately this time that a granary, chapel, and majordomo’s home were built in Temecula. These were the first structures built by whites within the boundaries of Riverside County (Hudson 1981:19). The buildings were constructed at the original Indian village of Temecula on a high bluff at the southern side of Temecula Creek where it joins Murrieta Creek to form the Santa Margarita River. This entire area continued to be an abundant producer of grain, as well as horses and cattle, for the thriving Mission San Luis Rey until the region became part of Mexico on April 11, 1822. Following this event, the Spanish missions and mission ranches began a slow decline.

During the Mexican Ranch-Pastoral/Landless Indian period (A.D. 1830-1860) the first of the Mexican ranchos were established following the enactment of the Secularization Act of 1833 by the Mexican government. Mexican governors were empowered to grant vacant land to “contractors (*empresarios*), families, or private citizens, whether Mexicans or foreigners, who may ask for them for the purpose of cultivating or inhabiting them” (Robinson 1948:66). Mexican governors granted approximately 500 ranchos during this period. Although legally a land grant could not exceed 11 square leagues (about 50,000 acres or 76 square miles) and absentee ownership was officially forbidden, neither edict was rigorously enforced (*ibid*). The subject property was located within the San Jacinto Nuevo land grant.

The first use of the name San Jacinto Rancho was for a Mission San Luis Rey cattle ranch that had been named for the Silesian-born Dominican Saint Hyacinth (Jacinto is Spanish for Hyacinth), although there is no record of exactly when the mission established the ranch. The ranch was claimed by the Mission San Juan Capistrano as well but remained in the possession of the Mission San Luis Rey. On August 9, 1842, José Antonio Estudillo, who had been *mayordomo* of the Mission San Luis Rey from 1840 to 1843, filed an application for a grant of the four-square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho. Estudillo’s petition stated that the land was absolutely vacant and

that the land contained only an “indifferent house covered with earth, ten *varas* in length and of a corresponding width, which however is in a ruinous condition, and also an old corral which is useless, all constructed by the Indians, who sometimes live there, at which times they also make some small gardens” (Gunther 1984:468). Mexican authorities investigated Estudillo’s claim and determined that the land was indeed vacant and had been so for a long time, with only “three Christianized Indians living on said place,” all of whom were reportedly desirous of Estudillo taking over the land. Although two other Individuals had previously petitioned for the ranch, Governor pro-tem Manuel Jimeno, apparently in consideration of Estudillo’s work for the Mexican government as *mayordomo* of Mission San Luis Rey, granted eight square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho to Estudillo on December 21, 1842, an amount of land twice the size of what Estudillo had requested.

Such a large grant may have overwhelmed Estudillo because in 1845 Estudillo’s son-in-law, Miguel de Pedorena, petitioned for the grant of surplus land from the San Jacinto Rancho. Pedorena’s petition showed the original eight-league grant cut in half with Estudillo’s portion to the southeast labeled “San Jacinto Viejo” (Old San Jacinto) and Pedorena’s portion in the northwest named “San Jacinto Nuevo” (New San Jacinto). Pedorena also requested a small area north of San Jacinto in the Badlands. When submitted to the governor, Pedorena’s entire petition was called the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, which essentially means “surplus lands of the old San Jacinto Rancho.” The Perris Commerce Center property is located near the northwestern corner of the San Jacinto Nuevo Rancho.

It was also during this historical period that the central event of California history -the Gold Rush - occurred. Although gold had been discovered as early as 1842 in the Sierra Pelona north of Los Angeles, it cost more to extract and process the gold than it was worth. The second discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill by James Marshall was serendipitously coincidental with California's change in ownership as the result of the Anglo-American victory in the Mexican War, occurring at a time when many adventurers had come to California in the vanguard of military conquest. If gold had not been discovered, California may have remained an essentially Hispanic territory of the United States. The discovery of gold and the riches it promised caused California to become a magnet that attracted Anglo-American exploration and colonization. It has been estimated that the Anglo-American population of California at the beginning of 1848 was 2000 and that by the end of 1849 it had exploded to over 53,000 (Farquhar 1965). In 1849 alone, more than 40,000 people traveled overland from the Eastern United States to California and by the end of the year, 697 ships had arrived in San Francisco, bringing another 41,000 individuals. In 1850, over 50,000 people came overland and 35,000 came by sea. Hence, despite the fact that thousands of disenchanted prospectors who left California (reportedly 31,000 in 1853 alone), California’s population had grown to 380,000 by 1860 and to 560,000 by 1870, not including the Native Americans, whose populations were decimated by the Anglo-American invasion. Conversely, in

1846 the Native American population in California is estimated to have been at least 120,000 and by the 1860s, only 20,000-40,000 had survived. This period of history is often referred to as the “California Indian Holocaust”.

During the years of the Gold Rush most mining occurred in the northern and central portions of the state. As a result, these areas were far more populated than most of southern California. Nevertheless, there was an increasing demand for land throughout the state and the federal government was forced to address the issue of how much land in California would be declared public land for sale. The Congressional Act of 1851 created a land commission to receive petitions from private land claimants and to determine the validity of their claims. The United States Land Survey of California conducted by the General Land Office, began that year.

Throughout the 1840’s and 1850’s thousands of settlers and prospectors traveled through the study area on the Emigrant Trail in route to various destinations in the West. The southern portion of the trail ran from the Colorado River to Warner’s Ranch and then westward to Aguanga, where it split into two roads. The main road continued westward past Aguanga and into the valley north of the Santa Ana Mountains. This road was alternately called the Colorado Road, Old Temescal Road, or Fort Yuma Road and what is now SR-79 generally follows its alignment. The second road, known as the San Bernardino Road, split off northward from Aguanga and ran along the base of the San Jacinto Mountains.

On September 16, 1858 the Butterfield Company, following the Southern Emigrant Trail, began carrying the Overland Mail from Tipton, Missouri to San Francisco, California. The first stagecoach passed through Temecula on October 7, 1858 and exchanged horses at John Magee’s store, which was located south of Temecula Creek on the Little Temecula Rancho. It was around this store that the second location of Temecula had been established (Hicks 1970:27). In addition to being a Butterfield Overland mail stop, it was at John Magee’s store that the first post office in what is now Riverside County opened on April 22, 1859 with Louis A. Rouen being appointed the first postmaster in inland Southern California (Hudson 1969:8). From this time until the outbreak of the Civil War terminated Butterfield’s service, mail was delivered to the Temecula Post office four times per week.

In the final period of historical occupation, the American Developmental/Landless Indian Reservation Period (A.D. 1860-present), the first major changes in the study area took place because of land issues addressed in the previous decade. Following completion of the General Land Office surveys, large tracts of federal land became available for sale and for preemption purposes, particularly after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. California was eventually granted 500,000 acres of land by the federal government for distribution, as well as two sections of land in each township for school purposes. Much of this land was in the southern portion of the state. Under the Homestead Act of 1862, 160-acre homesteads were available to

citizens of the United States (or those who had filed an intention to become one) who were either the head-of-household or a single person over the age of 21 (including women). Once the homestead claim was filed the applicant had six months to move onto the land and was required to maintain residency for five years as well as to build a dwelling and raise crops. Upon completion of these requirements the homesteader had to publish intent to close on the property to allow others to dispute the claim. If no one did so the homesteader was issued a patent to the property, thus conveying ownership. Individuals were attracted to the federal lands by their low prices and as a result, the population began to increase in regions where the lands available for homestead were located. It was at this time that the region of Southern California which became Riverside County saw an influx of settlers as well as those seeking other opportunities, including gold mining. As Anglo-Americans came to this region in increasing numbers, the continued existence of Native Americans in the area was threatened as their traditional lands were taken from them.

On March 17, 1882, the California Southern Railroad commenced service, extending from National City near the Mexican border in San Diego County, northerly to Temecula and Murrieta, across the Perris Valley, down the Box Springs Grade, and on to the City of San Bernardino. Under the supervision of chief engineer Frederick Thomas Perris, the railway had been completed through the Perris Valley early in 1882 and settlers rushed to the region to homestead and buy railroad land. The original rail station in this area was the town of Pinacate, located approximately two miles south of the present city of Perris. Unfortunately, from the time the first train came through Temecula on its way to from National City to San Bernardino, the California Southern Railroad had been plagued by flooding and washouts in Temecula Canyon. Railway service was disrupted for months at a time and a fortune was spent on rebuilding the washed-out tracks. Finally, in 1891 the Santa Fe Railroad constructed a new line from Los Angeles to San Diego down the coast and when later that year the California Southern Railway's route through Temecula Canyon once again washed out, that portion of the line was discontinued.

Around the time that the California Southern Railroad commenced service, Mr. L. Menifee Wilson, a 20-year-old from Kentucky, moved to the area and located what appears to have been the first gold quartz mine in Southern California. The mine was located approximately eight miles south of Perris and was named the Menifee Quartz Lode. As news of his find spread, miners flocked to the region to try their luck. Hundreds of gold mining claims were subsequently filed in the region around Menifee's mine and this area became known as Menifee and the Menifee Valley (Gunther 1984:319-320). Gold quartz discoveries in the Winchester, Perris, Murrieta, and Wildomar areas further fueled the belief that the entire region was one of unsurpassed mineral wealth, ripe for the taking. Wilson was one of the major proponents of this belief and in addition to his original mine, claimed several others in the general area.

From the time of L. Menifee Wilson's first gold discovery in the early 1880's, gold production through hard rock mining in western Riverside County increased considerably, reaching its peak in 1895. At that time, the value of gold produced was reported in the *Mining and Scientific Press* (Vol. 85) as being \$285,106. Although the gold value was still relatively high in 1896 (\$262,800), from that point on production decreased substantially every year until in 1917 the value of gold was reported as being zero.

Based on numerous reports found in local newspapers such as the *Winchester Record*, *Perris New Era*, and *Riverside's Press and Horticulturist*, the gold boom in western Riverside County was rather short-lived, occurring primarily between late 1893 and mid-1895. During this period there were almost daily articles enthusiastically touting the number of new mining claims being recorded, yields from the various operations, and the resultant population boom as news of the region's mineral wealth spread. Several of the new mining claims were in the same region where the subject property is located. By early 1896 the mining related articles were less frequent and often lamented the closing of mines, which was generally due to the lack of water necessary for processing gold-bearing ore. By this time, a far greater emphasis began to be placed on the agricultural potential of the area. Replacing daily reports on gold yields from the mines were crop yields and bushel reports from the growing number of farms in western Riverside County. Although settlers continued to move into this region and a number of small towns developed, the migration was less dynamic than it had been during the early years of the gold rush and the region retained a fairly rural flavor until the last decades of the 20th century.

In September of 1890, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Thomas J. Morgan instructed United States Indian Agent Horatio N. Rust to select a suitable site for a training school on an Indian reservation in Southern California. Despite Morgan's directive that the school be located on a reservation, Rust decided that the school site should be located away from the reservations, near a "thrifty" settlement already established. As a result of strong citizen support for such a school, the new city of Perris deeded the United States a block of 80 acres of choice land near town for the construction of an Indian training school. The location of the proposed school was, "In the middle of the San Jacinto plain, 1½ miles from the Santa Fe Railroad, on the east side of the main avenue running the entire length of the valley, 100 feet wide, a 60 foot street on three sides and 80 acres full inside the streets" (Keller 2013). Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan visited the site, approved of it, and accepted the deed. Upon Morgan's approval of the site, Congress appropriated \$25,000 for construction of the school. Thus, the Perris property, which was located approximately one-half mile southeast east of the Perris Commerce Center on the northeastern corner of Morgan Street and N. Perris Boulevard, became the site of Southern California's first off-reservation Indian boarding school (*Ibid.*).

Based on the model developed by Capt. Richard H. Pratt at the Carlisle Indian School in 1879, the intent of the Perris Indian School was to facilitate assimilation of Indian youth into white society by removing them from the reservations and traditional lifeways. The school was run on a military model, with children dressed in uniforms, their hair cut short, and life regulated by a series of bells. They were taught basic reading, writing, and math, as well as training in industrial skills for boys and domestic skills for girls. Although originally intended for children between the ages of 12 and 16, often children as young as 4 or 5 years of age lived at these schools, often not returning home until they were in their early 20s.

Originally, Perris Indian School was to have opened in October of 1892, but due to construction and water problems, the opening was delayed until December. When the school formally opened on January 9, 1893, the physical plant consisted of four buildings: the Girls Building, the Boys Building, the Boys Wash House, and the Shoe Shop (Fig. 8). Construction of each building cost \$12,250, although the Boys Wash House was built at a cost of only \$500. In 1895 a single-story hospital that measured 48 feet by 50 feet and included room for 14 patients and living quarters for three employees was erected at a cost of \$1825.00 (*Ibid.*). Unfortunately, appropriations from Congress for the hospital did not include hiring any medical caregivers to staff the hospital.



Figure 8: Perris Indian School, 1893.

Nine students registered at the school in December 1892 to help Superintendent M.H. Savage ready the school for its opening on January 9. Six additional students enrolled during the month of January and 74 more in February. By the end of March, a total of 104 students were boarding at Perris Indian School, with 14 more enrolling by the end of the 1893 fiscal year in June. All students attending the school during these early months were from reservations within the Mission-Tule Agency, with the majority coming from the southern reservations in what is now San Diego County. The Perris Indian School continued in operation, often overcrowded and under-funded, until 1902 when operations were moved to the Sherman Institute in Riverside. Closure of the school resulted from school superintendent Harwood Hall's controversial claim that the water supply in Perris was of poor quality and quantity, leading to student illness, possible death, and poor nutrition. A small number of young children continued to live at the Perris school until 1904, at which time the school closed, and they were transferred to Riverside along with several of the school buildings. In 1906 the remaining school buildings were auctioned off and removed from the 80-acre property.

One of the early developers of the region was Mr. J.W. Nance, a principal promoter of Perris and one of the "capitalists" who had put the adjoining Riverside Tract on the market in 1891. Nance, a native Tennessean, had moved to the Mississippi Valley after the Civil War, but after six years, his health deteriorated due to a persistent case of malaria and he decided to move to California in hopes that his health would improve (Elliot, 1890:355). He traveled all over California looking for a place to heal, but with no success. Finally, upon hearing from a physician in Los Angeles that he needed a place with a very dry climate, he was directed to the San Jacinto plains (now the Perris Valley). Despite being advised that he probably could not actually live there, because the only thing that could live there were jack rabbits, Nance nonetheless came to the valley, loved what he saw, and decided to stay (*Ibid.*). He purchased 200 acres and started farming, but eventually entered the real estate and insurance business, both of which were very successful.

Following the success of his "Riverside Tract" development in 1891, in July of 1893 Nance platted a tract five miles northwest of Perris and three miles southeast of Alessandro and named the development 'Val Verde,' a popular name with land developers in the late 19th century that is a contraction of the Spanish *valle verde*, meaning "green valley." The development was bisected by the California Southern Railway and after it was platted, the railroad company built a siding and station manned by an agent and two operators. Within six months, a hotel had been built near the rail station and a small community was soon established, with residents raising grain, grapes, potatoes, melons, alfalfa, and green vegetables (*Santa Fe Coast History* 1940:780). The Val Verde rail station was located approximately 1.25 miles southwest of what is now the Perris Commerce Center property. On March 6, 1894, the Val Verde post office was established with James S. Williams as its first postmaster, but it was discontinued on August 31, 1904 and mail was sent to Perris. The post office reopened on December 28, 1918, but under the name Vel

Verde, and continued in operation until January 30, 1930, when it was permanently closed, and mail was again sent to Perris. By 1940, the Val Verde station was a blind siding, and little remained of the small community.

Since 1918, the greatest influence on the Perris region has been March Air Force Base, whose southeastern corner is located approximately 1.1 miles northwest of the Perris Commerce Center property. At a time when the United States was rushing to build up its military forces in anticipation of an entry into World War I, Congress appropriated almost \$640,000,000 in 1917 in an attempt to back the plans of General George O. Squier, the Army's chief signal officer, to "put the Yankee punch into the war by building an army in the air." (March 2010). Efforts by Mr. Frank Miller, then owner of the Mission Inn in Riverside, Hiram Johnson and other California notables, succeeded in gaining War Department approval to construct an airfield at Alessandro Field located near Riverside, an airstrip used by aviators from Rockwell Field on cross-country flights from San Diego.

Sergeant Charles E. Garlick was selected to lead the advance contingent of four men to the new base from Rockwell Field. On March 20, 1918, Alessandro Flying Training Field became March Field, named in honor of Second Lieutenant Peyton C. March, Jr., son of the Army Chief of Staff, who had been killed in a flying accident in Texas the previous month. By late April 1918, enough progress had been made in the construction of the new field to allow the arrival of the first troops. The commander of the 818th Aero Squadron detachment, Captain William Carruthers, took over as the field's first commander (March 2010).

Within 60 days, twelve hangars, six barracks equipped for 150 men each, mess halls, a machine shop, post exchange, hospital, a supply depot, an aero repair building, bachelor officer's quarters and a residence for the commanding officer had been erected. Although the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918 did not initially halt training at March Field, by 1921, the decision had been made to phase down all activities at the new base in accordance with sharply reduced military budgets (March 2010). In April 1923, March Field closed its doors with one sergeant left in charge.

In July 1926, Congress created the Army Air Corps and approved the Army's five-year plan which called for an expansion in pilot training and the activation of tactical units. Funds were appropriated for the reopening of March Field in March of 1927 and Colonel William C. Gardenhire was assigned to direct the refurbishment of the base. In August 1927 Major Millard F. Harmon reported in to take over the job of base commander and commandant of the flying school.

Just as March Field began to take on the appearance of a permanent military installation, the base's basic mission changed. When Randolph Field began to function as a training site in 1931,

March Field became an operational base and soon became associated with the Air Corps' heaviest aircraft as well as an assortment of fighters. As an immediate result of the attack on Pearl Harbor in December of 1941, March Field again began training aircrews. During this period, the base doubled in area and at its peak supported approximately 75,000 troops (March 2010). At the same time, the government procured a similar-sized tract to the west and established Camp Hahn as an anti-aircraft artillery training facility. It supported 85,000 troops at the height of its activity.

After the war, March reverted to its operational role and became a Tactical Air Command base. In 1949, March became a part of the relatively new Strategic Air Command. Headquarters Fifteenth Air Force along with the 33d Communications Squadron moved to March from Colorado Springs in the same year. Also, in 1949, the 22d Bombardment Wing moved from Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Kansas to March. Thereafter, these three units remained as dominant features of base activities.

The 22nd Bombardment Wing was engaged in the Korean War for four months in 1953 and during the Vietnam War it deployed its planes several times. Following the end of hostilities in Southeast Asia, the 22d returned to its duties as an integral part of the Strategic Air Command. For the next eighteen years until 1982, March operated in an ancillary defensive position, but beginning in the early 1980s, the large KC-10s stationed at March gave the field a featured part during Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

In 1993, March Air Force Base was selected for realignment. In August 1993, the 445th Military Airlift Wing transferred to March from Norton AFB, Calif. On January 3, 1994, the 22d Air Refueling Wing was transferred to McConnell AFB, Kansas, and the 722d Air Refueling Wing went to March. As part of the Air Force's realignment and transition, March's two Reserve units, the 445th Military Airlift Wing and the 452d Air Refueling Wing were deactivated and their personnel and equipment joined under the 452nd Air Mobility Wing on April 1, 1994. On April 1, 1996, March officially became March Air Reserve Base (March 2010).

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Research

Prior to commencement of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment field survey, a request to conduct a records search was submitted on April 20, 2020 to staff at the Eastern Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside. The requested research was to include a review of all site maps, site records, survey reports, and mitigation reports relevant to the study area. The following documents were also to be reviewed: the National Register of Historic Places, the California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory. In addition to the records search, a request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission on April 11, 2020 and upon receipt of their findings, project scoping letters were sent to 12 tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development in the Perris area.

Following requests for the records and Sacred Lands File searches, a literature search of available published references to the study area was undertaken. Reference material included all available photographs, maps, books, journals, historical newspapers, registers, and directories held in various repositories. Archival and cartographic research was conducted through the USGS Historical Map Collection, the General Land Office records currently maintained by the California Office of the Bureau of Land Management, and documents containing census and other information held by Ancestry.com. Closure of the Riverside County Archives due to the COVID-19 crisis precluded additional archival research into property ownership. The following maps were consulted:

1853 -1892 General Land Office Plats for Township No. IV South, Range No. III West.
1901 Elsinore, California 30' USGS Topographic Map
1942 Riverside, California 15' U.S. Dept. of the Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Map
1942 Perris, California 15' U.S. Dept. of the Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Map
1953 Perris, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1959 Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map
1967 Perris, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1979 (photorevised) Perris, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1980 (photorevised) Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map
2018 Perris, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map

Fieldwork

Subsequent to the literature, archival, and cartographic research, Jean Keller conducted a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property first on May 22, 2020, then again on June 11, 2020. During the initial survey, ground surface visibility was impaired by exceptionally dense ground cover, so the second field survey was conducted subsequent to vegetation clearance. Both surveys were accomplished by traversing the subject property, beginning at the southwestern property corner, in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals. The survey proceeded in a generally west-east, east-west direction following the existing land contours. All of the property was accessible for survey, with ground surface visibility during the second field survey averaging +80% due to recent disking. Special consideration was given to the area in which the residential compound had previously existed, as well as the intermittent drainage course and previous reservoir/pond location.

RESULTS

Research

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center indicated that the subject property had been included in three previous cultural resources studies, although this is somewhat misleading in that only two studies actually included a pedestrian field survey of the subject property. In 2003, LSA wrote a due diligence letter report entitled “Biological and Cultural resources Regarding the 500-Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California” (RI-6914). According to LSA, cartographic research indicated that within the “North Portion” of the property, which included the Perris Commerce Center property, there were no buildings shown on the 1901 map and nine on the 1943 map. The field survey associated with the LSA study determined that none of the 1901 buildings and just one building from the 1943 historic complex remained in 2003. This complex was recorded at the southwest corner of Perris Boulevard and Morgan Street, approximately one-half mile south of the Perris Commerce Center property and was described belonging to the Coudures family. No archaeological sites of prehistoric (i.e. Native American) or historic origin were recorded within the Perris Commerce Center property boundaries during this study.

The second study that purportedly included the subject property was conducted by McKenna et al in 2005 and entitled, “A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Ridge Property in the City of Perris, Riverside County” (RI-5444). In fact, this study of a 90-acre sod farm did not include the subject property, only appearing as such due to imprecise mapping on EIC reference maps. Instead, the northern boundary of McKenna’s Phase I study was the southern boundary of the Perris Commerce Center property. McKenna’s archival research indicated that the 160 acres of the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 7 were owned and occupied by the Martin family, who had settled in the Perris Valley around 1890. According to unnamed sources, the family lived on the northern 80 acres, which would have included the Perris Commerce Center property, with the southern 80 acres being left essentially undeveloped (McKenna 2005:10). While the sources may have correct about the Martin family occupying the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 7, the total acreage would have been 40 acres, not 80, with the northern 20 acres being occupied and the southern 20 acres being left undeveloped. The northern 20 acres correspond to the current boundaries of the Perris Commerce Center property.

The third cultural resources study, entitled “Cultural Resources Technical Report North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California” (RI-7538), was conducted in 2007 by CRM TECH, covered six square miles of land, and included the subject property. During the field survey, a house and barn were recorded at the southwestern corner of Perris Boulevard

and Morgan Street, described as being part of the Coudures family compound. The source of this information was Mr. Bob Warren of the Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association. No archaeological sites of either prehistoric or historic origin were recorded within the boundaries of the Perris Commerce Center property. Although CRM TECH recorded numerous areas of historical buildings and landscape features within the six-mile APE, they did not record the trees that existed on the subject property at that time, although the property itself was labelled as being of moderate-to-high cultural sensitivity.

The subject property is in a very well-studied area with 42 previous cultural resources studies having been conducted. During the course of field surveys for these studies, 13 cultural resources properties have been recorded, although one of the sites was incorrectly mapped, actually being located in Mecca, California. Table 1 lists the primary numbers and trinomials for each site, the recorded cultural resources, and the distance of the site from the subject property.

Table 1
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search

Primary Numbers (Trinomials)	Description of Recorded Cultural Resources	Distance from Perris Commerce Center <i>In miles</i>
P-33-005775 (CA-RIV-5516H)	Well No. 6 (cube-shaped well house), drilled in 1941 as part of the Gregory Radio Range complex associated with March Army Airfield.	0.5 – 0.75
P-33-007674	Val Verde Elementary School, 24040 Ramona Expressway, built in 1911. Vernacular Mediterranean/Spanish Revival Building, wood frame house and wood frame garage. Demolished pre-1999.	0.5 – 0.75
P-33-008699	Earther reservoir and square concrete standpipe (age unknown)	0.0 – 0.25
P-33-008703	Remains of house that pre-dates 1939, west side of Webster Avenue and 700' north of Morgan Street.	0.75 – 1.0
P-33-011265 (CA-RIV-6726H)	Incorrect site location (Old Aqueduct Road, Colorado River Aqueduct, USGS Mecca, CA)	N/A
P-33-014109 (CA-RIV-7744)	Remains of structures from historic-period site related to the Perris Indian School (1892-1904) and farming established ca. 1910. Thirteen features including an intact single-story house, several associated irrigation structures, six building foundations, and an earthen reservoir.	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-014136 (CA-RIV-7588)	Four bedrock milling feature loci with 15 slicks, 3 metate fragments, 1 mano, 1 fire-affected mano, 1 flaked stone crescent, 16 flakes, 6 kg. fire-affected rock	0.75 – 1.0
P-33-016078 (CA-RIV-8312)	Remnants of historic water conveyance system (concrete reservoir inscribed 1950, electric pump, concrete pad for parking)	0.25 – 0.50

P-33-016238 (CA-RIV-8389)	Several pieces of historic farming equipment at two loci. Locus 1: 1 discer, 2 plows, 2 tractors, 1 combine, 1 grader. Locus 2: 8 discers, 6 rippers, 2 plows, 1 grass seeder. Both loci, ca. 1880-1945,	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-019865 (CA-RIV-10111)	Remnants of historic homestead and water conveyance system (metal-lined water well, concrete pad, standpipe, power pole, 8 large pepper trees, and earthen berm, concrete tank supports, wooden garage door)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-020334 (CA-RIV-10260)	Group of irrigation features that date to sometime post-1913 (well, pump base, small concrete pad, metal pipes)	0.75 – 1.0
P-33-028621 (CA-RIV-12883)	Small concrete slab for a well with galvanized spigot, ca. 1953	0.0 – 0.25
P-33-029118 (CA-RIV-13010)	Perris Valley Storm Drain (man-made trapezoidal earthen drainage channel & impacted banks), 1955	0.75 – 1.0

A search of the *Sacred Lands File* was completed by the Native American Heritage Commission for the subject property, based on the provided USGS quadrangle information, with negative results. At this time, no responses to the 12 project scoping letters sent to tribes interested in the Perris area have been received.

The literature search offered no information specific to the subject property, but as previously discussed in the History section of this report, the first non-Native owner of the property on record was José Antonio Estudillo, who on December 21, 1842 had been granted eight square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho by Governor pro-tem Manuel Jimeno. This was twice as much land as requested by Estudillo in his August 9, 1842 grant application. The Mission San Luis Rey, at which Estudillo worked for the Mexican government as a *mayordomo*, had originally claimed this land, despite the fact that it was occupied by Native peoples.

Since the land grant was significantly larger than Estudillo had requested, his son-in-law, Miguel Telesfero Pedorena, petitioned for the grant of half the acreage of the San Jacinto Rancho in 1845. Pedorena’s petition showed the original eight-league grant cut in half with Estudillo’s portion to the southeast labeled “San Jacinto Viejo” (Old San Jacinto) and Pedorena’s portion in the northwest named “San Jacinto Nuevo” (New San Jacinto). Pedorena also requested a small area north of San Jacinto in the Badlands. When submitted to the governor, Pedorena’s entire petition was called the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, which essentially means “surplus lands of the old San Jacinto Rancho. Pedorena’s undisputed ownership of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero was to be relatively short-lived. As the result of its defeat in the Mexican American War (1846-1848), Mexico ceded the northern one-third of the country to the United States in the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The immediate result of this act was that Miguel Pedorena no longer technically owned the rancho. All of the ceded land was now considered public land owned by the United States and once surveyed by the General Land Office, would be available

for sale under the 1820 Land Act, and later, available under the Homestead Act of 1862. Title to some of the public lands was eventually transferred to the states in which they were located. California became a state in 1850 and the first GLO survey of the Perris Commerce Center land occurred in 1853 (boundaries), with section lines surveyed in 1855. As illustrated in Figure 9, the subject property was originally part of a 160- acre parcel designated as public land.

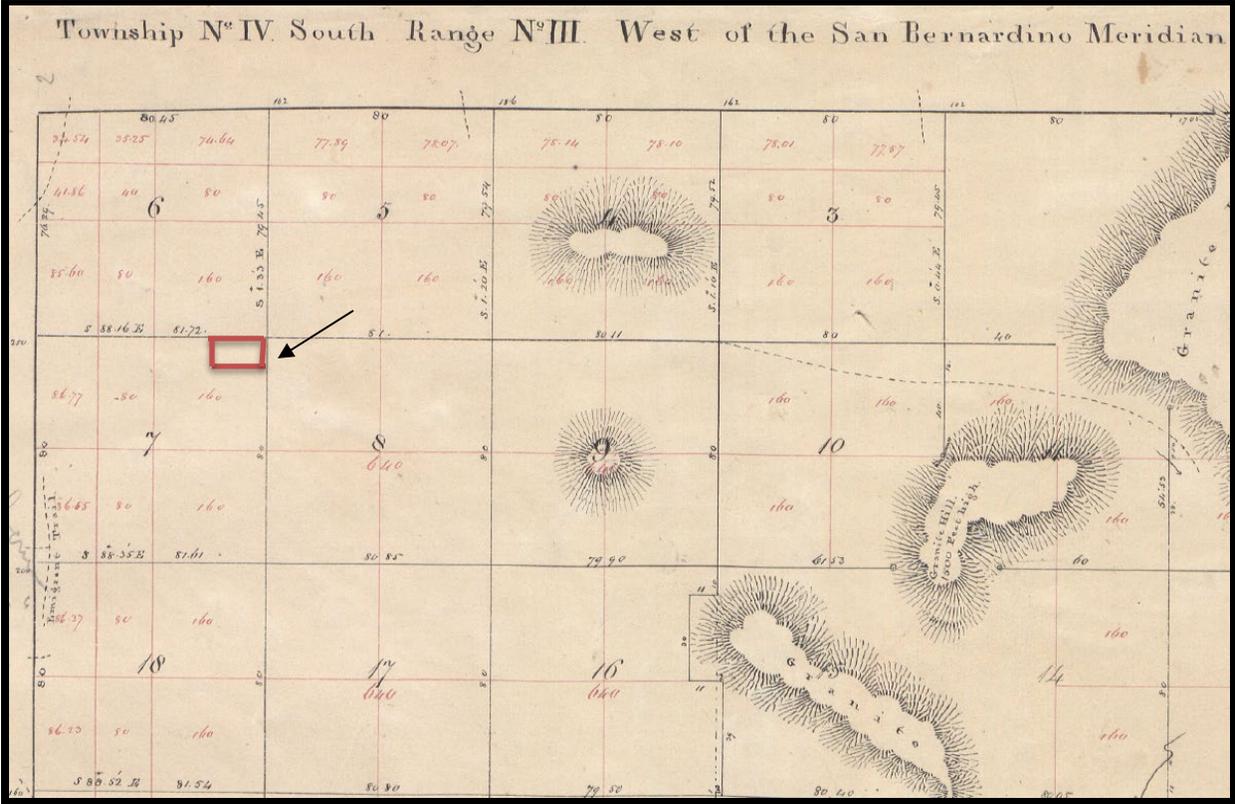


Figure 9: Location of the subject property on the General Land Office Plat for Township No. IV South, Range No. III West, 1853-1855.

Interestingly, another component of the original text of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo stipulated that the United States would continue to recognize the validity of Mexican land grants. Although Congress struck out this provision of the treaty during the ratification process, the United States assured Mexico that it would uphold valid grants and adjudicate land rights accordingly. In order to comply with the treaty terms for lands in California, the United States Congress passed “An Act to Ascertain and Settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California” on March 3, 1851 (aka Grant-Spanish/Mexican, 009 Stat. 0633). This law provided a mechanism for owners of Mexican land grants to apply for validation and reinstatement of their claims.

On June 10, 1852, Thomas W. Sutherland, acting on behalf of Victoria, Isabel, Miguel, and Helena, minor children of Miguel Telesfero and Maria Antonia “Nutria” Estudillo Pedrorena, filed a

petition for confirmation of the San Jacinto Nuevo and “the Potrero belonging to it.” Sutherland’s claim was founded on the grant issued to Miguel de Pedorena on January 14, 1846 by Pio Pico, former governor of the Californias. Since Miguel de Pedorena had died in 1850 and Maria in 1851, Sutherland asserted that title to the rancho lands should rightfully be inherited by their minor children. As a result of Sutherland’s successful petition, the General Land Office eventually amended their plat of Township No. IV South, Range No. III West, changing the designation of public lands to lands being Part of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo, establishing what were anticipated to be exterior boundaries (in blue) in 1867. (Fig. 10).

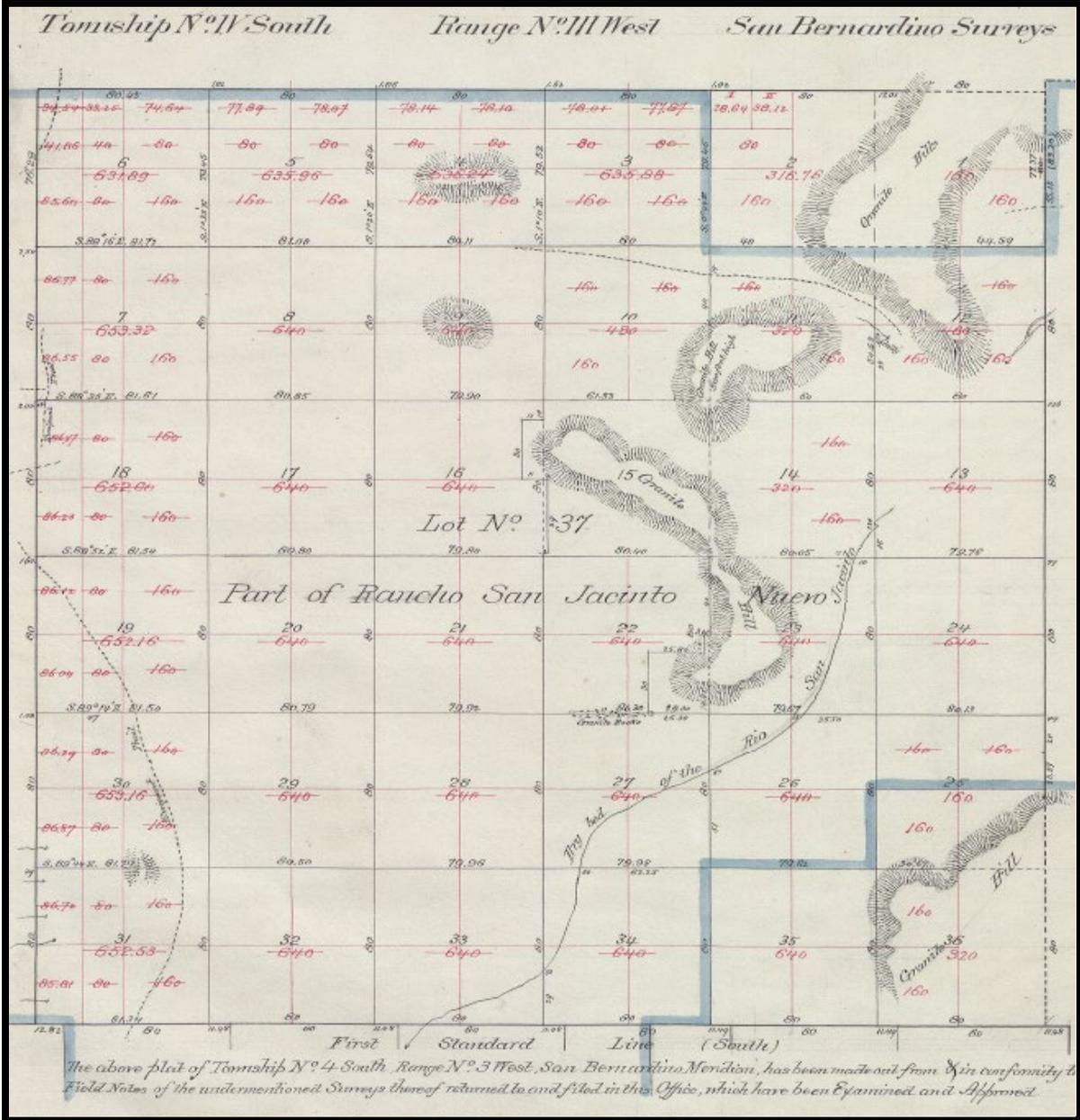


Figure 10: Amended GLO Plat for Township No. IV South, Range No. III West, showing change from public lands to Part of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo (Lot No. 37), 1867.

Unfortunately, it would not be until 1882 that final boundaries of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo (Lot No. 37) would be shown on the GLO plat and what was established as the rancho's exterior boundaries in 1882 differed markedly from those shown on the amended 1867 plat (Fig. 11).

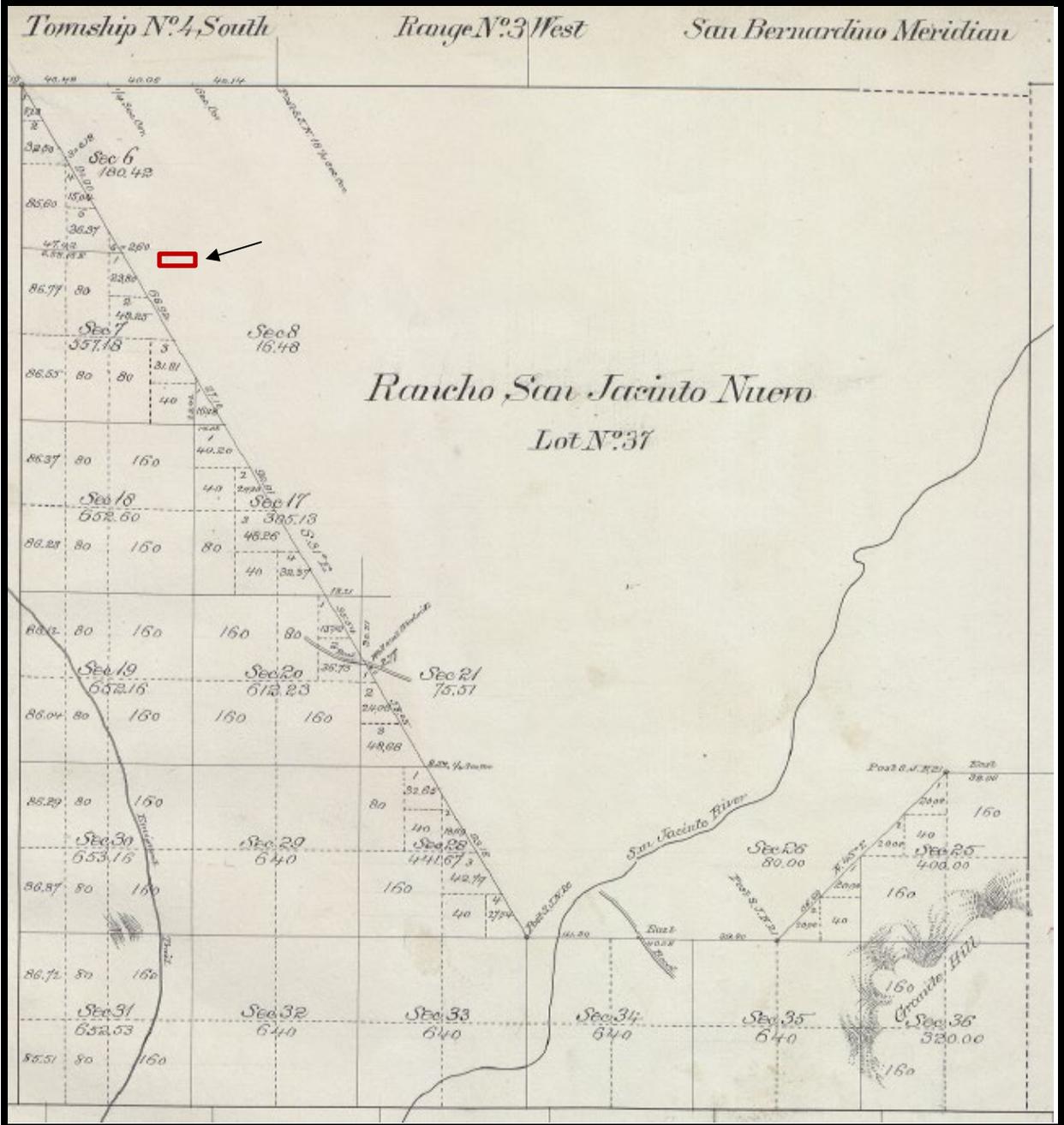


Figure 11: Location of the subject property within the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo, December 1882.

On January 9, 1883, 30 years after Sutherland's petition on their behalf, a Serial Patent for the 48,8817.84 acres of the Rancho San Jacinto de Nuevo y Potrero was finally issued to Miguel Pedorena, Maria Antonia Estudillo Pedorena, Isabel Pedorena, and Helena Pedorena (Fig. 12).

1248

To her Excellency, Jan'y. 16. 1883.

The United States of America,
 To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

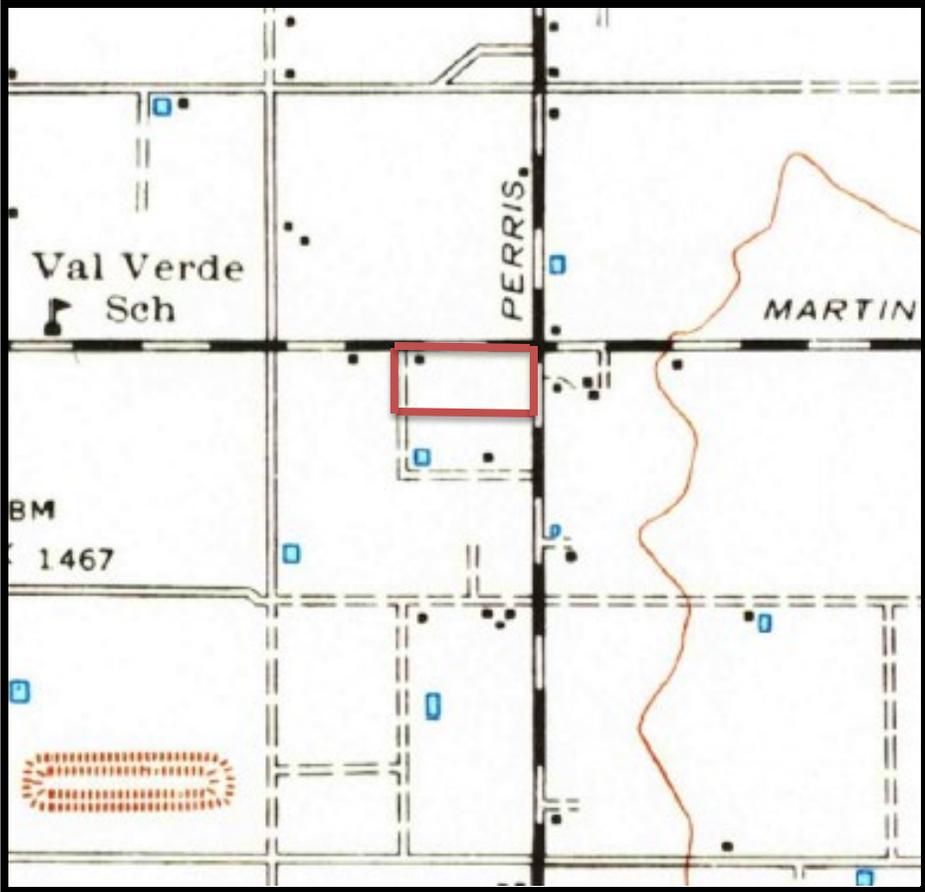
Whereas, it appears from a duly authenticated transcript filed in the General Land Office of the United States, that pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved the third day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, entitled "An Act to ascertain and settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California", Thomas W. Sutherland, as Guardian of Victoria Isabel, Miguel and Helena, minor children of Miguel de Pedronera and Maria Antonia Estudillo de Pedronera filed his petition on the tenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, with the Commissioners to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California, sitting as a Board in the City of San Francisco, in which petition he claimed the confirmation of a certain tract of land called "San Jacinto Nuevo" and the "Potrero" belonging to it, situate in the then County of San Diego and State aforesaid, said claim being founded on a grant to Miguel de Pedronera, made on the fourteenth day of January, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, by Pio Pico, Governor of the California, and approved by the Departmental Assembly on the fourth day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

And whereas, the Board of Land Commissioners aforesaid, on the twenty-third day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand

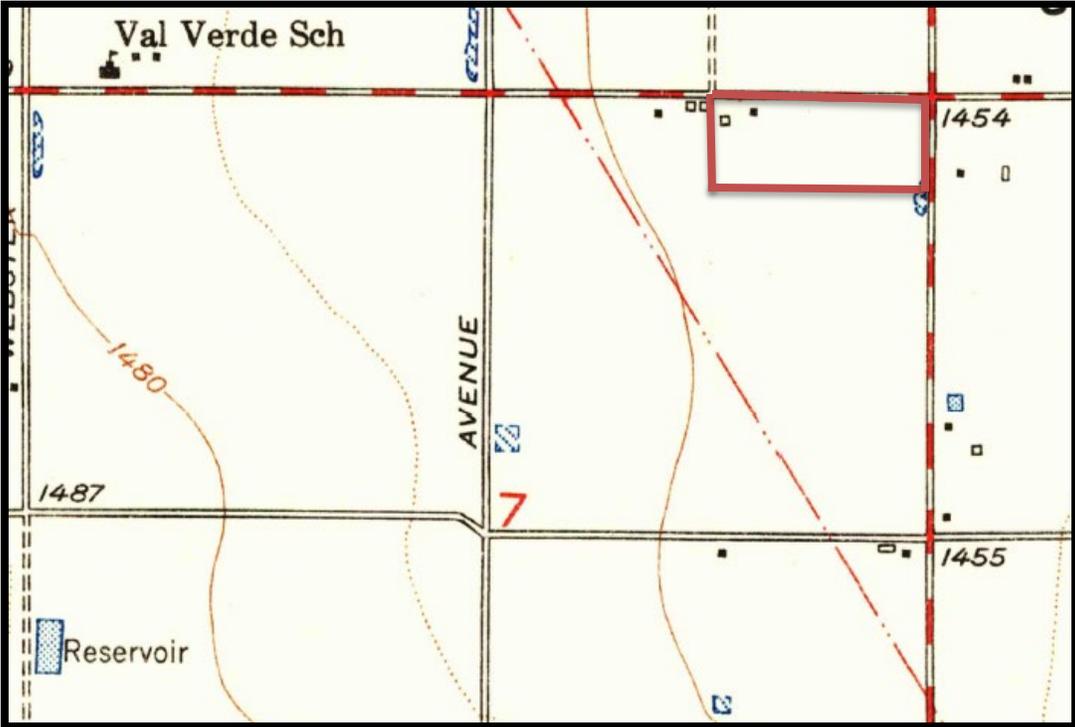
Figure 12: Serial Patent for the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, issued on January 9, 1883.

As previously discussed in the History section of this report, one of the early developers of the region was Mr. J.W. Nance, a principal promoter of Perris. In 1891, a syndicate of “capitalists” which included Nance, J.S. Castleman, A.H. Nafzger, L.C. Waite, J.A. Simms, C.H. Scott, A. Martin, and M.J. Daniels, incorporated as the Perris Land Company and put what was known as the “Riverside Tract” on the market. The Riverside Tract was a subdivision comprised of 1,360 acres of the former Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo, lying midway between Perris and Alessandro. The land was laid out in 80-acre blocks subdivided into 10-acre lots, complete with graded streets, shade trees, and irrigation pipes (Gunther 1984:431). With the exception of Nance, who lived in Perris, all members of the syndicate were from Riverside, hence the name of the subdivision. Streets named Nance, Markham, Perry, Morgan, Sinclair, and Rider ran from east to west, while Riverside Avenue, Perris Boulevard, and Redlands Avenue ran north to south. Although investors had been assured that plenty of water existed, the Riverside Tract was located within the Perris Irrigation District and by 1900, that source of water failed. Despite there being insufficient water for the entire Riverside Tract, over time, several of the original 80-acre blocks were successfully developed. One of these developments, Figadota Farms No. 17, contained what is now the Perris Commerce Center property. This subdivision, recorded on December 20, 1928, was comprised of Lots 1, 2, 7, & 8 of Block 11 and Lots 1, 2, 7, & 8 of Block 15 of the Riverside Tract, although the subject property included only Lots 1 & 2 of Block 15 (Fig. 13). Bounded by Martin Street on the north, Perris Boulevard on the east, and Barrett Avenue on the west, what is now the Perris Commerce Center property encompassed 20 acres divided into 20 parcels averaging one-acre each. Interestingly, these parcel configurations remain in place today, but have been consolidated with a single Assessor Parcel Number.

Available cartographic resources indicate that the subject property was vacant prior to 1897-1898 (date of survey for the 1901 USGS Elsinore Topographic Map). At some time after 1897-1898 and before 1939 (date of aerial photographs for the 1942 USACOE Perris Topographic Map) two structures, a reservoir, and two unimproved roads appear cartographically within the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7 (Fig. 14). Although, as indicated by the placement of the roads, this represented a single compound, what is now the Perris Commerce Center only included the northern 20 acres and thus, contained only a single structure in its northwestern corner and part of the unimproved access road. By 1951 (date of aerial photographs for the 1953 USGS Perris Topographic Map), the roads, reservoir, and structure in the southern 20 acres no longer appear, but a second structure (barn?) was built near the residence at the northwestern property corner of what is now the subject property (Fig. 14). USGS Perris Quadrangle topographic maps from 1967 and 1979 show the same configuration of the access road and structures, indicating that they existed at least until 1979.



1939



1951

Figure 14: Location of developments within the subject property boundaries.

Exactly who owned and occupied the Perris Commerce Center property after development of Figadota Farms No. 17 is unclear due to somewhat conflicting available information. As a result of the COVID-19 crisis, detailed land use/ownership documents could not be accessed since the Riverside County Archives have been closed for several months. Information was obtained through previous cultural resources studies, the current property owner, and a variety of documents available on Ancestry.com, such as immigration lists, census documents, voter registration, birth/marriage/death records, and city directories. However, none of these documents provided specific information about who owned the property or lived in the residence that existed at least as early as 1939.

According to research conducted by McKenna et al for their 2005 Phase I study, the current study area is associated with the Coudures Family Management Company, a California Corporation. The same property has been associated with Louise Coudures Martin (Trustee of the Martin Family Trust), Jeanne Louise Schulte, Janice Marie Smith, Denise Coudures McBride, Michael Paul McBride, Marie and Charles Johnston, Charles Johnston and Rose Thommen, and the John M. Coudures Trust (McKenna 2005:11). McKenna's report also noted that the Coudures family residence was at the southwestern corner of Perris Boulevard and Morgan Street, while the Martin family owned the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 7, which included the Perris Commerce Center property, and occupied the structures located at its northwestern corner (McKenna 2005:12). The 2005 report states only that this information was obtained from sources but did not cite the sources. Consequently, the information could not be corroborated for the current Phase I study. CRM TECH's 2007 report also stated that the Coudures family lived in the complex at the southwestern corner of Perris Boulevard and Morgan Street, citing Mr. Bob Warren of the Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association as the source of this information (CRM TECH 2007:19). Ownership of the subject property and occupation of the mapped structures was not addressed in the 2007 report. According to the current property owner, Pacific Development Partners, LLC, the subject property was purchased from the Coudures family.

It is not possible to know with certainty who owned the subject property and lived in the house that existed within its boundaries since at least 1939. However, since the Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association confirmed that the Coudures family lived on property approximately one-half mile to the south, it is likely that the Martin family did indeed live on the subject property, as claimed by McKenna. A possible explanation for the rather somewhat conflicting information about the subject property being owned by the Martin or Coudures families is that the two families were actually connected through marriage, so both families maintained ownership interest in the subject property.

As previously discussed, one of the original developers of the Riverside Tract in 1891 was A. Martin, a resident of Riverside, and the northern boundary of the subject property was originally

named Martin Street. One of the residents of the subject property appears to have been Amelia Alice Martin and while it may be tempting to assume that she was one of the developers of the Riverside Tract, of which the property was originally a part, this is definitely not the case. According to U.S. Census documents, beginning in 1880, Amelia Alice Hall Martin lived in Plumas, California, with her husband, Charles H. Martin, until they divorced at sometime between 1886 and 1900. By 1900, she was living on Orange Street in the City of Riverside with her four children: Harlan, Stephen, John, and Frances. The family later moved to Perris, where Amelia purchased a home on Hill Road. In 1909, son John Martin married Anna Christenson and purchased a home on Hill Road, presumably on property adjacent to his mother's based on the sequence of listings in the 1910 census. By 1910, only Harlan continued to live with Amelia. In 1913, son Clifford Paul Martin was born to John and Anna, followed three years later by daughter Florence. The marriage was not to last, and the Martins divorced in 1920. By this time, John Martin no longer owned the house on Hill Road, but was living with his children in a rental, working for others as a farmer. Amelia Martin died in 1929 and Harlan purchased property at 313 Val Verde Road, where he farmed hay. According to U.S. Census records, John Martin married Louella M. Martin at sometime between 1920 and 1930 and purchased a farm on Perris Boulevard. They lived there with John's two children, Clifford and Florence, as well as Louella's father, Arthur Cole. At this time, John worked as an alfalfa farmer. Considering that Figadota Farms No. 17 was established in 1928 and the subject property developed at least by 1939, it is likely that the Martins were owners and occupiers of the subject property. However, it should be noted that, as previously discussed, this information has not been substantiated because records are not currently available. Instead, it is inferred based on McKenna's statement that the Martin family owned the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7, which included the subject property. The fact that the northern boundary of the property had been named Martin Road when the Riverside Tract was platted in 1891 may simply have been serendipitous as no connection between developer A. Martin and the Martin family could be found.

According to U.S. Census documents, the Coudures family did not move to Perris until 1920. Marie Lassa Coudures, the family's matriarch, immigrated from France with her brother in 1905, while the family patriarch, John (originally Jean) Mari Coudures, immigrated from France in 1910. Although both were from Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Aquitaine, they lived in different villages: Les Aldudes for Marie and Arette for John, so it is unlikely that they knew each other before immigration. Married in 1915, they lived first in Chino, then in Alessandro until 1919, moving with children John Mari Jr., Louise, and Gracieuse, to Perris in 1920. At that time, the Coudures family rented property, purchasing land on Perris Boulevard by 1930, where they raised hay and sheep. Based on the listing sequence in the 1930 U.S. Census, it appears that the Coudures and Martin families lived near each other on Perris Boulevard. This is consistent with the known location of the Coudures farm in relation to the inferred location of the Martin farm. As with the

Martins, it is probable that the Coudures purchased their property after Figadota Farms No. 17 was established in 1928.

The connection between the Martin and Coudures family ownership of the subject property was established by the marriage of Clifford Martin and Louise Coudures in 1940, when he was 26 and she was 22 years old. After marriage, they moved to 251 W. 4th Street in Perris and expanded their family to include daughters Janice Marie and Jeanne Louise. As noted by McKenna, the subject property has been associated with Louise Coudures Martin, (Trustee of the Martin Family Trust), Jeanne Louise Schulte, Janice Marie Smith, Denise Coudures McBride, Michael Paul McBride, Marie and Charles Johnston, Charles Johnston and Rose Thommen, and the John M. Coudures Trust (McKenna 2005:11).

Fieldwork

No cultural resources of prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of the Perris Commerce Center property during the field survey. No bedrock outcrops exist within the property boundaries and loose lithic material is sparse. While an abundance of debris has been scattered throughout the property, all that observed was of contemporary origin. The pre-1939 residential structures were demolished between 1979 and 2002 and no extant features remain (Fig.15). A number of large trees delineating the residential complex were cut down post-2018, leaving only some stump fragments.



Figure 15: Locational view of the previous pre-1939 residential complex.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cultural resources of either prehistoric (Native American) or historical origin were not observed during the field survey of the Perris Commerce Center property (APN 303-060-020). In addition, no information has been obtained through Native American consultation that the subject property is culturally or spiritually significant and no Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current cultural resources evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices.

The subject property has been included in two previous studies with no cultural resources recorded within its boundaries. It is located in a well-studied area with 42 previous cultural resource studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius. During the course of these studies, 12 cultural resources properties were recorded, none of which involved the project area. With only one exception, all recorded sites were of historical period origin and were comprised primarily of remnant agricultural irrigation system components. The Native American Heritage Commission determined that the Sacred Lands File search results were negative, and no tribe responded to the Project Scoping Letters sent to 12 tribal representatives.

Despite the fact that no cultural resources of prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of the Perris Commerce Center property, the property was occupied for over 50 years and as such, there is a possibility that an associated subsurface cultural deposit exists. Therefore, it is recommended that a Riverside County/City of Perris qualified archaeologist actively monitor all ground disturbing activities associated with development of the Perris Commerce Center (APN 303-060-020).

CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that the attached report is a true and accurate description of the results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment described herein.



Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.
Riverside County Certificate No. 232

October 30, 2020
Date

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1942 Map: Perris, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939
Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939

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APPENDIX

Sacred Lands File Search Results
Records Search Request



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 14, 2020

Jean A. Keller
Cultural Resources Consultant

Via Email to: 4jakeller@gmail.com

Re: Perris Commerce Center Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Keller:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
Pomo

COMMISSIONER
**Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie**
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/14/2020

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Perris Commerce Center Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/14/2020**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Quechan

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Mercedes Estrada,
P. O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mercedes.estrada@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Perris Commerce Center Project, Riverside County.

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER
California Historical Resources Information System
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418
(951) 827-5745 - eickw@ucr.edu
Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

September 2, 2020
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 120
ST-RIV-5690

Jean Keller
Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural
Resources Consultant
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244
Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Perris Commerce Center Project

Dear Jean Keller:

We received your request on April 20, 2020, for a cultural resources records search for the Perris Commerce Center project located in Section 7, T.4S, R.3W, SBBM, in the city of Perris in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 42 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. Three of these studies involved the project area. PDF copies of these reports are included for your reference. Six additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing", "Eastern Information Center Report Detail" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies.

Our records indicate that 13 cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of your project area. None of these properties involved the project area. PDF copies of the records are included for your reference. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Listing".

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number (RI #). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD): One property (P-33-007674) is listed and is not evaluated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The applicable portion of this directory is enclosed for your study needs.

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and BERD; the ADOE and BERD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Sincerely,



Eulices Lopez
Information Officer

Enclosures

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00002	NADB-R - 1080003; Voided - MF-0003	1953	Malcolm J. Rogers	Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man	San Diego Museum of Man	
RI-00759	NADB-R - 1080811; Other - 776; Voided - MF-0681	1980	Stephen Bouscaren	Cultural Resources Assessment Parcel Map 15131, Riverside County	San Bernardino County Museum Association, Redlands, CA	
RI-00760	NADB-R - 1080812; Voided - MF-0682	1980	Stephen Bouscaren	Cultural Resources Assessment Parcel Map No. 15080 Riverside County	San Bernardino County Museum Association, Redlands, CA	
RI-00986	NADB-R - 1081036; Voided - MF-0895	1979	Stephen Bouscaren	Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 10751 (McCollum) Aguanga	San Bernardino County Musuem Association, Redlands, CA	
RI-01955	NADB-R - 1082349; Voided - MF-2124	1977	HELLER, ROD, TIM TETHEROW, and C. WHITE	AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUNDESERT NUCLEAR PROJECT TRANSMISSION SYSTEM CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION	WIRTH ASSOCIATES	
RI-03490	NADB-R - 1084161; Voided - MF-3748	1991	MCINTOSH, BEVERLY CHILDS	The Juan Bautista De Anza Trail Past, Present and Future, Baja to Riverside, California	n/a	
RI-03604	NADB-R - 1084327; Voided - MF-3878	1992	Carleton S. Jones	The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseno: A Thesis Presented to the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree, Master of Arts	California State University, Long Beach	
RI-04010	NADB-R - 1085059; Voided - MF-4425	1996	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 7300-FOOT PERRIS VALLEY CHANNEL STAGE 1 PROJECT, MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	
RI-04211	NADB-R - 1085418; Submitter - 373; Voided - MF-4683	1999	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI "TOM" TANG	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PERRIS VALLEY INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT NEAR THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	33-007623, 33-007674, 33-008699, 33-008700, 33-008701, 33-008702, 33-008703
RI-04404	NADB-R - 1085736; Voided - MF-4913	2000	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE WILLIAMS COMMUNICATIONS, INC., FIBER OPTIC CABLE SYSTEM INSTALLATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA VOL I-IV.	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-000816, 33-000817, 33-000862, 33-001845, 33-002970, 33-003081, 33-003839, 33-004202, 33-004624, 33-004744, 33-004768, 33-007587, 33-007601, 33-008105, 33-008172, 33-009772, 33-009773, 33-009774, 33-009775, 33-009776

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04762	NADB-R - 1083854; Voided - MF-3495	1990	BARKER, LEO R. and ANN E. HUSTON, EDITORS	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	
RI-05027	NADB-R - 1086389; Submitter - Job No. 00-5-00-500	2000	Jeanette A. McKenna	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE VESTA TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC. FIBER OPTIC ALIGNMENT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY TO SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
RI-05550	NADB-R - 1086913	1995	EARTH TECH	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE GREGORY SITE, MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	EARTH TECH	33-005775
RI-06072	NADB-R - 1087435	2004	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN CHANDLER, and RODGER MASON	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF AN 83.5 ACRE IN PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC., Redlands, CA	33-014109
RI-06073	NADB-R - 1087436	2004	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN CHANDLER, and ROGER MASON	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION OF THE PERRIS INDIAN SCHOOL SITE, PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	33-014109
RI-06074	NADB-R - 1087437	2004	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN CHANDLER, and ROGER MASON	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED ALONG PERRIS BOULEVARD, PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	33-014109
RI-06577	NADB-R - 1087944; Submitter - CONTRACT #1821A	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, THOMAS SHACKFORD, and JOHN J. EDDY	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, RADOS- PERRIS DISTRIBUTION CENTER, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 30-050-002, IN THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06579	NADB-R - 1087946; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1944A	2006	CLARENCE BODMER, ROBERT PORTER, and LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT PLANT, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 30-020-026, IN THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	
RI-06746	NADB-R - 1088113; Other - LSA JOB NO. CBO0601	2006	AUSTERMAN, VIRGINIA	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: PERRIS LOTS 3, 4, AND 5 PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06863		2004	W&S Consultants	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Vineyards Atudy Area, Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California	W&S Consultants	33-015302
RI-06898	Submitter - Job no. 09-06-10-1245	2006	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources, Investigation of the Perris 2, Project Area in the City, of Perris, Riverside, Co., California	McKENNA et al., Whittier, CA	
RI-06956		2007	Bholat, Sara	Cultural Resources Survey, of a 1.9 Acre Parcel, (APN-303-275-036), Perris, Riverside County, California.	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	
RI-07613	Other - 2007CWA104	2008	Patterson, J. and Tsunoda, K.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY O&M - 2008 B1355 ANNUAL CAPACITOR PROJECT FOR POLE #2037338E ON THE CHANEY 12KV CIRCUIT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (WO#6077-5597, AI#7-5504)	JONES & STOKES	
RI-08351		2010	Bai "Tom" Tang, Thomas Shackford, Terri Jacquemain, and John Eddy	Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Rados-Perris Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel Number 303-050-002, in the City of Perris County of Riverside, California.	CRM TECH	
RI-08791		2012	Bai 'Tom' Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 302-030-003, -006, and -011	CRM TECH	33-020334
RI-08792		2012	Rebecca S. Orfila	Letter Report: Cultural Resourece Records Search Results for the SCE Co. Perris Rule 20-B Underground Project	RSOC	
RI-08860	Submitter - CRM Tech Project No. 2592/2636	2012	Bai "Tom" Tang and Daniel Ballester	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Survey JMM Trailer Storage Facility Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-08983	Submitter - LSA Project No. PEL 1201	2013	Riordan Goodwin	Cultural Resources Assessment: Pelican Industrial Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09014	Submitter - LSA Project No. MPLI101	2012	Riordan Goodwin and Ivan Strudwick,	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING, STRATFORD RANCH INDUSTRIAL WAREHOUSE PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-09054		2013	Jean A. Keller	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 36512, APN 314-170-005, 013 thru 016; 314-140-056; 314-180-001, 007, 009,010, 011,013,014	Cultural Resources Consultant	
RI-09270		2015	Daniel Ballester	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program Stratford Ranch Industrial Park Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-09277		2015	Daniel Ballester	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program ORE Industrial; Perris Valley Logistics; Tentative Parcel Map No. 36010 Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2783	CRM TECH	
RI-09546		2016	Jennifer M. Sanka, William R. Gillean, and Leslie Nay Irish	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the March Plaza Project +- 8.40 Acres in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	L&L Environmental, Inc.	
RI-09621		2014	Heather R. Puckett	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Periwinkle Site, 57 Business Park Drive, Perris, Riverside County, California 92571	Tetra Tech	
RI-09756	Project No. 14-00907	2015	Hannah Haas, Robert Ramirez, and Kevin Hunt	City of Perris Valley Storm Channel Trail Project Cultural Resource Study	Rincon Consultants	
RI-10016		2017	NICHOLAS P. JEW and DENNIS MCDUGALL	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PERRIS DISTRIBUTION CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	APPLIED EARTHWORKS, INC.	
RI-10199	Other - 08-RIV-215 PM 28.0/34.3; Other - 08-RIV-MCP PM 0.0/16.3; Other - E.A. 08- 0F3200 (PN 0800000125)	2014	PHIL FULTON	DISCOVERY AND MONITORING PLAN FOR THE MID COUNTY PARKWAY	LSA ASSOCIATES INC	33-016598, 33-019862, 33-019863, 33-019864, 33-019865, 33-019866

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10251		2017	Brian F Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the First Perry Logistics Center Project and Off-Site Improvements, Perris, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-10393		2018	IVAN STURDWICK	RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE 68.48 ACRE OPTIMUS LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT AT I-215 AND RAMONA EXPRESSWAY IN PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 35682	LSA	
RI-10397		2018	Brian F. Smith	A Class III Archaeological study for the First Perry Logistics Center Project for Section 106 Compliance	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-10415		2017	Justin Castells and Joan George	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Markham/Perris Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	33-019865
RI-10647	NA	1981	Stephen Becker and James Warner	Riverside County Historic Resources Survey Final Report	History Division Riverside County Parks Department	
RI-10764		2019	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Duke Warehouse Project, PM No. 37187, City of perris, riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10787	Other - DPR No. 06-0635	2018	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rider Distribution Center I Project, DPR No. 06-0635, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10788	Other - DPR No. 06-0432	2018	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rider Distribution Center III Project, PM 35268, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-005775	CA-RIV-005516H	Other - March Air Force Base Well No. 6; Other - Well House inside compound of former Gregory Radio Range; Other - Building 3002	Building	Historic	HP34	1994 (E. Diehl/R. Montijo, EARTH TECH); 1999 (Cary D. Cotterman, Tetra Tech)	RI-01010, RI-04299, RI-05550
P-33-007674		Other - Val Verde Elementary School; Other - Ser. No. 33-2370-77	Building	Historic	HP15	1982 (Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH)	RI-04211
P-33-008699		Other - CRM TECH 373-1H	Site	Historic	AH05; AH06	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA)	RI-04211
P-33-008703		Other - CRM TECH 373-5H	Site	Historic	AH02	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA)	RI-04211
P-33-011265	CA-RIV-006726H	Other - FS 51a, b, c, d; Other - Colorado River Aqueduct; Other - SRI-9990; Voided - 33-011138; Other - Colorado River Aqueduct-Old Aqueduct Road	District, Element of district	Historic	HP20	2000 (Goodman, J, and J. Neves, SWCA, Inc.); 2001 (Dice, Michael, L & L Environmental, Inc.); 2003 (Boggs, Brian, Gini Austerman, and Lashawn Lee, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2005 (Stacie Wilson, Andrea Craft, and Michael Wise, Mooney Jones & Stokes); 2005 (Beedle, Peggy, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2008 (DeGiovine, M., T. Martin, S. Wilson, and K. Chimel, ICF Jones & Stokes); 2009 (DeGiovine, M., T. Martin, S. Wilson, and K. Chimel, ICF Jones & Stokes); 2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI); 2016 (Shannon Loftus, ACE Environmental, LLC.)	RI-04424, RI-06070, RI-06707, RI-06920, RI-07206, RI-07671, RI-08374, RI-08453, RI-09167
P-33-014109	CA-RIV-007744	Other - Perris Indian School; Other - Smith-Lowery Farm	Building, Site	Historic	AH02; AH04	2004 (Chandler, Evelyn N. and Cary D. Cotterman, Chambers Group, Inc.); 2004 (Cotterman, Cary D., Jay K. Sander, and Evelyn N. Chandler, Chambers Group, Inc.)	RI-06072, RI-06073, RI-06074

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-014136	CA-RIV-007758	Other - Stratford Ranch Temp 1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	2005 (Clifford, J., Brian F. Smith and Associates); 2011 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates)	RI-07691
P-33-016078	CA-RIV-008312	Other - JCV531-S-17	Site	Historic	AH02; AH05	2005 (Strudwick, Ivan, Brett Jones, Phil Fulton, Joe Baumann, Natalie Lawson, and Chris Roberts, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-016238	CA-RIV-008389	Other - JCV531-S-104	Site	Historic	AH10	2005 (Lawson, Nat, Dan Ewers, and Maria Aron, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-019865	CA-RIV-010111	Other - LSA-JCV531-S-16	Structure, Site	Historic	AH05	2007 (Ivan Studwick; Chris Roberts; Phil Fulton; Joe Baumann; Brett Jones; Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2017 (Pat Moloney, Renee Elder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	RI-10199, RI-10415
P-33-020334	CA-RIV-010260	Other - CRM TECH 2592-1	Site	Historic	AH05	2012 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	RI-08791
P-33-028621		Other - Temp-1	Object	Historic	AH02; AH05; AH07	2019 (Andrew J. Garrison, RPA Brian F. Smith and Associates, INC)	
P-33-029118	CA-RIV-013010	Other - Perris Valley Storm Drain	Object	Historic	AH06	2020 (Andrew Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	