

ARCO Station (Redlands and Hemlock) Project

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

JANUARY 2018 | AES-02



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Client/Project: A & S Engineering / Yum Yum Donuts Project

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Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed ARCO Station (Redlands and Hemlock) Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Survey

Submitted to: City of Moreno Valley

Prepared for: A & S Engineering

New Sites: None

Updated Sites: None

USGS Quad: Sunnymead 7.5' Quadrangle

Acreage: 6.75 acres

Key Words: Riverside County; Moreno Valley; Sunnymead Quadrangle; Redlands Boulevard; no resources

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ES-1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project Location and Description.....	1
1.2 Regulatory Framework	1
1.2.1 City of Moreno Valley General Plan.....	2
1.3 Project Personnel.....	2
2.0 PROJECT SETTING.....	3
2.1 Natural Setting.....	3
2.2 Cultural Setting	3
2.2.1 Prehistoric Period	3
2.2.2 Ethnohistory.....	4
2.2.3 Historical Background	5
3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM	9
3.1 Records Search.....	9
3.1.1 Previous Surveys	9
3.1.2 Previously Recorded Sites.....	11
3.1.3 Other Archival Research	13
3.2 Native American Contact Program	13
4.0 METHODS.....	16
4.1 Survey Methodology.....	16
5.0 SURVEY RESULTS.....	17
6.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.....	18
7.0 REFERENCES.....	19

LIST OF APPENDICES

- A Resumes
- B Records Search Results (Confidential, bound separately)
- C Native American Correspondence (Confidential, bound separately)

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

LIST OF FIGURES1

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Follows Page</u>
1	Regional Location.....	2
2	USGS Topography	2
3	Aerial Photograph	2

LIST OF TABLES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Previous Studies Within One Mile of The Project Area	10
2	Previously Recorded Resources Within One Mile of The Project Area	12
3	Native American Contact Program Responses	14

LIST OF PLATES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Overview of the project area from the southwest, view to the west	16
2	Overview of the project area from the southwest, view to the south; discing visible.....	16

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by A & S Engineering to conduct a cultural resources study for the ARCO Station (Hemlock and Redlands) Project (project) in the City of Moreno Valley, California. The cultural resources study included a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a field. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) indicated that 21 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project area, one of which occurred within the project site. The records search results also indicated that a total of 22 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project area; however, no resources have been recorded within the project site.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a search of their Sacred Lands File and responded that no known sacred lands or Native American cultural resources are within the project area; however, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians have responded that “the project area is considered sensitive by the people of Soboba, as there are existing sites in the surrounding areas.”

The field investigations included intensive pedestrian survey of the study area by a HELIX archaeologist and a Native American monitor on November 10, 2017. The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural material within the study area. As such, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated.

In the event that unanticipated cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate vicinity will be suspended until the discovery is assessed by a qualified archaeologist and treatment is determined. Although there is no evidence to suggest the presence of human remains, in the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work will cease and the county coroner will be contacted, per the California Public Resources Code. Should the remains be identified as Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission will be contacted within 48 hours to provide a Most Likely Descendent, who will determine appropriate actions.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The ARCO Station (Redlands and Hemlock) Project (project) is located in the City of Moreno Valley (City) in northwestern Riverside County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project is located within the southeastern quarter of the northwestern quarter of Section 2 of Township 3 South, Range 3 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Sunnymead quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The 6.75-acre project area is located within Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 488-310-012, and is located northwesterly of Redlands Boulevard and Spruce Avenue (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*). The project proposes to develop the property as a gas station consisting of a 3,800-square foot (sq. ft.) market with a 3,500-sq. ft. drive-thru restaurant and approximately 45,000 sq. ft. of retail space.

1.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations Title 14 Section 15064.5 discuss significant cultural resources as “historical resources,” and defines them as:

- resource(s) listed or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])
- resource(s) either listed in the NRHP [National Register of Historic Places] or in a “local register of historical resources” or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless “the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant” (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])
- resources determined by the Lead Agency to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3])

For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- B. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values;
- D. It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(4), a resource may also be considered a “historical resource” for the purposes of CEQA at the discretion of the lead agency.

All resources that are eligible for listing in the CRHR must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for nomination.

California State Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) revised PRC Section 21074 to include Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) as an area of CEQA environmental impact analysis. Further, per new PRC Section 21080.3, a CEQA lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project to identify resources of cultural or spiritual value to the tribe, even if such resources are already eligible as historical resources as a result of cultural resources studies.

1.2.1 City of Moreno Valley General Plan

The City’s General Plan (2006) includes the following objective and related policies regarding cultural and historical resources as part of the Conservation Element (City of Moreno Valley 2006: 9-37):

Objective 7.6: Identify and preserve Moreno Valley’s unique historical and archaeological resources for future generations.

Policies

7.6.1: Historical, cultural, and archaeological resources shall be located and preserved, or mitigated consistent with their intrinsic value.

7.6.2: Implement appropriate mitigation measures to conserve cultural resources that are uncovered during excavation and construction activities.

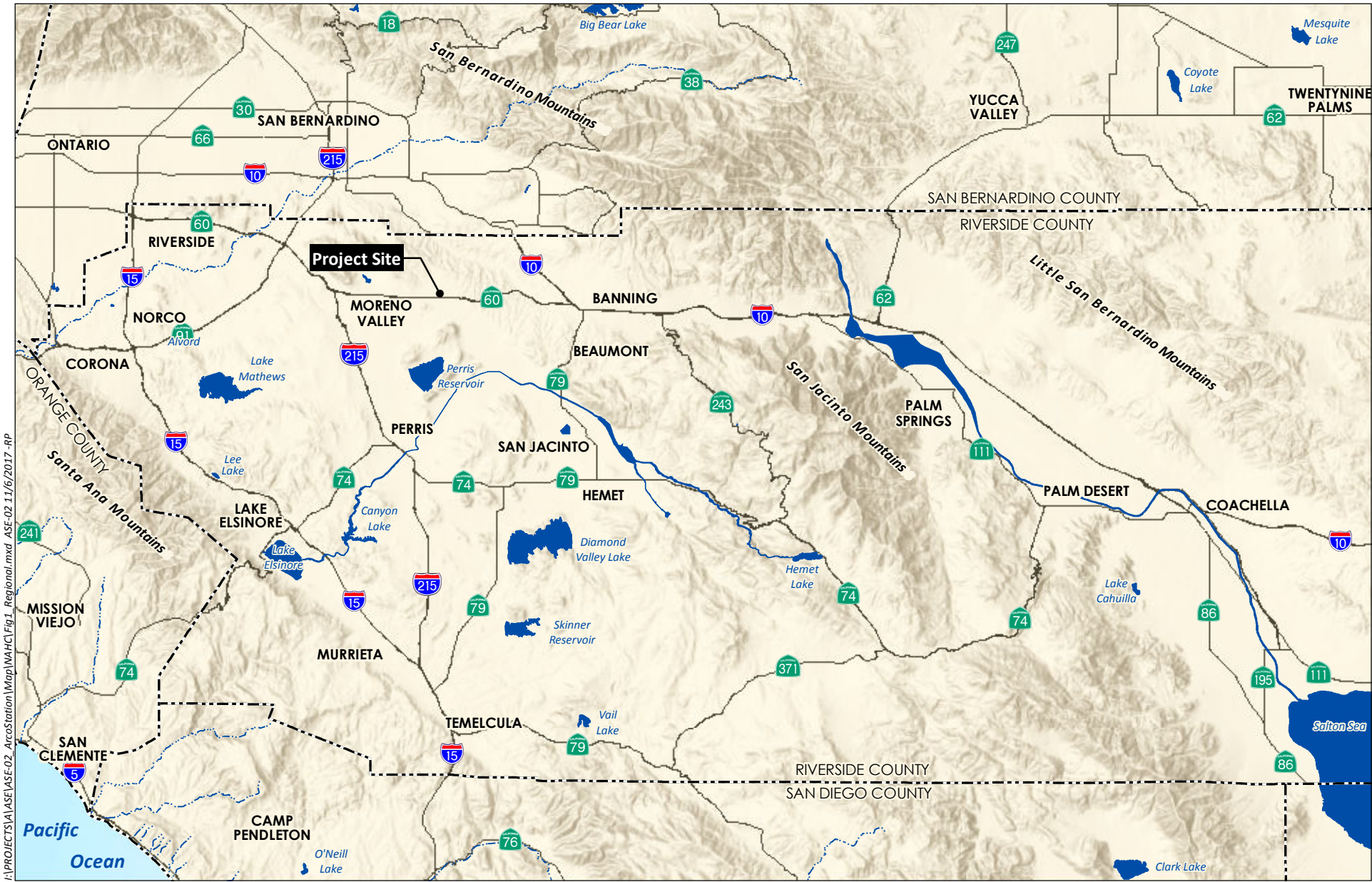
7.6.3: Minimize damage to the integrity of historic structures when they are altered.

7.6.4: Encourage restoration and adaptive reuse of historical buildings worthy of preservation.

7.6.5: Encourage documentation of historic buildings when such buildings must be demolished.

1.3 PROJECT PERSONNEL

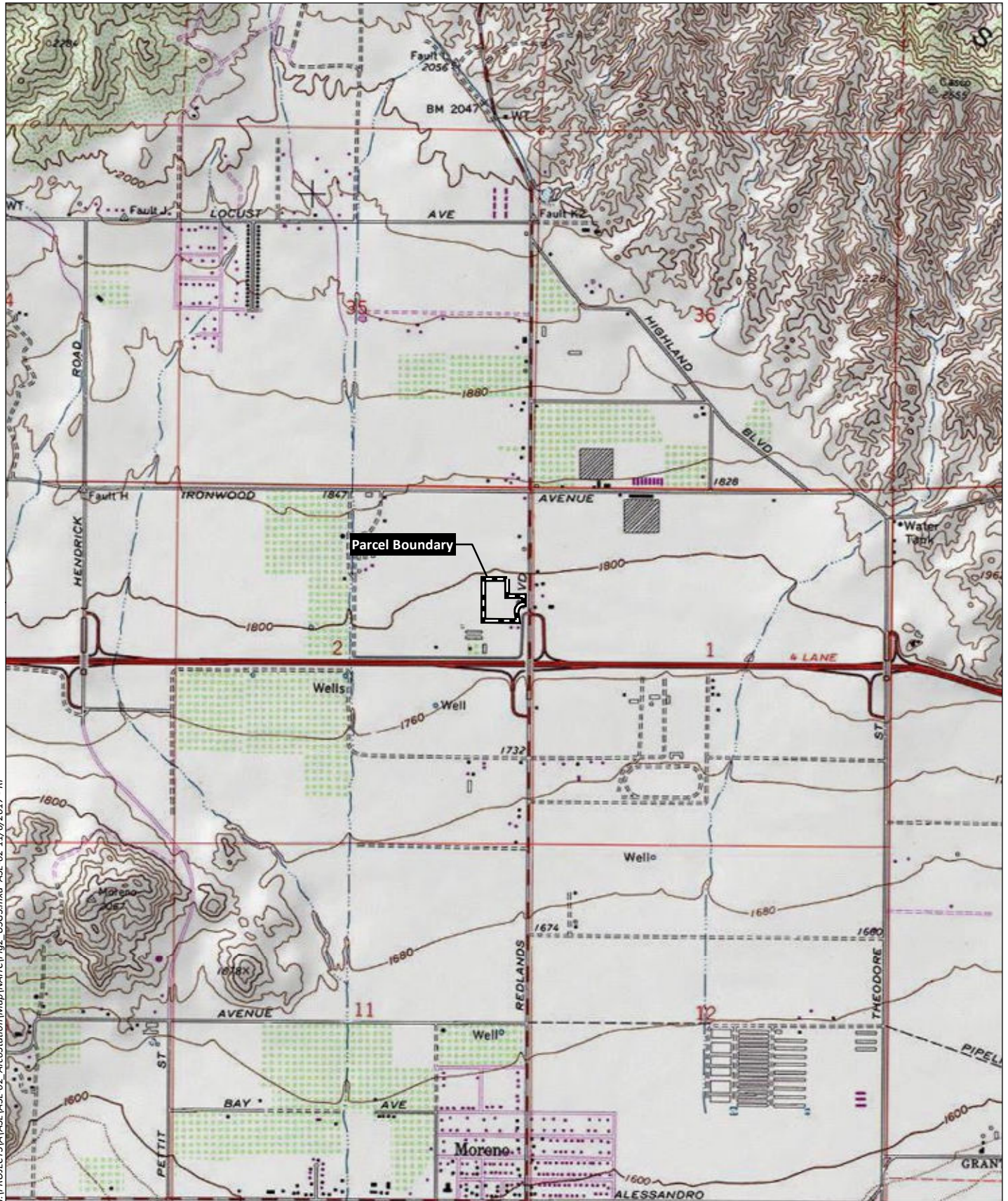
Andrew Giletti, B.A., conducted the field survey with Ronald Dominquez of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. Dominique Diaz de Leon, B.A., Nicole Falvey, B.A., and Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA, authored this technical report. Senior technical review was provided by Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.



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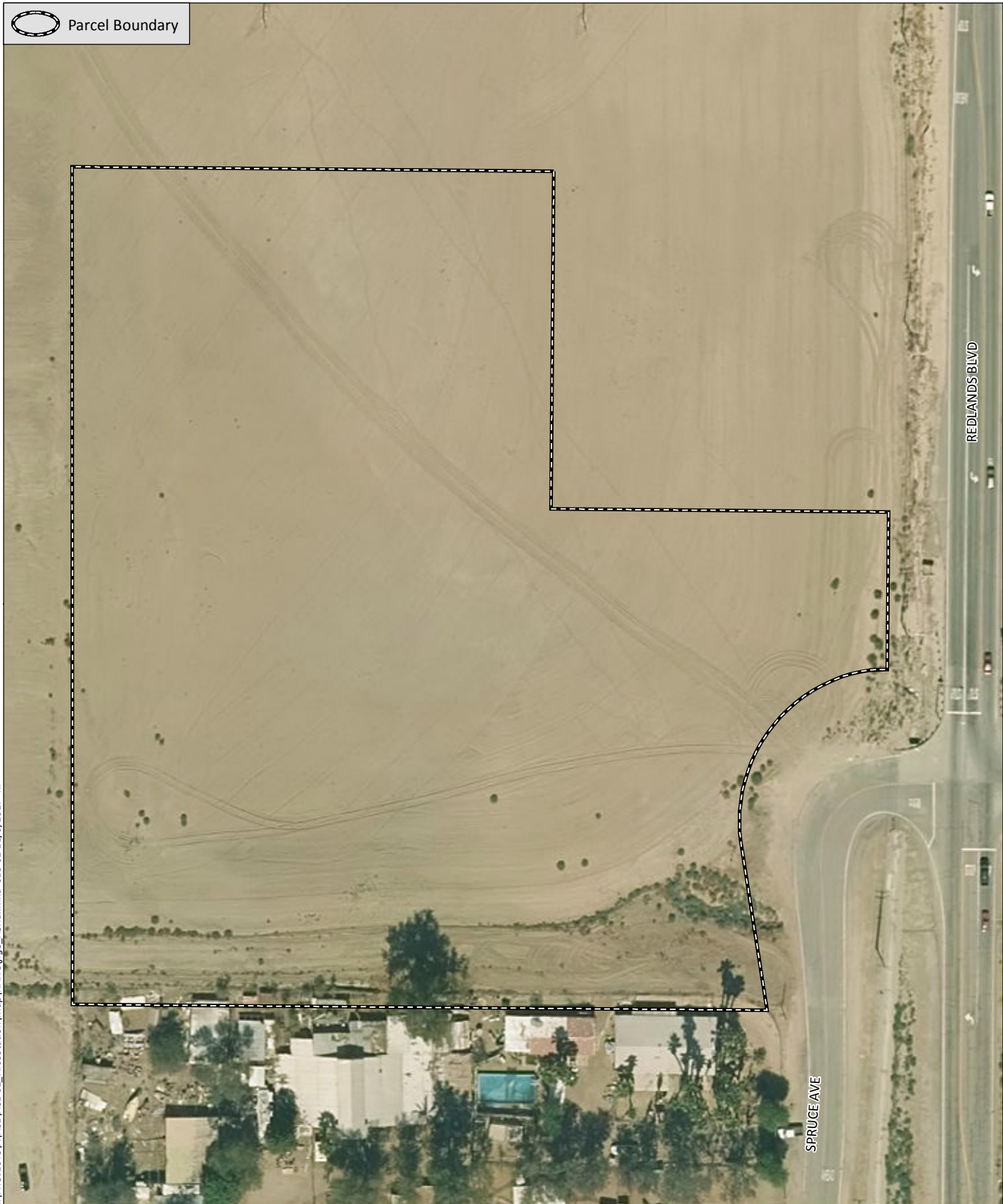
Source: Base Map Layers (ESRI, 2013)



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Source: Sunnymead 7.5' Topo (USGS)

 Parcel Boundary



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Source: Aerial (Eagle, 2016)

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project area is in the Moreno Valley in the foothills of northwestern Riverside County. The Badlands mountains lie to the north and the Bernasconi Hills lie to the south. The climate of western Riverside County is characterized as semi-arid with low humidity and rainfall. Almost all rainfall occurs in the winter, but the region can also experience rare, intense summer thunderstorms. Wind is also a strong feature of this climatic regime, with dry winds in excess of 25 miles per hour in the late winter and early spring (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] 2014). Average monthly temperatures range from a December low of 53.6 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to an August high of 79.0°F, and the average yearly rainfall is 9.97 inches (Weather Currents 2017). The property parcel is flat with an elevation of 1,805 feet (ft.) above mean sea level (AMSL). Various drainages in the vicinity would have made fresh water easily accessible to native populations living in the area.

Geologically, the project area is underlain by young alluvial fan deposits dating to the Holocene and late Pleistocene (Morton and Matti 2001). The Badlands to the north are of undivided Pliocene non-marine formations (Morton and Matti 2001). Two soil types are mapped for the project site: San Emigdio loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, and San Emigdio fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded. The San Emigdio loam is found within the southwestern half of the project site, and the San Emigdio fine sandy loam is found in the northeastern half of the project site. Both soils belong to the San Emigdio series which “consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed dominantly sedimentary alluvium” (National Cooperative Soil Survey 1991). This soil series supports a vegetation of annual grasses and forbs (National Cooperative Soil Survey 1991). Native grassland species would have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, and ceremonial and other uses (Bean and Shipek 1978; Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986). Many of the animal species living within the region (such as rabbits, deer, small mammals, and birds) would have been used by native inhabitants as well.

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

Proposed dates for the earliest human occupation in California vary from around 20,000 years ago (Bada and Schroeder 1974; Carter 1957, 1978, 1980) to 10,000 years ago. Carter (1957, 1978, 1980), Minshall (1976) and others (e.g., Childers 1974; Davis 1968, 1973) have long argued for the presence of Pleistocene humans in California. However, these sites identified as “early man” are all controversial. The material from the sites is generally considered nonartifactual, and the investigative methodology is often questioned (Moratto 1984).

In southern California, three major time periods are commonly recognized for the prehistoric period: Early Prehistoric, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric. The best example of Early Prehistoric Period archaeological evidence in Southern California is in the San Dieguito complex of San Diego County, dating to over 9,000 years ago (Warren 1967; Warren et al. 2004). The San Dieguito Tradition is thought by most researchers to have an emphasis on big game hunting and coastal resources (Warren 1967). The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. In some areas of California, the Early Prehistoric Period is often referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the last Ice Age occurring during the

Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene, beginning circa 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1994, 1997).

The Archaic Period, or Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1955), dates from 7,000-8,600 to 1,300-3,000 years ago and is generally consistent with the Topanga complex of Los Angeles and the La Jolla complex of San Diego (Warren et al. 2004). The Millingstone Horizon is also referred to as the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968). The Encinitas tradition is generally “recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons” (Moratto 1984:147). According to Wallace, “a changeover from hunting to the collection of seed foods is clearly reflected in the archaeological record for the period between 6000 and 3000 B.C. The importance of seeds in the diet of the prehistoric peoples can be seen in the numbers of food-grinding implements present at their settlements” (Wallace 1978:28). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic. Most of the archaeological evidence for Archaic Period occupation in southern California is derived from sites located in near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries that are present along the San Diego coast (Warren et al. 2004). In the vicinity of the project, Archaic Period occupation is represented by a few diagnostic artifacts and one radiocarbon date of circa 2,200 years before present (B.P.) identified during archaeological excavations conducted for the Perris Reservoir project in Perris Valley (Bettinger 1974).

The Late Prehistoric period in southern California is characterized by the incursion of Uto-Aztecan-speaking people who occupied large portions of the Great Basin and an area stretching from southern Arizona and northwest and central Mexico into Nevada, Oregon, and Idaho (Miller 1986). The expansion of the Takic group into California is unrefined, but several scholars have hypothesized as to when and how the so-called “Uto Aztecan wedge” occurred. Sutton (2009) argues that the Takic group expanded into southern California from the San Joaquin Valley about 3,500 years ago. According to Moratto (1984), the Takic expansion into southern California occurred ca. 3,200 to 3,500 years ago. Golla (2007) suggests Uto-Aztecan speakers expanded into southern California at approximately 2,000 years ago. While the exact chronology of Takic-speaking groups’ immigration to California remains uncertain, it is generally accepted that Native American population figures in the region substantially increased in the Late Prehistoric Period. In addition, the Late Prehistoric Period is marked by evidence of a number of new tool technologies and subsistence shifts in the archaeological record and is characterized by intensification of social, political, and technological systems. The changes include the production of pottery and the use of the bow and arrow for hunting instead of atlatl and dart, a reduction of shellfish gathering in some areas, an increase in the storage of foodstuffs such as acorns, and new traits such as the cremation of the dead (Gallegos 2002; McDonald and Eighmey 2004). After approximately A.D. 1600 a change occurred in settlement and subsistence patterns, and land use intensified in the region, which was reflected into the ethnohistoric period (Bean et al. 1991; Wilke 1974).

2.2.2 Ethnohistory

While some ethnographers place the area of the project site in the traditional territory of the Luiseño people (see Kroeber 1925: Plate 57), others show it as within traditional Cahuilla territory (see Bean 1978; Bean and Shippek 1978). Most probably, this is a transitional area between the two related cultural groups. The Cahuilla and Luiseño are Takic-speaking people of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Bean and Vane 1979; Miller 1986). Kroeber and others have previously referred to these Takic-speaking people of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock as members of the Shoshonean language family (Kroeber 1925). While, some dispute the use of this terminology (e.g., Miller 1986), it is still commonly used to refer to these groups.

2.2.2.1 Cahuilla

The Cahuilla term *?ivi?lyu?atum* (or *īviātim*) refers to those who speak the Cahuilla language and is also a recognition of a commonly shared cultural tradition (Bean 1972; Strong 1929). Prehistorically, the Cahuilla territory was topographically diverse, occupying elevations from 11,000 feet in the San Bernardino Mountains to below sea level at the Salton Sea (Bean 1978). The Cahuilla are thought to have been in part distinguished from other Shoshonean groups (the Luiseño, Serrano, and Gabrielino) by mountain ranges and plains, but they are known to have interacted regularly with these and other groups through trade, intermarriage, ritual, and war. Cahuilla villages were commonly situated within canyons extending into mountain ranges or on nearby alluvial fans, typically near sources of water and food (Bean 1978; Bean et al. 1991). The diverse habitat of the Cahuilla enabled a wide variety of plant and animal species to be used for food, goods manufacture, and medicine (Bean 1978).

2.2.2.2 Luiseño

The term Luiseño is derived from the Mission San Luis Rey and since Spanish-Mexican colonial times has been used in reference to those Takic-speaking people associated with the mission. The San Luis Rey (SLR) complex is divided into two phases: SLR I and SLR II. Elements of the SLR complex include small, triangular, pressure-flaked projectile points (generally Cottonwood series, but Desert Side-notched series also occurs); milling implements: mortars and pestles, manos and metates, and bedrock milling features; bone awls; Olivella shell beads; other stone and shell ornaments; and cremations (Meighan 1954; Moratto 1984; True et al. 1974). The later SLR II complex also includes several elements not found in the SLR I complex: "pottery vessels, cremation urns, red and black pictographs, and such nonaboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads" (Meighan 1954:223). SLR I was originally thought to date from A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1750, with SLR II dating between A.D. 1750 and A.D. 1850 (Meighan 1954). However, that division was based on the assumption that the Luiseño did not practice pottery manufacture until just prior to the arrival of the Spanish. The chronology has since been revised due to evidence that pottery may have been introduced to the Luiseño by their southern neighbors, the Kumeyaay, circa A.D. 1200-1600 (True et al. 1974).

2.2.3 Historical Background

Southern California's historic period began in September 1542 when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo landed on Santa Catalina Island as part of his exploration expedition up the coast north of "New Spain." Although the impact of this initial contact did not usher in instant changes in the region, it marks the opening of the area to new contact, colonialism, and cultural shifts.

2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

During the mid-18th century, Spain escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992). In 1769, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra traveled north from San Diego seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions in order to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California. The Presidio of San Diego and Mission San Diego de Alcalá were established in 1769 followed by the Presidio of Monterey and Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo in 1770 in northern California. The missions and presidios stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to the area. Agriculture and animal husbandry were the main pursuits of the Missions.

The first documented Spanish contact in what is now Riverside County was by Spanish military captain Juan Bautista de Anza who led expeditions in 1774 and 1775 from Sonora to Monterey (Bolton 1930). Anza embarked on the initial expedition to explore a land route northward through California from Sonora, with the second expedition bringing settlers across the land route to strengthen the colonization of San Francisco (Rolle 1963). Anza's route led from the San Jacinto Mountains northwest through the San Jacinto Valley, which was named "San José" by Anza. Little documentation exists of Anza's route being used after the two expeditions, although it was likely used to bring Spanish supplies into the newly colonized Alta California (Lech 2004). In 1781, the Spanish government closed the route due to uprisings by the Yuman Indians. However, by that time, the missions were established and self-sufficient; thus, the need for Spanish supplies from Sonora had begun to diminish.

Although Riverside County proved to be too far inland to include any missions within its limits, Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey de Francia, established in 1776 and 1798 respectively, claimed a large part of southwestern Riverside County. Due to the inland geographical location of the Cahuilla territory, the Spanish missions did not have as direct an effect on them as it did on the Luiseño who lived along the coast (Bean 1978). On the coast, the Luiseño were moved into the Mission environment where living conditions and diseases promoted the decline of the Luiseño population (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, throughout the Spanish Period, the influence of the Spanish progressively spread further from the coast and into the inland areas of southern California as Missions San Luis Rey and San Gabriel extended their influence into the surrounding regions and used the lands for grazing cattle and other animals.

In the 1810s, ranchos and mission outposts, called *asistencias*, were established near the project area, increasing the amount of Spanish contact in the region. An *asistencia* was established in Pala in 1818 and in San Bernardino in 1819. Additionally, Rancho San Jacinto was established for cattle grazing in the San Jacinto Valley (Bean and Vane 1980; Brigandi 1999). In 1820, Father Payeras, a senior mission official, promoted the idea that the San Bernardino and Pala *asistencias* be developed into full missions in order to establish an inland mission system (Lech 2004). However, Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, bringing an end to the Spanish Period in California.

2.2.3.2 Mexican Period

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities.

In order to obtain a rancho, an applicant submitted a petition containing personal information and a land description and map (*diseño*). In 1835, Jose Antonio Estudillo of San Diego submitted a petition for the San Jacinto Rancho. Although Estudillo's petition was for four square leagues (approximately 30,000 acres), in 1842 he was granted close to the maximum size allowed of 11 square leagues (Lech 2004; State Lands Commission 1982). In 1845, Estudillo's son-in-law, Miguel de Pedorena filed a petition for half of the San Jacinto Viejo Rancho and a small additional portion of land two miles to the northeast in the hills east of Lamb Canyon (Lech 2004). This portion, the northern half of the San Jacinto Viejo Rancho, became known as the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero Rancho.

During the Mexican period, the Cahuilla were increasingly influenced by Mexican culture. Some of the Cahuilla acquired Spanish names, learned Spanish, and adopted forms of Spanish subsistence, such as raising cattle, agriculture, and wage labor (Ward 1967; Bean 1978). Many Cahuilla worked seasonally for the Mexicans, traveling to and from their villages (Bean 1978).

2.2.3.3 American Period

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War.

California’s acquisition by the United States substantially increased the growth of the population in California. The California gold rush, the end of the Civil War, and the passage of the Homestead Act implementing the United States’ manifest destiny to occupy and exploit the North American continent brought many people to California after 1848. While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government (Lech 2004). The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued from 1876 to 1893. The San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero Rancho land grant was patented in 1883 to Miguel Pedrorena, Maria Antonia Estudillo Pedrorena, Isabel Pedrorena, and Helena Pedrorena.

Initially southern California was divided into only two counties: Los Angeles and San Diego. In 1853, San Bernardino County was added, placing what is now Riverside County primarily within San Diego County and partially within San Bernardino County.

Southern California was developed by Americans and other immigrants who migrated to the western frontier in pursuit of gold and other mining, agriculture, trade, and land speculation (Lech 2004). This population growth of southern California during the early years of the American Period brought a need for mail and freight travel. In 1857, John Butterfield was awarded a six-year contract to transport mail twice a week between St. Louis, Missouri, and San Francisco, California (Helmich 2008). The Butterfield Stage Route used the same trail as the Sonora (or Southern Emigrant) Trail from Yuma through Warner Springs and Temecula, and then up through Temescal Valley to Chino, and then to Los Angeles. By the mid-nineteenth century, the Southern Emigrant Trail ran through western Riverside County in a similar alignment to the current I-15 freeway. The Butterfield Overland Stage route went through a major stop called “Alamos,” the Spanish word for cottonwoods, in Murrieta. Another branch of the Southern Emigrant Trail veered northward from Temecula to Box Springs near present-day Moreno Valley, roughly following the present-day route of I-215 (Lech 2004).

Local mail routes within southern California were also developed beginning in the 1850s, such as the line begun in 1852 by Phineas Banning between Los Angeles and San Diego (Stott 1968). In 1868, Tomlinson & Co. briefly operated a daily mail route from Tucson, Arizona to Los Angeles via San Diego and San Bernardino (Stott 1968), although after only four months the company had lost \$12,000 and discontinued service (Mills 1957). In 1867, the U.S. Mail Company sent weekly stages that ran between San Diego and San Bernardino.

While stagecoaches were successful at transporting gold, people, and mail, the need for a railroad to California was imperative. In the 1850s, surveys were initiated by the federal government to determine a railroad route to the Pacific coast (Lech 2004). Although the first transcontinental railroad was

completed in 1869 to northern California, in the 1870s the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, incorporated in 1865 and consolidated in 1870, began to construct a southern route that would traverse the state (Fickewirth 1992). In the early 1880s, the California Southern Railway, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (Santa Fe), was completed and allowed for travel through the Cajon Pass to Barstow to a junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and down to San Diego through western Riverside County. In 1887, Santa Fe officials consolidated their family of railroads in southern California, forming the California Central Railway. Although the California Southern remained an individual subsidiary at that time, it consolidated with the California Central Railway and the Redondo Beach Railway two years later 1889. The resulting corporation was the Southern California Railway Company, wholly owned by Santa Fe (Price 1988). In 1906 all of lines of Southern California Railway Company were deeded to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

The project area and the surrounding region developed along with the railroad. The trains were used to transport settlers into the area, creating a period of agricultural and land development, ultimately resulting in the establishment of Riverside County in 1893, formed from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Moreno Valley, which consisted of small, unincorporated communities, got its name from Frank E. Brown (“Moreno” in Spanish), who formed the Bear Valley Land and Water Company in 1883. Brown built a dam at Bear Valley and provided water to the Perris and Moreno communities until 1899, when he lost a legal suit, and thereby water rights, to the City of Redlands. This litigation and a period of natural drought devastated the local farming communities, forcing families to either move or abandon their homes in favor of better irrigated areas. The few who remained turned to “the dry farming of hay, grain, and grapes” (City of Moreno Valley, n.d.).

The community was revived in 1918, with the construction of March Field in anticipation of America’s entry into World War I. It began as a temporary base for training fighter pilots but was established as a permanent base and flight training school in the late 1920s. This led to a population boom in the Moreno Valley, with the Base supporting up to 85,000 troops at a time. The establishment of the Riverside International Raceway in 1958 and the Lake Perris Recreation Area in 1973 led to further population increases until the unincorporated communities of Moreno, Edgemont, and Sunnymead were combined into the City of Moreno Valley in 1984 (City of Moreno Valley, n.d.).

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

HELIX conducted a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on October 24, 2017. The records search covered a one-mile radius around the project area and included archaeological and historical resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory. The records search summary and map are included as Appendix A (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

3.1.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 21 previous cultural resource studies within the record search limits, one of which, RI-02172, covered the entire project area (Drover and Smith 1990). Two other studies, RI-08802 and RI -08368, are located adjacent to the project area to the north and east (Tang and Hogan 2012 and McKenna 2009).



RI-02172

This study consists of a cultural resource impact analysis for the Highway 60 Corridor in Moreno Valley, California (Drover and Smith 1990). An archaeological record check and survey were undertaken and revealed that the property had been previously surveyed and indicated that no prehistoric or historic resources existed nearby; therefore, further cultural resource mitigation measures did not appear to be warranted for the proposed project at the time.

RI-08368

This study consisted of a phase I survey for the Moreno Valley Unified School District sewer drainages (McKenna 2009). Two resources were identified within this survey, P-33-001064 and P-33-014952, neither of which are within the current study search radius.

RI-08802

This study consisted of a phase I survey for the Moreno Master Drainage Plan Revision on approximately 60 acres of vacant land and 30 miles of linear rights-of-way in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside, California (Tang and Hogan 2012). Two previously recorded historic sites were relocated within or adjacent to the Master Drainage Plan Revision area of potential effect: P-33-016655 (Kerr Stock Farm) and P-33-015797 (remains of residential complex and associated irrigation features).

Overall, the studies consist of one cultural resources impact report; two cultural resource/paleontological reports; one environmental impact report; three cultural resources letter reports; 14 cultural resources assessment reports; and one historical resources report (Table 1, *Previous Studies within One Mile of the Project Area*).

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report ID (RIV-00000)	Report Title	Author, Date	Report Type
RI-00085	The Crazy House Campground Development, Archaeological Impact Statement	Hammond, 1973	Cultural Resources Impact Report
RI-02088	Archaeological, Historical, and Paleontological Investigation of the Metropolitan Water District Skinner Plant Expansion No. 3	Gross and McKenna, 1986	Archaeological, Historical and Paleontological Report
RI-02172	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Highway 60 Corridor Study, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Drover and Smith, 1990	Environmental Impact Report
RI-04353	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C497.1, County of Riverside, California	Duke, 1999	Cultural Resources Letter Report
RI-04388	An Archaeological Assessment and Paleontology Summary of Eastern Municipal Water Districts "Manzanita Tank and Supply Pipeline Project", County of Riverside, and City of Moreno Valley, California	Dice, 2000	Archaeological and Paleontological Report
RI-05299	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Moreno Valley Unified School District High School #5, Located in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	McKenna, 2005	Cultural Resources Survey Report
RI-05473	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 477-120-004, -005, +/- 31.0 Acres of Land in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Keller, 2005	Cultural Resources Assessment Report
RI-05474	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 33901, +/-17.95 Acres of Land in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Keller, 2005	Cultural Resources Assessment Report
RI-06753	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Moreno Valley Unified School District High School #5, Located West of Redlands Blvd. in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	McKenna, 2006	Cultural Resources Survey Report
RI-07019	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Moval 36.75, APN 477-110-001, 002, 010, 011, +/- 36.75 Acres of Land in the City of Moreno Valley, California	Keller, 2005	Cultural Resources Assessment Report
RI-07035	A Phase II Historical Resources Investigation of Structures Located Within Tentative Tract Map 33901	Keller, 2005	Historical Resources Report
RI-07644	Cultural Resources Assessment: Eucalyptus Industrial Park, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Lange, 2007	Cultural Resources Assessment Report
RI-08153	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate	Bonner and Aislin-Kay, 2008	Cultural Resources Letter Report

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report ID (RIV-00000)	Report Title	Author, Date	Report Type
RI-08241	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Westridge Commerce Center at Redlands Blvd. and the Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	McKenna, 2008	Cultural Resources Report
RI-08242	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Two Alternative Moreno Valley Unified School District Sites, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	McKenna, 2008	Cultural Resources Survey Report
RI-08368	Addendum Study: A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Two Alternative Sewer Pipeline Alignments for the Moreno Valley Unified School District Sites, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	McKenna, 2009	Cultural Resources Survey Report
RI-08624	Cultural Resources Inventory of Eleven Proposed Pole Replacements in Western Riverside County, California (W.O. 6077- 4800; AI 8-4877, 9-4851, 9-4858)	Cotterman and Chandler, 2009	Cultural Resources Inventory Report
RI-08674	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Replacement of Deteriorated Power Pole #4601073E	Parr, 2011	Cultural Resource Assessment Report
RI-08802	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Moreno Master Drainage Plan Revision, City of Moreno Valley, California.	Tang and Hogan, 2012	Cultural Resource Assessment Report
RI-08806	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Rising Sun'	Bonner and Williams, 2011	Cultural Resources Letter Report
RI-09385	Engineering Refinement Survey and Recommendation of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	DeCarlo and Winslow, 2015	Cultural Resources Survey and Recommendation of Eligibility Report

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Sites

The EIC has a record of 22 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which that have been recorded within the project site itself (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile of the Project Area*). The 22 cultural resources consist of two prehistoric sites, two prehistoric isolates, six historic buildings, one historic site, one historic district, and ten historic structures. The prehistoric resources consist of one bedrock milling feature, one lithic scatter, and two isolates (a metate and a flake). Fifteen of the historic resources comprise the Kerr Stock Farm historic district (P-33-016655). The remaining two historic resources consist of a house built in 1948 and a residential complex built prior to 1929.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Resource Number (P-33-#)	Resource Number (CA-RIV-#)	Description	Recorder, Date
002865	002865	Prehistoric Site. Three bed rock grinding slicks located on a single boulder.	Drover, 1984
008168	006065	Prehistoric site. Sparse to moderate density lithic scatter.	Horne, 1998
015436	-	Historic building. Single story house with a below grade basement, built in 1948.	Wills et al., 2005
015796	-	Historic site. Pre-1929 residential complex with surrounding fields.	McKenna et al., 2006
016655	-	Historic District. The Kerr Stock Farm, often referred to locally as the Kerr Farm or Kerr Ranch.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016656	-	Historic structure. Large storage structure/barn; post 1980.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016657	-	Historic structure. Two metal grain silos.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016658	-	Historic structure. U-shaped, multiple component structure; primarily used to board horses but has three small living-quarters.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016659	-	Historic structure. Large storage/garage facility with two small offices on the northern end.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016660	-	Historic structure. These three identical structures appear to be special horse stalls with their own small padlocks.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016661	-	Historic structure. Main barn/stalls with office/living quarters on west end.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016662	-	Historic structure. Barn with interior stalls.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016663	-	Historic building. Large building with a breeding barn, two stalls, and a veterinarian's office.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016664	-	Historic building. Single-family property consisting of a house with horizontal wood lap siding with a gable, wood shingle roof.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016665	-	Historic structure. Ten feeder shelters identical in construction but in various stages of deterioration.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016666	-	Historic building. A two-story house with smooth stucco façade over a horizontal lap siding.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016667	-	Historic structure. Small garage with two small temporary animal pens on the north end.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016668	-	Historic building. A large hay barn that appears in a 1953 aerial photograph, however, the construction materials suggest that the current structure is a replacement, perhaps 1980s era.	Wills and Williams, 2005
016670	-	Historic structure. Garage and washroom.	Wills and Williams, 2005

Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Resource Number (P-33-#)	Resource Number (CA-RIV-#)	Description	Recorder, Date
016671	-	Historic building. A single-story, smooth stucco house with aluminum sash windows; constructed 1958.	Wills and Williams, 2005
019873	-	Prehistoric isolate. Granitic slab metate. Was in the disturbed fill of an old waterpipe trench.	Dice, 2010
019874	-	Prehistoric isolate. Small tertiary flake composed of very fine-grained basalt.	Dice, 2010

3.1.3 Other Archival Research

Various additional archival sources were also consulted, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. Historic topographic maps referenced include the following: 1901 USGS 30' Elsinore quadrangle (including editions from 1905, 1909, 1913, 1924, 1936, 1941, and 1948); 1901 United States Department of the Interior Geologic Survey 60' Southern California Sheet No. 1 (including editions from 1905, 1907, 1910, 1912, 1921, and 1948); US Department of the Army Corps of Engineers 1:62,500 scale 1942 Perris sheet (including editions from 1963 and 1965); and the 1953 and 1967 USGS 7.5' Sunnymead quadrangle (including editions from 1954 and 1958, and from 1968, 1976, 1980, and 1985, respectively). The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

Redlands Boulevard and several other roads within the valley appear to have been established by 1901, with the project area visible at the eastern outskirts of the community of "Moreno" (USGS 30' Elsinore quadrangle). In 1942, one building is shown south of the project area at the northwestern corner of the Highway 60 and Redlands Boulevard intersection and crops are indicated within the northern portion of the project area (Army Corps of Engineers Perris sheet). The earliest available historic aerial photograph is from 1966. This photo shows Spruce Avenue bordering the southeastern end of the project and a group of buildings located to the southwest; crops, possibly wheat, are visible within the project area (NETR Online 2017). By 1967, no crops or buildings are indicated on the project property (USGS 7.5' Sunnymead quadrangle, NETR Online 2017).

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 1, 2017 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated November 2, 2017 that no known sacred lands or Native American cultural resources are within the project area. Letters were sent on November 9, 2017 to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. Six responses have been received to date (Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). If any additional responses are received, they will be forwarded to City staff. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).



Table 3
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES

Contact/Tribe	Response
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Responded on December 18, 2017; at this time, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians defers to Soboba. Their response concludes their consultation efforts.
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	Responded on December 1, 2017; they are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the project and encourage that the other Native American Tribes and individuals within the immediate vicinity of the project area be contacted, as they may have more specific information concerning cultural resources that may be located in the area. They also encourage a monitor who is qualified in Native American cultural resources be contracted for full-time monitoring during the pre-construction and construction phases of the Project. Finally, they request to be notified if any cultural resources are discovered during the development of the project.
Pala Band of Mission Indians	Responded on December 27, 2017; determined that the project is not located within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation and is beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). As such, they have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Responded on December 8, 2017; the project area is within the territory of the Luiseño people and is within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest. The Rincon Band has knowledge of a Luiseño place name, Noiléngli, located approximately two miles north of the project. They request a copy of this report and a copy of the records search results.
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	<p>Responded on December 7, 2017; the project area is within the bounds of their Tribal Traditional Use Areas and "is considered sensitive by the people of Soboba, as there are existing sites in the surrounding areas." As such, they request the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency. 2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur. 3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project. 4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing. 5. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored.

Table 3 (cont.)
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES

Contact/Tribe	Response
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Responded on November 20, 2017; project site has little cultural significance or ties to Viejas and recommend that the Tribe(s) closest to the cultural resources are contacted.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY



A pedestrian survey of the project site was conducted on November 10, 2017 by HELIX field director Andrew Giletti and Native American monitor Ronald Dominquez from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The project area was walked in transects spaced approximately 10 meters (m) apart.

Visibility was excellent for most of the project area, although vegetation obscured the ground in some areas (Plates 1 and 2). The soil encountered was silty sand with light compaction as a result of recent discing (Plate 2). A moderate amount of modern trash was scattered throughout the property boundaries.



Plate 1. Overview of the project area from the southwest, view to the west.



Plate 2. Overview of the project area from the southwest, view to the south; discing visible.

5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

No prehistoric or historic cultural material was observed within the archaeological survey area.

6.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the ARCO Station Project Area and to determine the effects of the project on historical resources. The areas within low-lying hills located over a mile to the southwest, south, and northeast of the project area are sensitive for prehistoric resources and the Kerr Stock Farm Historic District is located less than 1,000 ft. southeast of the project site. However, the archaeological field survey did not result in the identification of any prehistoric or historic cultural material within the project parcel. The project area is located within alluvial soils; however, no major drainages are present within, or in the immediate vicinity, of the project area, which is located within a flat area of the Moreno Valley. As such, there is low sensitivity for buried cultural material within the projects site. As a result of this study, no project impacts to cultural resources are anticipated.

In the event that unanticipated cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate vicinity will be suspended until the discovery is assessed by a qualified archaeologist and treatment is determined. Although there is no evidence to suggest the presence of human remains, in the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work will cease and the county coroner will be contacted, per the California Public Resources Code. Should the remains be identified as Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission will be contacted within 48 hours to provide a Most Likely Descendent, who will determine appropriate actions.

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