Attachment F-6

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST
For Archaeological Resources
(Must be attached to report)

APN: 569-020-010, -013, -024, -025, and -026	Project No: CUP210005, CZ2100006		EA Number:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact	☐ Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	☐ Less than Significant Impact	☒ No Impact

(Check the level of significance that applies)

Historic Resources

Would the project:

a) Alter or destroy a historic site? *Yes.*
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5? *No.*
c) Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)? *N/A.*

Findings of Fact: *Two groups of late-historic-period buildings, located at 42730 and 42750 Cactus Valley Road, were identified and recorded within the project boundaries, but neither of them meets CEQA criteria for historic significance.*
Proposed Mitigation: *None.*
Monitoring: *No.*

Archaeological Resources

Would the project:

a) Alter or destroy an archaeological site? *No.*
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations §15064.5? *No.*
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? *No.*
d) Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area? *No.*

Findings of Fact: Twenty-two archaeological resources, including five prehistoric sites, one historic-period site, 15 prehistoric isolates, and one historic-period isolate, were identified and recorded within the overall study area, which measures approximately 288 acres in total. The historic-period site and the isolates do not appear to meet CEQA's definition of "historical resources," but the five prehistoric sites will require additional archaeological investigations, including subsurface testing, to be evaluated properly. However, none of the five prehistoric sites is located within the approximately 50-acre area that will be impacted directly by the proposed project, the closest one being nearly 200 feet from the maximum extent of disturbance.
Proposed Mitigation: *Archaeological monitoring during earth-moving operations; testing program at the five prehistoric sites if any disturbance becomes necessary.*
Monitoring Proposed: *Yes.*

Prepared By: Bai "Tom" Tang Date: October 8, 2021

County Use Only

Received by:_____ **Date**:_____

PD-B#_____ **Related Case #**:_____

Revised February 2001

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

PARADISE VALLEY RANCH PROJECT

Near the City of Hemet
Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

County of Riverside Planning Department
4080 Lemon Street
Riverside, CA 92502

Prepared for:

PVR Management, LLC
8895 Research Drive, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92618

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

July 21, 2021
Revised October 8, 2021
CRM TECH Project No. 3684A
County of Riverside Project Nos. CUP210005 and CZ2100006

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

Authors: John J. Eddy, Archaeologist
Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator, History/Architectural History
Terri Jacquemain, Historian/Architectural Historian
Hunter O'Donnell, Archaeologist

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

Date: July 21, 2021; revised October 8, 2021

For Submittal to: County of Riverside Planning Department
4080 Lemon Street
Riverside, CA 92502
(951) 951-5000

Prepared for: PVR Management. LLC
8895 Research Drive, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92618
(213) 700-7741

USGS Quadrangle: Hemet, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Section 8, T6S R1E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 288 acres (approximately 50 acres to be impacted directly)

Keywords: Cactus Valley; Phase I cultural resources survey; Paradise Valley Ranch (43750 Cactus Valley Road; 3684-21H*); Schuster Property (42730 Cactus Valley Road; 3684-20H); water conveyance system (3684-04H); lithic scatters (3684-06 and -17); complex lithic scatters (3684-09); rockshelter with lithic scatter (3684-18); lithic quarry (3684-22); isolated artifacts (flaked stone, ground stone, and horseshoe)

* *Temporary designation, pending assignment of primary number in the California Historical Resources Inventory*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between November 2020 and July 2021, at the request of PVR Management LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 288 acres of partially developed rural land in an unincorporated area near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California. The study area consists of Assessor's Parcel Nos. 569-020-010, -013, -024, -025, and -026, encompassing the Paradise Valley Ranch retreat and guest lodge in the southwestern portion of the property. It is situated near the eastern terminus of Cactus Valley Road, approximately six miles southeast of the Hemet city center, within Section 8 of Township 6 South Range 1 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed expansion and improvement of the existing Paradise Valley Ranch facility, including the construction of a field station for the Wildfire Conservancy, a Center of Excellence for firefighter mental and behavioral health, and a photovoltaic solar field. As part of the project, the main lodge, garage, and pool house will be converted for use by the Center of Excellence, and two bunkhouse/camp lodges will be demolished and replaced with new facilities. The direct impact of the project will be limited to an approximately 50-acre portion of the study area around the Paradise Valley Ranch retreat and guest lodge, which is referred hereafter as the project area in this report.

The County of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist within or adjacent to the project area. For this purpose, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out a systematic field survey of the entire study area.

As a result of these procedures, 24 cultural resources were identified and recorded within the study area, including eight sites and 16 isolates. Three of the sites and one of the isolates are historical in origin, while five sites and 15 isolates are of prehistoric origin. A previously recorded prehistoric bedrock milling site in the study area, 33-001485, could not be found at its reported location and is presumed to be no longer existent. The four historic-period resources include two groups of buildings that are part of the Paradise Valley Ranch retreat and guest complex, a water conveyance feature, and an isolated horseshoe. The prehistoric resources consist mainly of fragmented lithic tools and debitage (core and flakes).

These 24 cultural resources in the study area are listed below by their temporary designations, pending assignment of primary numbers of the California Historical Resources Inventory once the Eastern Information Center resumes normal operation.

Sites:

3684-04H: water conveyance system
3684-06: flaked stone scatter
3684-22: quarried milk quartz vein with flaked stone scatter
3684-09: flaked and ground stone scatter

3684-17: flaked stone scatter
3684-18: rock shelter with flaked stone scatter
3684-20H: 42730 Cactus Valley Road (Ponderosa House and Chaparral House)
3684-21H: 43750 Cactus Valley Road (Paradise Valley Ranch/Hacienda House)

Isolates:

3684-ISO-01: milky quartz core fragment
3684-ISO-02H: horseshoe
3684-ISO-03: quartzite cutting tool
3684-ISO-05: quartzite bifacial chopper
3684-ISO-07: granodiorite metate fragment
3684-ISO-08: white crystalline mano
3684-ISO-10: milky quartz core
3684-ISO-11: milky quartz core and quartz core shatter
3684-ISO-12: secondary milky quartz flake
3684-ISO-13: milky quartz core
3684-ISO-14: milky quartz core
3684-ISO-15: milky quartz flake
3684-ISO-16: milky quartz flake
3684-ISO-23: granodiorite metate fragment
3684-ISO-24: milky quartz flake
3684-ISO-25: bifacial mano/hammerstone

None of the four of historic-period resources or the 15 prehistoric isolates appear to qualify for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and thus they do not meet the statutory definition of "historical resources" under CEQA provisions. Nevertheless, the isolated prehistoric artifacts may have cultural significance to the local Native American groups. In consultation with local Native American tribes, the County of Riverside has decided that all prehistoric artifacts in the 50-acre project area will be collected and buried in an area that will not be subject to further disturbance. The location for burial will be determined by the County of Riverside in consultation with local Native American tribes and the project proponent.

Among the 24 cultural resources identified in the study area, two of the historic-period sites (3684-20H and -21H), a small portion of the third historic-period site (3684-04H), and five of the prehistoric isolates (3684-ISO-03, -05, -07, -16, and -23) are located within the 50-acre project area. None of the five prehistoric archaeological sites are in the project area, the closest one being nearly 200 feet from the maximum extent of disturbance during the project. Since no impact is anticipated from the proposed project, no further investigations will be necessary for these five sites at this time. If project designs undergo such changes that impacts to the prehistoric sites can no longer be avoided, additional archaeological investigations, including subsurface testing, may be required to evaluate the significance of the sites against the California Register criteria.

As the historic-period sites and the isolates do not meet CEQA's definition of "historical resources," potential project impact on these localities will not constitute "a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource" or "a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1).

Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of Riverside:

- As currently proposed, the project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known "historical resources," as defined by CEQA.
- In light of the demonstrated archaeological sensitivity of the project area and the study area in general, especially for prehistoric cultural remains, archaeological monitoring should be required during all earthmoving operations associated with the project in coordination with the local Native American groups.
- Additional survey work will become necessary if project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If such changes result in potential impact on any of the five prehistoric sites, a Phase II archaeological testing program will need to be conducted on the portion(s) of the site(s) involved for the proper evaluation of site significance under CEQA provisions.

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INTRODUCTION

Between November 2020 and July 2021, at the request of PVR Management LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 288 acres of partially developed rural land in an unincorporated area near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The study area consists of Assessor's Parcel Nos. 569-020-010, -013, -024, -025, and -026, encompassing the Paradise Valley Ranch retreat and guest lodge in the southwestern portion of the property. It is situated near the eastern terminus of Cactus Valley Road, approximately six miles southeast of the Hemet city center, within Section 8 of Township 6 South Range 1 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed expansion and improvement of the existing Paradise Valley Ranch facility, including the construction of a field station for the Wildfire Conservancy, a Center of Excellence for firefighter mental and behavioral health, and a photovoltaic solar field. As part of the project, the main lodge, garage, and pool house will be converted for use by the Center of Excellence, and two bunkhouse/camp lodges will be demolished and replaced with new facilities. The direct impact of the project will be limited to an approximately 50-acre portion of the study area around the Paradise Valley Ranch retreat and guest lodge, which is referred hereafter as the project area in this report (Figs. 2, 3).

The County of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the

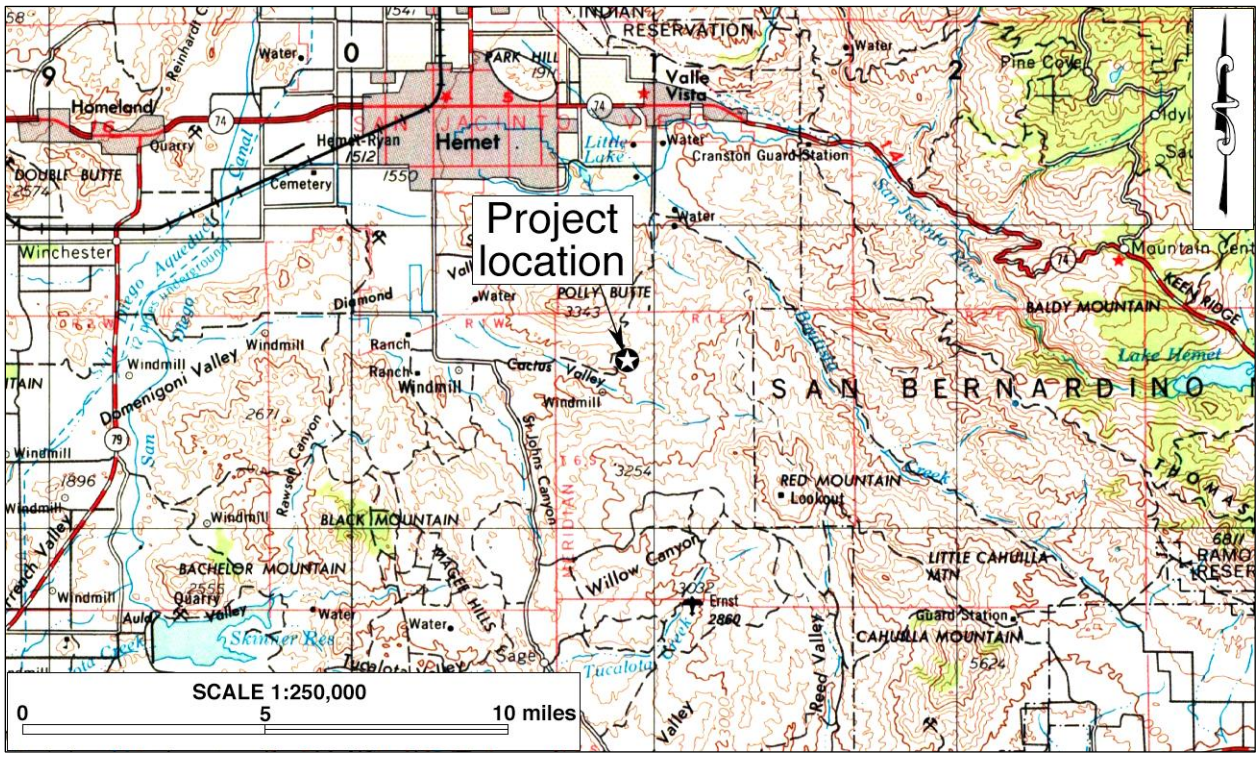

Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979])

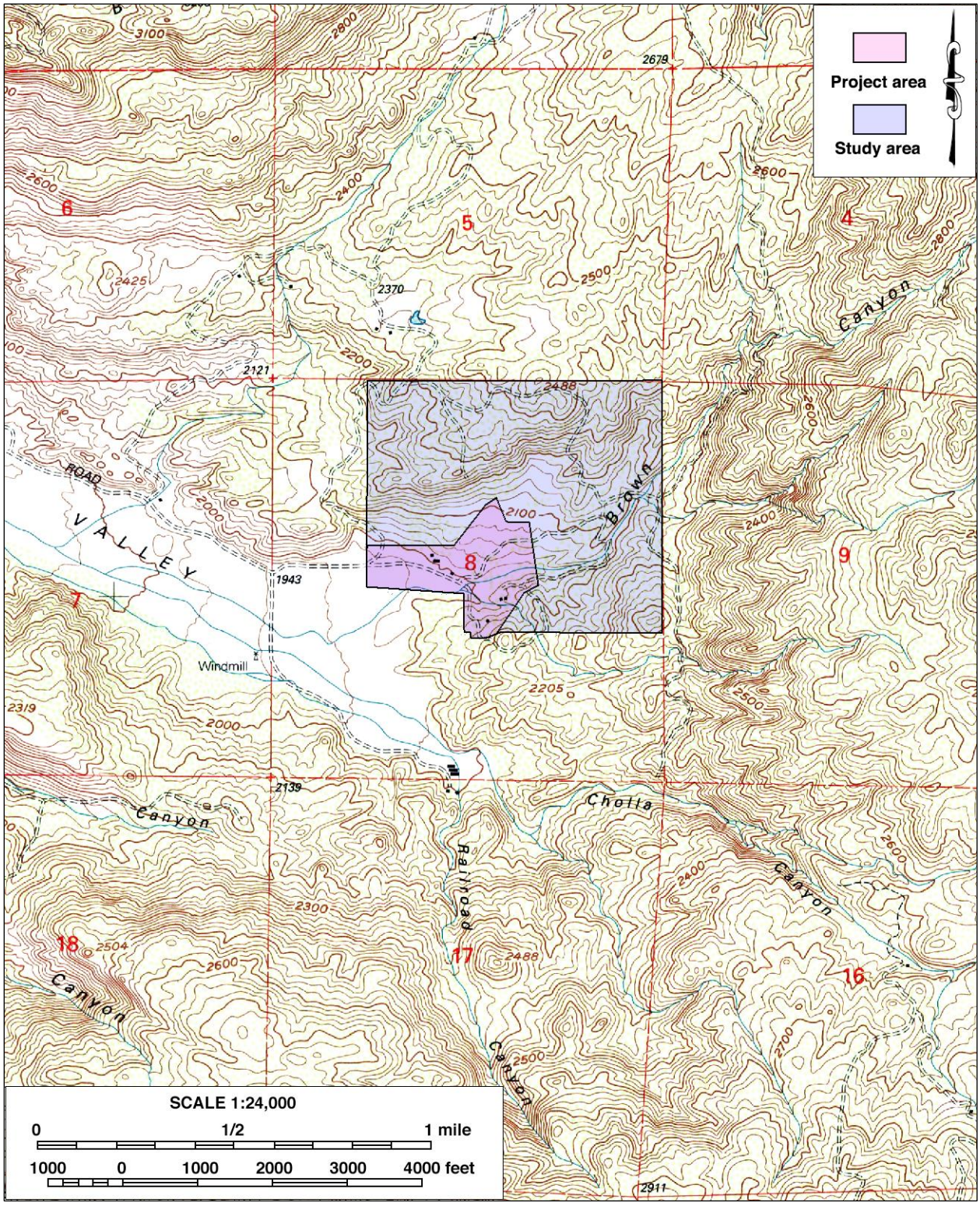

Figure 2. The project area and the study area. (Based on USGS Hemet, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1996])

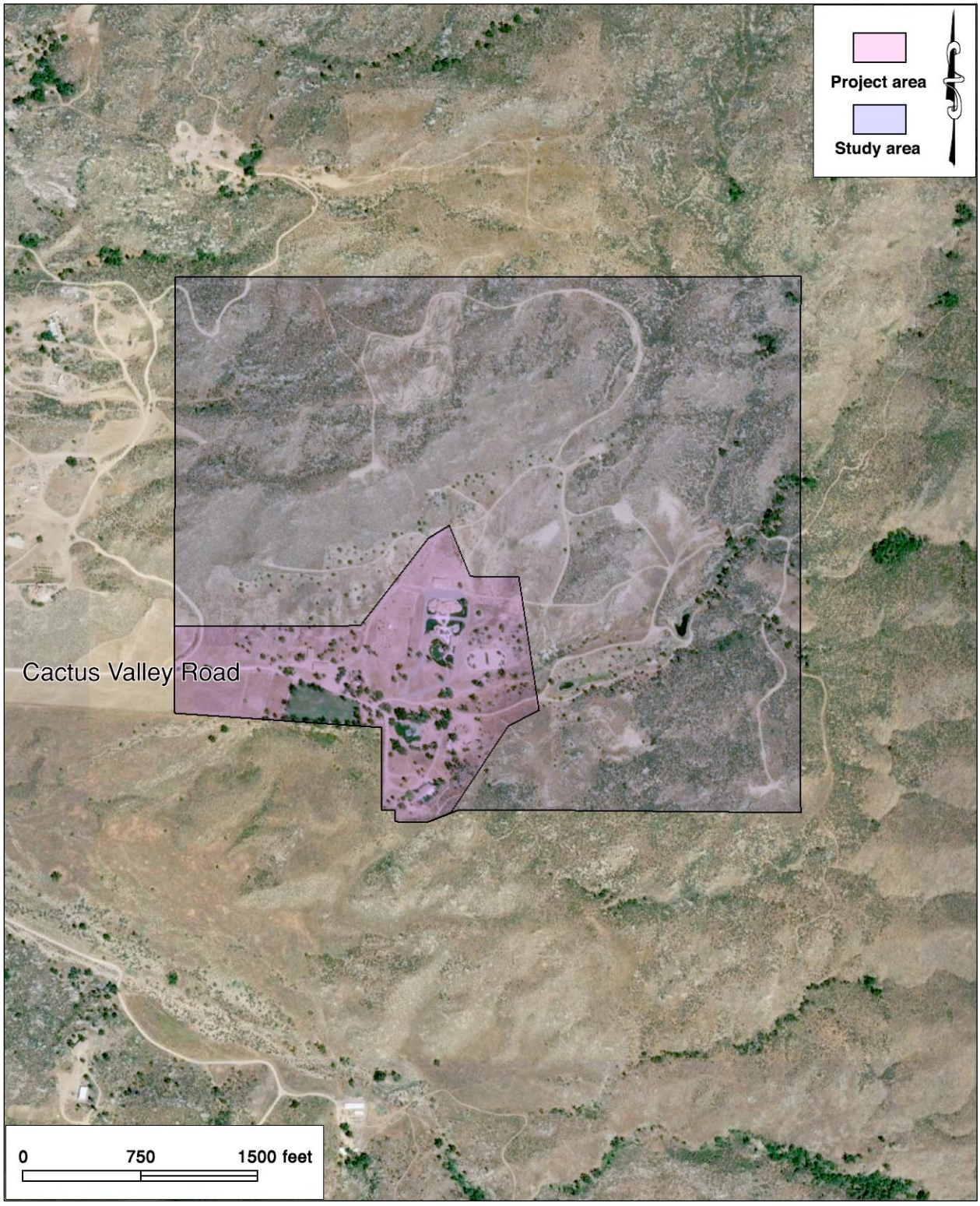

Figure 3. Aerial image of the study area.

project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist within or adjacent to the project area. For this purpose, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out a systematic field survey of the entire study area. This technical report is a complete account of the methods and results of the investigation. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections and their qualifications are presented in Appendix 1.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

Cactus Valley lies at the base of the western facing slopes of the San Jacinto Mountains within the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, which borders the Transverse Ranges Province to the north, the Colorado Desert Province on the southeast, and the Pacific Ocean to the west (Jenkins 1980; Harms 1996:150). The Peninsular Ranges encompasses the southwest portion of the State of California and extends south to the tip of Baja California (Jahns 1954:29; Harms 1996:130). They include the Santa Ana, San Jacinto, Santa Rosa, Agua Tibia and Laguna Mountains in southern California and the Sierra Juarez, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, and other ranges in Baja California. The ranges are separated by northwest trending valleys and subparallel faults (e.g., the San Jacinto Fault) that extend from the San Andreas Fault.

Topographically, the Peninsular Ranges resemble the Coastal Ranges to the north but are more like the Sierra Nevada Ranges in terms of geology, with two major divisions of rock (older metamorphic and intrusive plutonic). Sedimentary strata and volcanic rocks mildly to severely metamorphosed represent some of the oldest exposed rocks within the province and are found over large areas of the San Jacinto, Santa Rosa, and Coyote Mountains and include quartzite, crystalline limestone, phyllite, hornblende and mica schists, quartz-feldspar schists, and gneiss. Fossil material obtained from such deposits was reported by Miller (1944:21-25) a few miles southeast of Palm Springs and Webb (1939) in nearby Winchester.

Cactus Valley is a part of the San Jacinto Fault Zone, which branches off the San Andreas Fault in the San Gabriel Mountains to the northwest and extends southeast through San Bernardino, Moreno Valley, Perris, San Jacinto, Hemet, Anza and beyond the Borrego Valley. The San Jacinto Fault Zone runs along the eastern end of the Perris Block, which is an eroded mass of Cretaceous and older crystalline rock sculptured by two narrow valley systems and four nearly horizontal planes (Woodford et al. 1971:3421).

The Perris Block is a large mass between the San Jacinto and Elsinore-Chino fault zones, with the Cucamonga (San Gabriel) Fault to the north and a vaguely delineated southern boundary in the Temecula Valley. It is underlain by metamorphosed silicious sedimentary rocks, metavolcanic rocks, and intrusive mid-Cretaceous plutons (Woodford et al. 1971). Valley filling sediments derived from fluvial and alluvial deposits that overlie Perris Block bedrock are in part lower Pliocene and in part Pleistocene in age and have produced vertebrate fossil localities including one discovery at the southeast end of the San Jacinto Trough (Bautista beds).

The study area lies at the eastern end of Cactus Valley and sprawls along the valley floor toward the east into Brown Canyon and extending into the neighboring hillside slopes of the San Jacinto Mountains to the north and south (Figs. 2-4). The property is currently home to the Paradise Ranch, a Christian retreat and conference center that includes several facilities, an outdoor amphitheater, garage, pool house, lake, dirt racetrack, livestock corrals, and camp sites among other amenities. An intermittent drainage flows into a small lake in the southern portion of the study area. Morton and Matti (2005) mapped three distinct geological units within the study area:

- *Qof*: Old alluvial fan deposits geologically dated to the late to middle Pleistocene are sedimentary, moderately consolidated, indurated slightly dissected and consist of reddish brown, gravel, and sand. Thin alluvial-fan deposits of Holocene age may overlie *Qof* deposits in places.
- *Kh*: Hemet pluton geologically dated to the Cretaceous and consisting mainly of biotite-hornblende and biotite tonalite.
- *Kcv*: Tonalite of the Coahuila Valley pluton recorded by Sharp (1967) is relatively homogenous grey, medium grained hornblende-biotite tonalite and minor granodiorite. Weathers to form large boulder outcrops.

Percolation testing of proposed building sites within the project area by Sladden Engineering was completed in March 2021. Excavations included 14 exploratory test holes, three test pits, and six boreholes ranging in depth from five to thirty-four feet below ground surface.

Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting in the study area. (View to the southwest; photograph taken on March 23, 2021)

Alluvial deposits were encountered to a maximum depth of thirty-four feet and were underlain by intrusive bedrock. Alluvium was described as dark grayish brown to yellowish brown sand and silty sand.

The climate and environment of the region are typical of southern California's inland valleys, with the average high temperature of 94º (Fahrenheit) in August and the average low of 38º in December and January. Rainfall is typically less than 12 inches annually, most of which occurs between December and March. Elevations within the study area range from 1,980 to 2,490 feet above mean sea level and slopes steadily to the north and east into the foothills, sloping at a much steeper grade into the moderately undulating hilltop and ridge topography. In the southern portion of the study area, the slope trends to the south and southeast into the neighboring foothills. Vegetation observed in the study area is a mix of Chaparral and Riversidean Sage Scrub vegetation communities, and includes sage, chaparral, creosote, brittlebrush, chia, blue dick, pencil cholla, buckwheat, foxtail, as well as small grasses and brush (Fig. 4).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Since no area-specific cultural framework exists for the Hemet area, researchers often borrow frameworks established for other regions including the coast (e.g., Wallace 1955; Warren 1968; King 1990; Sutton 2010; Sutton and Gardner 2010), desert (Warren 1984; Love and Dahdul 2002; Schaefer and Laylander 2007; Sutton et al. 2007), and inland valleys (e.g., O'Connell et al. 1974; Grenda 1997; Goldberg et al. 2001; Sutton 2011; 2015). The prehistoric cultural sequence presented herein is a synthesis of landmark investigations in the Inland Valley including Diamond Valley Reservoir (Goldberg et al. 2001) Perris Valley Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974), and Lake Elsinore (Grenda 1997), as well as recent and ongoing investigations into the Archaic to Late Prehistoric transition in central western Riverside County and transitions within the Late Prehistoric during the Medieval Warm Interval evident by disruption to inter-dependent social networks (e.g., Eddy 2013).

Notable changes to the prehistoric sequence proposed by Goldberg et al. (2001) include the following. First, the use of the term "Paleoarchaic" after Beck and Jones (1997), Jennings (1957; 1964), Willig (1988), and Davis et al. (2012) is preferred in place of "Paleoindian," introduced by Roberts (1940) and broadcast by Moratto (1984) as a label for the earliest accepted prehistoric cultures in southern California. The Saratoga Springs Period, adopted from Warren's (1984) Mojave Desert sequence and applied to the inland valleys by Goldberg et al. (2001), is dismissed from this sequence. In its place, a potential occupational hiatus of the inland valley's is recognized between ca. 1,500 and 1,200 BP followed by the start of the Late Prehistoric several hundred years earlier than previous sequences suggest. Finally, the Late Prehistoric is subdivided into three distinct phases: Phase I (1,200 to 750 BP); Phase II (750 to 575 BP); and Phase III (575 to 410 BP).

Additional information related to the prehistory of southern California can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren and Crabtree (1986), Raab and Jones (2004), Jones and Klar (2007), Arnold and Walsh (2010), and Sutton (2015).

The Paleoarchaic Tradition (~12,000 to 9,500 B.P.)

The earliest accepted evidence of human occupation in southern California dates to the late Pleistocene-Holocene transition and is recognized in coastal and desert regions. This period is referred to in the archaeological literature as Horizon I: Early Man (Wallace 1955), Period I: Hunting (Wallace 1978), Paleocoastal (Braje et al. 2013), San Dieguito (Warren 1968; 1984, Sutton and Gardner 2010), Lake Mojave (Campbell et al. 1937; Warren and Crabtree 1986), and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Cressman 1940a; 1940b; 1942; 1986; Bedwell 1970; 1973).

The most common reference for this period is "Paleoindian" (e.g., Roberts 1940; Moratto 1984), a term so widespread that is has been used to describe early cultures throughout North America. More recently Beck and Jones (1997) and Davis et al. (2012) proposed a "Paleoarchaic Tradition" in place of the "Paleoindian Period" as a construct for distinguishing the stemmed and nonfluted projectile point Paleoarchaic culture(s) of the Far West from Paleoindian cultures, which they equate with fluted point cultures, most notably Clovis.

Paleoarchaic sites in Southern California may be associated with the remains of extinct megafauna and possess a distinct lithic tool assemblage composed of percussion-flaked scrapers and knives and large, well-made, non-fluted, leaf-shaped, or stemmed projectile points (e.g., Lake Mojave, Silver Lake) as well as crescentics, heavy core/cobble tools, hammerstones, bifacial cores, choppers, and scraper planes. Warren (1980; 1984) and Wallace (1978:27) both suggest that the absence of milling tools, associated in the archaeological literature with the processing of seeds and other plant materials, at Paleoarchaic sites is indicative of a subsistence focus on big game. The early inhabitants of inland southern California were likely nomadic big game hunters, while coastal and island dwellers were likely entrenched in a maritime subsistence economy that included large mammal, fish, and shellfish.

The Early Archaic (9,500 to 7,000 B.P.)

The earliest accepted evidence of human occupation in the inland valleys is associated with Early Archaic cultures. Prior to archaeological investigations at the Eastside Reservoir in Diamond Valley approximately four miles to the west of the study area only a handful of archaeological sites associated with Early Archaic cultures were known in Riverside County. Most contained sparse material assemblages that were dated between 9,500 and 7,000 B.P. via hydration analysis of obsidian sourced to the Coso Volcanic Fields. The data suggested that human occupation of the inland valleys was ephemeral and most likely associated with small groups of hunter-gatherers practicing highly mobile hunter-gatherer settlement and subsistence land use practices like those practiced by Paleoarchiac cultures. The discovery of two Early Archaic habitation sites in west-central Riverside County (CA-RIV-5786 and -6069) exhibiting material and feature assemblage's indicative of a semi-sedentary settlement with planned site reuse located near large, drought-resistant water sources that were possible destination points on a scheduled, seasonal round challenged this interpretation (Goldberg et al. 2001).

The Early Archaic material assemblage includes an abundance of ground stone tools (i.e., metates and manos) and a paucity of stone projectile points and faunal remains. Some (e.g., Wallace 1955, Warren 1966) interpret this as evidence of a transition in subsistence focus between Paleoarchaic and

Early Archaic cultures from large game hunting to the exploitation of plants and small game. Population change or replacement could also explain these material differences. Evidence of this transition, which Wallace (1955) subsumed under "Horizon II: Milling Stone Assemblages" (aka Millingstone Horizon) and "Period II: Food Collecting" was observed along southern California's coastline by approximately 8,500 BP with an earlier date of 9,000 BP proposed for central and northern California (Fitzgerald and Jones 1999:86). Inland expressions of the Early Archaic marked by the appearance of metates and manos buried at depth near the Lakeview Mountains in San Jacinto Valley date as early as 9,400 B.P. and may be the earliest recorded in California (Horne and McDougall 2008).

The Middle Archaic (7,000 to 4,000 B.P.)

Middle Archaic land use and settlement activities intensified in the inland valleys of cismontane southern California as climatic conditions deteriorated in the neighboring deserts between 7,000 and 5,500 B.P. (Goldberg et al. 2001; Spaulding 1991; 1995). In the Mojave Desert to the north, human adaptations to changing climatic conditions were expressed in the Pinto complex, which placed greater emphasis on the exploitation of plants and small animals then preceding Lake Mojave cultures although harvesting of large game animals continued with similar intensity (Warren 1980; 1984).

Land use intensification in the inland valleys was observed at Diamond Valley, and later circa 4,800 B.P., at Lake Elsinore (see Goldberg et al. 2001 and Grenda 1997). At least 19 archaeological components associated with the Middle Archaic expression were identified in Diamond Valley, including several residential bases and/or temporary camps situated along alluvial fans. These residential sites contained abundant cultural debris, including temporally diagnostic artifacts (e.g., Pinto and Silver Lake projectile points, crescents), at least nine (9) complex lithic scatters likely representing resource extraction and processing sites, and one (1) human burial covered with large rocks and ground stone artifacts. Short-term or ephemeral use sites were also represented in Diamond Valley located along upland benches and arroyo bottoms that produced isolated radiocarbon-dated thermal features and/or sparse scatters of obsidian debitage with hydration rinds that suggest Middle Archaic occupation (Goldberg et al. 2001).

The distribution and variety of site types represented in Middle Archaic components at Diamond Valley (i.e., residential bases, temporary camps, and a variety of ephemeral resource extraction and processing sites) suggest that inhabitants practiced a rest-rotation collecting strategy that included warm-season residential movements through a series of resource procurement camps (otherwise known as the seasonal round), followed by longer-term residential settlements during the midwinter ebb (Goldberg and Horne 2001). Key features of this strategy represented in the archaeological record included a reliance on stored foods during the interval of winter sedentary occupation and logistical mobility, or the collection and transport of critical resources to the home residential base.

The Late Archaic (4,000 to 1,500 B.P.)

Late Archaic cultures transitioned toward a higher degree of sedentism and greater emphasis on collector strategies coinciding with increased moisture and improving climatic conditions in southern California after ca. 3,100 B.P. (Horne 2001a). In Diamond Valley, the profusion of

features and refuse deposits associated with Late Archaic components suggests seasonal encampments were occupied for longer periods and were reused more often than sites associated with the latter part of the Middle Archaic (Goldberg et al. 2001). The trend toward sedentism continued as expanding populations responded to increased aridity and warming after ca. 2,100 B.P. with greater economic diversification and intensification (Goldberg 2001).

Artifact assemblages associated with Late Archaic sites are like Middle Archaic components with the appearance of new tool innovations or "borrowed" cultural items, including large triangular projectile points. Obsidian from the Lake Cahuilla (i.e., Obsidian Butte) first appears in Late Archaic assemblages obtained through direct procurement or social network exchanges with Colorado Desert cultures (Robinson 2001a:413). Likewise, Coso Obsidian continued flowing south into the inland valleys through previously established social networks with Mojave Desert cultures.

Late Archaic/Late Prehistoric Transition (1,500 to 1,200 B.P.)

The influence of Mojave Desert culture as evinced by the presence of Pinto and Elko-style dart points in Middle Archaic and the Late Archaic diminished in the inland valley as Late Archaic cultures transitioned into Late Prehistoric. The flow of Coso Obsidian decreased markedly and the Rose Spring and Eastgate projectile point styles, prevalent in the Mojave Desert north and west of the Mojave River, is virtually absent from inland valley Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric assemblages (Horne 2001b:132, 144; Robinson 2001a:422; 2001b:55). This divergence indicates that local populations may have found a lower cost alternative to Mojave Desert resources or that access to Mojave Desert resources became restricted due to the advancement of competing regional/cultural social networks (e.g., the stone bead interdependence network [Eddy 2013]).

The transition is highlighted by a 450-year gap in radiocarbon dated components at Diamond Valley. Similar gaps are noted in the archaeological records at the Perris Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974), Lake Elsinore (Grenda 1997), and Coachella Valley (Eddy 2016) suggesting that human populations may have abandoned the inland valleys and northwestern Colorado Desert in the centuries leading into the Medieval Warm Interval (ca. 1,200 B.P.). Sporadic non-intensive site use in these areas likely continued while residential settlements were established in areas with more permanent and reliable water and natural resources (e.g., Antelope Valley; Sutton 2016b).

Late Archaic populations nay have migrated into the Peninsular Ranges (e.g., Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains; Wilke 1978), north into the Transverse Ranges and Mojave Desert, or west toward the coast where populations aggregated near predictable and reliable sources of water. Extensive residential occupations were established near springs, creeks, and lakeshores in the Mojave Desert suggesting a shift had occurred toward a higher degree of sedentism (Sutton 1996). In some instances, these occupations were equipped with permanent living structures (Sutton 1990; 1991). Between 1,500 and 1,100 B.P., large village sites with well-developed midden deposits appeared in the Antelope Valley (Sutton 1981; 2016a; 2016b), at the Bickel Site north of Antelope Valley (McGuire et al. 1981), Rustler Rockshelter in the Mojave national preserve (Davis 1962; Sutton 2005), and possibly at the Saratoga Springs site in Death Valley (Wallace and Taylor 1959).

In the Mojave Desert and southwestern Great Basin, population aggregation coincides with the early part of the Saratoga Springs Period (Wallace and Taylor 1959; Wallace 1977, Warren 1984; Warren

and Crabtree 1986) and is associated with Rosegate-series and Eastgate-series projectile point styles, as well as morphologically distinct large triangular projectile points classified as Saratoga Springs points (Wallace 1988), all of which may indicate the advent of bow and arrow weapons technology, which was used alongside the atlatl weapons system for some time. Others working in the Mojave Desert (e.g., Gardner 2002; 2006; Sutton 1996; Sutton et al. 2007; Sutton and Jackson 1993) refer to this period as Rose Spring and place the start date as far back as 1,800 B.P.

The absence of Patayan I ceramics (see Schroeder 1952; Waters 1982:281) in inland valleys and northwestern Colorado Desert suggest populations likely did not migrate southeast to the lower Colorado River. However, social networks linking Lower Colorado River cultures with northwestern Colorado Desert and Peninsular Range cultures were established several hundred years later as demonstrated by the presence of Patayan II ceramics (Dahdul et al. 2011:98; May 1978:4; Pallette and Schafer 1994:7; Schaefer 1994:5). Ceramics are rare in the inland valleys throughout the Late Prehistoric with an increase in use occurring among Protohistoric cultures.

Late Prehistoric (1,200 to 410 B.P.)

The antiquity of Late Prehistoric cultures in the inland valley has long been debated. Some have argued that Late Prehistoric cultures overlap with Saratoga Springs/Rose Springs in the Mojave Desert and started several hundred years earlier ca. 1,500 B.P. (Dahdul et al. 2011; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). Others link the development of Late Prehistoric cultures with the adoption/ development of a unique artifact assemblage that includes Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched (DSN) projectile points, and occasionally, ceramics, arrowshaft straighteners, and soapstone tools and effigies as late as ca. 800 B.P. (Warren 1984:424; Goldberg et al. 2001). We propose Late Prehistoric adaptations emerged in response to changing environmental conditions and the diversion of the Colorado River into the Salton Trough forming Lake Cahuilla, which influenced intensive reoccupation of the northwestern Colorado Desert and inland valleys around 1,200 B.P. Furthermore, we divide the Late Prehistoric into three (3) distinct phases: prior to the Medieval Warm Interval (Phase 1 ca. 1,200 to 750 B.P.), during the Medieval Warm Interval (Phase 2 ca. 750 to 550 B.P.), and during the onset of the Little Ice Age (Phase 3 ca. 550 to 410 BP).

Phase I is associated with the reoccupation of the inland valleys and northwestern Colorado Desert and the aggregation of populations near reliable water sources during the climatic interval, a pattern that reaches its climax in Phase II (750 and 550 BP). Phase III follows the Medieval Warm Interval and is characterized by the transition toward fewer residential sites occupied on a permanent to near permanent status (see Horne 2001a), a pattern that continued during and after the arrival of Europeans, which the beginning of the Protohistoric Period (i.e., 410 BP).

Characteristic Late Prehistoric site assemblages, in general, include large triangular projectile points, sometimes referred to as Saratoga Springs points (Wallace 1988; Gilreath and Hildebrandt 1998; Robinson 2001c) that morph into smaller Cottonwood triangular points and higher frequencies of millingstones (e.g., unshaped handstones, mortars, and pestles). In addition, incised stones, shell beads, bedrock milling features, brownware ceramics, Lower Colorado Buffware ceramics, and Desert Side-notched points, are rare but not as common in the inland valleys. Coso obsidian all but disappears from Late Prehistoric components and stone disk beads are replaced by Olivella disk beads.

The disruption in the flow of Coso Obsidians may have been a byproduct of the Numic Spread (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Lamb 1958; Sutton 1994). Alternatively, the lack of established institutions among hunter-gatherer populations in the inland valleys, Transverse Ranges, and southern Mojave Desert may have led to the collapse inter-dependence social networks during periods of extreme external stress (e.g., environmental, and climatic change, population growth, population movements, etc.) that were inevitably replaced by the expanding Santa Barbara and Channel Island shell bead economy (Eddy 2013). The result of the disruption was the profusion of shell beads into the region, the increase in the use of cryptocrystalline silicates from the southern Mojave Desert and foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, and greater reliance on locally available lithic materials such as quartz and Bedford Canyon metavolcanics, periodically supplemented by Obsidian Butte obsidian.

The Protohistoric (410 to 150 B.P.)

The arrival of Spanish Missionaries in Alta California and corresponding influence of European culture on native populations in southern California marks the beginning of the Protohistoric. Although the Spanish did not move into the inland valleys until centuries after initial contact, Native Americans were aware of their presence and acquired European goods (e.g., glass trade beads) through established social networks well before European colonization and missionization (Meighan 1954). Protohistoric sites that contain European goods are important for analyzing social networks, regional political relationships, settlement patterns, and shifting subsistence foci.

The Protohistoric overlaps with the Little Ice Age (ca. 550-100 B.P; Calder 1975; Gribben and Lamb 1978) which supported development of various productive plant communities and established ecotones to sustain local populations almost year-round. Lower temperatures coupled with inadequate sources of fuel wood in the inland valleys suggest procurement of fuel may have become an increasingly important element of logistical provisioning. The use of plant food increased, as did the intensity of the processing effort, and included widespread exploitation of hard nuts and berries, as well as acorn (indicated by the abundance of mortars and pestles in Diamond Valley assemblages), which provided reliable and storable food resources. Hunting efficiency increased with the use of the bow and arrow and faunal data from this period demonstrates a decrease in faunal diversity, signifying both a reduction in diet breadth and greater dependency on specific animals, namely lagomorphs (McKim 2001).

The reliance upon local toolstone materials, such as Bedford Canyon metavolcanics and quartz vein deposits, increased along with obsidian and chert from the neighboring desert region, while other exotic raw toolstone materials from the west (basalt, andesite, rhyolite, metavolcanic rock, and Piedra de Lumbre “chert”) decreased in use, suggesting a possible disruption in social networks between the coast and inland valleys. Increased use of obsidian from Obsidian Butte coincides with fluctuating levels of ancient Lake Cahuilla, which witnessed high stand intervals between 350 and 300 B.P. and again between 250 to 150 B.P. (e.g., see Waters 1983; Philebosian et al. 2011). Desert Side-notched points are also common among Protohistoric components alongside the common Cottonwood Triangular points.

Land-use intensification strategies during the Protohistoric Period mirror changes at the end of the Late Archaic Period, when climatic degradation induced resource stress and may have triggered a

shift from rest-rotation collecting to a semisedentary settlement strategy (Goldberg 2001). Protohistoric village sites in Diamond Valley contained deep refuse-laden midden deposits, indicative of permanent habitation. Settlement was almost completely sedentary, with many small residential sites established within larger village territories that also included resource gathering and processing areas (e.g., bedrock features with slicks, basin metates, and mortars). These village complexes were the rancherias noted by early non-native explorers of the region (True 1966; 1970).

Considering that environmental and climatic conditions were like those experienced in Phase III of the Late Prehistoric, other factors must have prompted the development of more intensive land-use strategies among Protohistoric peoples of the inland valleys. Some suggest the shift to a fully sedentary settlement strategy was not a response to environmental degradation, but rather, to resource stress resulting from population increases, which led to competition for food, water, and other natural resources (fuel) (Goldberg 2001).

Ethnohistoric Context

The Luiseño and Mountain Cahuilla Indians both identify the project area as part of their respective traditional use areas. The anthropological literature supports both claims with Kroeber (1925), Strong (1927; 1929), Drucker (1937), Heizer and Whipple (1951), and Smith and Freers (1994) assigning the area to the Luiseño while White (1963), Bean (1972; 1978), and Bean and Saubel (1972) place the area within the territory of the Mountain Cahuilla. As such, the following ethnographic discussion includes sections for both the Luiseño and the Cahuilla.

The Luiseño and Cahuilla both belong to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family and share some cultural and material traits with one another. Anthropological characterizations of Luiseño and Cahuilla history suggest they, along with other Takic-speaking peoples of the Uto-Aztecan language family, migrated into southern California sometime between 1,000 and 3,500 years ago (Altschul et al. 2005; Bull 1977; 1983; Grenda and Altschul 2002; King 1982:326-327; 1990:199; Koerper 1979; Koerper and Drover 1983; Kowta 1969; Laylander 1985; Mason et al. 1997; Moratto 1984; O'Neil 2008:3; Ross 1970; Sutton 2011:10; White 1963:92). Others suggest an earlier date of entry into southern California for Uto-Aztecan speaking peoples based on the distribution of Olivella Grooved Rectangular beads, which date to approximately 5200 B.P. and appear to coincide with biological data that indicates a population replacement occurred on San Clemente Island (Howard and Raab 1993; Kennett et al. 2007; Raab and Howard 2000).

Alternatively, Sutton (2009:62-63) posited that proto-Yuman people occupying southern California north of San Diego adopted the Takic language and traits approximately 1,000 years ago, becoming the Luiseño, Cahuilla, Serrano, and Cupeño, but remaining biologically Yuman. Tribal origin and creation story's related to the antiquity of and events surrounding their emergence in southern California differ considerably from Anthropological characterizations of history and territory (Curti 2013:19).

The Luiseño

Based on information passed down in story and song from Tribal elders (e.g., Raymond Basquez, Sr., former *Nuukwáanut* [ceremonial leader] of the Captápish clan of the Pechanga Indians),

published and unpublished academic works in the areas of anthropology, history, ethnohistory, ethnography and linguistic studies (cf., Bean 1978; Bean and Saubel 1972; Bean and Shipek 1978; Drucker 1937; Du Bois 1904; 1906; 1908; Freers and Smith 1994; Harrington 1933; Hughes n.d.; Hyde and Elliott 1994; Kroeber 1908; 1925; Sparkman 1908a; 1908b; Strong 1929; True and Griset 1988; Vane 2000; White 1953; 1957; 1963), the study area lies within the ancestral cultural territory of the Luiseño people. The term Luiseño originated as a description of the native peoples associated with Mission San Luis Rey near Oceanside who shared a similar language, culture, and religious worldview. The Luiseño refer to themselves as *Payómkawichum*, meaning people of the west (Basquez 2014) derived from the word *Payómkawic* (i.e., westerner after Harrington 1933:103).

Luiseño territory included every ecological zone from the coastline to the mountains and all were utilized by the Luiseño people (O'Neill 2008:12). It was bordered by several tribes speaking both Takic and Yuman languages. The coastal plain to the northwest of Aliso Creek was home of the Gabrieliño (Tongva) who occupied northern Orange County and Los Angeles County. South of Agua Hedionda was Yuman-speaking Digueño (Kumeyaay) who occupied a territory that extended along the entire southern Luiseño boundary and continued east to Imperial County where they once occupied the southern portion of Lake Cahuilla. Areas east, including the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains, were occupied by the Cahuilla, while the Cupeño occupied a small area surrounding Warner's Hot Springs. The northeast boundary in the vicinity of San Jacinto Valley is still contested by several tribes including the Luiseño, the Serrano, and the Cahuilla.

Oral tradition (i.e., history, story, and songs) maintained by tribal elders of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians asserts that the Temecula/Pechanga people had usage/gathering rights to an area extending from Rawson Canyon on the east near Lake Skinner north through Domenigoni Valley, over to Lake Mathews on the northwest, down through Temescal Canyon and back to Temecula (Pechanga 2008a:5). This seasonal round was considered part of the Temecula/Pechanga village territory, and connected the village complex of *'Éxva Teméeku* (Temecula) to *$óovamay* (Domenigoni/Diamond Valley), *Qaxáalku* (southeast of Lake Matthews), *Paxávxa* (Temescal Canyon), and *Páayaxchl* (Lake Elsinore) (Pechanga 2008a:5). Additional village complexes appear to have existed in the French (Adobe Springs) and Paloma Valleys (Golden City) but no place names for these have been provided to the authors.

Social and Political Organization

The Luiseño were a patrilineal society, meaning property, rights, and leadership positions were inherited through the father. The Luiseño also practiced a form of patrilocality, in which related males lived in clusters within a village, while females were either married in or married out of the family. The Luiseño did not maintain moieties, at least not the Coyote and Wildcat moieties common among neighboring groups like the Cahuilla and Serrano, although White (1963) suggested that a type of ceremonial moiety system was in place prior to Spanish arrival.

Luiseño society was governed by a strict adherence to moral, ethical, and supernatural rules, norms, and obligations that carried sanctions if not properly observed or respected (White 1963:122). Although both village chiefs (*tchumu 'tushnakut*) and religious chiefs (*nó'ts*) were recognized leadership positions and each maintained very specific roles and responsibilities, their purview would often overlap, making it difficult to profile positions into a westernized institutional

framework. In other words, a village chief or religious chief could exert internal (intervillage) or external (intravillage) power and influence in matters considered political, social, judicial, historical, economical, or ceremonial.

This was an important consideration for the Luiseño who continue to recognize an interconnectivity among all aspects of life and discommend the attempts of others to separate the material (e.g., physical places, artifacts/tools, faunal remains, etc.) from immaterial (i.e., the relational ascriptions associated with those objects that may be of social, political, religious, mythological, or historical significance). This sentiment has been expressed by Pechanga elder and *Nuukwáanut* Raymond Basquez, Sr., when discussing the differences between archaeological opinions of artifacts and faunal remains and Luiseño perceptions of their world (Basquez 2014).

Other leaders within the village, which often composed the village council, included messengers (*Atewla*), sharpshooters (*Hukut*), doctors (*Monanikut*), disciplinarian (*Paha'*), eagle feather dancer (*Totowish*), hopping dancer (*Tchelopish*), and other leaders who included those in charge of the rabbit hunt, craft specialists, astrologers, property stewards, *puul* in charge of increasing the harvest and other *puul* (e.g. sorcerers), and singers (White 1963:161). The male head (*kikut*) of each household was also recognized as a leader of their nuclear family (*kikutum*). It is important to note that leadership positions were not restricted to male members of society (White 1963; Basquez 2014).

The Village System

Luiseño territory was divided into a system of *village complexes, village territories*, and *villages*. The village complex, which was like a city, contained multiple villages or neighborhoods, each with their own village territory. The Pechanga Tribe has identified several large village complexes in neighboring areas, the closest to the study area being *$óovamay* centered in Diamond and Domenigoni valleys (Pechanga 2008b). Others identified by the Pechanga Tribe include *Qaxáalku* southeast of Lake Matthews, *Paxávxa* in Temescal Canyon, *Páayaxchi* at Lake Elsinore, and *Téemeku* in Temecula. "To put the prehistoric landscape in contemporary terms, this patterning is akin to a map depicting the communities [sic.] lines of Fallbrook, Temecula, Murrieta, etc. that share jurisdictional boundaries" (Pechanga 2012:3).

Sparkman (1908a:190) recognized the existence of village territories when he stated that each band had its own allotted district and territorial claims to the hunting and gathering of resources within its boundaries. The village territory was also like White's (1963:116, 134) Rancheria, a term often used to describe Native American villages during the Spanish and Mexican periods, which White defined as "autonomous hunting-gathering areas…regulated in location, area, and population by distance, topographical features, and the flora and fauna natural to each relatively balanced territory."

Village territories extended over several kilometers and could include multiple village sites (i.e., semi-sedentary to sedentary habitation sites) each with a village chief. The main village within the village territory would possess the ceremonial house or *wamkish* maintained by the religious chief (*no't*) (Bean and Shipek 1978:55). They extended far beyond the footprint village sites to include ceremonial locations, hunting grounds, water sources, and resource gathering and processing taskscapes.

The village territory existed as a physically bounded territory marked by rocks, landmarks, or possibly rock art that communicated ownership over the land and warned trespassers that they had to gain permission to use resources within the territory (Strong 1929:284-285; Pechanga 2009d:3). The use of rock art, specifically cupules, as a territorial marker was documented by Du Bois (1908:158):

> When the people scattered from Ekvo Temeko, Temecula, they were very powerful. When they got to a place they would sing a song to make water come there, and would call that place theirs; or they would scoop out a hollow in a rock with their hands to have for their mark as a claim upon the land.

The Pechanga Tribe (2009b:3) adds:

> Tribal, clan, and family territories were designated and protected. Trespassing was cause for conflict and at times outright warfare between groups. The young were taught never to trespass on the land of others in pursuit of game or to gather food without permission. The people used different methods to identify or delineate boundaries. For instance, there are over thirty identified rock art sites spanning from the site of the Serrano Tanning Vats in Temescal Canyon near the village of *Paxavxa (Pah-HA UV-hah)*, through most of Olsen Canyon. These *tóota eskánishtum (TOW-tah es-KAH-nish-tomb/intelligent* rocks/rock alt) exhibit distinct Luiseño design motifs, which can be found in our sand paintings and basketry.
>
> *Tóota eskánishtum* is an important element in the determination of Luiseño territorial boundaries. Throughout Luiseño territory, there are certain types of large boulders, taking the shape of mushrooms or waves called cupules, which contain numerous small indentations. We believe these may be indicative of boundary markers.

Gathering areas were considered part of the village territory. When a village gained usage rights to a gathering area, it was considered part of their village territory, even if the gathering area was within a territory claimed by another village. In other words, two distinct groups could claim traditional usage rights to the same area at the same time.

> Pechanga elders learned through the oral tradition their ancestors had usage/gathering rights to an area extending from Rawson Canyon near Lake Skinner on the east, through Domenigoni Valley, over to Lake Matthews on the northwest, down Temescal Canyon, and back to the Temecula area. This is what anthropologists refer to as a "seasonal round" and traveling to these areas would be considered as part of the "village territory." (Pechanga 2008b:4)

Areas within a village territory were connected by trails and pathways, all of which communicated information, both public and private, to the Luiseño. A similar system of trails connected village territories and village complexes to one another and emphasized important concepts of community and commonwealth. Oxendine (1983:45, 177), White (1963:116, 134), and others (e.g., Bean and Vane 2001; Sparkman 1908a; and True et al. 1974) recognized the existence of Luiseño settlement land-use patterns within historic village territories; future archaeological research in the region may determine just how far back these patterns can be traced into prehistory.

Subsistence and Material Culture

The Luiseño, were, for the most part, hunters, collectors, and harvesters that utilized available resources within their village territories while also maintaining usufruct rights to gather from other village territories. Most food resources were gathered close to the village, but during certain seasons the family group would move to the coast for marine resources or into the mountains for acorns and

deer. This allowed the Luiseño to obtain resources from a variety of ecological zones, which supplied food in all seasons. Environmental niches of particular importance within the study area would have included Riversidian sage scrub and riparian plant communities.

The Luiseño hunted small and large game, including various hare and rabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, quail, doves, ducks, and other birds, and both antelope and deer. Tree squirrels, most reptiles, and predators such as coyotes, mountain lions, and bobcats, were avoided as food resources, except possibly during lean times. Insects were also available as food resources. Luiseño hunting technology employed for small and large game included throwing sticks; the bow and arrow, typically with a wood or bone point (White 1963:127); snares; traps; slings; decoys; disguises; and hunting blinds. Fire also assisted in communal rabbit drives. Many villages also had access to creeks and rivers, and nets, traps, spears, hooks and lines, and poisons were used to catch fish.

As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used. Roots and shoots of various types were gathered from marshes and wetlands. Seeds from various grasses and scrub plants such as buckwheat also played an important role in the aboriginal diet and were available for harvest from summer through fall. Certain mushrooms and tree fungi supplemented the diet and were considered delicacies. Teas were made from a variety of floral resources and were used for medicinal cures as well as for beverages. Tobacco and datura were sacred plants used for rituals and medicine.

Subsistence resources were collected from community plots and family gardens that were maintained with fire, which acted as a crop-management tool (Bean and Shipek 1978:552). Vegetal resource gathering required a multitude of tools: poles for shaking pine nuts and acorns from the trees, cactus pickers, chia hooks, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights for digging sticks, pry bars, as well as gathering and winnowing baskets, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, and cutting implements made of stone, bone, and wood. Basket mortars, made by using asphaltum to attach an open-bottomed basket to a mortar, were important for food processing (Bean and Shipek 1978:552-553).

Plant and animal processing activities required portable and/or stationary ground stone tools. Bedrock milling features were fixed locations on the landscape utilized in communal, family, and private resource processing settings. Slicks are the most common grinding element observed on the surface of bedrock milling features, but basin metates and mortars are also common. Bedrock milling features were used in tandem with manos and pestles and portable ground stone tools are often found at bedrock milling sites, but occur more commonly at village sites, other habitation sites, and resource processing locations that did not contain bedrock outcrops (i.e., complex lithic scatters).

Food storage, often within large baskets, was important and helped the Luiseño survive during the lean winter months. Pottery ollas and baskets treated with asphaltum also were used to store and transport water and seeds. Wood, clay, and steatite were used to make jars, bowls, and trays and bags were made from animal skins and woven grass. Food was served in wooden and gourd dishes and cups and in basket bowls that were sometimes tarred. Wood, shell, and horn were used for spoons (Bean and Shipek 1978:553).

Most Luiseño houses were conical and partially subterranean; however, during the nineteenth century some had rectangular houses. The dwellings were made of locally available material, such as reeds, brush, or bark. Occupants entered using a door at the side of the shelter, which was sometimes accessed through a short tunnel. Smoke from a central fireplace rose through a hole in the center of the roof. Domestic chores, such as cooking, eating, and social interaction, often occurred under a brush-covered ramada that stood near the house. Earth-covered sweat houses for purification and curing rituals, ceremonial houses with fenced areas, and granaries for food storage were found in most villages (Bean and Shipek 1978:553; Bean and Vane 2001:VI.D-5).

Luiseño world view was, and still is, governed by their religion, which originated with the creation of all things. This was encapsulated in a letter written by Pechanga Tribal Chairman Mark Macarro (2008:2) who stated that the "origin of the Luiseño people is the single most important account in our culture. Our present-day practices, beliefs and social structure are directly related to our creation." *Wuyóot*, the father of the Luiseño, was the last of the First People (*Káamalan*) who possessed all forms of *'ayelkwish*, or knowledge-power, and distributed it throughout creation at his death, "producing a residual knowledge in the landscape that can still be discovered today by those capable of understanding it" (Curti 2013:22). Macarro (2008:6-7) continued:

> For us, the names of places left by Wuyóot's ayelkwish, imparted by ancestral stories and songs, are not by accident. Neither do they function as western concepts of cities or townships. A place name for us demonstrates our ancestors' sense-of-place and knowledge of the land and all things that inhabit the environment. For us, this is a direct correlation between the oral tradition and the sacred geography, which is the foundation of our history, tribal belief system, and the basis of our living culture.

Rocks, boulders, and outcrops are viewed from a Western perspective as inanimate objects with potential commercial or geologic value. To the Luiseño, these objects were once First People (*Káamalam*) created beings and ancestors of the Luiseño people. The rocks, trees, fog, mammals, birds, and other things were all created beings, children of *Túukumit* (Father Night Sky) and *Tamáayawut* (Mother Day Earth; Pechanga 2008b:2).

After the death of *Wuyóot* many of the *Káamalam* transformed themselves into stone (Pechanga 2011:16). Harrington (1933:200-201) adds that the *Káamalam* were trying to escape from death and "scattered and became metamorphosed freely, assuming their present astronomical, mineral, botanical and zoological forms." Harrington (1933) made another record of this transformation in the following passage:

> After he [*Wuyóot*] died the people sent their spirit in the cardinal directions to the ends of the world hoping to escape from death, but found Pí'mukvul, death, everywhere. In consternation, these first people then became metamorphosed into stars, rocks, plants, animals, spirits, manufactured objects, and all things that now are, fleeing to take residence in the places where they are now. (Harrington 1933:124)

From the Luiseño perspective, feature outcrops containing slicks, mortars, and bedrock metates not only represented domestic space or "kitchens" where food was processed and prepared, but they were also stations where the living people connected with their ancient ancestors. When the Luiseño took the life of an animal, they gave thanks for it and offered a prayer (Basquez 2014). Similar ritualistic or religious convocations may have been made prior to the gathering of plants and the selection or use of a feature outcrop for grinding.

The Cahuilla

The San Gorgonio Pass, Coachella Valley, and Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains were occupied by the Cahuilla people at the time of Spanish arrival in 1769. The Cahuilla were organized into at least twelve differed patrilineal clans, each of which "owned" large spans of territory that encompassed different ecological zones at high and low elevations. This land use strategy allowed the Cahuilla people to exploit a wide range of plant and animal resources in different seasons (Bean 1972). Cahuilla groups are often distinguished by the topographic region (i.e., desert, mountain, and pass) in which they established permanent settlements (Bean 1972). Interpretations for the word Cahuilla include "the master," "the powerful one," and "the one who rules" (Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians 2021).

Desert Cahuilla settlements congregated around the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla as well as near the mouth of canyons and valleys in areas that could supply many of their food resources within a 5-mile area (Bean 1972:73-74). As the lake receded, the Cahuilla moved their villages and adapted their subsistence practices (Wilke 1978). Pass Cahuilla also established settlements in or near the mouth of canyons and valleys in areas. Mountain Cahuilla occupied settlements between 3,000 and 5,000 feet in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains.

Cahuilla territory included every ecological zone in the desert, inland valleys, and mountains and all were utilized by the Cahuilla people (Bean 1972). It was bordered by several tribes speaking both Takic and Yuman languages. The inland valleys to the north and west were home to the Gabrieliño and Serrano. The Gabrieliño occupied northern Orange County, Los Angeles County, and portions of the inland valleys in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. The Serrano occupied the San Bernardino Mountains, the Mojave River, and portions of the inland valleys in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. The eastern Mojave Desert to the north was occupied by the Chemehuevi. To the south were Yuman-speaking Digueño (Kumeyaay) who occupied a Imperial County and the southern portion of Lake Cahuilla. To the east were the Halchidoma Indians along the Colorado River and to the southeast were the Quechan. The Cupeño occupied a small area surrounding Warner's Hot Springs. The northeast boundary in the vicinity of San Jacinto Valley is still contested by several tribes including the Luiseño, the Serrano, and the Cahuilla.

There are no known Cahuilla place names for the project area or surrounding area published in the ethnographic literature. Cahuilla Mountain, 10 miles southeast of the project area was known as *apapatcem* or *nalgāliem* and was the clan home of the *saupalpa* (Strong 1929:148).

Social and Political Organization

The Cahuilla were a patrilineal society, meaning property, rights, and leadership positions were inherited through the father. Each lineage maintained political autonomy (Gifford 1918; Strong 1927). Cahuilla social organization also incorporated marriage regulating moieties, the Coyote and Wildcat moieties, that practiced ceremonial reciprocation (*ibid.*; Bean 1972). "Each lineage had its own food-gathering areas, lineage chief, ceremonial house, and ceremonial bundle (Bean 1972:83). Bean (*ibid.*:84) further proposed the existence of a larger political grouping among the Cahuilla, known as the sib, composed of separate and independent lineages. "The sib occupied a specific territorial area and had political unity. Economic cooperation, in the sense of sharing hunting and

gathering lands, ceremonial reciprocity, and linguistic unity further characterized its internal structure" (*ibid*. 84).

Social, political, and economic status among Cahuilla individuals was inherited (i.e., ascribed) and achieved (i.e., merit-based). Leadership positions included the *net*, who served in a key position within Cahuilla society, ritual, politics, and economics, the assistant to the net (*paxaaʔ*), the performer and ceremonialist (*haunik*), dancers (*ŋeŋewiš*), shamans (*puul*), shapeshifters (*paʔvuʔul*), dreamers (*tetiwiš*), doctors and other leaders. The Cahuilla provide an extraordinary example of mutual interdependence and the use of power and force in an egalitarian society:

> What arguably began with simple voluntary reciprocal gifting/exchange relationships between small-scale groups to fulfill a need for social interaction, developed into an elaborate ceremonial institution that required the participation of neighboring groups, ritualized the act of gifting and reciprocal exchange, and helped forge a pan-group identity (Bean 1972:135-159). Unfortunately, little is known about the evolution of the Cahuilla society from small scale groups to a mutually interdependent obligatory gifting and reciprocal exchange network supported by institutions, rules and norms. Rather, most of our information relates to the social mechanisms of the gifting and exchange network, of which the institution of ceremonialism is paramount.
>
> Mutual interdependence was regulated in Cahuilla society by the ceremonial institution and the rules that governed Cahuilla ritual behavior: 1) participation by members of both moieties (i.e., Wildcat and Coyote) was required for most rituals; 2) invitations must be extended to immediate kin of person honored or celebrated; and 3) gifting to the host for the purpose of redistribution to guests at the conclusion of the ritual (Bean 1972:153). Participation in ceremonies was virtually mandatory, but also beneficial as they provided an opportunity to reproduce group identity and create or transform individual identities.
>
> The Cahuilla held ceremonies so regularly that after the completion of one ceremony the next was already being planned (Bean 1972:135). In essence, ceremony and ritual were always on the mind of the Cahuilla. Artisans were motivated to intensify craft production in the weeks prior to a ceremony in order to contribute to the communal gift (*ibid.*:124-124) and build up a supply of crafted objects that they could use for personal trade, gifting, and/or gambling at the ceremonial venue (*ibid.*:138). Artisans acted within this capacity to showcase their skills from a desire to elevate their social status through public notoriety and recognition of their craft. On the other hand, crafting was manipulated by politicoeconomic leaders as a means to assert egalitarianism through the redistribution of goods and force individuals who invested critical labor in craft production to meet their obligations to the group, thus ensuring that they would receive equally critical subsistence resources and goods. The assertion of egalitarianism also manifests in the ritual destruction of property following the death of an individual (e.g., Bean 1972; Hooper 1920; Patencio 1943).
>
> Ritualized gifting occurred during ceremonies, most notably in the redistribution of subsistence resources and craft goods from the leader of the host group to leaders of all visiting groups (Bean 1972:153). All visiting groups were expected to contribute goods and resources to the host group, who had accumulated goods and resources from the members of its group, and thus all shared in bounty. Beads and other symbols of wealth and status were gifted or exchanged between politicoeconomic leaders and possibly ceremonial and religious leaders to reaffirm political, economic, and/or social status. Ceremonies also provided a venue for groups and individuals to establish new domestic exchange relationships, reconnect with existing exchange partners, arrange marriages, introduce new family members, tell stories, sing songs, and dance, all of which created opportunities to build reputation and establish identities.
>
> As indicated in the first rule of ritual behavior, performance of most ceremonies required participation from both moieties and neighboring groups. By cooperating in the communal gift, the Cahuilla were assured that the ritual cycle continued, reciprocal gifting relationships were maintained, and group social identity was reproduced, while participation in the ceremonies and social gathering associated with the ritual acts guaranteed opportunities for individuals to create or transform social identities. On the other hand, failure to contribute to the communal offering and participate in the ceremony could be met with ostracization, a refusal of goods and resources, and the loss of status; many other consequences might befall an individual that refused to meet their

> obligations. The threat of punishment, a form of politicoeconomic power that could be exerted by leaders in a show of force, was an effective deterrent but likely one not often invoked because the benefits of participation far outweighed the risks. (Eddy 2013:8-9)

The Village System

As mentioned above, the Cahuilla territory was "owned" by the sib with each lineage owning its own hunting and gathering areas within the sib territory. Bean (1972:87) identified at least seven sibs among the Cahuilla suggesting several others had existed in the recent past. The Cahuilla sib territory would be equivalent to the Luiseno village complex with the lineage territory and lineage village the equivalent of village territories and villages, respectively. The sib territory contained multiple villages or neighborhoods, each with its own respective territory that included hunting and gathering areas. Bean (1960; 1972) identified one sib by name, the Wanakik, who occupied the San Gorgonio Pass and surrounding area.

Sib territories included multiple villages (i.e., semi-sedentary to sedentary habitation sites) each with a village chief, ceremonial house, and ceremonial bundle. They extended far beyond the footprint of archaeologically defined "village sites" to include ceremonial locations, hunting grounds, water sources, and resource gathering and processing taskscapes. Rocks, landmarks, material remains, and possibly rock art were used to communicate ownership over the land (Patencio 1943). Villages and hunting and gathering areas were connected by trails.

Subsistence and Material Culture

The Cahuilla were hunter-gatherers for the most part and may have incorporated agriculture into their subsistence foci prior to European contact. Among the animals the Cahuilla hunted were Pronghorn sheep, mule deer, rabbits, squirrels, chipmunks, desert tortoise, rats and mice. The Cahuilla often organized communal rabbit hunts prior to ceremonial gatherings to provide food for guests and participants. When available, the Cahuilla also hunted fish and birds along the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla.

As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used. Roots and shoots of various types were gathered from marshes and wetlands. Seeds from various grasses and scrub plants such as buckwheat also played an important role in the aboriginal diet and were available for harvest from summer through fall. Certain mushrooms and tree fungi supplemented the diet and were considered delicacies. Teas were made from a variety of floral resources and were used for medicinal cures as well as for beverages. Tobacco and datura were sacred plants used for rituals and medicine.

Cahuilla material culture included an array of utilitarian and ceremonial objects. Cahuilla were well known for their woven baskets. They were also expert potters and used ceramics to craft many different items for storage, cooking, and other uses. Stone and wood implements were integral to daily Cahuilla life. Wooden mortars and pestles were used to process mesquite beans and other seeds and plant materials as were stone manos and pestles used with stone mortars, metates and bedrock slicks. Cryptocrystalline and microcrystalline silicates, metavolcanics, and obsidian, among other stone materials, were worked into knives, blades, scrappers, and projectile points to tip wood arrows. Wood was utilized for bow construction, pestles and mortars, arrow shafts, throwing sticks,

digging sticks, and flutes. The Cahuilla also utilized various parts of animals (e.g., bone and tendons) and plants (e.g., mescal fiber sandals) in everyday life. Ceremonial objects included shell beads, feathers, gourd rattles, crystals, wands, and various items that made up the ceremonial bundle.

Food storage, often within large wood-woven granaries and ceramics, was important and helped the Cahuilla survive during the lean winter months. Pottery ollas and baskets also were used to store and transport water and seeds. Wood, clay, and stone were used to make jars, bowls, and trays and bags were made from animal skins and woven grass.

The original shape or form of Cahuilla houses (*kish*) has not been determined (Kroeber 1925:703) although Barrows (1900:39) observed evidence of circular "hogan" like structures at Indian Wells and noted "…round structures still in use among the Coahuillas are the only abodes of native origin; the jacal being due to white influence and suggestion." Barrows (1900:36) described Cahuilla jacals observed on the reservations. Among the Mountain Cahuilla, homes were built by men using a quantity of stout poles from greasewood, manzanita, or oak, to construct a framework for the home. Ridgepoles and side beams are added along with poles serving as rafters, all bound tightly with yucca leaves or fronds. Brush is wattled close to the poles for insulation and cracks are chinked with mud, or if possible, adobe. In addition to the *kish*, the Cahuilla built ramadas, or roof structures to provide shade over patios used for food storage and domestic activities, feast booths, sweat houses, and large ceremonial houses.

Worldview and Ritual

The Cahuilla world view is closely integrated with its natural environment and impacted all aspects of Cahuilla life and behavior (Bean 1972:160). Cahuilla philosophy was grounded in the concept of *ʔivaʔa*, a power or energy source that had its own will and ability to act. It was this power that "formed the corporeal world through cataclysmic interaction of two masses of force identified as maleness and femaleness. From these forces came the creator beings *Mukat* and *Temayawet*, who demonstrated the proper and improper uses of power" (*ibid*.161). *Mukat*, the father of the Cahuilla, and Temayawet, his brother, created the First People (*nukatem*), most of whom were no longer active but transformed into stars, natural phenomenon, and landmarks such as mountains and rocks. *Taqwuš* (Tahquitz) and *Menily* (moon maiden) are well-known examples of Cahuilla *nukatem*.

All things were created with *ʔivaʔa* and imbued with *ʔivaʔa* but only some could manifest it through unique powers or talents. "Some groups had greater amounts of power than others. Thus cultural dominance of the Pacific Coast cultures (Gabrielino and Chumash) was due to their greater access to *ʔivaʔa*" (Bean 1972:161). *ʔivaʔa* was very potenti and powerful at the time of creation but its intensity diminishes through time (*ibid*. 160).

Bean (1972:180-181) observed that the Cahuilla world view is intricately linked to the natural environment and identified several assumptions regarding the way philosophy was practically applied to Cahuilla life:

1) The assumption of unpredictability and constant change was adaptive because it induced functional stress. The stress stimulated economic productivity and reciprocity by predicting that hard times were to be expected. This further encouraged the spreading of economic risk, justified political segmentation, and changes in leadership when this was necessary.

2) The assumption that man was an integral part of an interlocking system was consistent with the close relationship of the Cahuilla and his environment—a mutually interacting network. It reminded the Cahuilla that he must interact with his environment in a responsible manner, and this was reflected in behavior promoting conservation of natural resources.
3) Another philosophical assumption was that of negative-positive integration. Each person and being was potentially benevolent and malevolent; the environment was at times benign, at other time malevolent; power was sometimes benevolent and sometimes malevolent; and yet people, environment, and power were integral parts of the whole. This condition prepared the Cahuilla individual to anticipate stress and to produce at a maximum level in order to minimize the possibility of shortage of food and goods during times when the environment was harsh.

These assumptions were reinforced through the Cahuilla ritual, which "served as a basic articulating mechanism for all institutions of Cahuilla society" (Bean 1972:135). The most elaborate and extensive Cahuilla ritual was the *nukil*, or ritual for the dead. Held annually or biannually during the winter, it was a week-long ritual where the Cahuilla gathered to honor those who had passed on through song, dance, and feasting. It was during the *nukil* that the epic series of songs describing the Cahuilla universe was performed (*ibid*:137). Life size images of the deceased were constructed by mourning family members into which the "soul of the dead entered (during the ceremony) and were burned (*ibid*.). Other Cahuilla rituals include *aswitipememiktum* (Eagle Ritual), rites of passage including naming ceremonies (*tculuni'l*), boys' initiation rites (*hemwek'luwil*), girls' initiation ceremonies (*ʔwlutni'ily*), and marriages, among others (*ibid*. 142).

Historic Context

In California, the so-called "historic period" began in 1769, when an expedition sent by the Spanish authorities in Mexico led to the founding of Mission San Diego, the first European outpost in Alta California. For several decades after that, Spanish colonization activities were largely confined to the coastal regions and left little impact on the arid hinterland of the territory. Although the first explorers, including Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza, traveled through the San Jacinto Plains as early as 1772-1774, no Europeans were known to have settled in the vicinity of the current study area until the beginning of the 19th century.

After the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in 1798, the San Jacinto Plains became a part of the mission's extensive network of ranchos. Rancho San Jacinto, as it came to be known, was first mentioned in mission records in 1821 (Gunther 1984:467). The most remote among the ranchos of Mission San Luis Rey, Rancho San Jacinto was used primarily for cattle raising, and its extent and boundaries were only loosely defined (*ibid.*). The core of the vast rancho consisted of an adobe chapel, officially an *asistencia* of Mission San Luis Rey, and an adobe house for the *mayordomo*, the Spanish overseer. These buildings were collectively referred to as Casa Loma, because of their location on a small knoll northwest of today's City of San Jacinto (Tapper and Lolmaugh 1990:158; Wilkinson n.d.:84).

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain, which, for the Franciscan missions, ushered in a period of turmoil and ultimately the process of secularization. Beginning in 1834, former mission ranchos throughout Alta California were surrendered to the Mexican government, and subsequently divided and granted to various prominent citizens of the province. The Mexican authorities created three large land grants during the 1840s, including San Jacinto Viejo, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and El Sobrante de San Jacinto. As elsewhere in southern California

during the Rancho Period, cattle raising continued to be the most prevalent economic activity on these and other nearby ranchos, until the influx of American settlers eventually brought an end to this now-romanticized lifestyle in the second half of the 19th century. The study area, as later determined by the U.S. Land Commission, was not included in any of these land grants, and thus remained public land when California was annexed by the United States in 1846.

The first Euroamerican settlers started to arrive in the San Jacinto Plains in the late 1860s, and settled mostly around San Jacinto, the oldest non-Indian community in the area (Gunther 1984). In the 1880s, during a land boom that swept through much of southern California, other settlements sprang up across the San Jacinto Plains. To the south of San Jacinto, the town of Hemet was created by the Hemet Land Company in 1893 (Whitney 1982). Hemet was a relative late comer among the communities of the San Jacinto Valley. It was founded under difficult circumstances at the onset of a severe drought that hampered development throughout southern California. Yet, Hemet prospered nonetheless, thanks in part to a reliable water supply obtained from the Hemet Reservoir constructed by the Hemet Land Company in the nearby San Bernardino Mountains (*Ibid*.).

In 1910, Hemet became the second incorporated city in the valley. Through much of the 20th century, Hemet remained a small rural town serving the needs of one of Riverside County's most important agricultural regions. During the recent decades, however, with residential and commercial development increasingly becoming the driving force in regional growth, the forces of urbanization has begun to significantly transform the landscape of the city.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search service for this project was provided by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. Located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, the EIC is the official repository of cultural resource records for the County of Riverside. During the records search, EIC staff reviewed maps, records, and electronic databases on file to identify all previously recorded cultural resources and existing reports on file within a one-mile radius of the project location. Previously recorded cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On November 25, 2020, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians were notified of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited to participate. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on December 17, 2020, CRM TECH further contacted a total of 15 tribal representatives in the region in writing for additional information on potential

Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is presented in Appendix 2 and summarized in the sections below.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was completed by CRM TECH archaeologist John J. Eddy and historian Terri Jacquemain. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1880, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1996, aerial photographs taken in 1949-2020, and the archival records of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the County of Riverside. The historic maps are available at the websites of the USGS and the BLM, and the aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website, through the Google Earth software, and in the environmental assessment for this project (Earth Strata Geotechnical Services 2020).

FIELD SURVEY

Between April 8 and April 13, 2021, CRM TECH conducted a systematic field survey of the entire study area. The survey was carried out by field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologists Hunter O'Donnell, John D. Goodman II, Deirdre Encarnacion, Charly Shelton, and Rebecca Brierty with the assistance of Soboba tribal monitors Frankie Morreo and Cha'ish Majel. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) transects alternating in orientation between east-west and north-south, as the terrain dictated. In areas where the terrain was excessively steep or overgrown with dense vegetation, only those areas with high potential for containing cultural resources were selectively surveyed to ensure the safety of the field crew.

In this way, the ground surface within the study area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility ranged from poor (10-15%) in areas with very dense vegetation (e.g., most hillside slopes and drainages) to excellent (90-100%) in the well-manicured and cleared southern portions of the study area. When artifacts were discovered during the survey, their locations were marked with survey flags. Upon completion of the survey, the artifacts were re-visited and photographed. Further field recordation, including descriptions of the artifacts, a location map with UTM coordinates, and a scaled sketch map, were completed to document the exact location and nature of the artifacts. The field maps and descriptions were then compiled into standard site record forms for submittal to the California Historical Resources Information System.

In conjunction with the archaeological survey, the field crew inspected and photo-documented all built-environment features that appeared to date to the historic period. To facilitate proper recordation, evaluation, and integrity assessment of the existing buildings and structures, the field crew made detailed notations on their structural and architectural characteristics and the current conditions of the property as a whole. The resulting data were also compiled into the appropriate record forms for inclusion in the California Historical Resources Information System. In addition to the initial survey, on August 12, 2021, Daniel Ballester and Hunter O'Donnell accompanied Riverside County Archaeologist Heather Thomson on a follow-up field visit to the study area,

focusing primarily on and around the locations where cultural resources had been recorded. Findings from the various components of the fieldwork are discussed in the sections below.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to records on file at the EIC, almost the entire study area was previously surveyed for cultural resources during a 1982 study (#1518 in Fig. 5), which resulted in the identification of one prehistoric cultural resource within the boundaries of the study area as well as the project area. Designated Site 33-001485 in the California Historical Resources Inventory, the resource consisted of a bedrock milling feature with five mortars on a single granite boulder and no associated artifacts. As the 1982 study is now nearly 40 years old, it is considered out-of-date for statutory compliance purposes, and a systematic resurvey was deemed necessary for this study.

At least eight additional area-specific cultural resource studies were previously completed within a one-mile radius of the study area, including a small-scale survey for power pole replacements that occurred partially within the current project area in 2012 (#8782 in Fig. 5). In all, the previous studies covered approximately 30 percent of the total surface area within the scope of the record search (Fig. 5). These studies resulted in the identification of 15 additional cultural resources within the one-mile radius, including nine prehistoric sites, two mixed-component sites with both prehistoric and historical components, one historic-period site, and three isolated artifacts from the prehistoric era. These resources, along with Site 33-001485 in the project area, are described in Table 1 below. Other than 33-001485, none of the known cultural resources were located in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Identified during the Record Search

Site Number	Recordation History	Description	Distance from Study Area
33-000573 / CA-RIV-573	1971: T. Ambrose and N. Carter, Archaeological Research Unit	Prehistoric: Possible habitation site with 40 bedrock mortars and surface artifacts collected by landowner.	0.25 - 0.5 mile
33-001015 / CA-RIV-1015	1982: Alan Davis and Steve Bouscaren, Archaeological Research Unit 1988: Steve Wakefield, Blanche Schmitz, Joan Brown, and Ron Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates 1991: C.E. Drover, T. Buckley, D.M. Smith, T. Shickler, and K. Victorino, Christopher Drover	Prehistoric: Originally recorded as a bedrock milling site with two mortars and one bedrock metate. During resurvey, only one boulder containing mortars was observed.	0.75 - 1.0 mile
33-001485 / CA-RIV-1485	1982: Daniel McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling site with five mortars on one outcrop	Within study area
33-001551 / CA-RIV-1551	1970: Shepard, Pacific Coast Archaeological Society	Prehistoric: Red pictograph	0.5 - 0.75 mile

Site Number	Recordation History	Description	Distance from Study Area
33-001552 / CA-RIV-1552	1970: Shepherd, Pacific Coast Archaeological Society	Prehistoric: Red pictograph with pestle, pottery, and fire pit	0.25 - 0.5 mile
33-001553 / CA-RIV-1553	1970: Shepherd, Pacific Coast Archaeological Society	Mixed-Component: (Prehistoric) Bedrock milling site with metates and mortars; (Historic) ca. 1900 tin can scatter and possible sheep camp.	0.75 - 1.0 mile
33-001544 / CA-RIV-1544	1970: Shepherd, Pacific Coast Archaeological Society	Prehistoric: Possible village site with bedrock milling features (mortars and metates), and red pictographs.	0.75 - 1.0 mile
33-003402 / CA-RIV-3402H	1982: Alan Davis, Archaeological Research Unit 1988: Ron Bissell, Stever Wakefield, Blanche Schmitz, and Joan Brown, RMW Paleo Associates 1991: C. E. Drover, T. Buckley, D. M. Smith, T. Shickler, and K. Victorino, Christopher Drover 1998: I. Strudwick, G. King, D. Gray, and J. Dugan, LSA and Associates	Historic: Manzanita Valley Ranch complex with associated features and refuse scatter.	0.75 - 1.0 mile
33-003407 / CA-RIV-3407/H	1982: Alan Davis, Archaeological Research Unit 1991: C. E. Drover, T. Buckley, D. M. Smith, T. Shickler, and K. Victorino, Christopher Drover 1998: I. Strudwick, G. King, D. Gray, and J. Dugan, LSA and Associates	Mixed-Component: (Historic) Originally recorded as a ranch complex and associated refuse scatter. (Prehistoric) component identified in 1991 as a bedrock milling site with associated complex lithic scatter (i.e., flaked and ground stone artifacts). During the 1998 survey, no prehistoric artifacts were observed on the surface of the site.	0.75 - 1.0 mile
33-004190 / CA-RIV-4190	1991: C. E. Drover, T. Buckley, D. M. Smith, T. Shickler, and K. Victorino, Christopher Drover	Prehistoric: Single broken ceramic olla found in a rock shelter 25 meters north of a rock cairn	0.25 - 0.5 mile
33-004191 / CA-RIV-4191	1991: C. E. Drover, T. Buckley, D. M. Smith, T. Shickler, and K. Victorino, Christopher Drover	Prehistoric: Flaked stone scatter	0.5 - 0.75 mile
33-004192 / CA-RIV-4192	1991: C. E. Drover, T. Buckley, D. M. Smith, T. Shickler, and K. Victorino, Christopher Drover	Prehistoric: Complex lithic scatter (i.e., flaked and ground stone)	0.75 - 1.0 mile
33-008294 / CA-RIV-6096	1998: I. Strudwick and G. LSA and Associates	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling site with one feature containing two slicks	0.75 - 1.0 mile
33-012646	1982: A. Davis, D. Moore, M. Scott, and V. deMunck, Archaeological Research Unit	Prehistoric: Isolated basalt flake	0.5 - 0.75 mile

Site Number	Recordation History	Description	Distance from Study Area
33-012647	1982: A. Davis, D. Moore, M. Scott, and V. deMunck, Archaeological Research Unit	Prehistoric: Isolated basalt flake	0.25 - 0.5 mile
33-012648	1982: A. Davis, D. Moore, M. Scott, and V. deMunck, Archaeological Research Unit	Prehistoric: Isolated basalt and quartz flake	0.25 - 0.5 mile

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

The NAHC completed a Sacred Lands File search and responded in writing on December 1, 2020. The letter stated that the results of the search were negative for Native American cultural resources but noted that the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not equate to the absence of cultural resources. The NAHC recommended consulting with local Native American tribes and individuals who may have information regarding cultural resources and provided a list of Native American contacts.

Scoping letters were sent to all of the Native American tribes identified on the NAHC's referral list on December 17, 2020. To date, four written responses have been received from representatives of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, and the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation. Table 2 provides a summary of scoping efforts and the tribal responses. All correspondence between CRM TECH and the tribes is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Between 1891 and 1949, seven individuals secured a land patent that collectively covered nearly the entire study area (BLM n.d.). Among the earliest to arrive in the study area was Charles W. Brown, who in 1895 was granted an 80-acre patent in the eastern half of the section, split between the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the adjoining 40 acres to the south, near where Cactus Valley Road crosses the study area (*ibid*.). Prior to Brown's arrival, the 1880 GLO map depicts a dirt road, a precursor to Cactus Valley Road, traversing east to west through the study area, leading into a ravine that would later be named Browns Canyon (Fig. 6).

It appears that Brown constructed a building on the property, which is depicted on the 1901 USGS topographic map (Fig. 7). Unfortunately, the County of Riverside archival records are not available prior to 1907, and no supporting documentation could be found. County records first indicated buildings or the construction of other features in Section 8 of T6S R1E in 1909 (County Assessor 1907-1913). At the time, the real property assessment index map indicates Section 8 and the adjacent sections to the east to be part of the Cleveland Forest Reserve (County Assessor 1907-1913; 1914-1919).

Further development occurred shortly after John Olean acquired Brown's land in 1907, who then deeded it to Reed Quitman a year later (County Assessor 1907-1913). The first recorded assessment for improvements on the property was for $25 in 1909, suggesting that the construction was modest (*ibid*.). Elsewhere in the study area, an improvement assessment of $25 was also made on the landholding of farmer Albert Levy in 1915, which increased to $50 a year later (Ancestory.com n.d.;

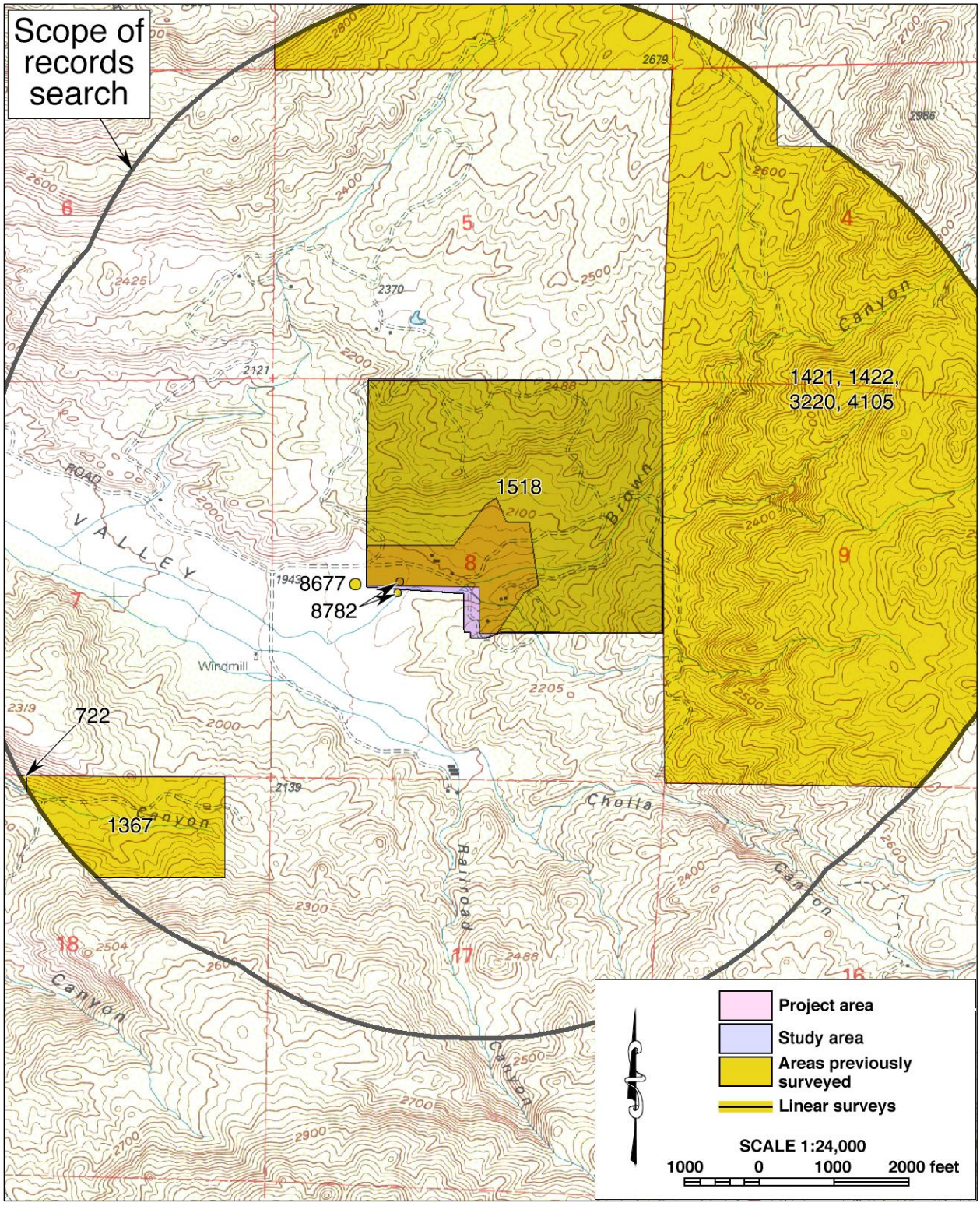

Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

Table 2. Summary of Native American Coordination

Name and Title	Affiliation	Date of Contact	Response	Action(s) Required?
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	Lacy Padilla, archaeologist with the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office, responded in a letter dated January 6, 2021, stating the study area is not within the boundaries of the tribe's reservation but is within their Traditional Use Area. The tribe requested cultural resources inventory of the study area by a qualified archaeologist, copies of the record search including all site records and survey reports, copies of any reports and/or records generated during the current inventory, and the presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities with the authority to halt construction if/when discoveries are made. A follow-up email from Ms. Garcia-Plotkin was received on March 10, 2021, again requesting copies of the records search, survey report, and reiterating their recommendation for monitoring. CRM TECH responded by email on March 10, 2021, notifying the tribe that a survey was scheduled but had not been completed. The results of the records search were provided to the tribe at that time.	Provide the tribe with a copy of the final draft of this report.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	No response received.	None
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator	Cahuilla Band of Indians	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	Mr. Esparza responded by email on December 21, 2020, stating that although the study area is outside the tribe's reservation boundary it is within the Cahuilla Traditional Use Area. The tribe did not have any knowledge of cultural resources near or within the study area but believe cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. The tribe requests a Cahuilla Native American monitor be present during all ground-disturbing activities and to be notified of all project updates moving forward.	Request for Cahuilla Native American monitor during earth-moving activities. Provide tribe with project updates.

Name and Title	Affiliation	Date of Contact	Response	Action(s) Required?
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Pala Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Analyst	Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Jill Mcormick, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	Ms. McCormick responded by email on September December 21, 2020, stating the tribe had no comments on the project and deferred comments to more local tribes.	N/A
John Gomez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	Ms. Madrigal responded in a letter dated January 6, 2021, stating that the study area was within the territory of the Luiseño people and Rincon's specific area of historic interest. The tribe had no knowledge of cultural resources within the study area but recommended an archaeological records search be completed and included in the cultural resource assessment. The tribe requested a copy of the report.	Provide the tribe with a copy of the final draft of this report.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	Scoping letter sent November 25, 2020	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist for the Soboba Band, responded by email on December 3, 2020, stating the tribe was interested in participating in the field survey. CRM TECH notified the Soboba Band prior to the start of the field survey and the tribe provided two Native American monitoring, Frankie Morreo and Cha'ish Majel.	N/A

Name and Title	Affiliation	Date of Contact	Response	Action(s) Required?
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent December 17, 2020	No response received.	N/A

County Assessor 1914-1919). Levy owned a 160-acre homestead in the northwest quarter of Section 8 and apparently built somewhere on his land. He was also likely the first to till the ground and may have established the agricultural fields to the south of Cactus Valley Road at this time.

Around 1923, Anna Dashner acquired a combination of parcels including Quitman's and Levy's properties and the 5.6-acre triangular strip of land along the southwest border of the study area (County Assessor 1920-1926). The resulting landholding encompassed nearly the entire study area. Hereafter, all of Dashner's land was combined, and improvements were recorded as one entry, but never rose above $60 through 1933, when John G. and Eugenia Charlton took possession of the land (County Assessor 1920-1926; 1927-1933). The Charltons' improvements assessment rose to $100 by 1937 (County Assessor 1933-1936; 1937-1944). The 1942 USGS topographic map depicts no buildings or improvements (other than portions a dirt road) in the study area at that time (Fig. 8).

In 1945, all of this land was acquired by Barbara Murphy et al., along with additional land formerly owned by the U.S. Government (County Assessor 1945-1949). Between 1945 and 1951 the assessment value doubled to $200 (County Assessor 1950-1954). Correspondingly, the 1949 aerial

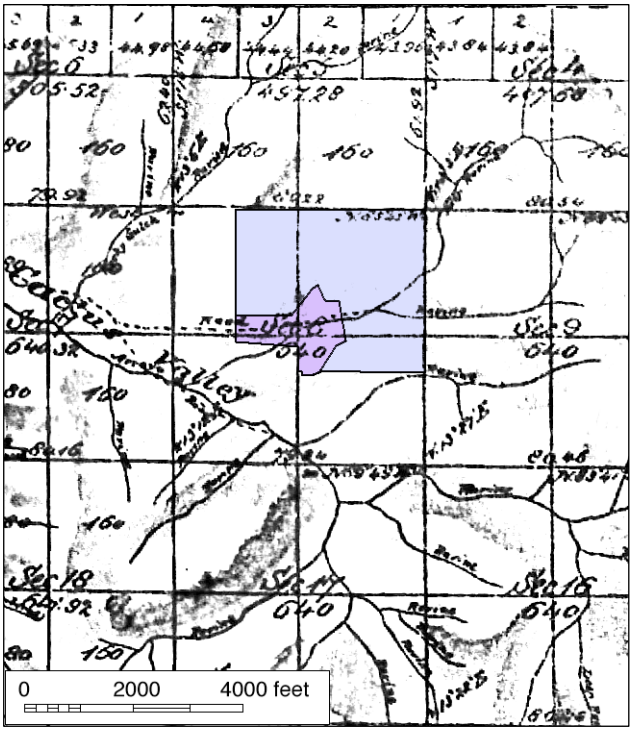

Figure 6. The study area and vicinity 1853-1880. (Source: GLO 1880)

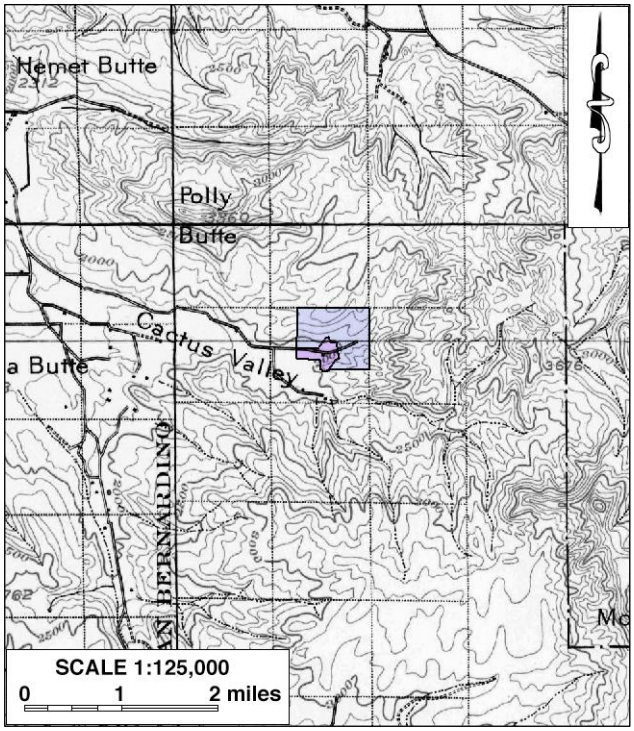

Figure 7. The study area and vicinity 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

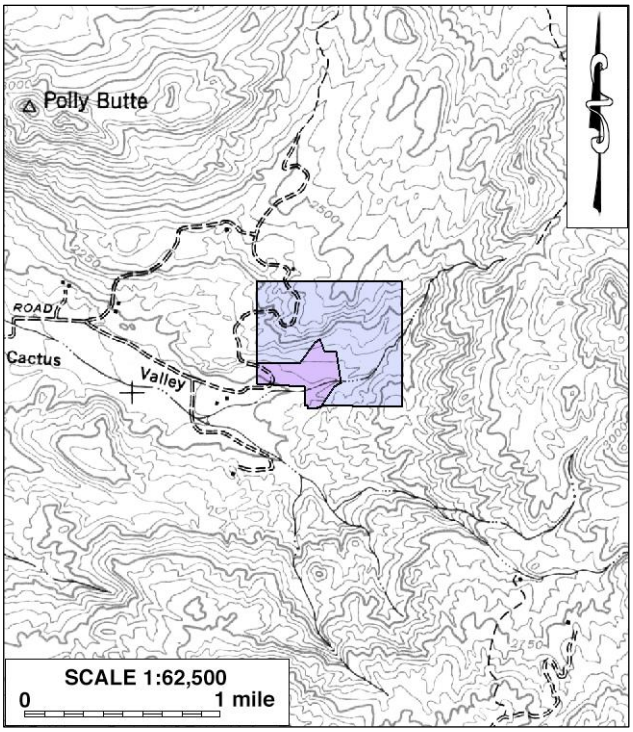

Figure 8. The study area and vicinity in 1939-1941. (Source: USGS 1942)

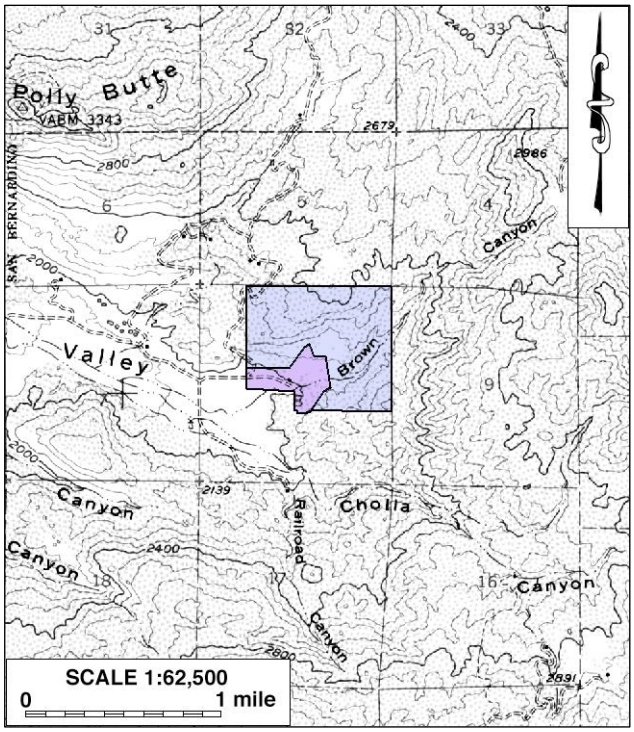

Figure 9. The study area and vicinity in 1949-1951. (Source: USGS 1953)

photo depicts at least two structures, including a possible residence at 43750 Cactus Valley Road, and agricultural fields to the south of Cactus Valley Road, suggesting the buildings/structures may have been built between 1941 and 1949 by either the Charltons (ca. 1933 to 1945) or the Murphy group (ca. 1945 to 1949; Earth Strata Geotechnical Services 2020; Fig. 9).

Records indicate a duplex, carport and pool were built in 1952 on an adjacent ±20-acre parcel (569-020-024) at 42730 Cactus Valley Road (County Assessor n.d.). This building is now known as the Ponderosa House. In 1954, the Murphy group deeded Parcel No. 569-020-024, including the Ponderosa House, to Erich Schuster with an additional improvement for $500 appearing in 1959 (County Assessor 1950-1954; 1955-1959). This improvement is likely associated with construction of the second building with carport and pool, which was first depicted in the 1967 aerial photo and now known as the Chapparal House (NETR Online 1967). Schuster proceeded to buy the rest of the Murphy et al. property around 1960, and soon after the improvement assessment jumped to $9,380, indicating that substantial development of the property had occurred (County Assessor 1950-1954; 1955-1959; 1960-1964). The Ponderosa House was expanded between 1967 and 1978 (NETR Online 1967; 1978).

Property tax assessment records indicate that the Hacienda House, the single-family residence at 43750 Cactus Valley Road (Parcel No. 569-020-025), was constructed in 1968, likely along with the stable and the barn (County Assessor n.d.). As stated above, historic aerials from 1949 depict at least two structures within the parcel including one that corresponds to the location of the Hacienda House. Aerial photographs from 1967 show as many as four buildings on the property at that time, all of them located along the north side of Cactus Valley Road near the southeast corner of the

parcel, but only one compatible in location (i.e., Hacienda House) to today's buildings (NETR Online 1967).

By 1978 three of the buildings visible on the 1967 aerial photo had been removed, and a fourth building corresponding to the location of the Hacienda House had either been removed to make way for new construction or was incorporated into the current structure (NETR Online 1978; Fig. 2). The barn and the stable were also in place by 1978 (*ibid*.) Records further indicate that a triplex and a single-family residence were built in 1996 at 43700 Cactus Valley Road (Parcel No. 569-020-026). The other two parcels within the study area, 569-020-010 and 569-020-013, are vacant (County Assessor n.d.)

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, 24 cultural resources were identified and recorded within the study area, including five archaeological sites and 15 isolated artifacts of prehistoric origin and one archaeological site, two built-environment sites, and one isolate from the historic period (see App. 3 for locations and record forms). The previously recorded prehistoric bedrock milling site in the project area, 33-001485, could not be found at its reported location during the survey. Extensive land clearing and boulder removal/destruction observed in the general area after the site's initial recordation suggest that the site may have been destroyed (NETR Online 1978-2016). The cultural resources now present in the study area are listed below.

Historical Archaeological Site

3684-04H

This resource consists of a water conveyance system that includes several features: a board formed and poured concrete cistern (Feature 1; Fig. 10), two levees and associated basin reservoirs (Features 2 and 3), and a self-governing windmill and associated steel piping (Feature 4). Features are situated within/adjacent to an unnamed intermittent creek that drains from Brown Canyon to the east. The system evolved with two distinct periods of construction and use: 1895-1945 and 1950-1967. The original component of the water conveyance system was likely constructed in the late nineteenth or early/mid twentieth century to provide water to a nearby homestead for domestic and agricultural purposes. Improvements made in the 1950s included construction of the earthen levee and the resulting formation of basin reservoirs and a self-governing windmill to pump water from the reservoirs to the ranch.

Feature 1 consists of a board formed and poured D-shaped concrete cistern constructed along the northern edge of an east to west trending unnamed intermittent creek near the entrance to Brown Canyon. The cistern measures 10' in length by 6'in width and stands 3.5' above the current ground surface. Walls are 6" thick and a concrete slab cover rests on top of the cistern. The construction appears to have utilized 2" x 6" wooden board to form the walls into which coarse concrete mixed with local rock was poured. The interior base is bedrock with a seepage entrance near the eastern (upstream) wall measuring approximately 6 inches in diameter. There is a 1" diameter metal pipe that extends from the western (downstream) wall towards the interior at near ground level.

Figure 10. Concrete cistern at Site 3684-04H. (View to the northeast; photograph taken on April 13, 2021)

Feature 2 consists of an earthen levee constructed between 1949 and 1953 to stop the flow of the unnamed intermittent creek that extends out of Brown Canyon to the east. A branch of Cactus Valley Road now crosses over the levee before continuing to the west. Construction of the levee resulted in the formation of a reservoir basin to the east of the levee. Feature 3 consists of an earthen levee or weir constructed between 1953 and 1976 approximately 1,000 feet east and upstream from Feature 2. The levee/weir slowed the flow of water that drained from Brown Canyon to the west and resulted in the formation of a second reservoir basin.

Feature 4 consists of a vernacular style all metal self-governing windmill with sharp tapered blades and a single vertical tail. The base of the structure measures 4’10” x 4’10” and it stands approximately 30’ in height. Nine of the tapered blades are missing from the windmill; five blades were observed on the ground near the base of the windmill. Blades were 30” long with tapering width from 5” where the blade connected to the apparatus (proximal) to 11” at the end of the blade (distal). The edges are sharp though the blades themselves are bent and moderately rusted. There is a 2” standard galvanized pipe extending from the windmill to the east elevated above the ground surface by a pipeline supports. The pipeline extends approximately 50’ to the east where it turns south approximately 20’ where it crosses the unnamed intermittent creek then turns east and extends approximately 80’ where it enters into the slope of the levee and presumably continues underground further upstream.

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

3684-06

This site consists of a flaked stone scatter containing more than 30 pieces of flaked milky quartz. Cores, core fragments, debitage, and a bifacial chopping tool (Fig. 11) were observed. The site

Figure 11. Bifacial lithic chopping tool found at Site 3684-06. (Photograph taken on April 9, 2021)

measures 80 x 50 meters and is distributed over a previously cleared hilltop connected to a dirt road and utilized as a turnaround and parking area. The horizontal distribution of artifacts trends toward the margins of the disturbed area suggesting a high degree of artifact displacement resulting from mechanical disturbances.

3684-09

This site consists of a complex lithic scatter containing at least nine flaked and ground stone artifacts (Fig. 12). Five milky quartz cores, three milky quartz multidirectional cores, one oval-shaped bifacial granitic mano, and one crystal quartz biface were recorded. The site measures 65 x 90 meters and is distributed on either side of Cactus Road in a previously disturbed area. The majority of artifacts are situated to the south of Cactus Road. Previous site disturbances have resulted in

Figure 12. Lithic artifacts found at Site 3684-09. (Photographs taken on April 9 and 13, 2021)

the horizontal displacement of artifacts. The mano was embedded in the disturbed soils suggesting vertical mixing and the potential for buried artifacts in near surface deposits.

Figure 13. Lithic artifacts found at Site 3684-17. (Photographs taken on April 13, 2021)

3684-17

This site consists of a flaked stone scatter containing five pieces of milky quartz debitage. The site measures 20 x 15 meters and is distributed over a small bench on the north-facing hillside slope directly above the start of a small drainage. According to aerial photos, the site area was previously cleared of vegetation and boulders sometime before 1978 (NETR Online 1978). Previous site disturbances have resulted in the horizontal displacement of artifacts.

3684-18

This site consists of rock shelter (Fig. 14) with a flaked stone scatter. Two milky quartz core tools exhibiting potential edge modification and four milky quartz core fragments were observed. The boulder outcropping where the rock shelter measured approximately 6 meters by 4.5 meters and contained more than 25 boulders. The rock shelter (Feature 1) was accessible through a roughly square opening approximately 85 cm in height and width and had a depth of approximately 2 meters. All flaked stone artifacts were found within the rock shelter. No scorch marks or other evidence of fire alteration was observed along the shelter walls or roof. Eluvial sediment has accumulated on the floor of the rock shelter but is likely shallow in depth.

3684-22

This site consists of a quarried milk quartz vein with three exposed veins and a flaked stone scatter containing numerous quartz cores and shatter. The quartz is of poor toolstone quality with many natural flaws and inclusions observed in the material. The presence of shatter and non-patterned lithic cores are indicative of a reduction strategy focused primarily on assaying to isolate pieces of higher-quality toolstone suitable for tool production. Evidence of on-site tool flaked stone tool production (e.g., secondary, interior, or bifacial thinning flakes) may be identified during an intensive inventory of lithic artifacts. However, it is also possible that higher-quality pieces were transported to another location where tool production occurred. Battered stone artifacts utilized in quarrying and reduction activities may also exist within the site, although none were observed on the surface during the survey. No obvious mechanical or man-induced disturbances were noted, but an unknown degree of horizontal displacement has occurred due to natural processes, most notably eluviation.

Figure 14. Interior view of the rock shelter at Site 3684-18. (View to the northeast; photograph taken on April 13, 2021)

Isolated Artifacts

3684-ISO-01

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a single milky quartz core fragment measuring 7cm x 5cm x 4cm (Fig. 15). The artifact was found within an active drainage.

3684-ISO-02H

This historic-period isolate consists of a single metal horseshoe (Fig. 15). It was found in an active drainage, and the metal is highly worn and weathered. Based on the way it was once mounted and the pattern of wear, it was determined to be for the right rear hoof of an American Quarter Horse.

3684-ISO-03

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a quartzite cutting tool or large chopper measuring 15cm x 10cm x 5.2cm (Fig. 15). Distinctive flake scars were visible along one edge.

Figure 15. Isolates recorded in the study area. *Clockwise from top left*: 3684-ISO-01 (quartz core fragment); 3684-ISO-02H (horseshoe); 3684-ISO-03 (quartzite cutting tool); 3684-ISO-05 (quartzite cutting tool); 3684-ISO-07 (granodiorite metate fragment); 3684-ISO-08 (white crystalline mano); 3684-ISO-23 (granodiorite metate fragment); 3684-ISO-25 (bifacial mano/hammerstone). (Photographs taken between April 9 and August 12, 2021)

3684-ISO-05

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a quartzite bifacial chopper measuring 19cm x 16cm x 5.4cm (Fig. 15). Distinctive flake scars were observed along two margins.

3684-ISO-07

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a single granodiorite metate fragment measuring 9cm x 4cm x 2cm (Fig. 15). A moderate degree of polish was observed on one surface.

3684-ISO-08

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a single white crystalline mano measuring 14cm x 10cm x 6.2cm (Fig. 15). The margins of the mano are shaped and it is ground on one side. The mano likely had two ground surfaces but one surface was sheered off during mechanical grading. The artifact was found in Cactus Valley Road.

3684-ISO-10

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a single conical shaped unidirectional milky quartz core measuring 2.7cm x 2.6cm x 1.7cm. Six lateral flake scars were observed. The artifact was found on a dirt road.

3684-ISO-11

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a milky quartz core and quartz core shatter. The core measures 7cm x 5.4cm x 5.5cm and the core shatter fragment measures 4cm x 4.5cm x 2.5cm. The artifacts were found approximately 2 meters downslope from a series of boulder outcrops that contained an opening that could have been utilized as a rock shelter. No evidence of alteration (e.g., scorching or fire alteration) or material artifacts were found within the potential rock shelter.

3684-ISO-12

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a single secondary milky quartz flake measuring 11cm x 6cm x 3cm. Lichen was noted growing on the surface of this large flake.

3684-ISO-13

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a single milky quartz multidirectional core measuring 10cm x 9cm x 5cm. The quartz is a poor-quality toolstone.

3684-ISO-14

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a single milky quartz core measuring 9cm x 7cm x 6.5cm. Three lateral flake scars were observed.

3684-ISO-15

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a single milky quartz flake measuring 2.5cm x 1.8cm x 0.6cm.

3684-ISO-16

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a single milky quartz utilized flake measuring 4.5cm x 4cm x 1.5cm. Possible use wear was observed along a crescent-shaped flaked edge.

3684-ISO-23

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a single granodiorite metate fragment measuring 19cm x 16cm x 5cm (Fig. 15). The metate fragment appears to have been shaped along its non-fractured margin. The artifact was found stacked with other similar sized rocks approximately one meter from an area mechanically graded and was likely moved to this area from its original depositional context.

3684-ISO-24

This isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a single milky quartz flake measuring 7.2cm x 5.2cm x 4cm. Cortex was observed at the distal end of the dorsal surface. The material appears to be from a local source, possibly the quartz veins at Site 3684-22, or from a quartz cobble found as float.

3684-ISO-25

This prehistoric isolate consists of a bifacial mano/hammerstone with battering marks on one end (Fig. 15). Shaping flakes have been removed bifacially with one of the utilized faces worn flat. The lithic tool measures approximately 11cm x 9cm x 10cm in size.

Built-Environment Sites

42730 Cactus Valley Road (Schuster Property)

Ponderosa House and Chaparral House (Fig. 16), as they are known today, are within a ±20-acre parcel deeded to Eric Schuster in 1954. In 1960, Schuster acquired additional land that now makes up the Paradise Valley Ranch. The ranch currently operates as an isolated group retreat facility. Both buildings have been significantly expanded and modified for this purpose.

Ponderosa House is a rambling Ranch-style wood-framed building resting on a concrete slab and is surmounted by a low-pitched side gable tile roof that ends in medium eaves and brown medium-width fascia board trim. A front extension on the northeastern, primary mass sports a shallow front gable with a small dormer and is clad in tan stucco. The southwestern portion is older and has a cross-gable roof clad in tile in the front and reddish composite roofing in a rear extension that extends gives the building an L-shape. Exterior walls on this mass are light tan board-and-batten siding. Set back in front between the two is a transitional mass housing the main double-door entry,

Figure 16. Ponderosa House (*top and bottom right*) and Chaparral House (*bottom left*) at 42730 Cactus Valley Road. (Photograph taken on April 13, 2021)

a wood 2x3-sash sliding door and a covered seating area that is partially enclosed by a low, rounded smooth textured stucco wall.

Another set of divided pane sliders is found at the rear, opening to a pool area, along with another set of commercial double glass doors and other single doors at various points. A wide chimney at the rear is clad in smooth textured stucco. Two identical single doors are widely spaced on the outer southwestern side accompanied by identical sliding windows, while the inner side hems in one end of an in-ground pool enclosed by white wrought iron fence. Smooth textured stucco and an attached plain wood utility closets completed the blind northeastern side. Fenestration is nearly all sliding windows, framed by wide stucco bands or medium wood trim, as are the entries. The building is part of group rental property. Numerous updates and additions are evident. A tall, ribbed plastic shade structure/canopy of modern origin is found off the northeastern rear corner, hemming in the other side of the pool. A small cinder brick and wood detached found a short distance off the southwestern corner apparently provided underground access to a basement or other similar structure.

Chaparral House stands some 300 feet to the northeast and is about a third the size of Ponderosa**.** Due to extensions and additions, Chaparral House is irregular in shape with a mix of stucco, board-and-batten, and vertical shiplap siding exterior walls, along with some brick detail. The main low-pitched gable roof flattens and extends on either side (westerly-easterly) to cover large concrete patios designated for picnic table or a gaming/pool area, which is partly enclosed by a low brick wall. The coverings are supported by square wood beams and posts and shelter single door entries Additions on either side of the main mass have lower, nearly flat roofs and wide boxed eaves. They are clad with stucco on the front and outward sides, while the entire rear of the building is board-

and-batten. Fenestration throughout consists of sparsely-trimmed aluminum-framed sliding windows. A tall, canopied carport stands a short distance to the east.

There is a large man-made pond in the northwest portion of the property, and it completes a rough triangle of features with the Ponderosa House to some 250 to the south and the Chaparral House about 200 feet to the east. Creosote, manzanita, foxtail, chia, and blue dick dominate the landscape with most rocks being granite, granodiorite, and quartz monzonite.

43750 Cactus Valley Road (Paradise Valley Ranch)

Hacienda House (Fig. 17) is a part of Paradise Valley Ranch, which operates today as an isolated group retreat facility. The Ranch consists of a total of three contributing features: a residence, a stable/barn, a pole barn/pipe corral, and agricultural fields. The residence is a Ranch-style wood-framed northwest-facing building on a concrete pad foundation. It is surmounted by a low-pitched, side-gable roof of composition sheets ending in wide eaves and brown board trim and exposed rafter tails. Exterior walls are a combination of tan stucco on the northern portion and board-and-batten siding on the southern and rear portions. Under the southwest portion of the building the roof is supported by a single pole sunk into the corner of a concrete patio. The patio accesses an office via

Figure 17. Hacienda House at 43750 Cactus Valley Road. (View to the north; photograph taken on April 13, 2021)

faux divided pane sliding doors. On the northern portion, the roof extends slightly over a stoop and second single door entry. A third entry on the northeastern side has French doors with sidelights. Fenestration is a mix of aluminum-framed sliders and modern vinyl-trimmed replacement sliders.

About 160 feet to the northwest, barn/stable rests on a concrete slab foundation with its rectangular shape oriented east-west. It is composed of a taller center mass with a low-pitched front-gable roof of composition shingles that slightly overlaps lower shed roofs covering full-length stables. The roof sections all end in wide, open eaves and exposed rafter tails. The main roof is vented along the ridgeline. Exterior walls are tan concrete block with reddish brown board-and-batten under the gables. Stable doors (in two parts, divided across middle) are spaced across the north and south sides, and the middle throughway is open at both ends. Windows consist entirely of untrimmed aluminum-framed sliders. The pole barn is an open structure with a low cinder block wall around its perimeter with wooden posts supporting a wooden roof with exposed rafters and ragged composition sheets. The interior contains several pipe corrals and a caged area for chickens.

DISCUSSION

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the County of Riverside in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of "historical resources" as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

The current study resulted in the identification of 24 cultural resources within the study area. Of these, two are built-environment resources and 22 are archaeological resources, including one

historical archaeological site, five prehistoric archaeological sites, 15 prehistoric isolates, and one historical isolate. Based on data gathered during this study, CRM TECH was able to evaluate the built-environment resources, the archaeological resources of historical origin, and the prehistoric isolates against the California Register criteria. However, additional investigations will be required to evaluate the significance of prehistoric archaeological sites properly, as discussed further below

RESOURCE EVALUATION

3684-04H (Water Conveyance System)

The water conveyance system supplied water to the local ranch for domestic and agricultural purposes before it was replaced by a modern well water system for the Paradise Valley Ranch. The materials and methods of construction associated with the cistern were common during the late nineteenth and an early twentieth century but do not reveal a definitive date of the feature's construction. The feature may have been built by Charlie W. Brown who operated a homestead on the land between 1895 and 1907 and was depicted on the 1901 series USGS topographic quadrangle. Other possible builders include John Olean (1907), Reed Quitman (1907-1923), Albert Levy (1912-1923), Anna Dashner (1923-1933), or J.G. and Eugenia Charlton (1933-1945). The concrete cistern became obsolete following construction of the earthen levees/weirs and windmill.

The first self-governing water pump windmill was designed in New England in the mid-1850s by John Burnham and Daniel Halladay and would become a staple of the American homestead (Baker 1985). It is estimated that over a million water pump windmills were in use in the Midwest and West in the mid to late 19th century (Carlin et al. 2003). "Even now these multibladed farm windmills can be seen throughout the western United States and Canada, where the energy and storage requirements for providing drinking water for cattle are well matched to the wind water pumper's power, the storage capacity of the associated stock tank, and the wind statistics…" (Carlin et al. 2003:129). Considering the design and material (all steel components) the windmill was likely manufactured in the mid-twentieth century, which coincides with the 1949-1953 construction date of the first levee (Feature 2). It is likely that the windmill was erected at that time to convey water from the reservoir to the nearby Murphey Ranch. The second earthen levee/weir and retention basin (Feature 3) may have been built by Murphey et. al, between 1953 and 1960, or by Erich Schuster between 1960 and 1967.

The water conveyance system is not associated with any persons or specific events of recognized significance, nor does it demonstrate a unique, remarkable, or particularly close association with any pattern of events as a historical theme (Criteria 1 and 2). The structure, style, and materials associated with the concrete cistern (Feature 1) and windmill (Feature 4) are consistent with a type and period of construction but do not represent important examples, within their historic context, worthy of preservation. Nor does the water conveyance system represent the work of a master of possess high artistic value (Criteria 3). Data generated through the analysis of the water conveyance system has not generated important information that contributes to our understanding of history and its data potential was exhausted through its recordation and documentation into the California Historical Resources Inventory (Criteria 4). Based on these findings, the water conveyance system does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

42730 Cactus Valley Road (Schuster Property)

Ponderosa House was originally built around 1952 by Barbara Murphey et al. and expanded sometime between 1967 and 1978, by which time Chaparral House was in place (County Assessor 1950-1954; n.d.). In 1954, Erich Schuster acquired the property (County Assessor 1950-1954) and in 1960 he acquired several adjoining parcels (County Assessor 1960-1964; Jackson 2021). The property eventually became known as Paradise Valley Ranch and transitioned to a group retreat facility, with Ponderosa House and Chaparral House being two of the guest lodges. A pond was added in the 1980s. It was acquired by PVR partners in 2015.

Reportedly a U.S. government official in the 1970s, no claims about Erich Shuster could be verified, and no other persons or specific events of recognized significance have been identified in association with buildings, nor do they demonstrate a unique, remarkable, or particularly close association with any pattern of events as a historical theme (Criteria 1 and 2). In terms of architectural, structural, or engineering merits, neither of the buildings represents an important example of any style, property type, period, region, and method of construction, nor known to embody the work or accomplishment of any prominent architect, designer, or builder (Criteria 3). As late historic period buildings of common construction practice, the buildings hold little promise for important historical or archaeological data (Criteria 4). Based on these findings, the Ponderosa House and the Chaparral Hacienda House at Paradise Valley Ranch, 42730 Cactus Valley Road, do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

43750 Cactus Valley Road (Paradise Valley Ranch)

This ranch complex dates to around 1964, though the southern portion of the residence may contain an older building. Early on, farmer Albert Levy owned the entirety of the northwest quarter of Section 8 and building apparently occurred somewhere on his 160-acre parcel around 1915, though no specific connection to the previous buildings could be established (Ancestory.com; County Assessor 1914-1919). In 1945 all the property, along with some government held land, was accumulated by Barbara Murphy et al. (County Assessor 1945-1949). The 1942 USGS topographic map depicts no buildings or improvements (other than portions a dirt road) while the 1949 aerial photo depicts at least two structures, including a possible residence at 43750 Cactus Valley Road, and agricultural fields to the south of Cactus Valley Road suggesting the buildings/structures were built between 1941 and 1949 by either the Charlton's (ca. 1933 to 1945) or the Murphy group (ca. 1945 to 1949) (Earth Strata Geotechnical Services 2020).

In 1960, Erich Schuster acquired the property, along with several adjoining parcels (County Assessor 1960-1964; Jackson 2021). Historic aerials from 1967 show as many as four buildings on property at that time, all of them located along the north side of Cactus Valley Road near the southeast corner of the parcel, but only one compatible in location (i.e., Hacienda House) to today's buildings (NETR Online 1967; 1978). Archival property tax assessment records indicate that the single-family residence at 43750 Cactus Valley Road (APN 569-020-025), and likely the stable and barn, were constructed in 1968 (County Assessor n.d.). By 1978 three of the buildings visible on the 1967 aerial photo were gone, and a fourth building corresponding to the location of the Hacienda House had either been removed to make way for new construction or was incorporated into the current configuration of the Hacienda House. The barn and stable were also in place by 1978 (*ibid*.)

The property eventually became known as Paradise Valley Ranch and transitioned into a group retreat facility that was acquired by PVR partners in 2015. The Hacienda House is now utilized as an office.

As noted above, no claims about Erich Shuster's life and career could be verified, and no other persons or specific events of recognized significance have been identified in association with buildings, nor do they demonstrate a unique, remarkable, or particularly close association with any pattern of events as a historical theme (Criteria 1 and 2). In terms of architectural, structural, or engineering merits, neither of the buildings represents an important example of any style, property type, period, region, and method of construction, nor known to embody the work or accomplishment of any prominent architect, designer, or builder (Criteria 3). As late historic period buildings of common construction practice, the buildings hold little promise for important historical or archaeological data (Criteria 4). Based on these findings, the Paradise Valley Ranch complex at 43750 Cactus Valley Road does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Historical Isolate

Historical isolate 3684-ISO-02H is not considered "historical resources" or "unique archaeological resources" under CEQA because it lacks association with important persons and events (Criteria 1 and 2), does not possess any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic value (Criterion 3), and does not, on its own, possess the quantity or quality of data to address important research questions (Criterion 4). Based on these findings, Historic Isolate 3684-ISO-02H does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Prehistoric Isolates

Fifteen prehistoric isolates were identified within the study area limits. Typically, isolated artifacts are not considered "historical resources" or "unique archaeological resources" under CEQA because they lack association with important persons and events (Criteria 1 and 2), do not possess any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic value (Criterion 3), and do not, on their own, possess the quantity or quality of data to address important research questions (Criterion 4). Based on these findings, none of the 15 prehistoric isolates recorded in the study area appears eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Although prehistoric isolated artifacts within the study area limits do not qualify as "historical resources" or "unique archaeological resources" under CEQA, they may have cultural significance to local Native American tribes. The County of Riverside, in consultation with the local tribes, has determined that all prehistoric artifacts in the 50-acre project area will be collected and buried in area that will not be subject to further disturbance. A location for burial will be determined by the County of Riverside in consultation with local Native American tribes and the project proponent.

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

The five prehistoric archaeological sites in the study area consist of a rock shelter, a quarried milk quartz vein, and scatters of lithic artifacts. All five sites fall outside the boundaries of the project area and will be preserved in place during project construction. Materials available within the study area were used in the production of the few tools recorded on site while lithic assemblages were dominated by primary and secondary flakes, indicating a focus on quarrying and assaying activities. Furthermore, no evidence of culturally modified soils (i.e., midden) was observed on the surface. The current data suggests that these were special use sites utilized within an ephemeral land use strategy for the purposes of hunting, gathering, or raw material procurement. However, this preliminary interpretation requires testing to verify the presence, or absence of subsurface archaeological deposits, including midden, which could not be determined during the Phase I survey effort. A Phase II testing program, including subsurface excavations, would be required to formally evaluate each sites data potential and potential historical associations.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

In summary of the information and analysis presented above, 24 cultural resources are known to be present within the study area, including eight sites and 16 isolates (see Table 3). Three of the sites and one of the isolates are historical in origin, while five sites and 15 isolates are of prehistoric origin. None of the four of historic-period resources or the 15 prehistoric isolates appear to qualify for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and thus they do not meet the statutory definition of "historical resources," as provided in CEQA. Nevertheless, the isolated prehistoric artifacts may have cultural significance to the local Native American groups. In consultation with local Native American tribes, the County of Riverside has decided that all prehistoric artifacts in the 50-acre project area will be collected and buried in an area that will not be subject to further disturbance. The location for burial will be determined by the County of Riverside in consultation with local Native American tribes and the project proponent.

Among the 24 cultural resources identified in the study area, two of the historic-period sites (3684-20H and -21H), a small portion of the third historic-period site (3684-04H), and five of the prehistoric isolates (3684-ISO-03, -05, -07, -16, and -23) are located within the 50-acre project area. None of the five prehistoric archaeological sites are in the project area, the closest one being nearly 200 feet from the maximum extent of disturbance during the project. Since no impact is anticipated from the proposed project, no further investigations will be necessary for these five sites at this time. If project designs undergo such changes that impacts to the prehistoric sites can no longer be avoided, additional archaeological investigations, including subsurface testing, may be required to evaluate the significance of the sites against the California Register criteria.

Table 3. Summary of Cultural Resources Recorded within the Study Area

Resource	In Project Area?	"Historical Resource" under CEQA?
Sites:		
3684-04H: water conveyance system	Partially	No
3684-06: flaked stone scatter	No	Undetermined
3684-22: quarried milk quartz vein with flaked stone scatter	No	Undetermined
3684-09: flaked and ground stone scatter	No	Undetermined
3684-17: flaked stone scatter	No	Undetermined
3684-18: rock shelter with flaked stone scatter	No	Undetermined
3684-20H: 42730 Cactus Valley Road	Yes	No
3684-21H: 43750 Cactus Valley Road	Yes	No
Isolates:		
3684-ISO-01: milky quartz core fragment	No	No
3684-ISO-02H: horseshoe	No	No
3684-ISO-03: quartzite cutting tool	Yes	No
3684-ISO-05: quartzite bifacial chopper	Yes	No
3684-ISO-07: granodiorite metate fragment	Yes	No
3684-ISO-08: white crystalline mano	No	No
3684-ISO-10: milky quartz core	No	No
3684-ISO-11: milky quartz core and quartz core shatter	No	No
3684-ISO-12: secondary milky quartz flake	No	No
3684-ISO-13: milky quartz core	No	No
3684-ISO-14: milky quartz core	No	No
3684-ISO-15: milky quartz flake	No	No
3684-ISO-16: milky quartz flake	Yes	No
3684-ISO-23: granodiorite metate fragment	Yes	No
3684-ISO-24: milky quartz flake	No	No
3684-ISO-25: bifacial mano/hammerstone	No	No

As the historic-period sites and the isolates do not meet CEQA's definition of "historical resources," potential project impact on these localities will not constitute "a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource" or "a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of Riverside:

- As currently proposed, the project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known "historical resources," as defined by CEQA.
- In light of the demonstrated archaeological sensitivity of the project area and the study area in general, especially for prehistoric cultural remains, archaeological monitoring should be required during all earthmoving operations associated with the project in coordination with the local Native American groups.
- Additional survey work will become necessary if project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If such changes result in potential impact on any of the five prehistoric sites, a Phase II archaeological testing program will need to be conducted on the portion(s) of the site(s) involved for the proper evaluation of site significance under CEQA provisions.

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

DATE: October 8, 2021

SIGNED: _____
Name: Bai "Tom" Tang
County Registration No.: 114

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1994 *Fading Images: Indian Pictographs of Western Riverside County*. Riverside Museum Press. Riverside, CA.
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1990 Koehn Lake in the Prehistory of the Southwestern Great Basin. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Society for American Archaeology, Las Vegas.
1991 Archaeological Investigations at Cantil, Fremont Valley, Western Mojave Desert, California. Museum of Anthropology Occasional Papers in Anthropology No. 1. California State University, Bakersfield.
1994 The Numic Expansion as Seen from the Mojave Desert. In David B. Madsen and David Rhode (eds.): *Across the West: Human Populations Movement and the Expansion of the Numa*; pp. 133-140. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
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2010 The Del Rey Tradition and Its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 44(2):1-54.
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1990 *The Friendliest Valley: Memories of the San Jacinto-Hemet Area*. The San Jacinto Valley Museum Association, San Jacinto, California.
True, D.L.
1966 Archaeological Differentiation of Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.
1970 *Investigations of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California*. Archaeological Survey Monograph. University of California, Los Angeles.
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1974 *Archaeological Investigation at Molpa, San Diego County, California*. University of California Publications in Anthropology 11.
USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
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1942 Map: Hemet, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939-1941.
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1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1959 edition vised.
1996 Map: Hemet, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1976.
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1978 Post Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 25-36. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

1988 *Old Crump Flat and Ubehebe Craters: Two Rockshelters in Death Valley National Monument*. Monographs in California and Great Basin Anthropology No. 2. Davis, California.

Wallace, William J., and E. Taylor

1959 A Preceramic Site at Saratoga Springs, Death Valley National Monument. *Archaeological Research Associates, Contributions to California Archaeology* 3(2).

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1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Archaeology* 1(3):1-15.

1980 The Archaeology and Archaeological Resources of the Amargosa-Mojave Basin Planning Units. In C.N. Warren, M. Knack, and E. von Till Warren (eds.): *A Cultural Resources Overview for the Amargosa-Mojave Basin Planning Units*. U.S. Bureau of Land Management Cultural Resources Publications, Anthropology-History. Riverside, California.

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1983 Late Holocene Lacustrine Chronology and Archaeology of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, California. *Quaternary Research* 19: 373-387.

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1963 Luiseño Social Organization. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 48(2):91-194.

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1978 *Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California*. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility 38. Berkeley, California.

Wilkinson, Thomas G.A.

n.d. Regional History of the San Jacinto Plains. Master's thesis, University of California, Berkeley. Manuscripts on file, Riverside County Library, San Jacinto Branch.

Willig, J.A.
1988 Paleo-Archaic Adaptations and Lakeside Settlement Patterns in the Northern Alkali Basin. In J.A. Willig, C.M. Aikens, and J.L. Fagan (eds): *Early Human Occupation in Far Western North America: The Clovis-Archaic Interface*; pp. 417-482. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 21. Carson City, Nevada.
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APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

Education

1988-1993	Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
1987	M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982	B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.
2000	"Introduction to Section 106 Review," presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994	"Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002	Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997	Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993	Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
1990	Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992	Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
1988-1993	Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
1985-1988	Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986	Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985	Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

1991	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981	B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981	Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
2002	"Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level," UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002	"Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
2002	"Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992	"Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992	"Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998	Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998	Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995	Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994	Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992	Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998	Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
John J. Eddy, M.A., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

2013	M.A., Anthropology (Public Archaeology), California State University, Northridge.
2003	B.A., Anthropology/History, California State University, San Bernardino.

Specialized Training and Certificates

2014	National Preservation Institute, Landscape Preservation: Advanced Tools for Managing Change, San Francisco.
2014	National Preservation Institute, Landscape Preservation: An Introduction, San Francisco.
2012	National Preservation Institute, Section 4(f) Compliance for Historic Properties, San Francisco.
2010	Riverside County Cultural Sensitivity Training.
2010	Caltrans Environmental Academy, Caltrans Environmental Staff Development, Irvine.
2010	ESRI ArcGIS II, Caltrans District 8, San Bernardino.
2009	Categorical Exclusions (NEPA) and Categorical Exemptions (CEQA), Caltrans Environmental Staff Development, Los Angeles.
2008	Caltrans Cultural Resource Procedures and Use of the Programmatic Agreement, Caltrans Cultural Studies Office (CSO), Sacramento.
2008	Advanced GIS Applications, California State University, Northridge.

Professional Experience

2019-	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2017-2018	Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2014-2017	Senior Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, California.
2010-2014	Associate Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, California.
2009-2010	Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), Caltrans District 8, San Bernardino, California.
2009-2010	Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), Caltrans District 8, San Bernardino, California.
2007-2008	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2007	Archaeologist, Inyo National Forest, Bishop, California.
2003-2007	Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
2000	Intern cultural anthropologist, California State University, San Bernardino; Genealogy of Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians; Dr. Alan Turner, Director.

Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Phi Kappa Phi.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

2013	M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998	B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997	Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994	University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2007	Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002	"Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

2002-	Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. • Report writing, site record preparation, and supervisory responsibilities over all aspects of fieldwork and field crew. Manages and updates CRM TECH's GIS database, produces maps and extracts data using GIS. Manages field crews for field surveys, testing and data recovery projects. Oversees work to ensure correct procedures.
2011-2012	GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010	Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010	Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999	Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998	Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998	Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
John D. Goodman II, M.S.

Education

1993	M.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1985	B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2005	Training Session on Senate Bill 18; sponsored by the Government Office of Planning and Research, Riverside, California.
2002	Protecting Heritage Resources under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arcadia, California.
2000	Federal Historic Preservation Law for the Forest Service; sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, San Bernardino, California.
1994	National Environmental Policy Act workshop; Flagstaff, Arizona.

Professional Experience

2011-	Project Archaeologist/Artifact Analyst, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2008-	Independent sub-contractor (faunal analyses and historical archaeology).
2006-2008	Project Director, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
2003-2006	Project Manager/Principal Investigator, Stantec Consulting, Inc. (formerly The Keith Companies [TKC]), Palm Desert, California.
2000-2003	Supervisory Archaeologist, Heritage Resources Program, San Bernardino National Forest, United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
1993-2000	Project Manager, Historical Archaeologist, Faunal Specialist, Human Osteologist, and Shell Specialist, SWCA Inc., Environmental Consultants, Flagstaff, Arizona.
1982-1993	Project Director, Staff Archaeologist, Physical Anthropologist, Faunal Specialist, and Lithic Specialist, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside (part-time).

Research Interests

Subsistence practices and related technologies of both prehistoric and historical-period groups; special interest in Archaic sites of western states; ethnic/group markers; zooarchaeology/faunal analyses, lithic analyses, and historical archaeology.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of many cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

2003	M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000	B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
2021	Certificate of Specialization, Kumeyaay Studies, Cuyamaca College, California.
2001	Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000	Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

2004-	Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003	Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001	Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001	Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

2016-	M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2015	B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2012	A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2011	A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2014	Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Professional Experience

2017-	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2016-2018	Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2016-2017	Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
2015	Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
2015	Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Charly O'Keefe Shelton, B.A.

Education

2017	B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles.
2016	Archaeological Field School, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles.
2012	Geology and Anthropology Studies, Pasadena City College, Pasadena.

Professional Experience

2019-	Project Archaeologist/Paleontologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2014	Paleontological Consultant, Los Angeles County Sherriff 's Department, Montrose Search and Rescue Team.
2012-	Filmmaker, Cinematic Choice/Fulcrum, La Crescenta, California
2009-	Reporter/Editor/Tech Officer, *Crescenta Valley Weekly*, La Crescenta, California.
2005-2008	Field Excavation Crew Member, Department of Paleontology, Natural History Museum, Los Angeles.
2005	Lecturer, various venues in the Los Angeles area. • Paleontology/Geology lectures for all ages, specializing in interactive teaching displays for elementary school children.
2003-2009	Reporter, *Crescenta Valley Sun* (*Los Angeles Times* insert), La Cañada.

Publications

2009-present	Weekly publication in Travel and Leisure Section, *Crescenta Valley Weekly*.

Memberships

The Archaeological Conservancy; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Crescenta Valley Town Council (former member).

APPENDIX 2

CORRESPONDENCE WITH NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES*

* Fifteen local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this appendix.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 (Fax)
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: Paradise Valley Ranch Project; 43700 Cactus Valley Road (CRM TECH Contract No. 3684)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Hemet, Calif.

Township 6 South **Range** 1 East SB **BM; Section(s)** 8

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to construct a field station for the Wildfire Conservancy on approximately 115 acres of land and approximately 0.4 linear mile of access road. The project area is located on both sides of Cactus Valley Road at its eastern terminus, southeast of the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California, consisting of portions of APNs 569-020-010, -013, -019, -024, -025 and -026.

November 25, 2020

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

December 1, 2020

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/1/2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. — Cupeno, Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

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 Paradise Valley Ranch Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/1/2020

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

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

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

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-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 Paradise Valley Ranch Project, Riverside County.

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

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 Paradise Valley Ranch Project, Riverside County.

December 17, 2020

RE: Proposed Paradise Valley Ranch Project
Approximately 118 Acres and 0.4 Linear Mile
43700 Cactus Valley Road
Near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3684A

Dear Tribal Representative:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails the acquisition and development of approximately 115 acres of land and 0.4 linear mile access road alignment for the Wildfire Conservancy, Inc., a non-profit organization. The project area is situated along both sides of Cactus Valley Road at its eastern terminus, to the southeast of the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California, and consists of portions of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 569-020-010, -013, -019, -024, -025 and -026. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Hemet, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depict the project area lying within Section 8, T6S R1E, SBBM.

Most of the project area was surveyed for cultural resources in 1982 prior to building additions to an existing campground on the property. During that study one prehistoric cultural resource was identified, consisting of five bedrock mortars on a granitic boulder (CA-RIV-1485). As part of the current study, the Native American Heritage Commission reports in a letter dated December 1, 2020, that the results of the Sacred Lands File search were negative but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the County of Riverside.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

From: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>
Sent: Monday, December 21, 2020 10:45 AM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Cc: anthony madrigal
Subject: Re: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Paradise Valley Ranch Project; 43700 Cactus Valley Road, near Hemet; CRM TECH #3684A

Hello Ms. Gallardo,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians received your letter regarding the above project located near Hemet in Riverside County, Ca. We do not have knowledge of any cultural resources within or near the project area. Although, this project is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary it is located within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. Therefore, we do have an interest in the project. We believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. We request that tribal monitor from Cahuilla be present during all ground disturbing activities and to be notified of all updates with the project moving forward. The Cahuilla Band appreciates your assistance in preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in your project.

Respectfully,

BobbyRay Esparza
Cultural Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cell: (760)423-2773
Office: (951)763-5549
Fax:(951)763-2808

From: Quechan Historic Preservation <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Monday, December 21, 2020 11:29 AM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: Re: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Paradise Valley Ranch Project; 43700 Cactus Valley Road, near Hemet; CRM TECH #3684A

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribe(s) and support their decisions on the project.

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

03-006-2021-001

January 06, 2021

[VIA EMAIL TO:ngallardo@crmtech.us]
CRM TECH
Ms. Nina Gallardo
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Paradise Valley Ranch Project

Dear Ms. Nina Gallardo,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Paradise Valley Ranch project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

*A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.

*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

*The presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6956. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Lacy Padilla
Archaeologist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov

January 6, 2021

Sent only via email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us
CRM TECH
Nina Gallardo
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, 43700 Cactus Valley Road, near City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians ("Rincon Band" or "Band"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area (TUA) of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest.

The Rincon Band is concerned about potential impacts to cultural resources. Embedded in these resources and within the AHI are Rincon's history, culture and identity. We do not have knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search and an archaeological/cultural resources study be conducted by a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist for this project, to include an archeological record search and complete intensive survey of the property. Please provide a final copy of the study to the Rincon Band for our review and comment.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager

From: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Wednesday, March 10, 2021 12:30 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Cc: THPO Consulting
Subject: Paradise Valley Project

Hi Nina,

I hope this email finds you well. In a previous email we requested the records search information, a survey, a copy of the survey report and recommended monitoring. Is any of that information available for us?

Best regards,
Pattie

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Director of Historic Preservation
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264
Cell (760)567-3761
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

From: Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Sent: Wednesday, March 10, 2021 2:15 PM
To: 'THPO Consulting'
Subject: RE: Paradise Valley Project; CRM # 3684

Hello Pattie,

We have received your response letter for the above-referenced project and thank you for your comments. We have received the RS results back from the Eastern Information Center and I'm going to send you a Dropbox link. At this time, we have not completed the fieldwork or the cultural report since we are still waiting for more information from the client about the boundaries. Please let me know if you don't receive the Dropbox link in a few minutes.

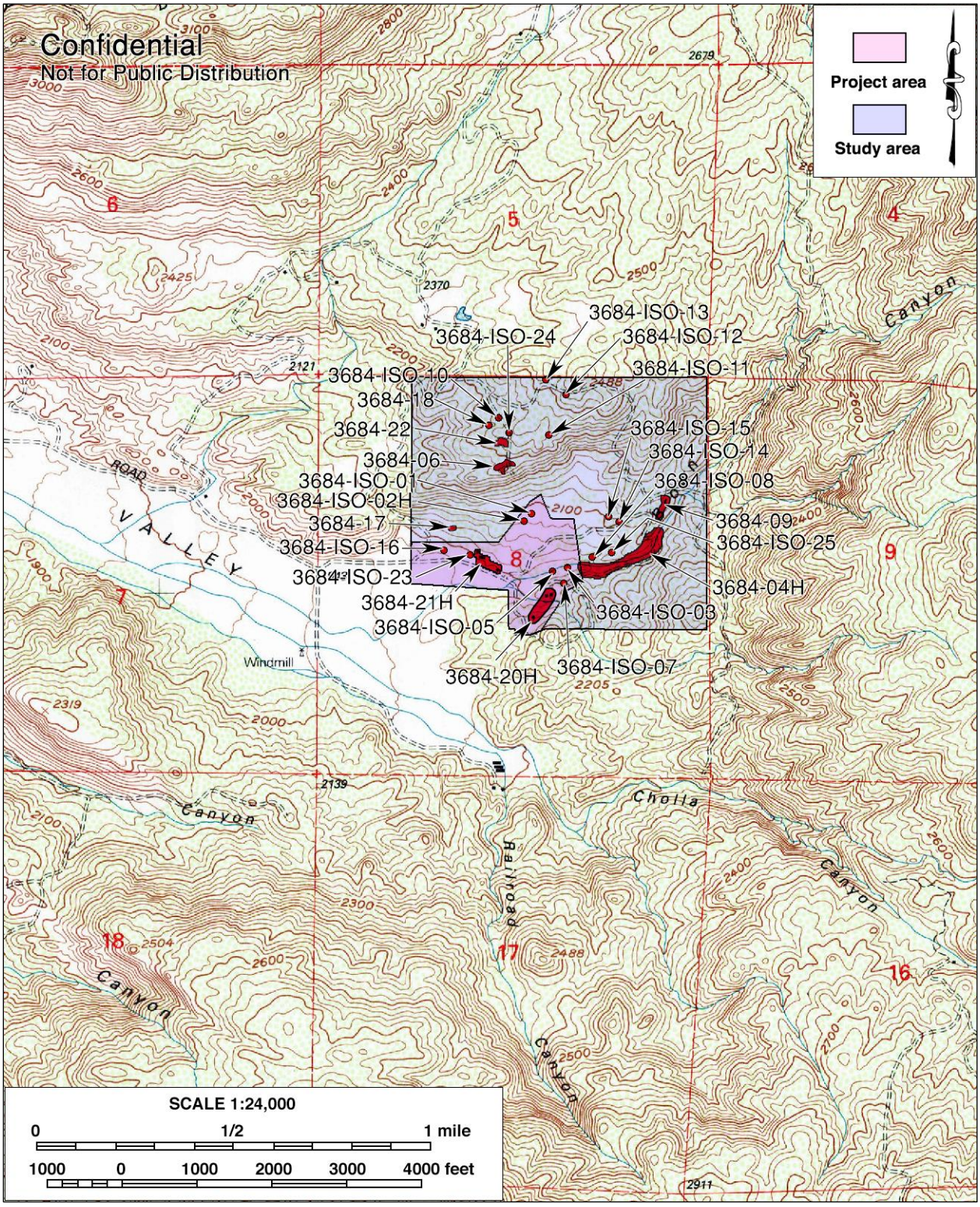
Thanks again for you time,

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

APPENDIX 3

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Confidential
Not for Public Distribution



Locations of cultural resources in the study area

Recorded by Hunter O'Donnell ***Date** April 13, 2021 Continuation √ Update

Site 33-001485 was original recorded in 1982 as a cluster of five mortars on a single granite boulder. Though recorded as mortars, they may have been closer to cupules in size as they were described as being between three centimeters and six centimeters in diameter with a maximum depth of four centimeters.

The reported location of the site was inspected during an intensive-level survey on April 8-13, 2021, and the milling features could not be re-located. Extensive land clearing and boulder removal/destruction observed in the general area after the site's initial recordation suggest that the site may have been destroyed.

Report Citation:

John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell
2021 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

University of California, Riverside

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SITE NO. CA-Riv-1485

COUNTY Riverside

1. USGS QUAD. Hemet (1973) (7½') (15')

2. UTM GRID ZONE 11 : 509060 mE 3725180 mN

3. Twp. 6S Range 1E ; NE ¼ of SW ¼ of SE ¼ of SE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. 8

4. Location Northeast 100 feet from outbuilding on north side of Cactus Valley Road; on upper slope above Brown Canyon drainage.

5. Contour 2020 feet

6. Owner Galatians 2:20 7. Address 43600 Cactus Valley Road Hemet, CA 92343

8. Site Description five mortars on a single granite boulder

9. Prehistoric X Ethnographic ___ Historic ___ Unknown ___

10. Area 1 m (E-W) x 1 m (N-S) 11. Depth none

12. Vegetation Buckwheat, chia, oak, chamise,

13. Water Site is 500 feet north of Brown Canyon drainage (intermittant).

14. Site Soil bedrock 15. Surrounding Soil decomposed granite

16. Previous Excavation unknown

17. Previous Site Designation, Published References See UCRARU #699.

18. Destruction Possibility Slight

19. Features five mortars on one boulder.

20. Burials None observed

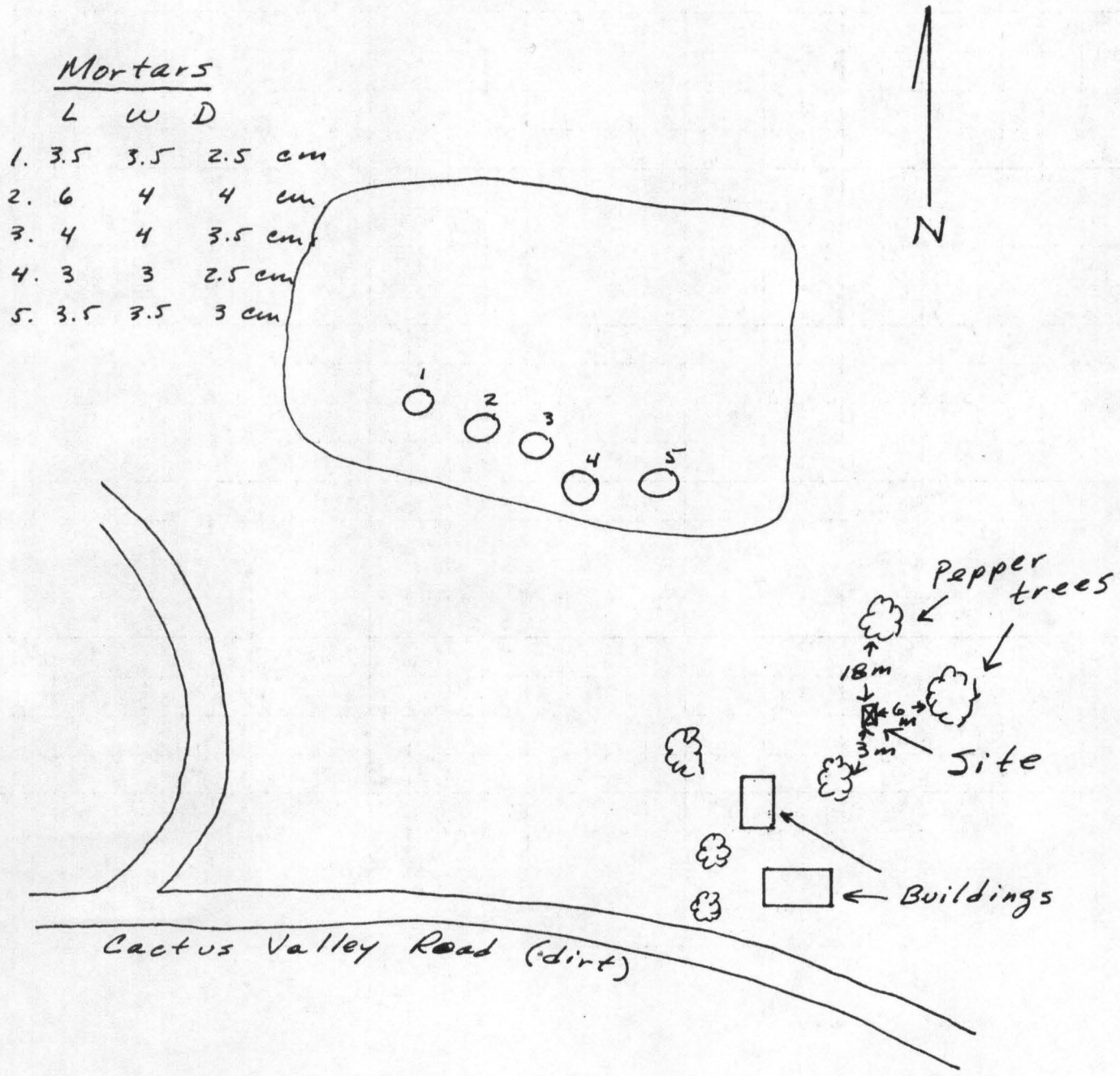
21. Artifacts None observed

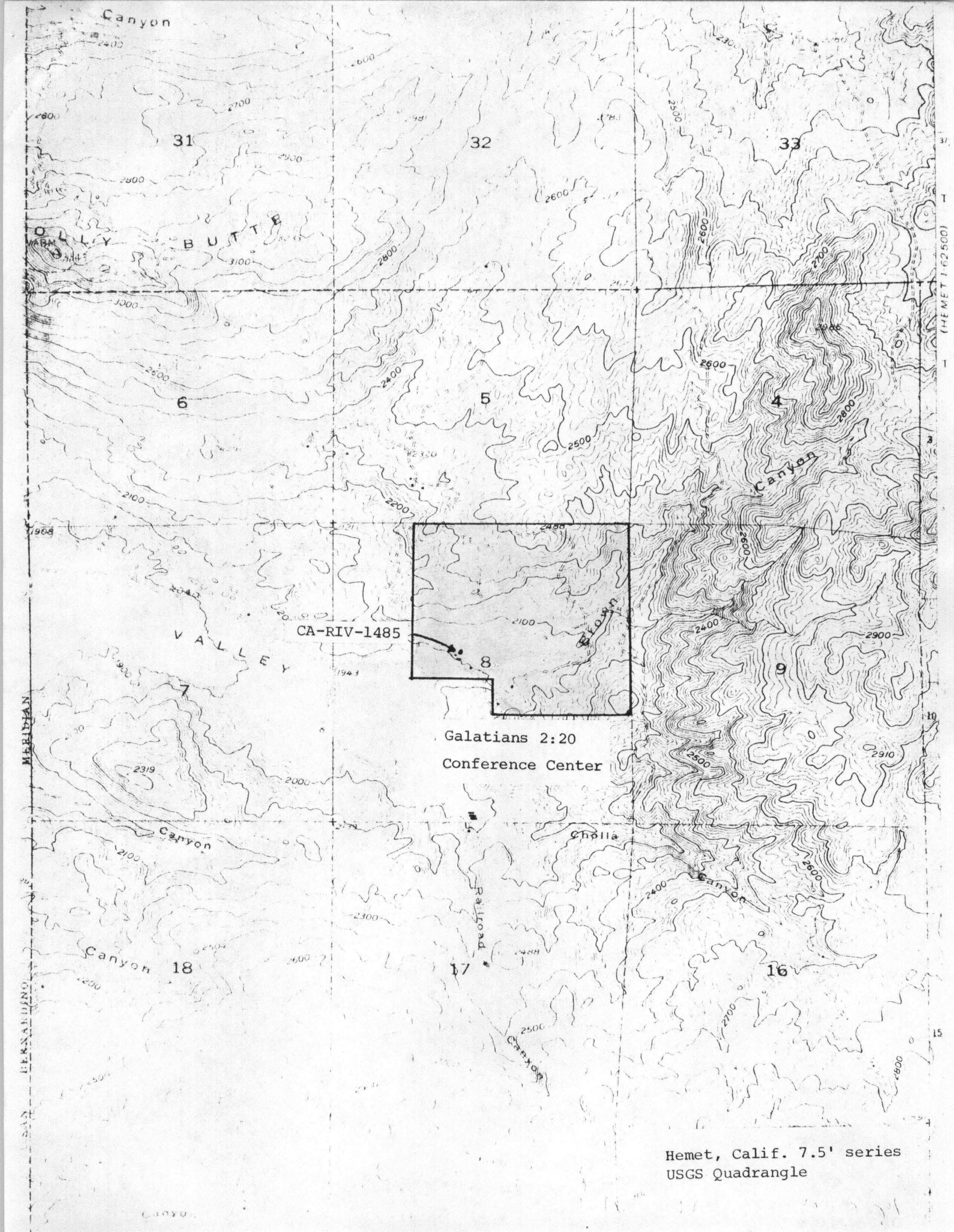
22. Remarks Entire area disturbed from historic ranching and homestead.activities. No other cultural material observed.

23. Accession No. N/A 24. Site Sketch Map Attached

25. Date 11 August 1982 26. Recorder Daniel McCarthy 27. Photos No

Sketch Map
CA-Riv-1485
Hemet 7.5' quad.
11 Aug 82
Daniel McCarthy
Not to scale




CA-RIV-1485
Galatians 2:20
Conference Center
Hemet, Calif. 7.5' series
USGS Quadrangle

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-1

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; SW **1/4 of** SW **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,050 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. **UTM:**(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 ; 509,160 **mE** / 3,725,533 **mN**
UTM Derivation: __USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Within the drainage running along the eastern end of the fenced in vineyard/grove area, approximately 115 meters north of Cactus Valley Road.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of a single milk quartz core fragment measuring approximately 7cm x 5cm x 4cm.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Core Fragment)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___Building ___Structure ___Object ___Site ___District ___Element of District
√ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 9, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___Historic √ Prehistoric ___Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 9, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** __None √ Location Map ___Sketch Map ___Continuation Sheet ___Building, Structure, and Object Record
___Archaeological Record ___District Record ___Linear Resource Record ___Milling Station Record ___Rock Art Record
___Artifact Record ___Photograph Record ___Other (List):

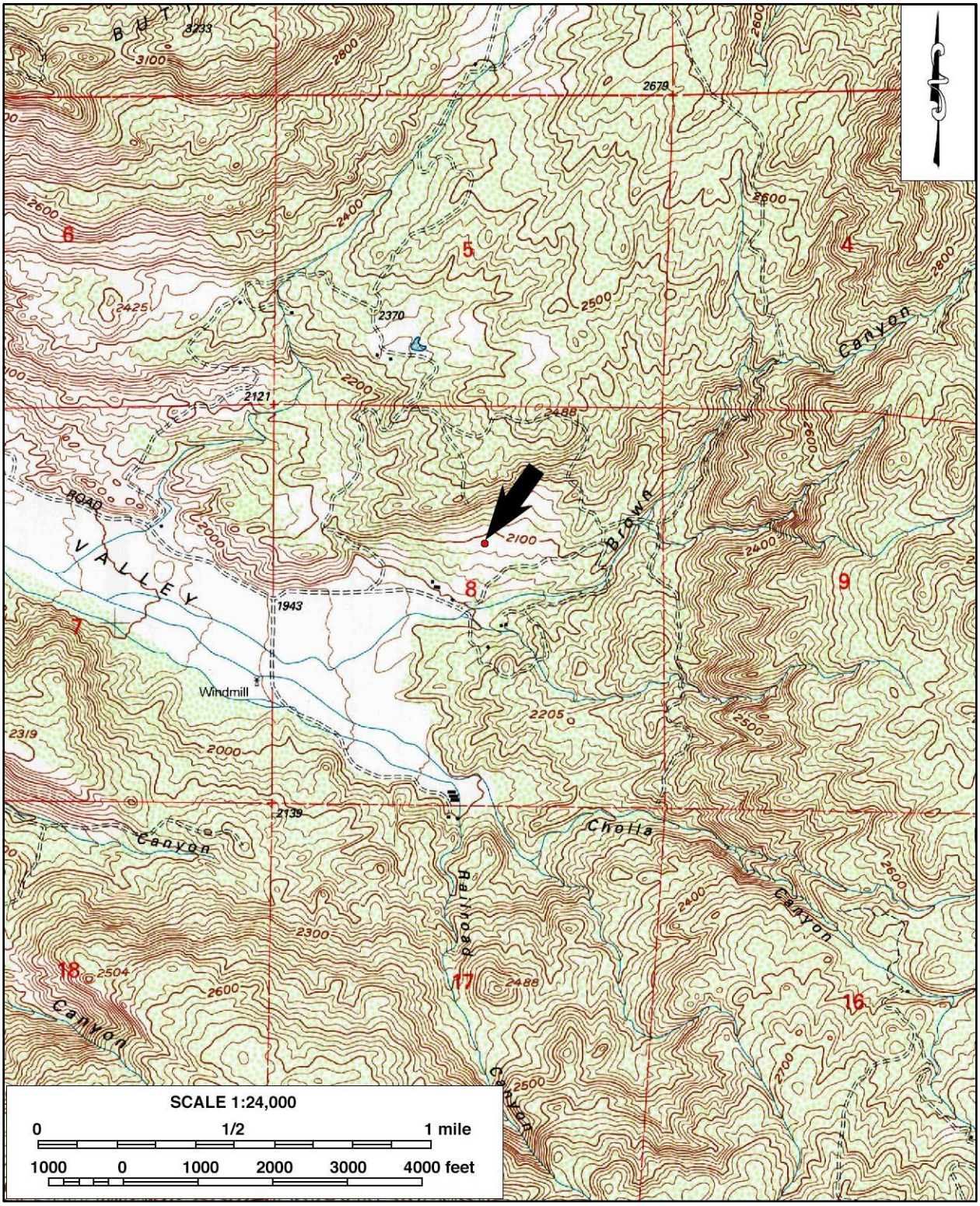
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-1

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-2H

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; SW **1/4 of** SW **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,050 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. **UTM:**(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 509,143 **mE** / 3,725,494 **mN**
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Within the drainage running along the eastern end of the fenced in vineyard/grove area, approximately 115 meters north of Cactus Valley Road.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This historic-period isolate consists of a single metal horseshoe. It was found in an active drainage, and the metal is highly worn and weathered. Based on the way it was once mounted and the pattern of wear, it was determined to be for the right rear hoof of an American Quarter Horse.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP39: Other (Horseshoe)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object ___ Site ___ District ___ Element of District
√ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 9, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
√ Historic ___ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 9, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map ___ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record
___ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record
___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

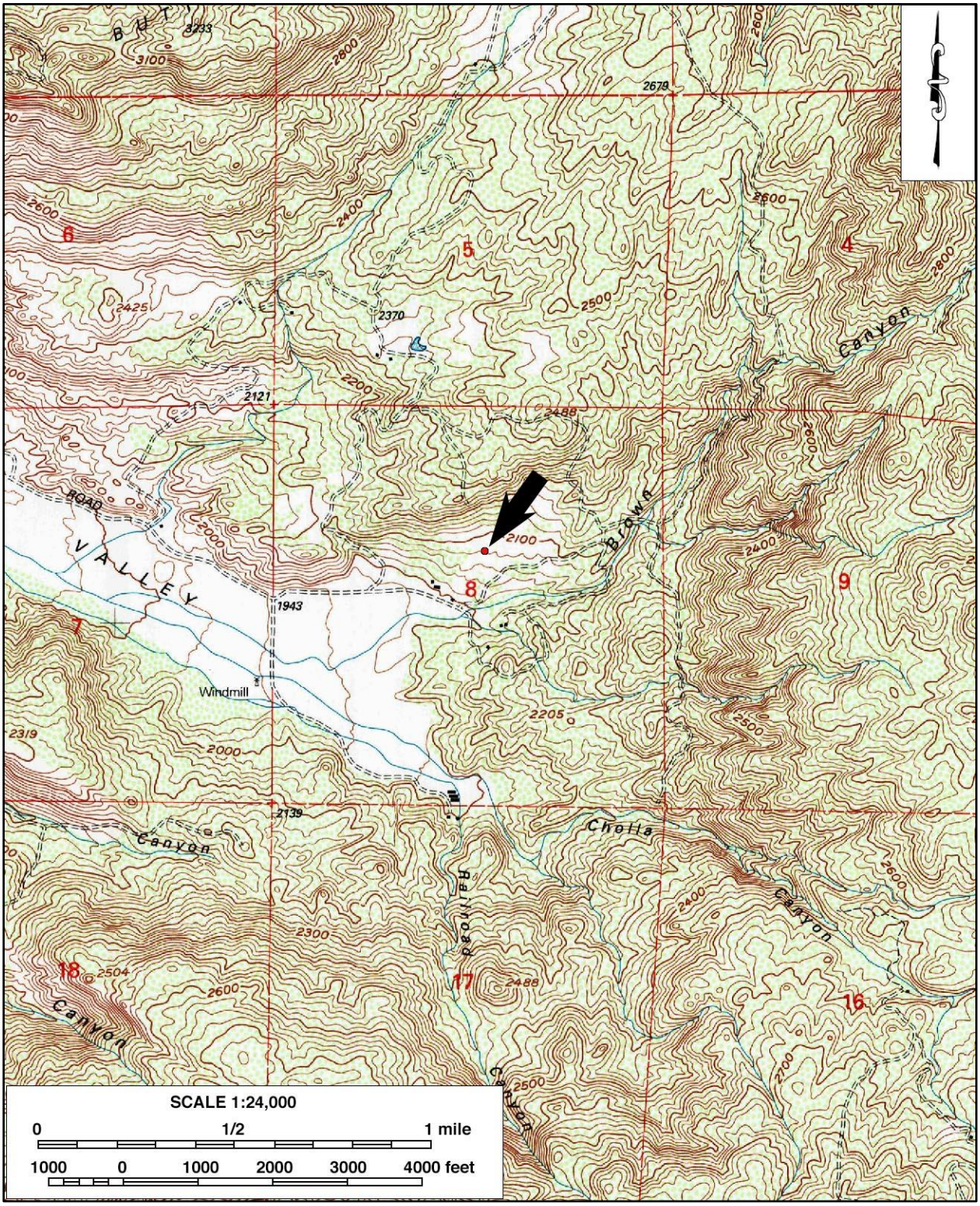
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-2H

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



DPR 523J (1/95) *Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-3

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; SW **1/4 of** SW **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,025 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. UTM:(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 509,228 **mE /** 3,725,281 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 50 meters north of Cactus Valley Road south of an outbuilding and rock climbing tower.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of an expedited quartzite cutting tool with unifacial edge modification. There are a series of small flakes along one edge with distinctive flake scars clearly visible. The size of the large chopper or "axe" is 15cm x 10cm x 5.2cm.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Chopper)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object ___ Site ___ District ___ Element of District √ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 9, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:** ___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Ken Jackson
PVR Management LLC
8895 Research Drive, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 9, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map ___ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record ___ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

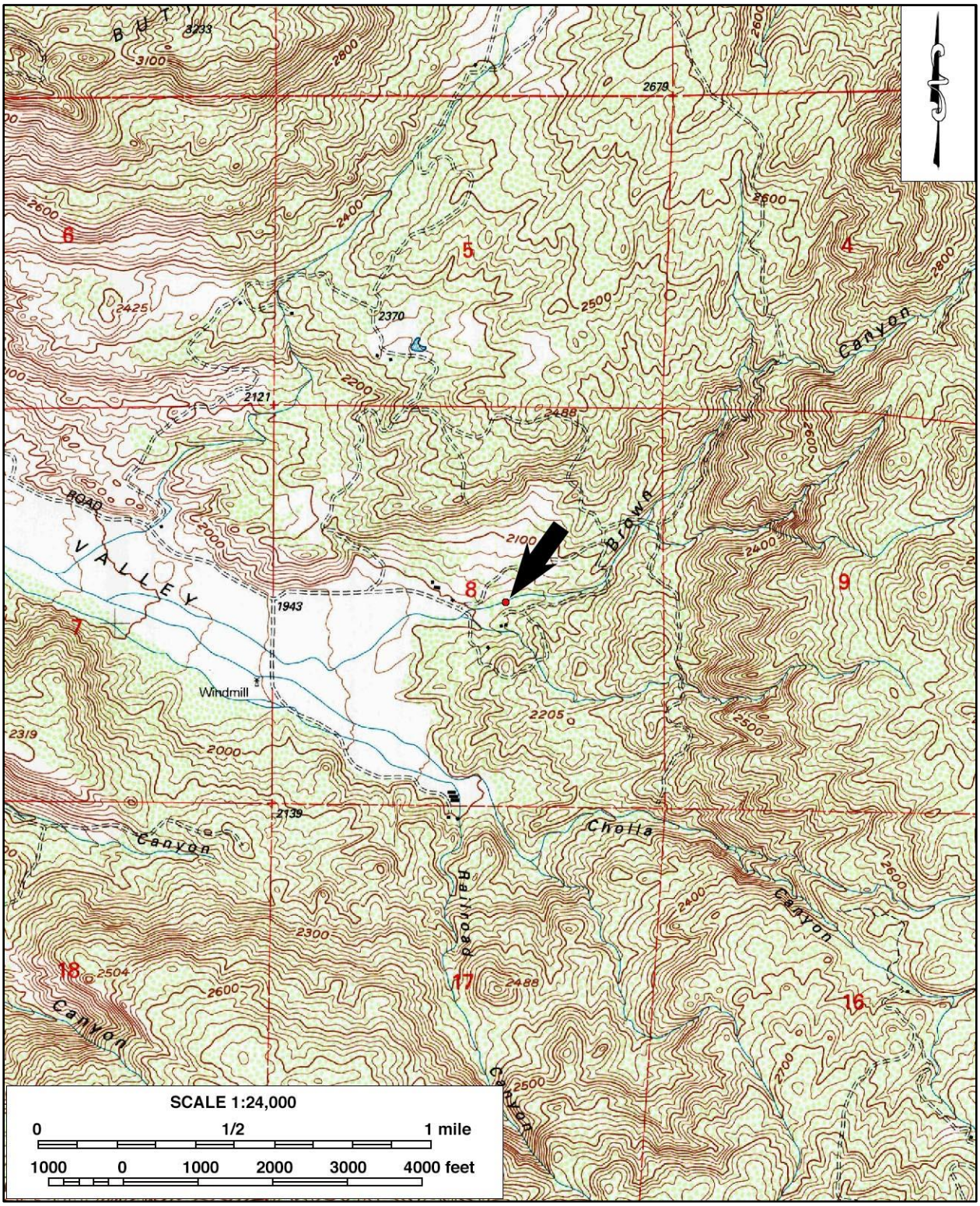
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-3

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-4H

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: √ Not for Publication ___ Unrestricted *a. County Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hemet, Calif. Date 1979, photorevised 1996

T6S; R1E; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 8 ; S.B. B.M.

Elevation: Approximately 2,035 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A City Zip

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) UTM Derivation: GPS/GIS (NAD 83)

Zone 11 ; 509,375 mE/ 3,725,330 mN (Windmill)

Zone 11 ; 509,549 mE/ 3,725,341 mN (Concrete cistern)

Zone 11 ; 509,394 mE/ 3,725,289 mN (Levee; Feature 3)

Zone 11 ; 509,655 mE/ 3,725,397 mN (Levee; Feature 4)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Within/along an east-west trending intermittent creek that drains from Brown Canyon and generally follows Cactus Valley Road through Paradise Valley Ranch.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This resource consists of a water conveyance system with several features including a board formed and poured concrete cistern (Feature 1), two levees and associated basin reservoirs (Features 2 and 3), and a self-governing windmill and associated steel piping (Feature 4). Features are situated within/adjacent to an unnamed intermittent creek that drains from Brown Canyon to the east. The system evolved with two distinct periods of construction and use: 1895-1945, 1950-1967. The original component of the water conveyance system was likely constructed in the late nineteenth or early/mid twentieth (*Continued on p. 6*)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH6: Water Conveyance System

*P4. Resources Present: ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object √ Site ___ District ___ Element of District ___ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

(see pp. 9-15)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photos taken on April 13, 2021

*P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources: √ Historic ___ Prehistoric ___ Both 1895-1975 (estimated)

*P7. Owner and Address: PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: April 9, 2021

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

*Attachments: ___ None √ Location Map √ Sketch Map √ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record √ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record √ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary # _____
Trinomial _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 15 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-04H

A1. Dimensions: a. Length 2,062 ft. (NE-SW) b. Width 350 ft. (NW-SE)
Method of Measurement: ___Paced √ Taped ___Visual estimate ___Other: _____
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): __Artifacts √ Features ___Soil ___Vegetation __Topography __Cut bank __Animal burrow __Excavation __Property boundary __Other (Explain): _____
Reliability of Determination: √ High ___Medium ___Low Explain: _____
Limitations (Check any that apply): ___Restricted access ___Paved/built over ___Site limits incompletely defined ___Disturbances ___Vegetation ___Other (Explain): _____

A2. Depth: _____ ___None √ Unknown Method of Determination: _____

***A3. Human Remains:** ___Present √ Absent ___Possible ___Unknown (Explain): _____

***A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) Feature 1 consists of a board formed and poured D-shaped concrete cistern constructed along the northern edge of an east to west trending unnamed intermittent creek near the entrance to Brown Canyon. The cistern measures 10′ in length by 6′in width and stands 3.5′ above the current ground surface. Walls are 6″ thick and a concrete slab cover rests on top of the cistern. The construction appears to have utilized 2″ x 6″ wooden board to form the walls into which coarse concrete mixed with local rock was poured. The interior base is bedrock with a seepage entrance near the eastern (upstream) wall measuring approximately 6 inches in diameter. There is a 1″ diameter metal pipe that extends from the western (downstream) wall towards the interior at near ground level. (*Continued on p. 6*)

***A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) None observed.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** √ No ___Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*__A7. Site Condition:__ ___Good √ Fair __Poor (Describe disturbances.): _____

A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): The resource is situated within/along an unnamed blue line intermittent creek that drains from Brown Canyon.

***A9. Elevation:** Ranges from approximately 1,980 feet 2,040 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The various components of the resource are situated within/along an east-west trending intermittent creek that drains out from Brown Canyon. Creosote, manzanita, brittle brush foxtail, chia, and blue dick dominate the landscape with most rocks being granite, granodiorite, and quartz monzonite.

A11. Historical Information: See p. 6

***A12. Age:** ___Prehistoric ___Protohistoric ___1542-1769 ___1769-1848 ___1848-1880 __√ 1880-1914 √ 1914-1945 √ Post 1945 ___Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:** See A11 (Historical Information). Above.

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) _____

A14. Remarks: At least two periods of construction are represented in the various components of the water conveyance system identified within the unnamed intermittent creek bed extending from Brown's Canyon. The earliest period of construction is represented by the concrete cistern (Feature 1), (*Continued on p 7*)

A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See p. 8.

A16. Photographs: (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California

***A17. Form Prepared by:** John J. Eddy **Date:** May 18, 2021
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 15 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-04H

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996

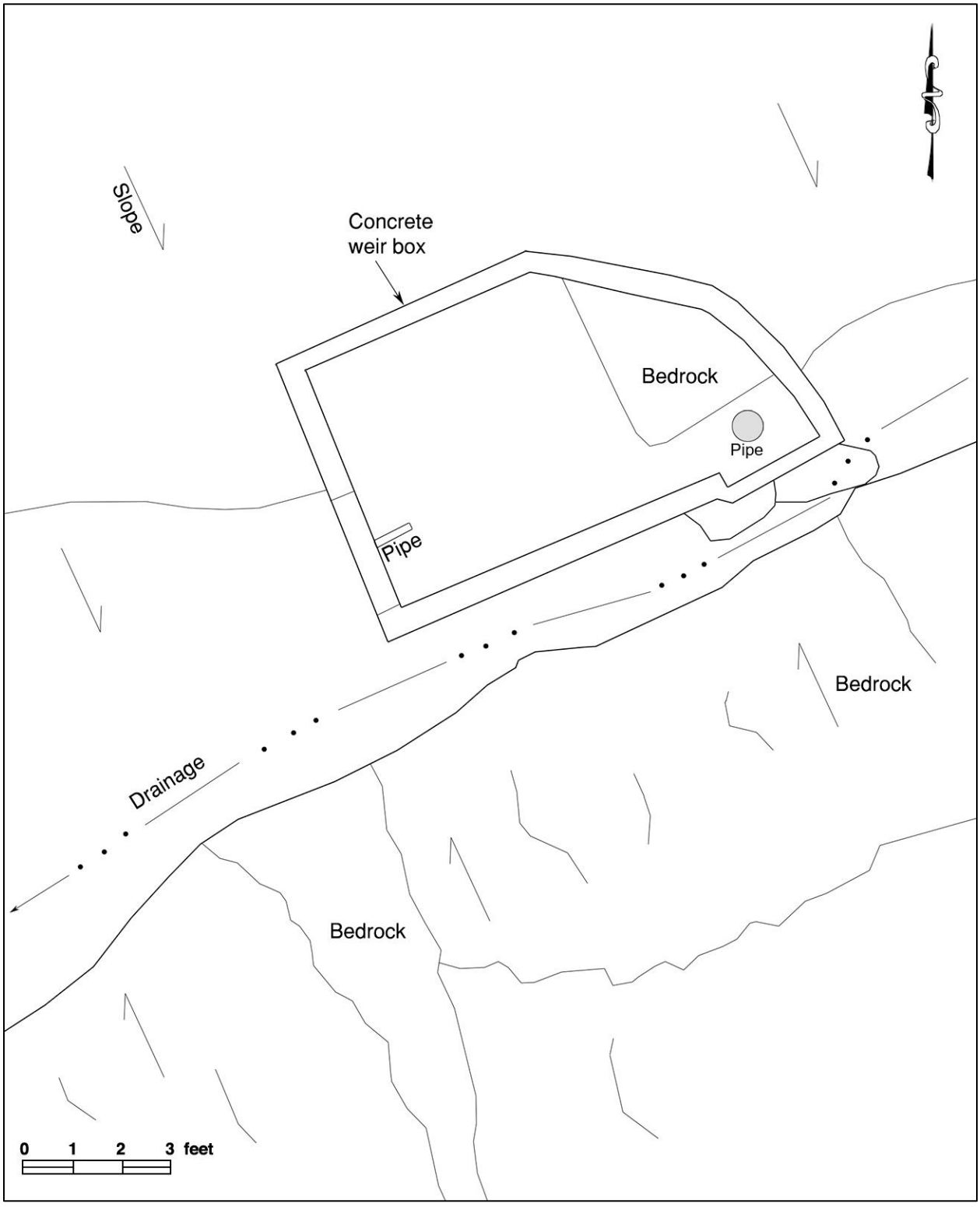
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

FEATURE DRAWING

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 4 **of** 15 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-04H

***Drawn by:** Daniel Ballester (Feature 1) ***Date:** May 3, 2021



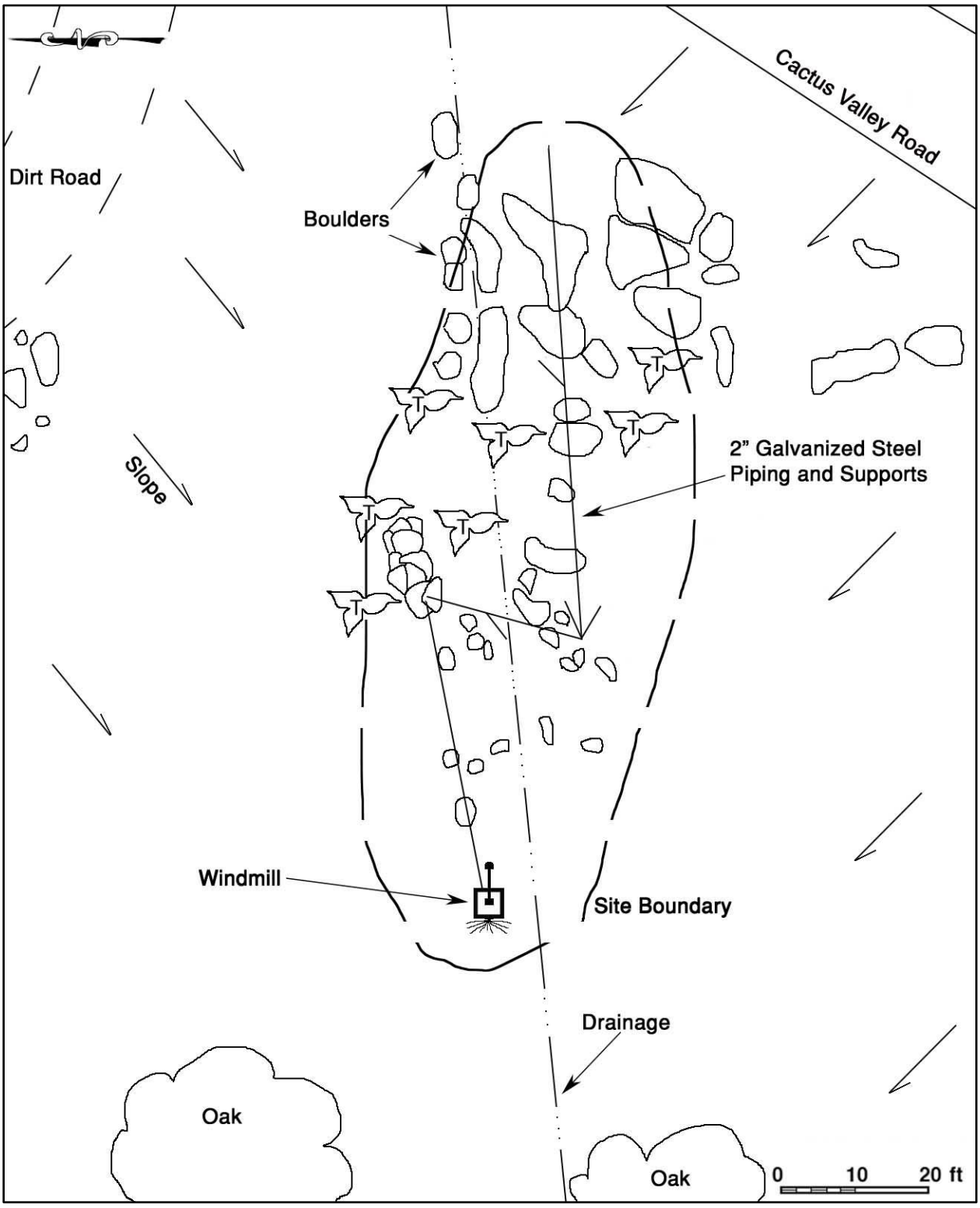
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

FEATURE DRAWING

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 5 of 15 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-04H

*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester (Feature 4) *Date: May 3, 2021



***P3a. Description:** (continued) century to provide water to a nearby homestead for domestic and agricultural purposes. Improvements made in the 1950s included construction of the earthen levee and the resulting formation of basin reservoirs and a self-governing windmill to pump water from the reservoirs to the ranch.

***A4. Features:** (continued) Feature 2 consists of an earthen levee constructed between 1949 and 1953 to stop the flow of the unnamed intermittent creek that extends out of Brown Canyon to the east. A branch of Cactus Valley Road now crosses over the levee before continuing to the west. Construction of the levee resulted in the formation of a reservoir basin to the east of the levee.

Feature 3 consists of an earthen levee or weir constructed between 1953 and 1967 approximately 1,000 feet east and upstream from Feature 2. The levee/weir slowed the flow of water that drained from Brown Canyon to the west and resulted in the formation of a second reservoir basin.

Feature 4 consists of a vernacular style all metal self-governing windmill with sharp tapered blades and a single vertical tail. The base of the structure measures 4'10" x 4'10" and it stands approximately 30' in height. Nine of the tapered blades are missing from the windmill; five blades were observed on the ground near the base of the windmill. Blades were 30" long with tapering width from 5" where the blade connected to the apparatus (proximal) to 11" at the end of the blade (distal). The edges are sharp though the blades themselves are bent and moderately rusted. There is a 2" standard galvanized pipe extending from the windmill to the east elevated above the ground surface by a pipeline supports. The pipeline extends approximately 50' to the east where it turns south approximately 20' where it crosses the unnamed intermittent creek then turns east and extends approximately 80' where it enters into the slope of the levee and presumably continues underground further upstream.

A11. Historical Information: (continued) Components of the water conveyance system were likely constructed over a 50-year period with the earliest structure (i.e., the concrete cistern [Feature 1]) built sometime between 1895 and 1945. The cistern is constructed of concrete mixed with local rock and poured into a wooden frame utilizing 2" by 6" lumbered boards. The materials and methods of construction were common during the late nineteenth and an early twentieth century but do not reveal a definitive date of the feature's construction. The feature may have been built as early as 1895 by homesteader Charlie W. Brown who constructed a building on the property that is depicted on the 1901 series USGS topographic quadrangle (BLM 1895). Other potential builders include John Olean (1907), Reed Quitman (1907-1923), Albert Levy (1912-1923), Anna Dashner (1923-1933), and J.G. and Eugenia Charlton (1933-1945) (County Assessor 1907-1949). The concrete cistern became obsolete following construction of the earthen levees/weirs and windmill.

The first self-governing water pump windmill was designed in New England in the mid-1850s by John Burnham and Daniel Halladay and would become a staple of the American homestead (Baker 1985). It is estimated that over a million water pump windmills were in use in the Midwest and West in the mid to late 19th century (Carlin et al. 2003). "Even now these multibladed farm windmills can be seen throughout the western United States and Canada, where the energy and storage requirements for providing drinking water for cattle are well matched to the wind water pumper's power, the storage capacity of the associated stock tank, and the wind statistics…" (Carlin et al. 2003:129). (*Continued on p.* 7)

A11. Historical Information: (*continued*) Considering the design and material (all steel components) the windmill was likely manufactured in the mid-twentieth century, which coincides with the 1949-1953 construction date of the first levee (Feature 2; Earth Strata 2020). It is likely that the windmill was erected at that time to convey water from the reservoir to the nearby Murphey Ranch. The windmill (Feature 4) may have been constructed by the Charlton's prior to the sale of their land holdings to Barbara Murphey et al. in 1945 but was more likely built by Murphey et al. between 1949 and 1953 during construction of the first earthen levee/weir and retention basin (Feature 2). The second earthen levee/weir and retention basin (Feature 3) does not appear on the 1953 aerial photo but is visible in the 1967 aerial (Earth Strata 2020; NETR Online 1953; 1967). This feature may have been built by Murphey et. al, between 1953 and 1960, or by Erich Schuster between 1960 and 1967 (County Assessor 1950-1964).

A14. Remarks: (*continued*) which was likely built in the late nineteenth or early/mid twentieth century by Charles Brown (1895-1907), John Olean (1907), Reed Quitman (1908-1923), Albert Levy (1912-1923), Anna Dashner (1923-1933), or J.G. and Eugenia Charlton (1933-1945). The second period of construction is represented by the windmill (Feature 4), earthen levees/weirs and retention basins (Features 2 and 3). The first levee/weir (Feature 2) was constructed by Barbara Murphey et al. between 1949 and 1953 and it is during this time that the windmill (Feature 4) was likely built. The second earthen levee/weir and retention basin (Feature 3) was built sometime later by either Murphey et. al between 1953 and 1960, or by Erich Schuster between 1960 and 1967. The water conveyance system supplied water to the local ranch for domestic and agricultural purposes before it was replaced by a well water system. The water conveyance system is not associated with any event of historical significance and none of the individuals linked to its construction or use are recognized as historically significant persons at the local, state, or national level (Criteria 1 and 2). The structure, style, and materials associated with the concrete cistern (Feature 1) and windmill (Feature 4) are consistent with a type and period of construction but do not represent important examples, within their historic context, worthy of preservation. Nor does the water conveyance system represent the work of a master of possess high artistic value (Criteria 3). Data generated through the analysis of the water conveyance system has not generated important information that contributes to our understanding of history and its data potential was exhausted through its recordation and documentation into the California Historical Resources Inventory. Therefore, the water conveyance system is recommended not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources.

A15. References:

Baker, T. Lindsey
1985 *A Field Guide to American Windmills*. University of Oklahoma Press. Norman.

BLM (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior)
n.d. Land patent entries for Section 8 in Township 6 South, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. https://glorecords.blm.gov/default.aspx.

Carlin, P.W., A.S. Laxson, and E.B. Muljadi
2003 The History and State of the Art of Variable-Speed Wind Turbine Technology. *Wind Energy* 6(2):129-159.

County Assessor, Riverside
1907-1913 Real property tax assessment records, Book 10, Map 31. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
1914-1919 Real property tax assessment records, Book 12, Map 59. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
1920-1926 Real property tax assessment records, Book 12, Map 27. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
1927-1933 Real property tax assessment records, Book 23, Map 34. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
1933-1936 Real property tax assessment records, Book 22, Map 34. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
1937-1944 Real property tax assessment records, Book 23, Map 34. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
1945-1949 Real property tax assessment records, Book 23, Map 34. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
1950-1954 Real property tax assessment records, Book 23a, Map 34. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
1955-1959 Real property tax assessment records, Book 23a, Map 34. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
1960-1964 Real property tax assessment records, Book 23a, Map 34. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.

Earth Strata Geotechnical Services
2020 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of Rural Ranch Developed Property Assessor's Parcel Numbers 569-020-010, 569-020-013, 569-020-024, 569-020-025 and 569-020-026, 43700 Cactus Valley Road, Hemet, California, 92584. Prepared for 4M Engineering and Development.

NETR Online
1953-1967 Aerial photographs. http://www.historicaerials.com.

Concrete cistern near edge of intermittent creek and east of basin reservoir. View to the north

Opening to concrete cistern on downstream side. View to the northeast.

Concrete cistern near edge of intermittent creek and east of basin reservoir. View to the north

Concrete cover on top of cistern on downstream side. View to the east.

Opening to concrete cistern. View to the east.

Inside walls of concrete cistern. Vertical pipe in far-right corner is not visible. View to the east.

Concrete cistern inside northern wall. View to the north

Basin of reservoir near second levee/weir (Feature 3). View to the north.

Basin of reservoir near second levee/weir (Feature 3). View to the northeast.

Overview of windmill (Feature 4) and piping structure. View to the northwest.

Windmill and pipe structure. View to the north.

Overview of windmill (Feature 4) and piping structure. View to the northwest.

Pipeline entering into slope near levee (Feature 2) View to the northeast.

Closeup of windmill. View to the north.

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-5

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2.** Location: √ Not for Publication ___ Unrestricted *a. County Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hemet, Calif. Date 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; R1E; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 8 ; S.B. B.M.
Elevation: Approximately 2,025 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A City Hemet Zip 92544

d. UTM:(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 509,283 mE / 3,725,291 mN
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 45 meters north of Cactus Valley Road and 20 meters southeast of an outbuilding.

***P3a.** Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of a quartzite bifacial chopper or cutting tool. Flakes have been removed around the margin for one side in large percussion flakes. 15 flakes have been removed from each side of the tabular tool. The size of the large "chopper" or "axe" is 19cm x 16cm x 5.4cm.

***P3b.** Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Chopper)

***P4.** Resources Present: ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object ___ Site ___ District ___ Element of District
√ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 9, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9.** Date Recorded: April 9, 2021

***P10.** Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11.** Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map ___ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record
___ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record
___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

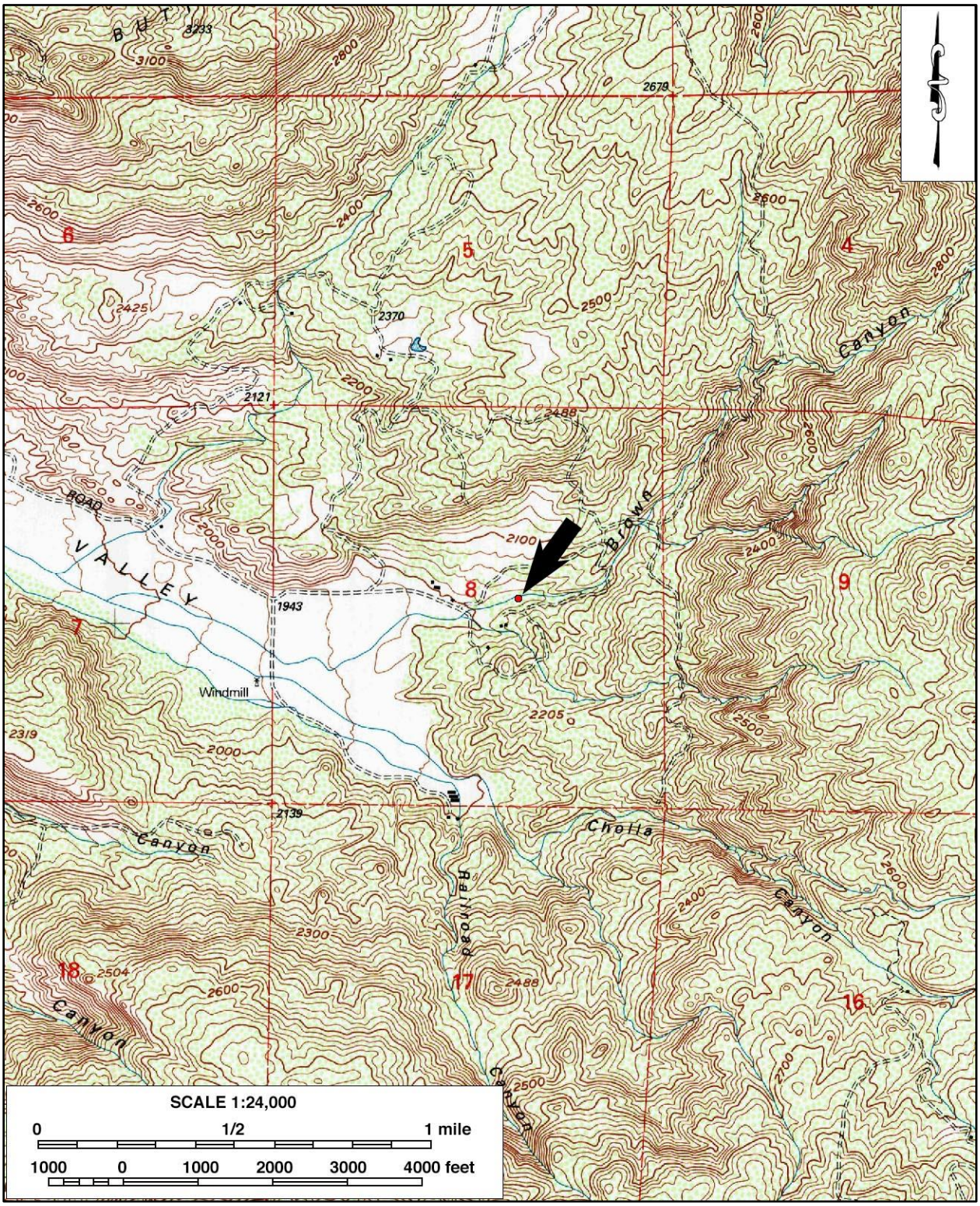
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-5

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 7
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-6

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979, photorevised 1996
T 6S **; R** 1E **;** NE **1/4 and** SE **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of Sec** 8 **;** S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,300 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** N/A **City** **Zip**

d. **UTM:** (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 **;** 509,067 **mE/** 3,725,714 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD 83)

e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The site is in a clearing on a hilltop ridge at the southern extent of a road overlooking the valley.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site is comprised of 30+ milk quartz elements including cores, core fragments, lithic flakes, and a bifacial chopping tool, distributed across a 65 x 50 meter portion of the hilltop clearing. Terrain clearing activity appears to have dispersed these materials around the area.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP2: Lithic scatter (Bifacial chopper, cores, lithic flakes)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object √ Site ___ District ___ Element of District ___ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photos taken on April 9, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 9, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map √ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record √ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary #
Trinomial

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-6

A1. Dimensions: **a. Length** 80 meters (SW-NE) **b. Width** 50 meters (NW-SE)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped √ Visual estimate Other:
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): √ Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):
Reliability of Determination: √ High Medium Low Explain:
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: None √ Unknown Method of Determination:

***A3. Human Remains:** Present √ Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) None.

***A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) This site consists of at least 34 milk quartz artifacts: 19 flakes/shatter, 11 core fragments, 3 cores, and 1 bifacial chopper. These artifacts have likely been distributed by road clearing activities.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** √ No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. **Site Condition:** Good Fair √ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Artifacts distributed by road clearing activities.

A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): An intermittent seasonal drainage lies 460 meters to the south, the modern Diamond Valley Lake is 5 miles to the west.

***A9. Elevation:** Approximately 2,300 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is on a hilltop, where approximately 0.4 acres were cleared of brush and boulders, as well as part of the adjoining road running to the north. Immediately to the south is a 45-degree slope to the valley below. Creosote, manzanita, brittle brush foxtail, chia, and blue dick dominate the landscape with most rocks being granite, granodiorite, and quartz monzonite.

A11. Historical Information:

***A12. Age:** √ Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945 Post 1945 Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known)

A14. Remarks: Recommend avoidance through Project design and to preserve the natural and cultural setting of these resources through the development and implementation of a site stewardship and management program. If avoidance and preservation are not feasible, a Phase II investigation should be executed to evaluate the sites CRHR significance.

A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.

A16. Photographs: (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Hunter O'Donnell **Date:** April 23, 2021
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

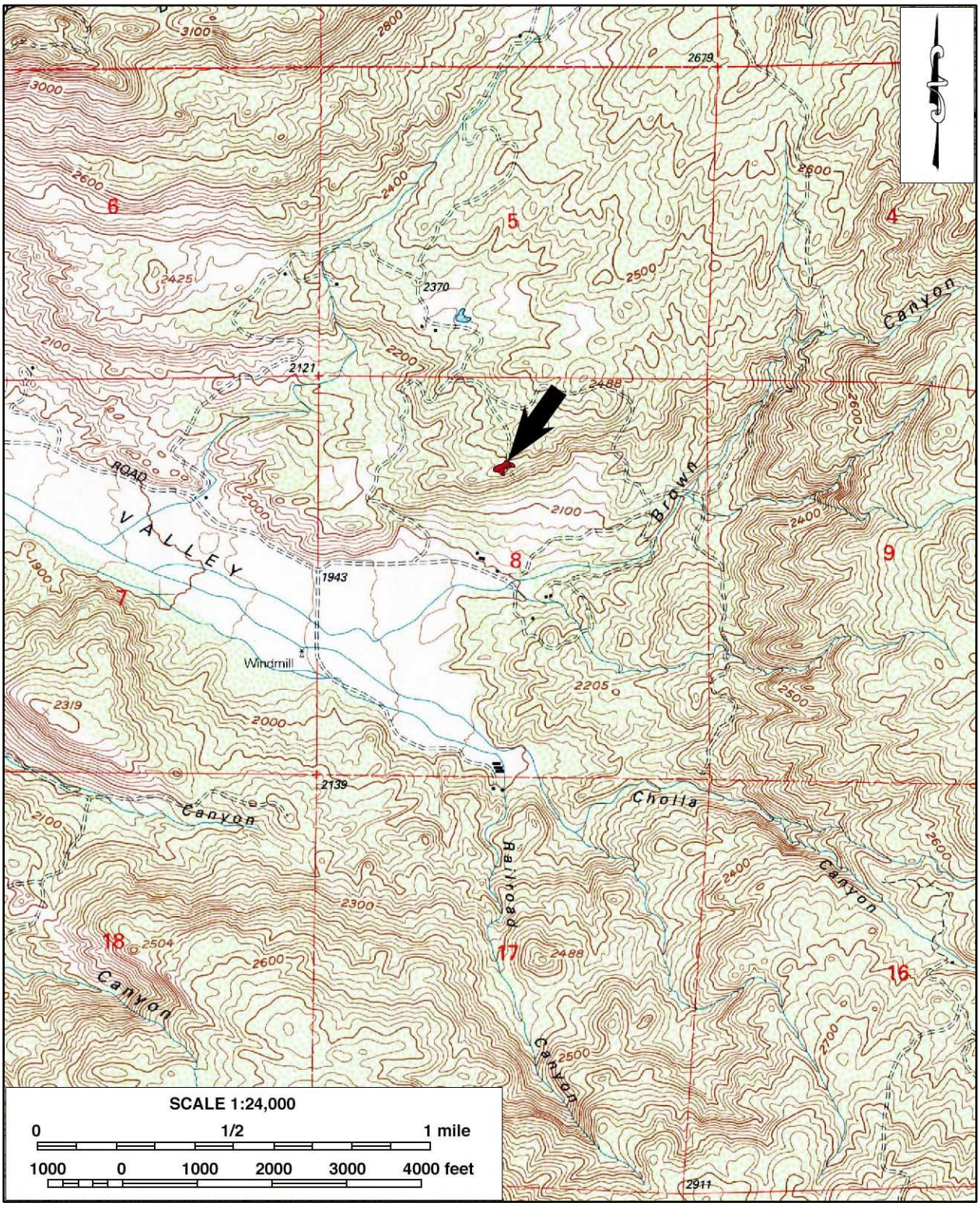
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-6

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



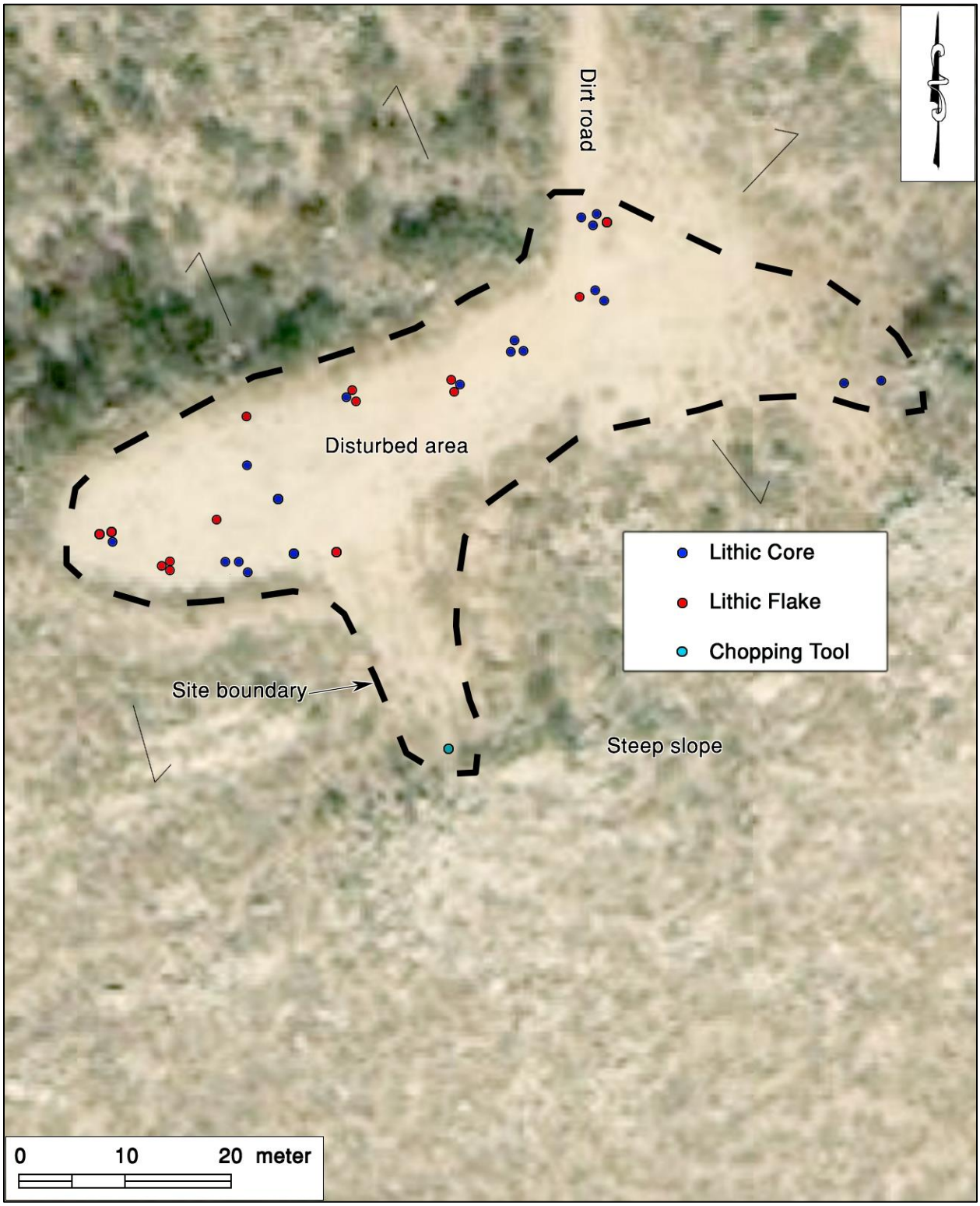
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 4 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-6

*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester *Date: April 30, 2021



DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-7

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; NW **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of** SE **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,055 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. **UTM:**(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 509,300 **mE /** 3,725,239 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 10 meters south of Cactus Valley Road.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of a metate fragment made from coarse grained granodiorite with a smooth ground surface. The fragment measures 9cm x 4cm x 2cm.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Metate Fragment)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object ___ Site ___ District ___ Element of District √ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 9, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:** ___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 9, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map ___ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record ___ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

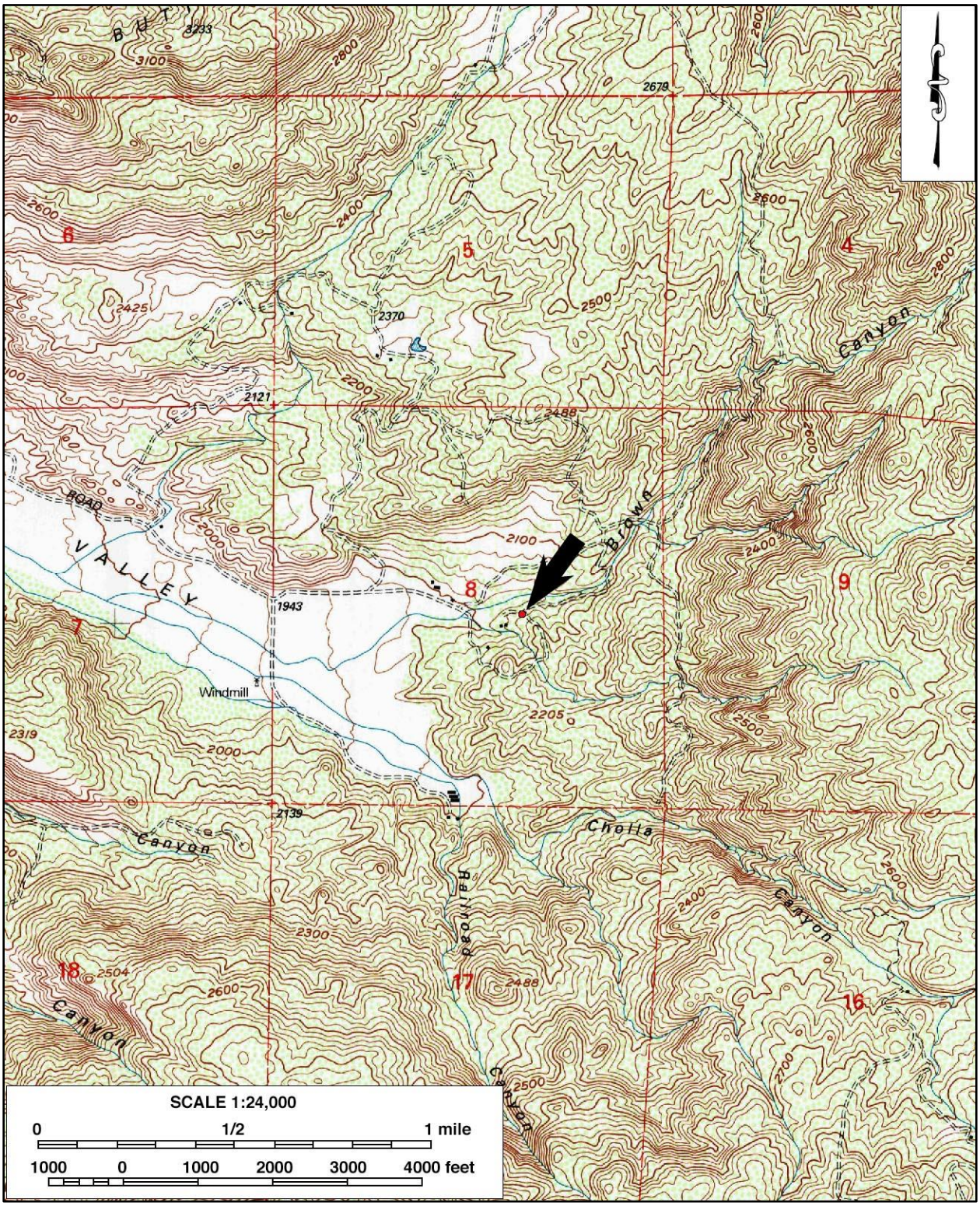
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-7

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-8

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ Not for Publication ___ Unrestricted ***a. County** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; SE **1/4 of** SW **1/4 of** NE **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,050 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. UTM:(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 509,398 **mE /** 3,725,332 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) On Cactus Valley Road

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of a shaped white crystalline (calcite?) mano which exhibits shaping on all sides. At one point it was likely bifacial in nature however one face has been scraped off by grading. The mano measures 14cm x 10cm x 6.2cm.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Mano)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object ___ Site ___ District ___ Element of District √ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 9, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 9, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map ___ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record ___ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

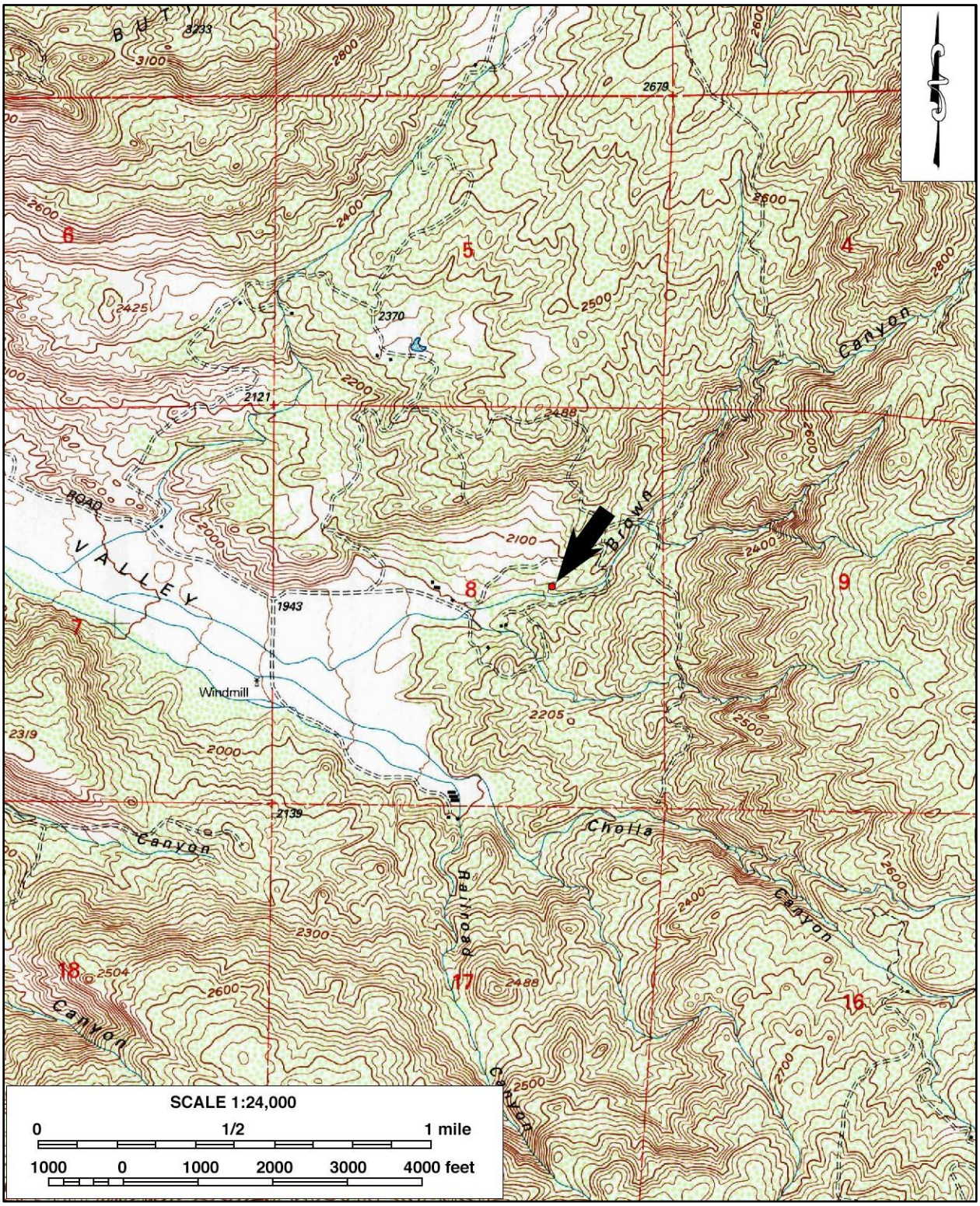
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-8

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



DPR 523J (1/95) *Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 7
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-9

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979, photorevised 1996
T 6S **; R** 1E **;** SE **1/4 and** SW **and** NE **1/4 of** SW **of** NE **1/4 of Sec** 8 **;** S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,100 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A **City** **Zip**

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 **;** 509,715 **mE/** 3,725,568 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD 83)

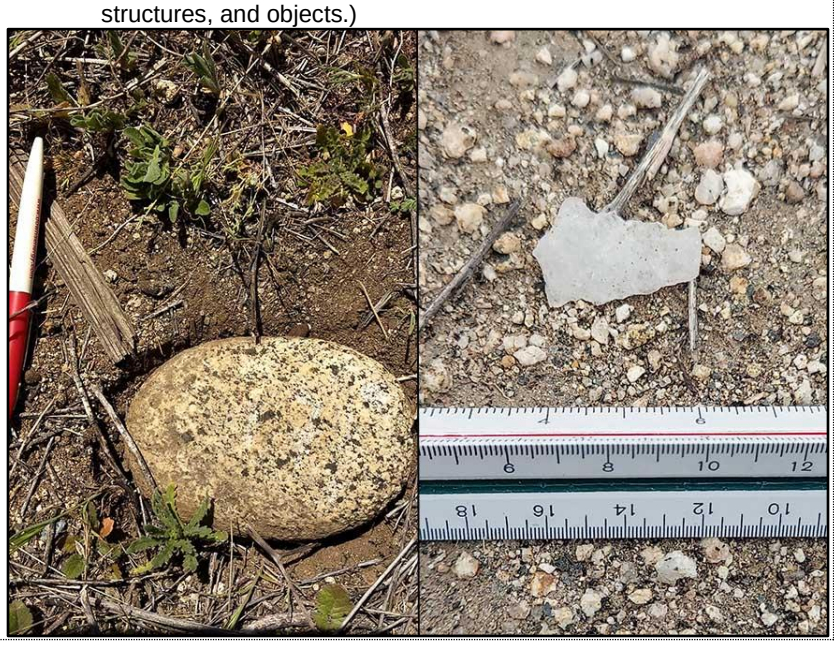
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The site is located in a clearing on the south western shoulder of the intersection of an unnamed dirt road and Cactus Valley Road, 220 meters from the terminus of Cactus Valley Road.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site is comprised of at least 9 artifacts: 4 milky quartz cores, 3 milky quartz multidirectional cores, 1 granitic mano, and 1 clear quartz biface. Artifacts are distributed across a 65 x 90-meter portion of a grade incline on both sides of Cactus Valley Road. Terrain clearing activity appears to have dispersed these materials around the area.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP 16: Other (Mano, preform, cores, flakes)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object √ Site ___ District ___ Element of District ___ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photos taken on April 9 and 13, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:** ___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 9, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map √ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record √ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary # _____
Trinomial _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-9

A1. Dimensions: a. Length 90 meters (NW-NE) b. Width 65 meters (SW-NE)
Method of Measurement: ___Paced ___Taped √ Visual estimate ___Other: _____
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): √ Artifacts ___Features ___Soil ___Vegetation ___Topography ___Cut bank ___Animal burrow ___Excavation ___Property boundary ___Other (Explain): _____
Reliability of Determination: √ High ___Medium ___Low Explain: _____
Limitations (Check any that apply): ___Restricted access ___Paved/built over ___Site limits incompletely defined ___Disturbances ___Vegetation ___Other (Explain): _____

A2. Depth: _____ ___None √ Unknown Method of Determination: _____

***A3. Human Remains:** ___Present √ Absent ___Possible ___Unknown (Explain): _____

***A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.)

***A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) 4 milky quartz cores, 3 milky quartz multidirectional cores, 1 granitic mano, and 1 clear quartz biace. Artifacts are distributed across a 65 x 90-meter portion of a grade incline on both sides of Cactus Valley Road. Terrain clearing activity appears to have dispersed these materials around the area.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** √ No ___Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

***A7. Site Condition:** ___Good ___Fair √ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Artifacts distributed by road clearing activities.

A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): An intermittent seasonal drainage lies 50 meters to the south, the modern Diamond Valley Lake is 8.75 kilometers to the west.

***A9. Elevation:** Approximately 2,100 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site lies in clearings to the north and south of Cactus Valley Road near its terminus at Brown Canyon. A seasonal drainage runs 50 meters to the south. Fairly undeveloped hilly areas begin 170 meters to the east. Creosote, manzanita, brittle brush foxtail, chia, and blue dick dominate the landscape with the majority of rocks being granite, granodiorite, and quartz monzonite.

A11. Historical Information: _____

***A12. Age:** √ Prehistoric ___Protohistoric ___1542-1769 ___1769-1848 ___1848-1880 ___1880-1914 ___1914-1945 ___Post 1945 ___Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:** _____

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) _____

A14. Remarks: Recommend avoidance through Project design and to preserve the natural and cultural setting of these resources through the development and implementation of a site stewardship and management program. If avoidance and preservation are not feasible, a Phase II investigation should be executed to evaluate the sites CRHR significance.

A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.

A16. Photographs: (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Hunter O'Donnell **Date:** April 27, 2021
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

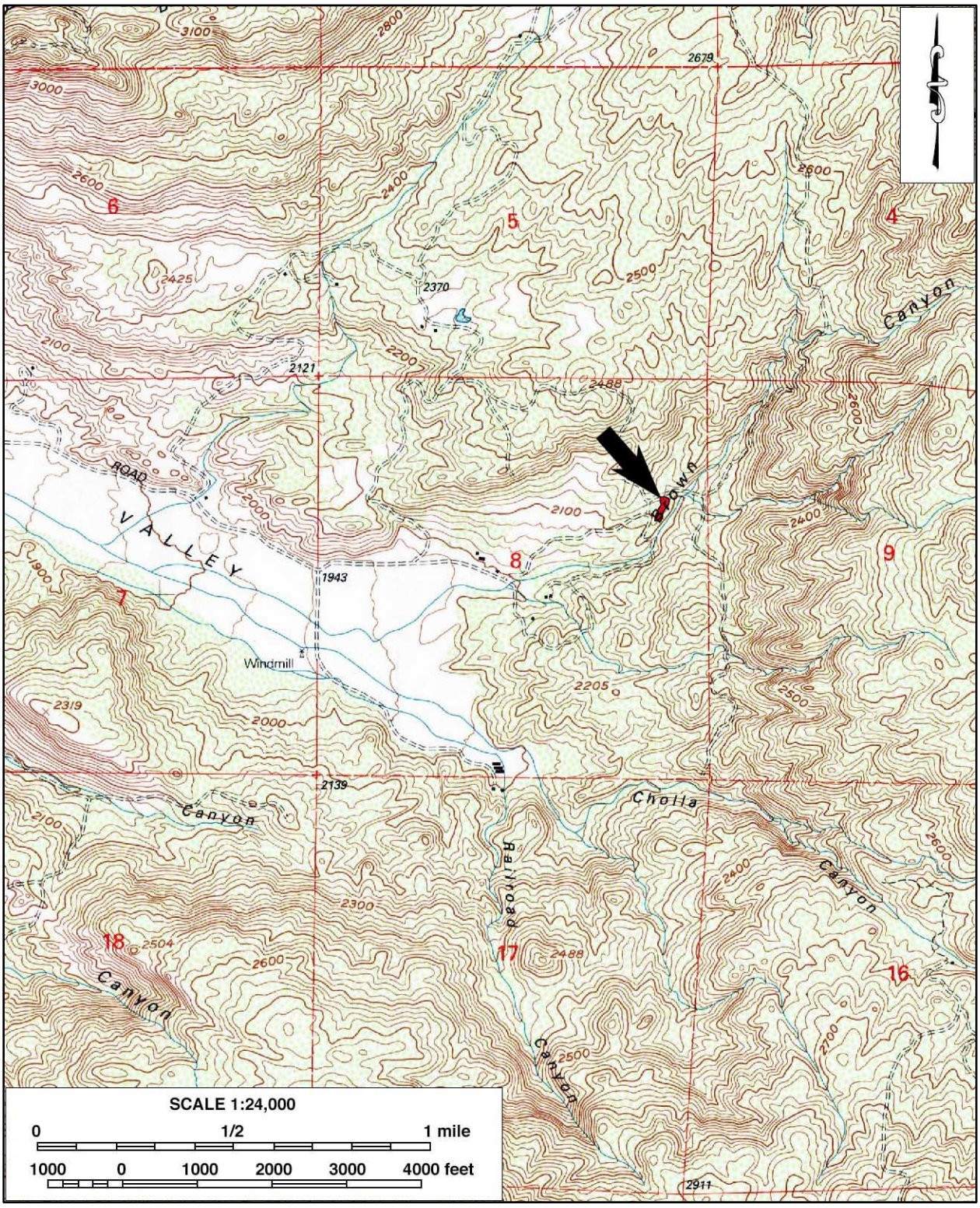
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-9

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



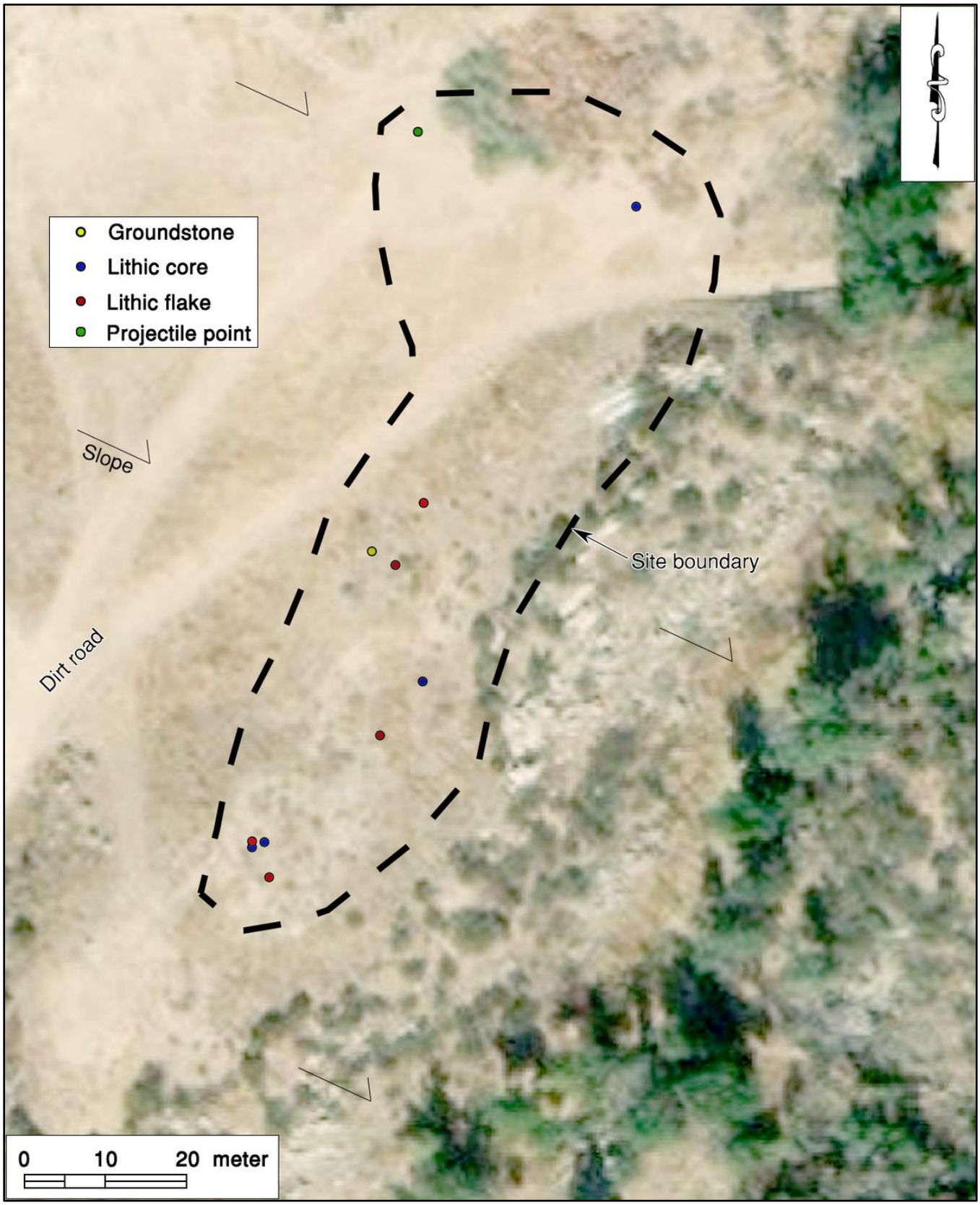
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 4 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-9

*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester *Date: April 30, 2021



DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-10

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; NE **1/4 of** NE **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,350 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. **UTM:**(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 509,024 **mE** / 3,725,913 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) On hilltop road, 55 meters east of an off-road racetrack

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of a small conical unidirectional milk quartz core with 6 lateral flake scars. The core measures 2.7cm x 2.6cm x 1.7cm.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Core)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object ___ Site ___ District ___ Element of District
√ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 9, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 12, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map ___ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record
___ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record
___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

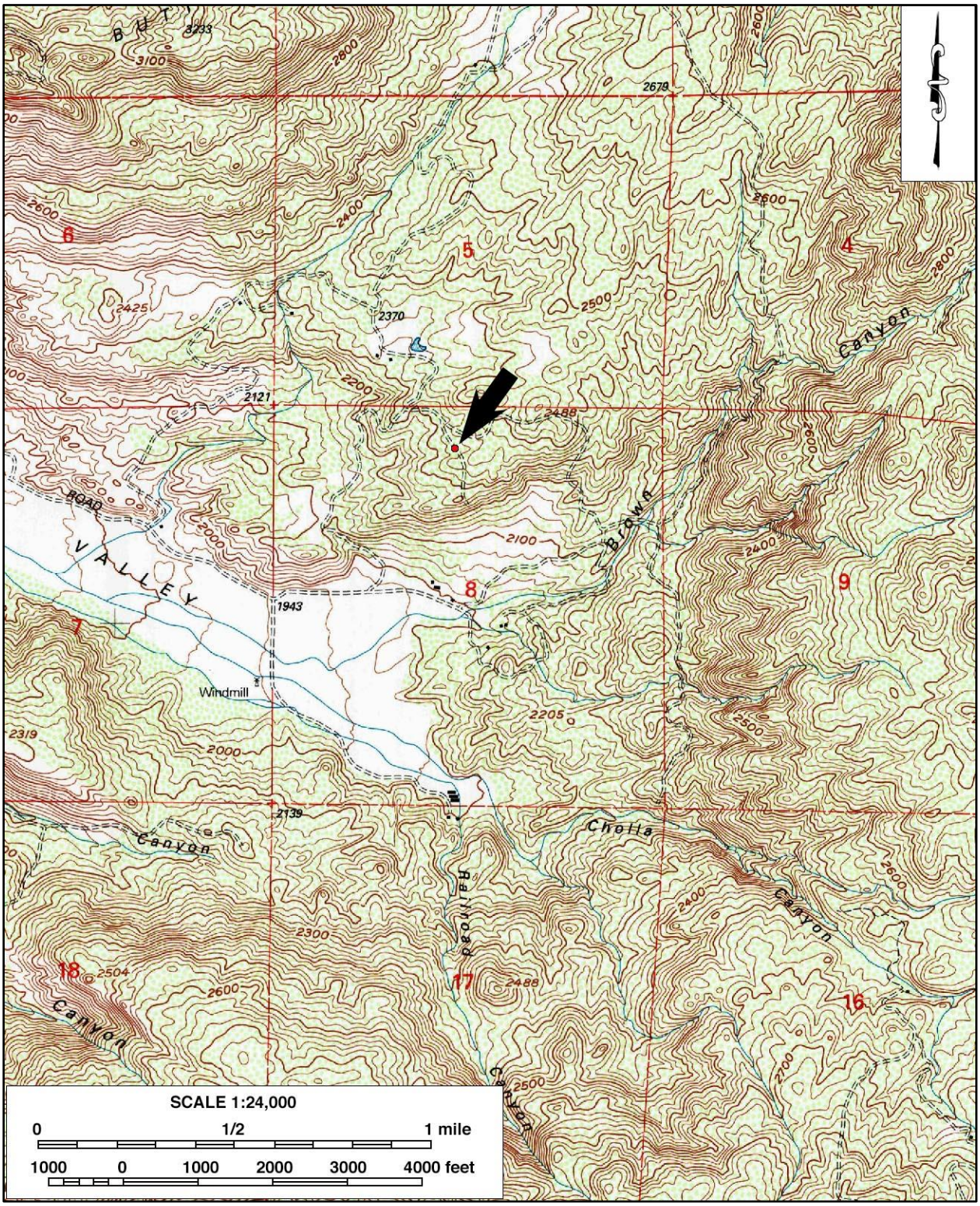
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-10

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-11

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; SW **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of** NE **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,355 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. **UTM:**(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 509,214 **mE** / 3,725,845 **mN**
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 20 meters southeast of a hilltop race track.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of a quartz core and a piece of quartz core shatter. The core measures 7cm x 5.4cm x 5.5cm while the piece of core shatter measures 4cm x 4.5cm x 2.5cm. These artifacts were located 2 meters down (south) the drainage from a collection of boulders which could be utilized as a rock shelter; however no evidence of cultural modification of artifacts was identified within the shelter itself.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Core and core shatter)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___Building ___Structure ___Object ___Site ___District ___Element of District
√ Isolate ___Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 12, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___Historic √ Prehistoric ___Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9.Date Recorded:** April 12, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___None √ Location Map ___Sketch Map ___Continuation Sheet ___Building, Structure, and Object Record ___Archaeological Record ___District Record ___Linear Resource Record ___Milling Station Record ___Rock Art Record ___Artifact Record ___Photograph Record ___Other (List):

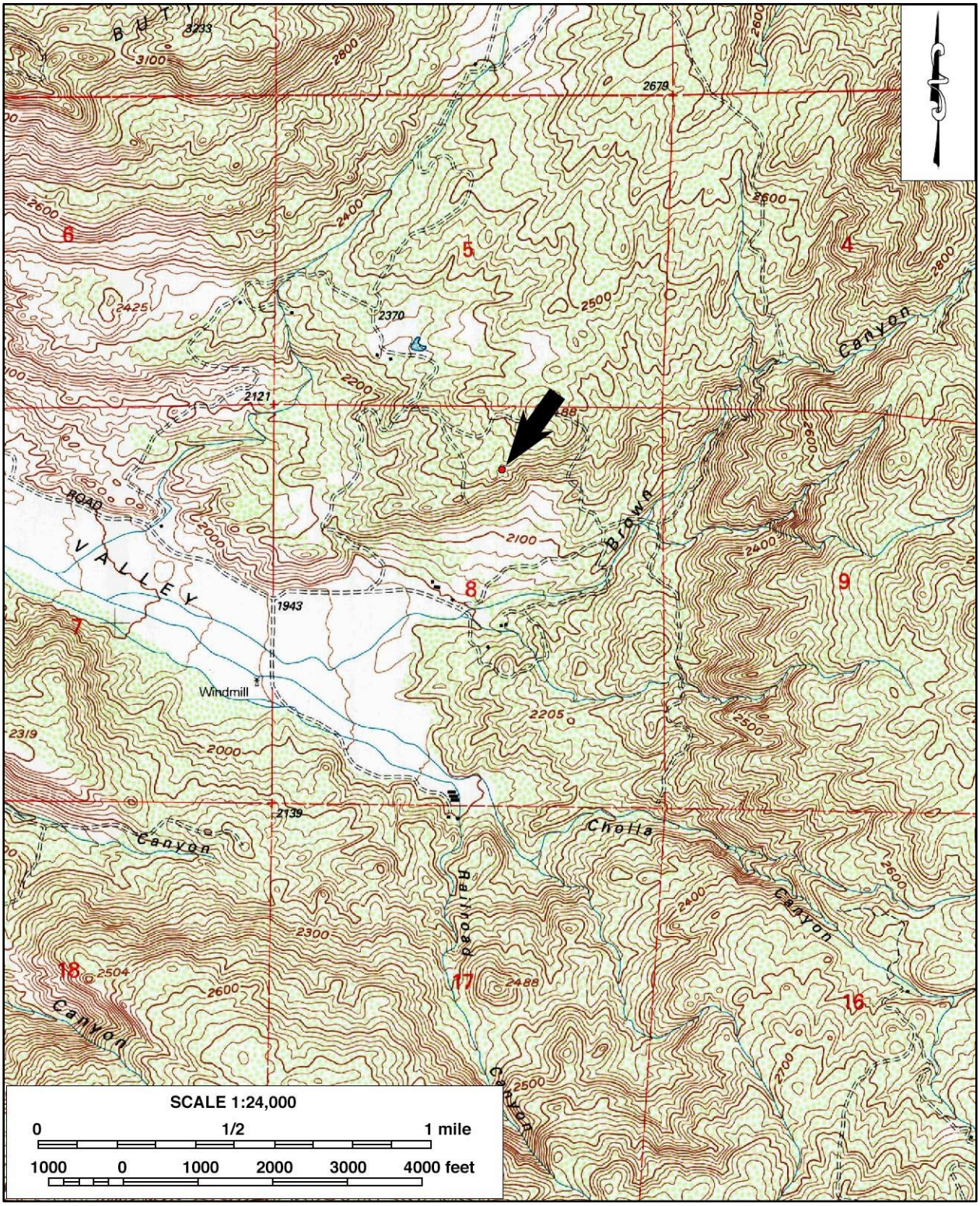
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-11

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-12

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; NW **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of** NE **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,430 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. **UTM:**(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 509,260 **mE** / 3,726,055 **mN**
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

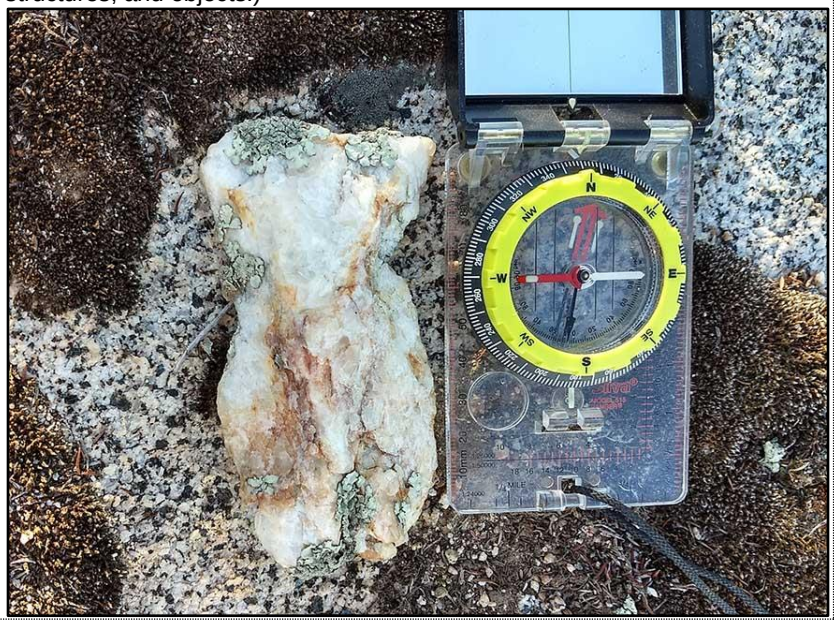
e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 10 meters south of an unnamed dirt road atop a large flat boulder on an incline.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of a very large milk quartz secondary flake with a ground length and measurements of 11cm x 6cm x 3cm with lichen growing on parts of one side. The artifact was discovered lying on top of a boulder outcrop.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Large flake)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___Building ___Structure ___Object ___Site ___District ___Element of District
√ Isolate ___Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 13, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___Historic √ Prehistoric ___Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 13, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___None √ Location Map ___Sketch Map ___Continuation Sheet ___Building, Structure, and Object Record ___Archaeological Record ___District Record ___Linear Resource Record ___Milling Station Record ___Rock Art Record ___Artifact Record ___Photograph Record ___Other (List):

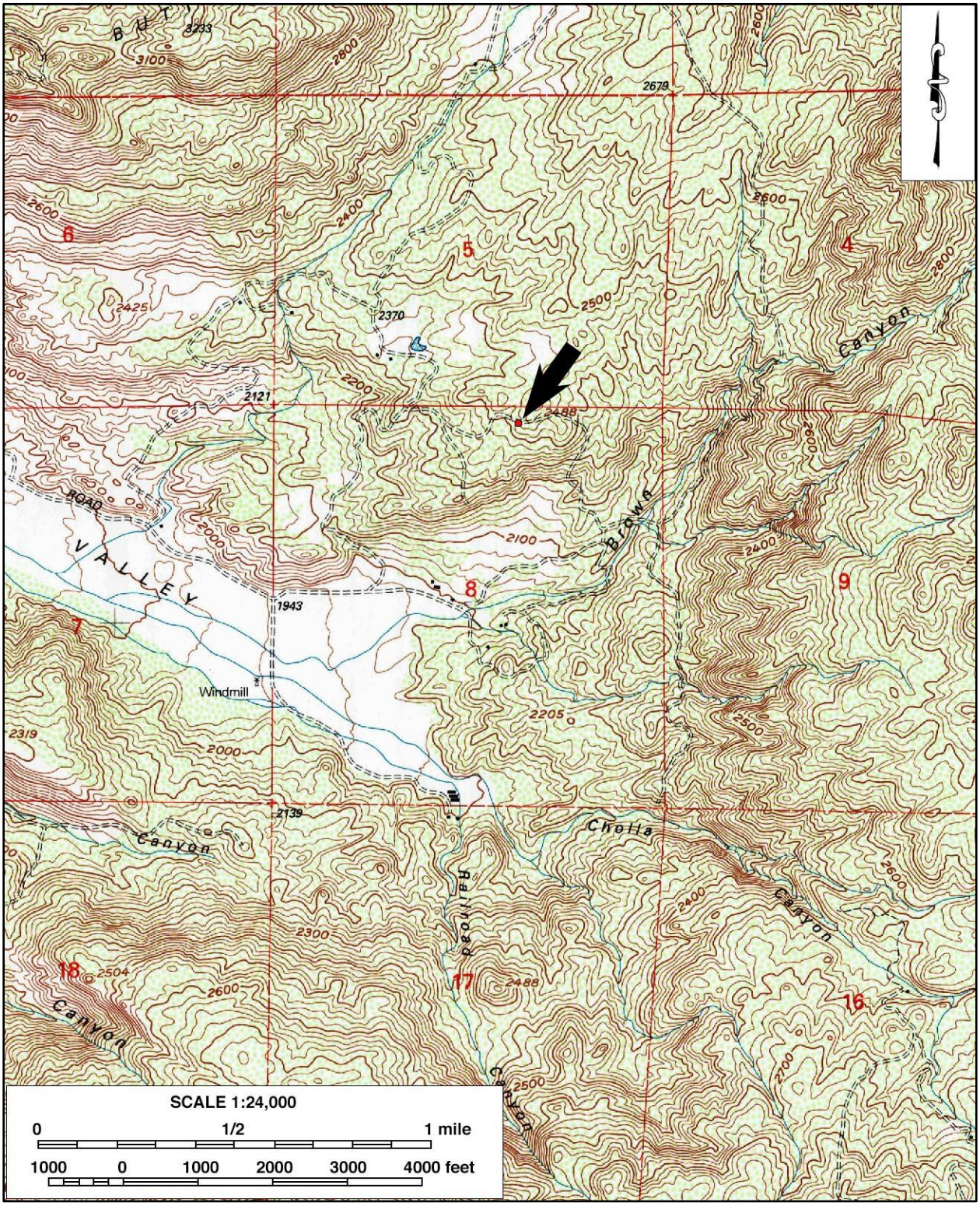
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-12

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-13

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; NW **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of** NE **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,435 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. **UTM:**(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 509,211 **mE** / 3,726,072 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 15 meters north of an unnamed dirt road and 15 meters south of the section boundary fence line.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of a milk quartz multidirectional core of poor-quality material. The core measures 10cm x 9cm x 5cm.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Core)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object ___ Site ___ District ___ Element of District
√ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 13, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 13, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map ___ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record
___ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record
___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

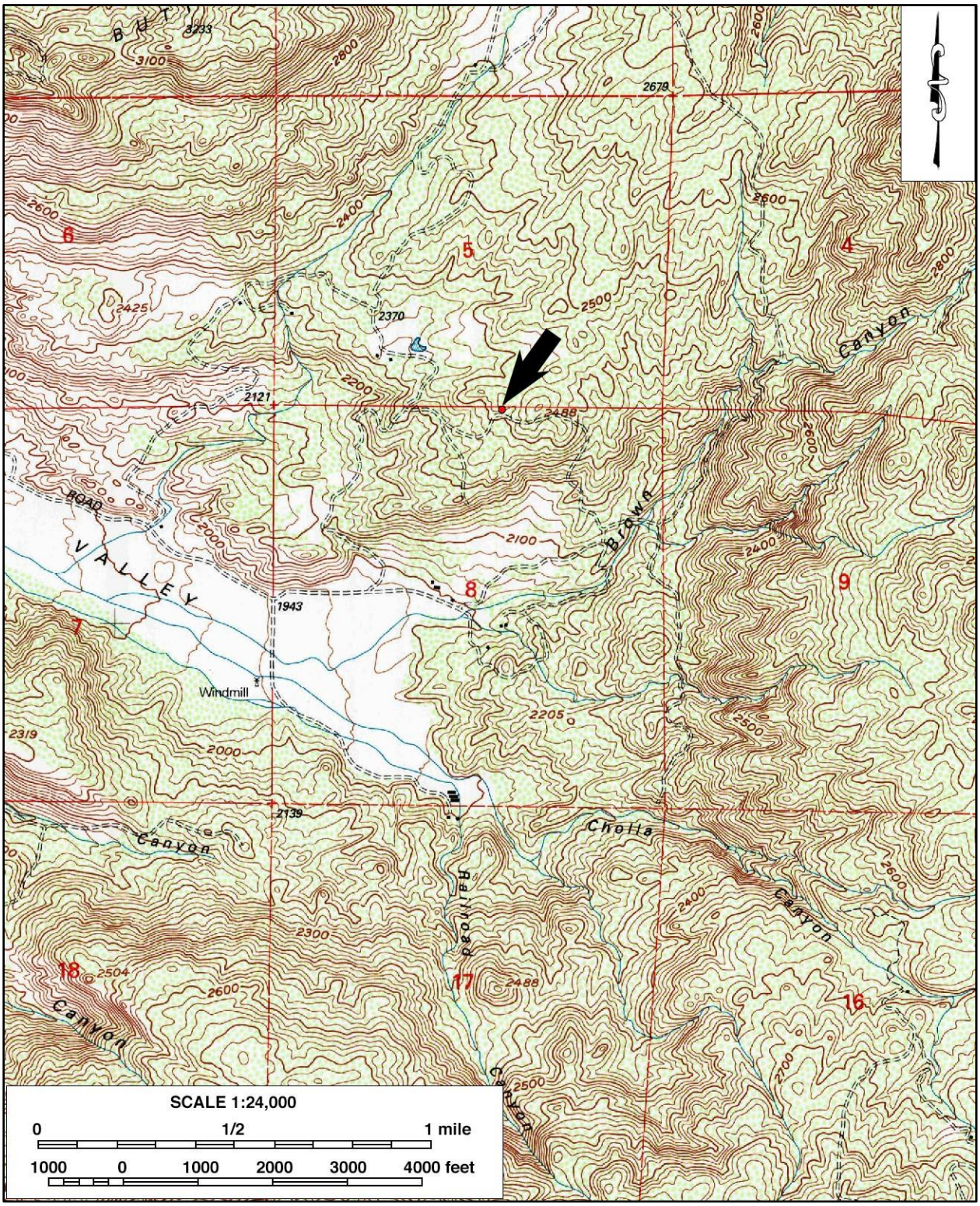
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-13

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-14

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; SW **1/4 of** SE **1/4 of** NE **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,115 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. **UTM:**(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 509,516 **mE** / 3,725,488 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 110 meters north of Cactus Valley Road and 15 meters north of an unnamed dirt road.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of a medium milk quartz core with 3 flakes removed laterally. The flake measures 9cm x 7cm x 6.5cm.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Core)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object ___ Site ___ District ___ Element of District
√ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 13, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 13, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map ___ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record
___ √ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record
___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

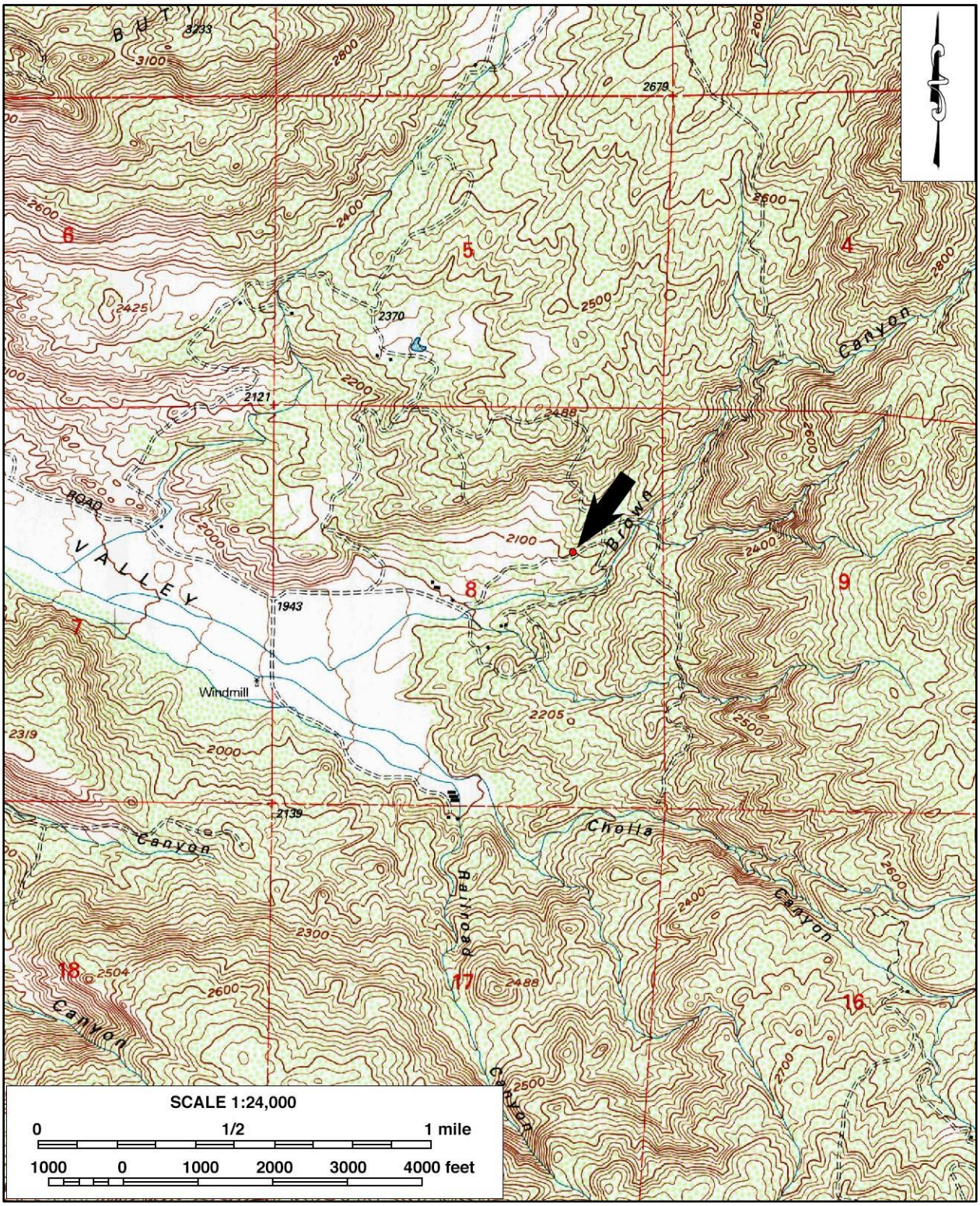
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-14

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-15

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2.** Location: √ Not for Publication ___ Unrestricted *a. County Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hemet, Calif. Date 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; R1E; SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 8 ; S.B. B.M.
Elevation: Approximately 2,125 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A City Hemet Zip 92544

d. UTM:(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 509,458 mE / 3,725,517 mN
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 50 meters north of the northern branch of Cactus Valley Road and 25 meters east of an unnamed dirt road that extends north from the northern branch of Cactus Valley Road.

***P3a.** Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of a milk quartz flake. The flake measures 2.5cm x 1.8cm x 0.6cm.

***P3b.** Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Flake)

***P4.** Resources Present: ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object ___ Site ___ District ___ Element of District
√ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 13, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 13, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map ___ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record ___ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

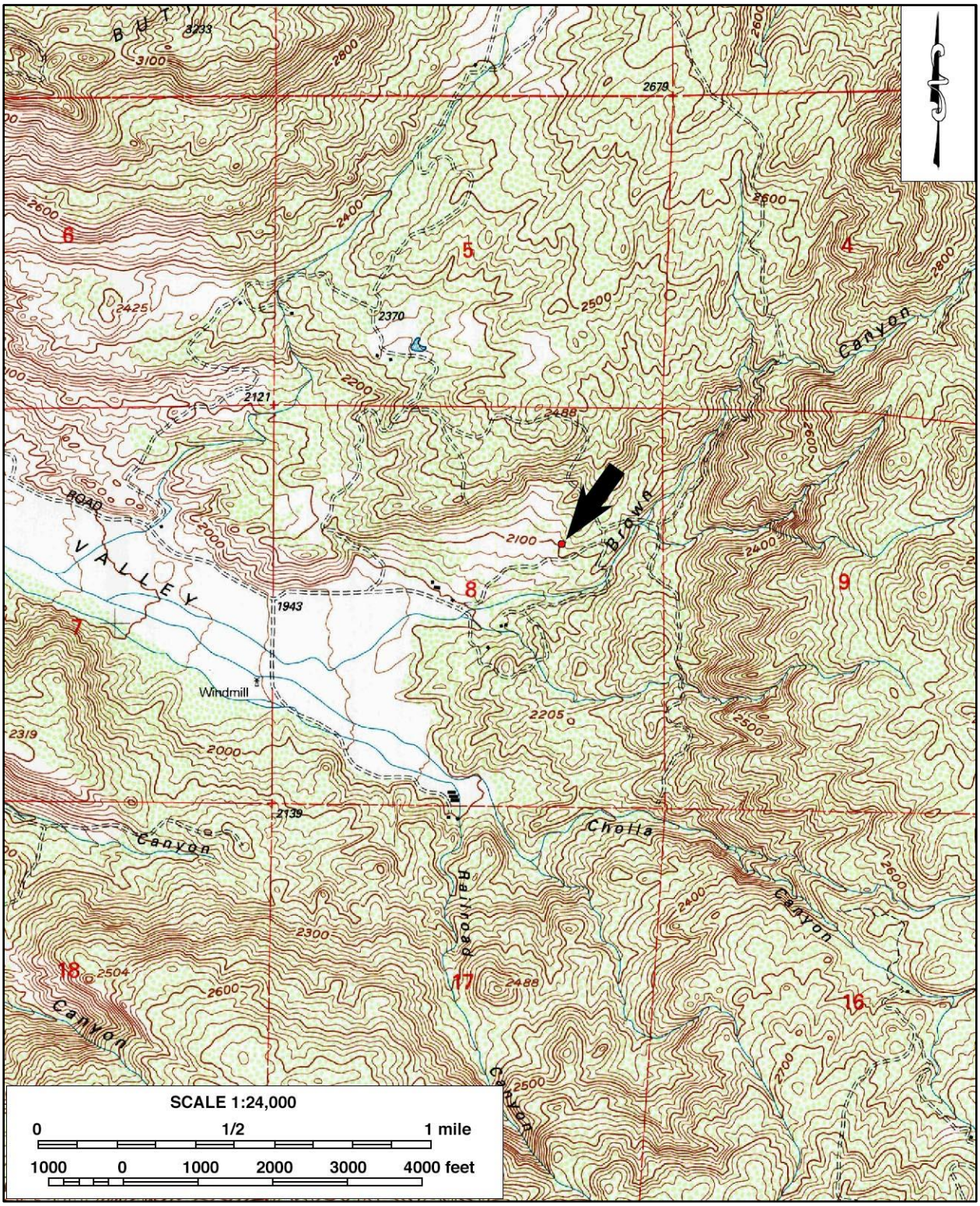
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-15

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-16

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; SW **1/4 of** SE **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 1,995 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. UTM:(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 508,788 **mE** / 3,725,370 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 30 meters north of Cactus Valley Road and 75 meters east of an unnamed dirt road that extends north from Cactus Valley Road on a small knoll.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of a utilized milk quartz flake exhibiting possible use wear within the crescent flaked edge. The flake measures 4.5cm x 4cm x 1.5cm.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Utilized Flake)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___Building ___Structure ___Object ___Site ___District ___Element of District
√ Isolate ___Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 13, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___Historic √ Prehistoric ___Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 13, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___None √ Location Map ___Sketch Map ___Continuation Sheet ___Building, Structure, and Object Record ___Archaeological Record ___District Record ___Linear Resource Record ___Milling Station Record ___Rock Art Record ___Artifact Record ___Photograph Record ___Other (List):

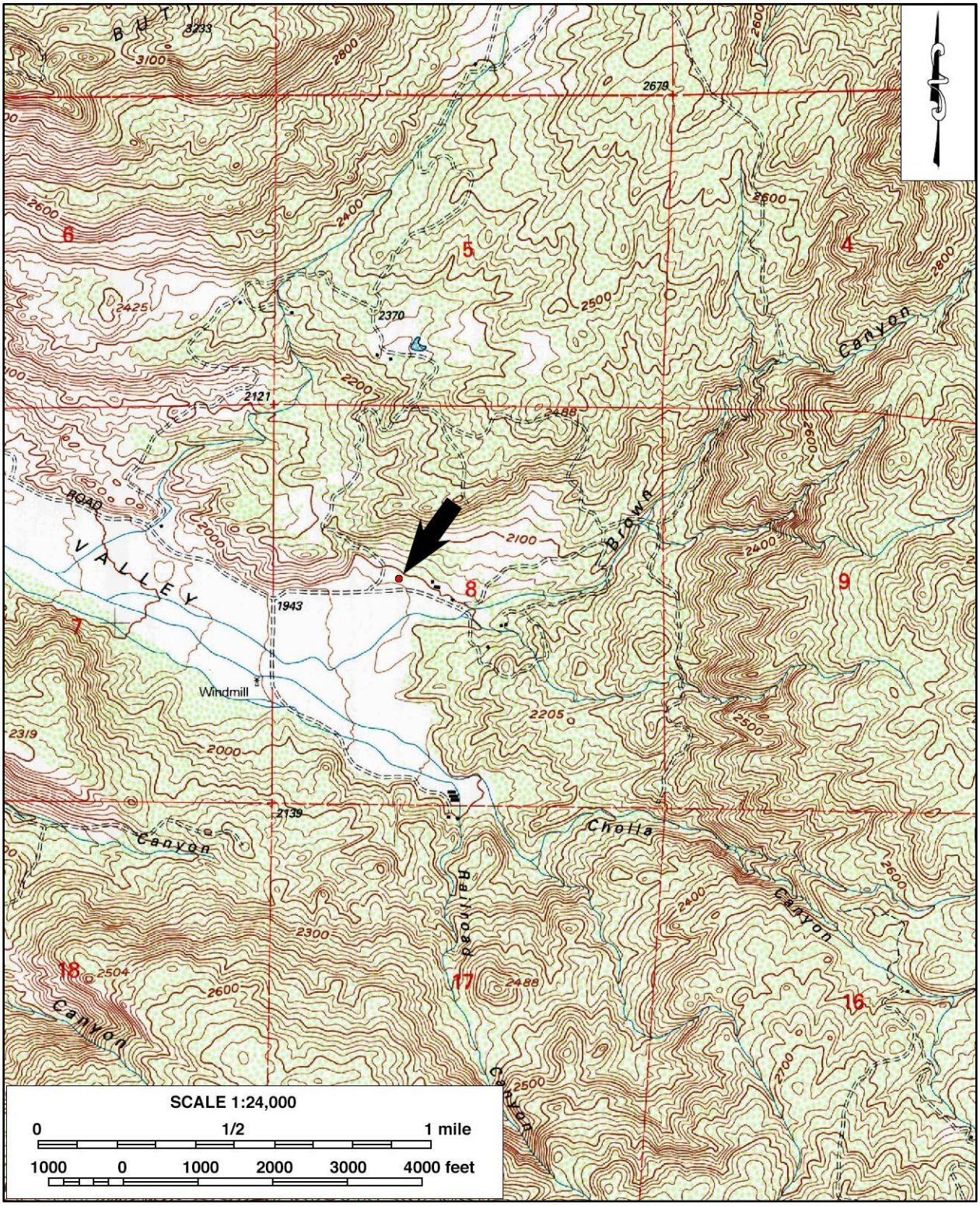
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-16

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 7
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-17

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ Not for Publication ___ Unrestricted ***a. County** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979, photorevised 1996
T 6S **; R** 1E **; SE 1/4 and SW and NE 1/4 of SW of NE 1/4 of Sec** 8 **; S.B. B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,045 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A **City** **Zip**

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 **;** 508,827 **mE/** 3,725,469 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD 83)

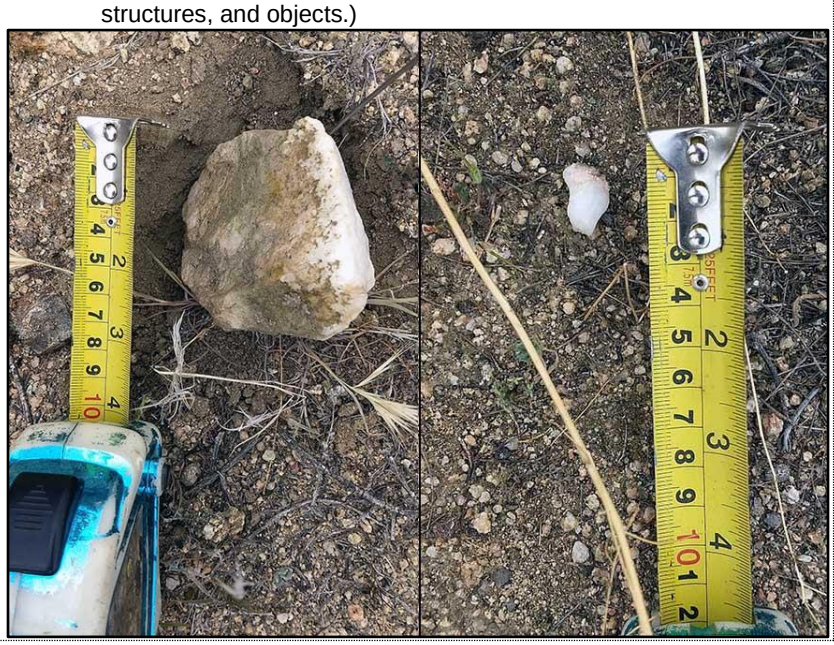
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) 120 meters north of Cactus Valley Road.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site is comprised of 5 milk quartz flakes of varying size.

. ***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP 16: Other (Milk quartz flakes)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object √ Site ___ District ___ Element of District ___ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photos taken on April 13, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 13, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map √ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record √ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary #
Trinomial

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-17

A1. Dimensions: a. Length 15 meters (E-W) b. Width 8 meters (N-S)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped √ Visual estimate Other:
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): √ Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):
Reliability of Determination: √ High Medium Low Explain:
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: None √ Unknown Method of Determination:

***A3. Human Remains:** Present √ Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.)

***A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) This site is comprised of 5 milk quartz flakes of varying sizes between 2 x 1.7 x 1.5 cm and 13 x 9 x 5 cm. Terrain clearing activity appears to have dispersed these materials around the area.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** √ No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. **Site Condition:** Good Fair √ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Artifacts distributed by boulder clearing activities.

A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): An intermittent seasonal drainage lies 240 meters to the south, the modern Diamond Valley Lake is 8 kilometers to the west.

***A9. Elevation:** Approximately 2,045 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is in an area cleared of old growth vegetation and boulders which once covered the vicinity. The area slopes gently to the south and west towards the entrance of the valley with the hillside sloping up steeply 75 meters to the north. Foxtail, chia, and blue dick dominate the landscape with the majority of rocks being granite, granodiorite, and quartz monzonite.

A11. Historical Information:

***A12. Age:** √ Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945 Post 1945 Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known)

A14. Remarks: Recommend avoidance through Project design and to preserve the natural and cultural setting of these resources through the development and implementation of a site stewardship and management program. If avoidance and preservation are not feasible, a Phase II investigation should be executed to evaluate the sites CRHR significance.

A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.

A16. Photographs: (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Hunter O'Donnell **Date:** April 27, 2021
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

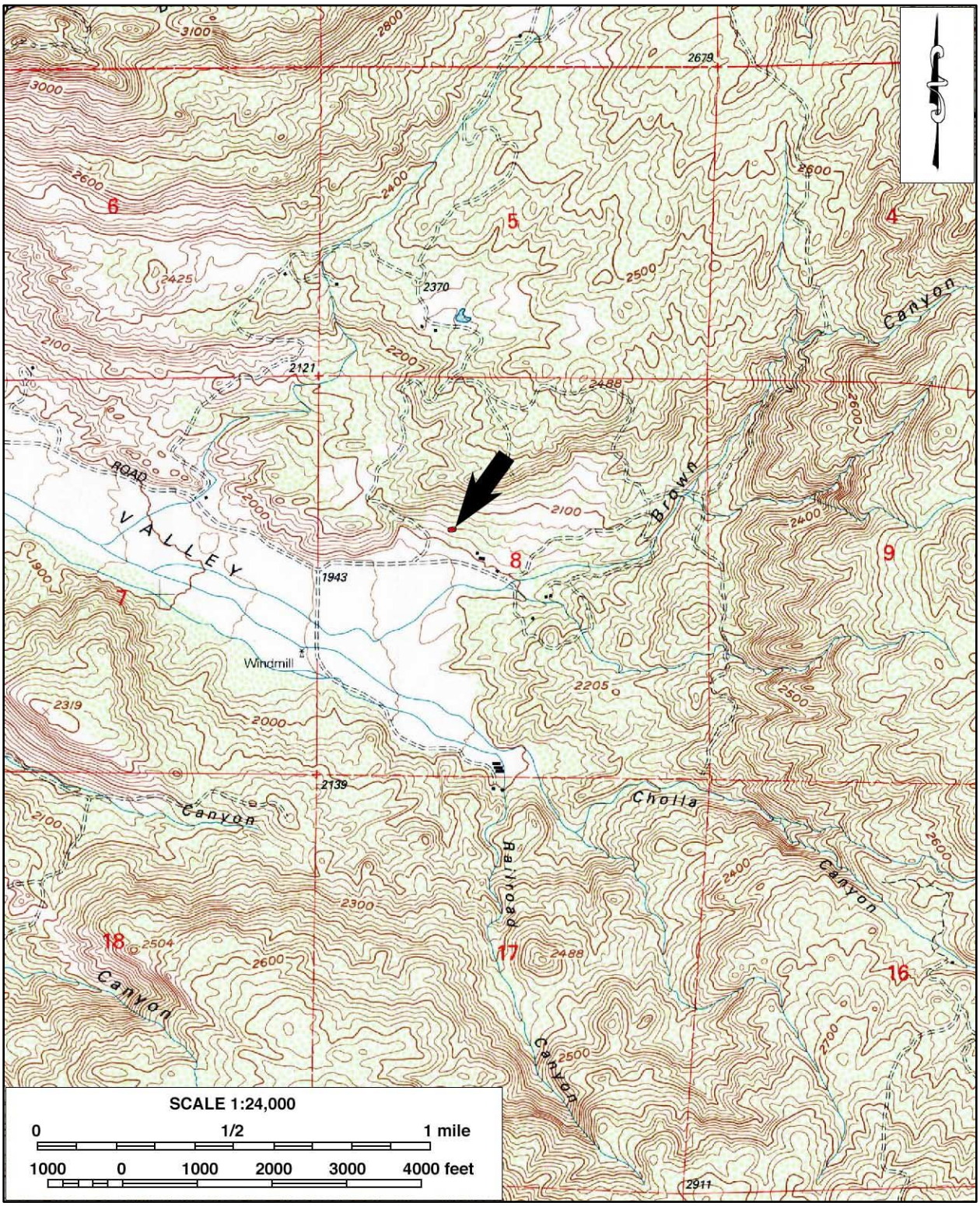
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-17

***Map Name:** Hemet, Calif. ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1979/1996



State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 4 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-17

*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester *Date: May 3, 2021

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 7
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-18

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979, photorevised 1996
T 6S **; R** 1E **; SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec** 8 **; S.B. B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,330 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** N/A **City** **Zip**

d. **UTM:** (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 **;** 508,973 **mE/** 3,725,881 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD 83)

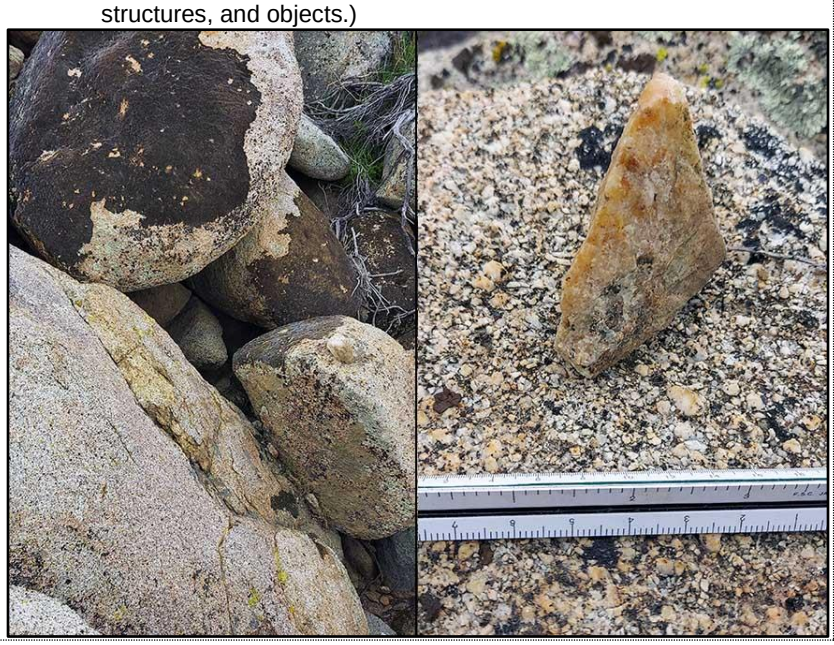
e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) 565 meters north of Cactus Valley Road and 55 meters west of an unnamed north-south hilltop road.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site consists of a "rock shelter" containing 2 milk quartz core tools exhibiting edge modification and 4 milk quartz core fragments.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP 2 Lithic scatter; AP 14 Rock shelter

***P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object √ Site ___ District ___ Element of District ___ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photos taken on April 13, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 13, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map √ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record √ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary #
Trinomial

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-18

A1. Dimensions: a. Length 6 meters (N-S) b. Width 4.5 meters (E-W)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped √ Visual estimate Other:
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): √ Artifacts √ Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):
Reliability of Determination: √ High Medium Low Explain:
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: None √ Unknown Method of Determination:

***A3. Human Remains:** Present √ Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.)
This site is comprised of a rockshelter within a boulder outcrop complex measuring roughly 6 meters by 4.5 meters and containing a shelter with an opening measuring approximately 85 cm in height and width, an internal height of 85 cm, and a depth of approximately 2-meters (east-west). The rockshelter is made up of more than two dozen granitic boulders in an east-west running drainage.

***A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.)
The "rock shelter" contained 4 milk quartz core pieces and 2 core tools with edge modification. The first core tool measures 7 x 6.5 x 4.5 cm while the second measures 14 x 7 x 6 cm.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** √ No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. **Site Condition:** Good √ Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Artifacts on floor of rockshelter.

A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): The site is in an intermittent drainage that trends east to west. A larger intermittent creek emanating from Browns Canyon lies 680 meters to the south.

***A9. Elevation:** Approximately 2,330 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is in an east-west running drainage sloping down to the west towards a valley 55 meters to the east of a dirt road and 75 meters southwest of a racetrack. 140 meters to the south, the hill slopes down steeply towards Paradise Valley. Creosote, manzanita, brittle brush foxtail, chia, and blue dick dominate the landscape with most rocks being granite, granodiorite, and quartz monzonite.

A11. Historical Information:

***A12. Age:** √ Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945 Post 1945 Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known)

A14. Remarks: Recommend avoidance through Project design and to preserve the natural and cultural setting of these resources through the development and implementation of a site stewardship and management program. If avoidance and preservation are not feasible, a Phase II investigation should be executed to evaluate the sites CRHR significance.

A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.

A16. Photographs: (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Hunter O'Donnell **Date:** April 27, 2021
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

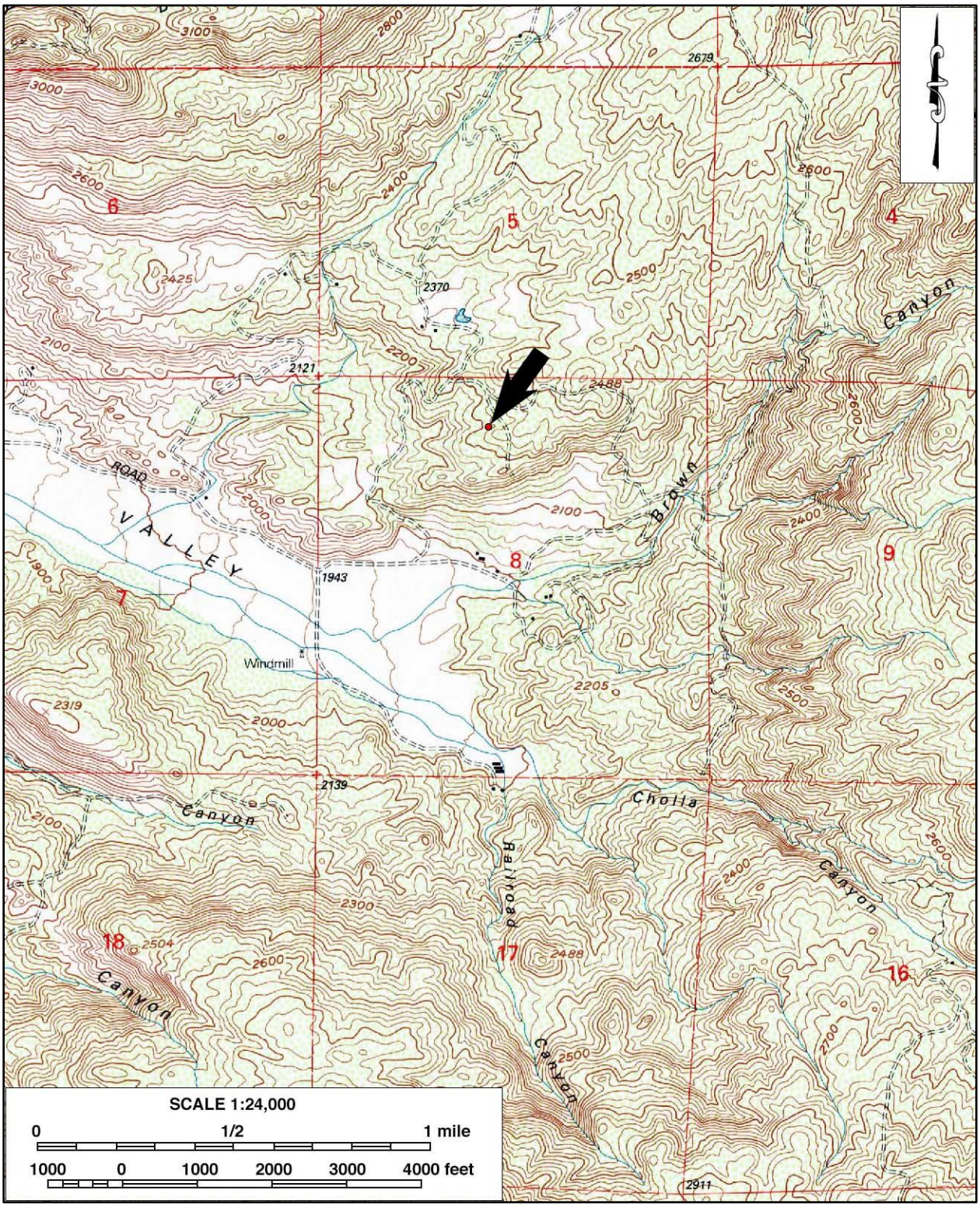
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-18

***Map Name:** Hemet, Calif. ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1979/1996



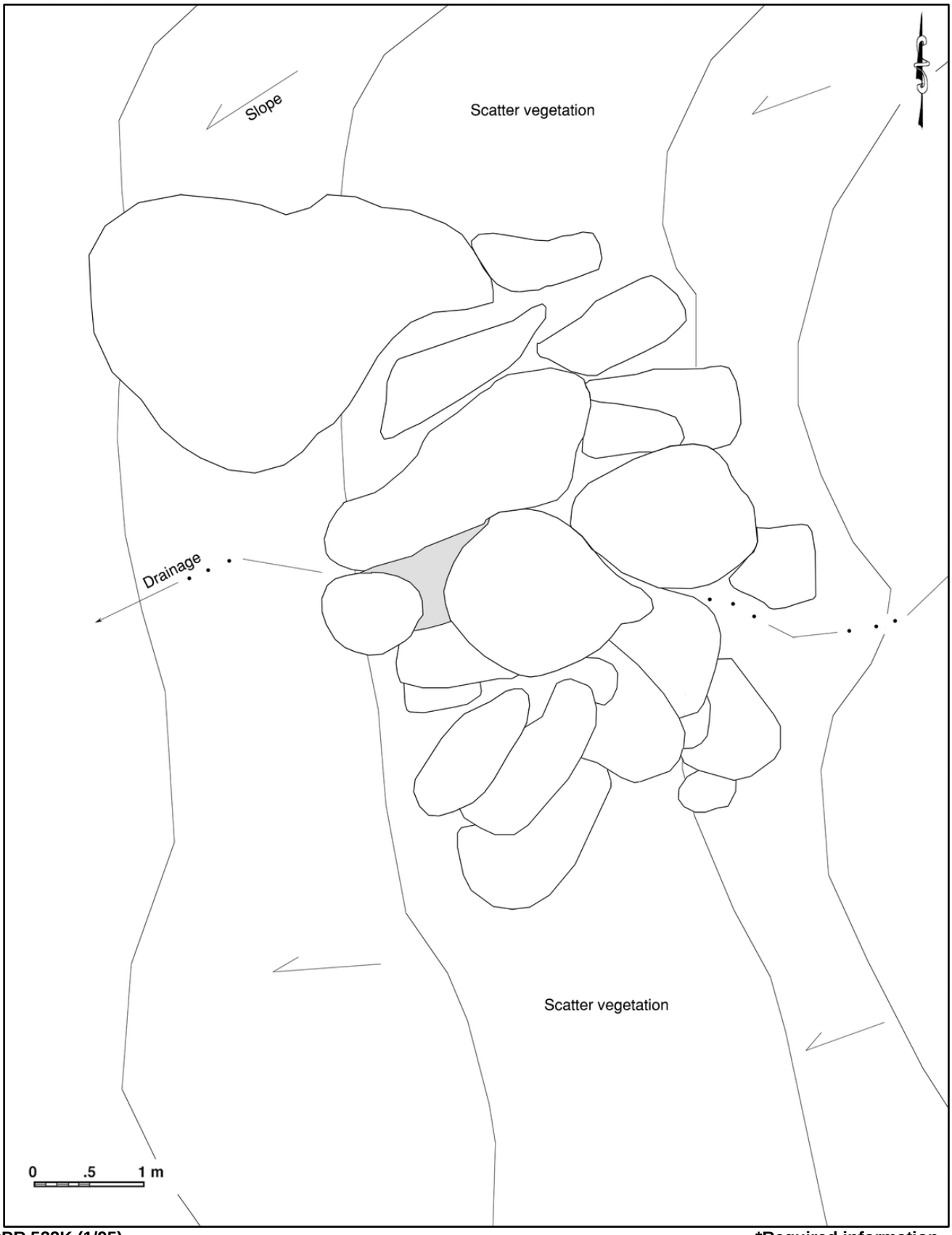
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 4 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-18

***Drawn by:** Daniel Ballester ***Date:** May 3, 2021



State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-20H

P1. Other Identifier: Schuster Property; Ponderosa House and Chaparral House

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1996
T6S; **R**1S; NW **1/4 of** SW **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of** SE **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 42730 Cactus Valley Road **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 ; 509,164 **mE/** 3,725,095 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ☐ USGS Quad ☐ GIS ☒ Google Earth

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) Assessor's Parcel Number 0569-020-024, about four miles southeast of Hemet.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Ponderosa House and Chaparral House, as they are known today, are within a ±20-acre parcel deeded to Eric Schuster in 1954. In 1960, Schuster acquired additional land that now makes up the Paradise Valley Ranch. The ranch currently operates as an isolated group retreat facility. Both buildings have been significantly expanded and modified for this purpose. **Ponderosa House** is a rambling Ranch-style wood-framed building resting on a concrete slab and is surmounted by a low-pitched side gable tile roof that ends in medium eaves and brown medium-width fascia board trim (see below). A front extension on the northeastern, primary mass sports a shallow front gable with a (*Continued on page 4*)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33:Ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession number): Photo taken April 13, 2021; view to southeast. Also see p. 6,7

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1952 and 1959

***P7. Owner and Address:** PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, & address): Deirdre Encarnacion and Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9.Date Recorded:** April 13, 2021

***P10. Survey Type** (describe): Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ☐None ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Resource Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-20H

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential
B4. Present Use: Group retreat

***B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch (Ponderosa House) Vernacular (Chaparral House)

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Ponderosa House was originally built around 1952 by Barbara Murphey et al. and expanded sometime between 1967 and 1978, by which time Chaparral House was in place (County Assessor 1950-1954; n.d.). In 1954, Erich Schuster (reportedly a U.S. government official in the 1970s) acquired the property (County Assessor 1950-1954) and in 1960 he acquired several adjoining parcels (County Assessor 1960-1964; Jackson 2021). The property eventually became known as Paradise Valley Ranch and transitioned to a group retreat facility, with Ponderosa House and Chaparral House being two of the guest lodges. A pond was added in the 1980s. It was acquired by PVR partners in 2015. No response was received to a request for a building permit history, and a diligent search of available sources and online genealogical databases yielded no further information about the construction and ownership of the property.

***B7. Moved?** √ No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:** See Item P3a.

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** Mid-20 century rural development
Area Hemet
Period of Significance 1952-1970s
Property Type Guest lodges
Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) The Ponderosa House was built by Barbara Murphey et al. around 1952 before the property was deeded to Eric Schuster who built the Chaparral House several years. In 1960, Erich Shuster acquired the full 280-acre (approximate) property known today as Paradise Valley Ranch (County Assessor 1960-1964). Though reportedly a U.S. government official in the 1970s, no claims about Erich Shuster could be verified, and no other persons or specific events of recognized significance have been identified in (*Continued on p. 4*)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP22 (Pond); HP39 (Pool/Carport)

***B12. References:** See p. 5

B13. Remarks:
***B14. Evaluator:** Terri Jacquemain
***Date of Evaluation:** May 2021

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

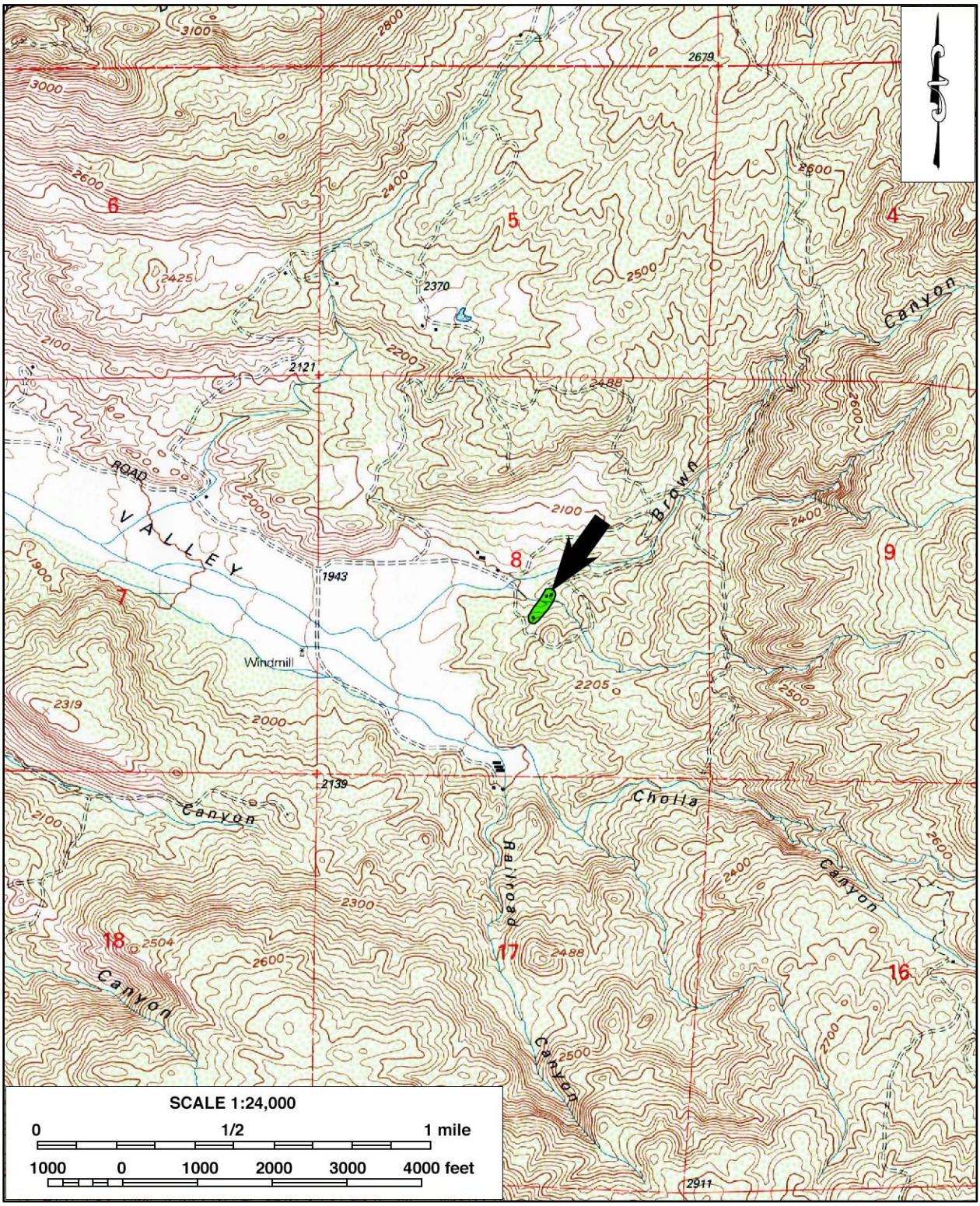
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 7

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-20H

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1996



Recorded by: Deirdre Encarnacion and Hunter O'Donnell
***Date:** April 2021 √ Continuation Update

***P3a. Description (**continued**):** small dormer and is clad in tan stucco. The southwestern portion is older and has a cross-gable roof clad in tile in the front and reddish composite roofing in a rear extension that extends gives the building an L-shape. Exterior walls on this mass are light tan board-and-batten siding. Set back in front between the two is a transitional mass housing the main double-door entry, a wood 2x3-sash sliding door and a covered seating area that is partially enclosed by a low, rounded smooth textured stucco wall.

Another set of divided pane sliders is found at the rear, opening to a pool area, along with another set of commercial double glass doors and other single doors at various points. A wide chimney at the rear is clad in smooth textured stucco. Two identical single doors are widely spaced on the outer southwestern side accompanied by identical sliding windows, while the inner side hems in one end of an in-ground pool enclosed by white wrought iron fence. Smooth textured stucco and an attached plain wood utility closets completed the blind northeastern side. Fenestration is nearly all sliding windows, framed by wide stucco bands or medium wood trim, as are the entries. The building is part of group rental property. Numerous updates and additions are evident. A tall, ribbed plastic shade structure/canopy of modern origin is found off the northeastern rear corner, hemming in the other side of the pool. A small cinder brick and wood detached found a short distance off the southwestern corner apparently provided underground access to a basement or other similar structure.

Standing some 300 feet to the northeast and about a third the size of Ponderosa House is **Chaparral House.** Due to extensions and additions, Chaparral House is irregular in shape with a mix of stucco, board-and-batten, and vertical shiplap siding exterior walls, along with some brick detail. The main low-pitched gable roof flattens and extends on either side (westerly-easterly) to cover large concrete patios designated for picnic table or a gaming/pool area, which is partly enclosed by a low brick wall. The coverings are supported by square wood beams and posts and shelter single door entries Additions on either side of the main mass have lower, nearly flat roofs and wide boxed eaves. They are clad with stucco on the front and outward sides, while the entire rear of the building is board-and-batten. Fenestration throughout consists of sparsely-trimmed aluminum-framed sliding windows. A tall, canopied carport stands a short distance to the east.

There is a large man-made pond in the northwest portion of the property, and it completes a rough triangle of features with the Ponderosa House to some 250 to the south and the Chaparral House about 200 feet to the east. Creosote, manzanita, foxtail, chia, and blue dick dominate the landscape with most rocks being granite, granodiorite, and quartz monzonite.

***B10. Significance (**continued**):** association with buildings, nor do they demonstrate a unique, remarkable, or particularly close association with any pattern of events as a historical theme. In terms of architectural, structural, or engineering merits, neither of the buildings represents an important example of any style, property type, period, region, and method of construction, nor known to embody the work or accomplishment of any prominent architect, designer, or builder. As late historic period buildings of common construction practice, the buildings hold little promise for important historical or archaeological data. Based on these findings, the Schuster Property at 42730 Cactus Valley Road, do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Recorded by: Deirdre Encarnacion and Hunter O'Donnell
***Date:** April 2021 √ Continuation Update

***B12. References:**

County Assessor, Riverside
1950-1954 Real property tax assessment records, Book 23a, Map 34. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
1960-1964 Real property tax assessment records, Book 23a, Map 34. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
n.d. Property Information Managements System database entries for Parcel 569-020-010, 569-020-013, 569-020-024, 569-020-025, and 569-020-026. Electronic database maintained by the County of Riverside. https://ca-riverside-acr.publicaccessnow.com.

Jackson, Kenneth (Property owner, 43700 Cactus Valley Road)
2021 Personal communication with Daniel Ballester, field survey director, on site April 13.

NETR Online
1967-2016 Aerial photographs taken in 1967, 1978, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. http://www.historicaerials.com.

Recorded by: Deirdre Encarnacion and Hunter O'Donnell
***Date:** April 2021 √ Continuation Update

Additional Photographs : Ponderosa House

Ponderosa House (rear view to the northeast), and front patio area

Ancillary features to the Ponderosa House included a cinder block and wood structure; and the a modern canopy at the rear of the residence (view to the southwest)

Recorded by: Deirdre Encarnacion and Hunter O'Donnell
***Date:** April 2021 √ Continuation ___ Update

Additional Photographs: Chaparral House

Chaparral House, view to the northwest. (Source: Earth Strata Inc., Dec.2020)

Patio and pool area (view to the east); carport (view to the northeast)

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 8 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-21H

P1. Other Identifier: Paradise Valley Ranch; Hacienda House

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1996
T6S; **R**1S; NW **1/4 of** SW **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of** SE **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 43750 Cactus Valley Road **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 ; 509,026 **mE/** 3,725,308 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ☐ USGS Quad ☐ GIS ☒ Google Earth

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) Assessor's Parcel Number 0569-020-025; on the north side of Cactus Valley Road, about four miles southeast of Hemet.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Hacienda House is a part of Paradise Valley Ranch, which operates today as a fairly isolated group retreat facility. The Ranch consists of a total of three contributing features: a residence, a stable/barn, a pole barn/pipe corral, and agricultural fields. The residence is a Ranch-style wood-framed northwest-facing building on a concrete pad foundation. It is surmounted by a low-pitched, side-gable roof of composition sheets ending in wide eaves and brown board trim and exposed rafter tails. Exterior walls are a combination of tan (*Continued on page 4*)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33: Ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession number): Photo taken April 13, 2021; view to north. Also see pages 6, 7

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1968

***P7. Owner and Address:** PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, & address): Rebecca Brierty and Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 13, 2021

***P10. Survey Type** (describe): Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ☐None ☒Location Map ☒Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Resource Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 6Z
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-21H

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Ranch/Residential
B4. Present Use: Group retreat
*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) This ranch complex dates to around 1964, though the southern portion of the residence may contain an older building. Early on, farmer Albert Levy owned the entirety of the northwest quarter of Section 8 and building apparently occurred somewhere on his 160-acre parcel around 1915, though no specific connection to the previous buildings could be established (Ancestory.com; County Assessor 1914-1919). In 1945 all the property, along with some government held land, was accumulated by Barbara Murphy et al. (County Assessor 1945-1949). Between 1945 and 1951 the assessment value doubled to $200 (County Assessor 1950-1954). Two structures, including a possible residence at 43750 Cactus Valley Road, (*Continued on p. 4*)
*B7. Moved? √ No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:
*B8. Related Features: See Item P3a.
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme Mid-20 century rural development
Area Hemet
Period of Significance 1968
Property Type Group residential
Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) The Hacienda House and ancillary ranch buildings were built around the same time Paradise Valley Ranch was established, some eight years after Erich Shuster acquired the full 280 acres (approximate) Paradise Ranch property. Though reportedly a U.S. government official in the 1970s,(*Continued on p. 5*)
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP4: Ancillary Buildings
*B12. References: See p. 5
B13. Remarks:
*B14. Evaluator: Terri Jacquemain
*Date of Evaluation: May 2021

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(See p. 8)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

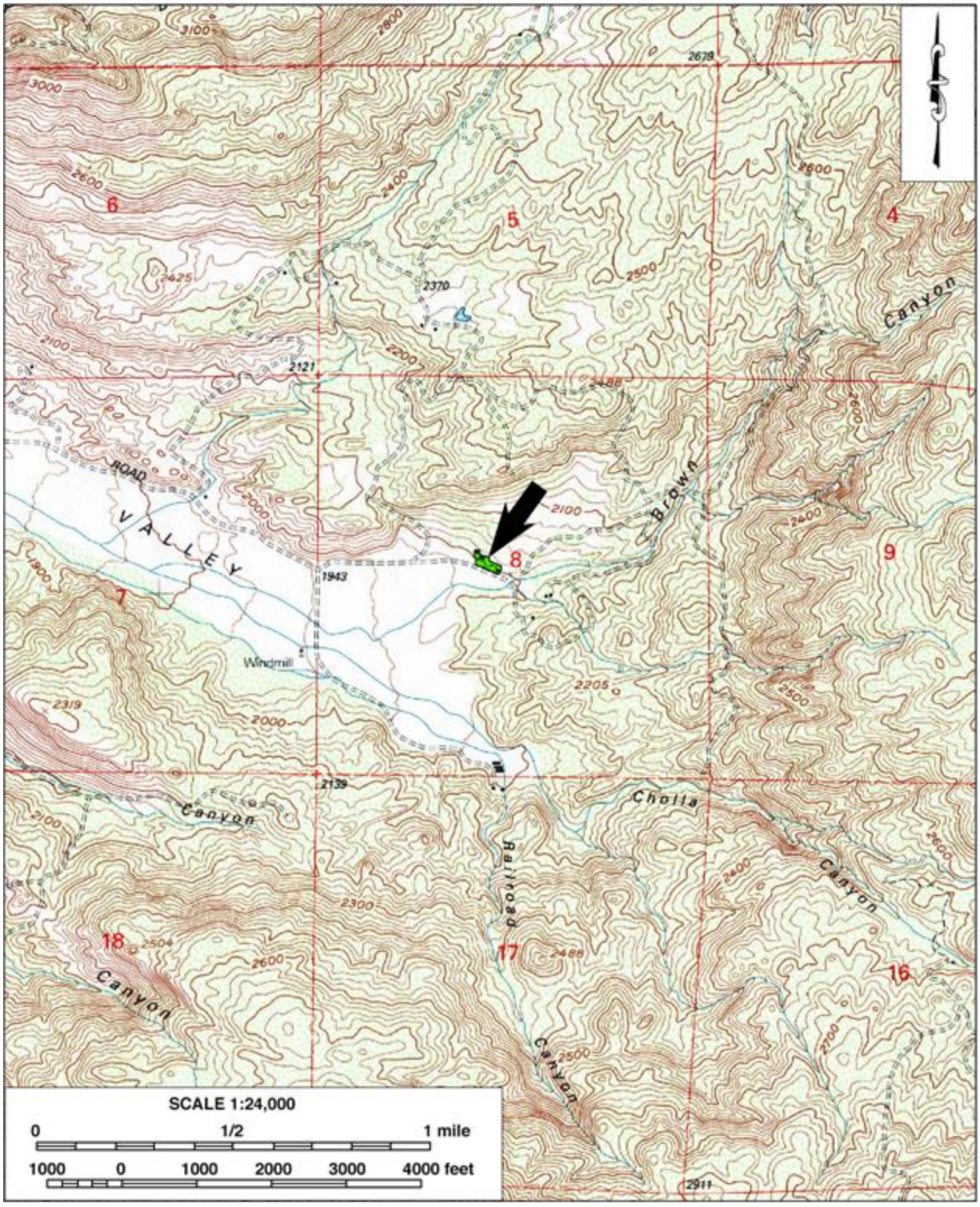
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-21H

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1996



* Required information

***P3a. Description (**continued**):** stucco on the northern portion and board-and-batten siding on the southern and rear portions. Under the southwest portion of the building the roof is supported by a single pole sunk into the corner of a concrete patio. The patio accesses an office via faux divided pane sliding doors. On the northern portion, the roof extends slightly over a stoop and second single door entry. A third entry on the northeastern side has French doors with sidelights. Fenestration is a mix of aluminum-framed sliders and modern vinyl-trimmed replacement sliders.

About 160 feet to the northwest, the barn/stable rests on a concrete slab foundation with its rectangular shape oriented east-west. It is composed of a taller center mass with a low-pitched front-gable roof of composition shingles that slightly overlaps lower shed roofs covering full-length stables. The roof sections all end in wide, open eaves and exposed rafter tails. The main roof is vented along the ridgeline. Exterior walls are tan concrete block with reddish brown board-and-batten under the gables. Stable doors (in two parts, divided across middle) are spaced across the north and south sides, and the middle throughway is open at both ends. Windows consist entirely of untrimmed aluminum-framed sliders. The pole barn is an open structure with a low cinder block wall around its perimeter with wooden posts supporting a wooden roof with exposed rafters and ragged composition sheets. The interior contains several pipe corrals and a caged area for chickens.

***B6. Construction History:** (continued) and agricultural fields to the south of Cactus Valley Road are depicted on the 1949 and 1953 aerial photos within the parcel (Earth Strata 2020). The 1942 USGS topographic map depicts no buildings or improvements (other than portions a dirt road) at this location suggesting the buildings/structures were built between 1941 and 1949 by the Charlton's (ca. 1933 to 1945) or the Murphy group (ca. 1945 to 1949). In 1960, Erich Schuster (reportedly a U.S. government official in the 1970s) acquired the property, along with several adjoining parcels (County Assessor 1960-1964; Jackson 2021). Historic aerials from 1967 show as many as four buildings on property at that time, all of them located along the north side of Cactus Valley Road near the southeast corner of the parcel, but only one compatible in location (i.e., Hacienda House) to today's buildings (NETR Online 1967, 1978). Archival property tax assessment records indicate that the single-family residence at 43750 Cactus Valley Road (APN 569-020-025), and likely the stable and barn, were constructed in 1968 (County Assessor n.d.). By 1978 three of the buildings visible on the 1967 aerial photo were gone, and a fourth building corresponding to the location of the Hacienda House had either been removed to make way for new construction or was incorporated into the current configuration of the Hacienda House. The barn and stable were also in place by 1978 (*ibid*.) The property eventually became known as Paradise Valley Ranch and transitioned to a group retreat facility and was acquired by PVR partners in 2015, with Hacienda House being utilized as an office. No response was received to a request for a building permit history, and a diligent search of available sources and online genealogical databases yielded no further information about the construction and ownership of the property.

Recorded by: Rebecca Brierty and Hunter O'Donnell
***Date:** April 2021 √ Continuation Update

***B10. Significance (**continued**):** no claims about Erich Shuster could be verified, and no other persons or specific events of recognized significance have been identified in association with the ranch, nor does it demonstrate a unique, remarkable, or particularly close association with any pattern of events as a historical theme. In terms of architectural, structural, or engineering merits, none of the buildings represent an important example of any style, property type, period, region, and method of construction, nor known to embody the work or accomplishment of any prominent architect, designer, or builder. As late historic period expression of common ranch construction practice, the buildings hold little promise for important historical or archaeological data. Based on these findings, the Paradise Valley Ranch complex at 43750 Cactus Valley Road does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

***B12. References:**

County Assessor, Riverside
1950-1954 Real property tax assessment records, Book 23a, Map 34. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
1960-1964 Real property tax assessment records, Book 23a, Map 34. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
n.d. Property Information Managements System database entries for Parcel 569-020-010, 569-020-013, 569-020-024, 569-020-025, and 569-020-026. Electronic database maintained by the County of Riverside. https://ca-riverside-acr.publicaccessnow.com.

Earth Strata Geotechnical Services
2020 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of Rural Ranch Developed Property Assessor's Parcel Numbers 569-020-010, 569-020-013, 569-020-024, 569-020-025 and 569-020-026, 43700 Cactus Valley Road, Hemet, California, 92584. Prepared for 4M Engineering and Development

Jackson, Kenneth (Property owner, 43700 Cactus Valley Road)
2021 Personal communication with Daniel Ballester, field survey director, on site April 13.

NETR Online
1967-2016 Aerial photographs taken in 1967, 1978, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. http://www.historicaerials.com.

Recorded by: Rebecca Brierty and Hunter O'Donnell
***Date:** April 2021 √ Continuation Update

Additional Photographs:

Side views of the residence (to the east, left; to the west, right)

Barn and stables (view to the southwest)

Side stables on the barn and the barn's interior.

Pole barn (view to the northeast, left) and the barn's rafters.

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 8 of 8 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-21H

*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester *Date: July 5, 2021

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 7
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-22

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** ___ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979, photorevised 1996
T6S**; R**1E**;** SE **1/4 of** NE **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of Sec** 8 **;** S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,335 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A **City** _____ **Zip** _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 **;** 509,042 **mE/** 3,725,776 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) 35 meters west of unnamed dirt road on the hilltop connected to an off-road racetrack.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site consists of a milk quartz quarry with three exposed veins and numerous quartz cores and shatter. The material contains numerous flaws and inclusions, and most is considered poor-quality toolstone.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP 12: Quarry

***P4. Resources Present:** ___Building ___Structure ___Object √ Site ___District ___Element of District ___Isolate ___Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photo taken on April 13, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___Historic √ Prehistoric ___Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 13, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___None √ Location Map √ Sketch Map ___Continuation Sheet ___Building, Structure, and Object Record √ Archaeological Record ___District Record ___Linear Resource Record ___Milling Station Record ___Rock Art Record ___Artifact Record ___Photograph Record ___Other (List): _____

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary #
Trinomial

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-22

A1. Dimensions: a. Length 45 meters (E-W) b. Width 25 meters (N-S)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped √ Visual estimate Other:
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): √ Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):
Reliability of Determination: √ High Medium Low Explain:
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: None √ Unknown Method of Determination:

***A3. Human Remains:** Present √ Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.)

***A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) The quarry consists of a milk quartz vein with three discrete exposures and an associated scatter of flaked cores and shatter.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** √ No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. **Site Condition:** Good √ Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.):

A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): An intermittent seasonal drainage lies 700 meters to the south, the modern Diamond Valley Lake is 8 kilometers to the west.

***A9. Elevation:** Approximately 2,335 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is on a knoll surrounded by granitic boulder outcrops 55 meters to the east of a dirt road and 75 meters southwest of an off-road racetrack. The hill slopes down to the west from there, dropping down into a valley. Creosote, manzanita, creosote, foxtail, chia, and blue dick dominate the landscape with the majority of rocks being granite, granodiorite, and quartz monzonite.

A11. Historical Information:

***A12. Age:** √ Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945 Post 1945 Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) The presence of shatter and non-patterned lithic cores are indicative of a reduction strategy focused primarily on the identification and of higher quality material suitable for tool production. Material was most likely removed from the site and transported to other locations where it was further reduced or used although on-site tool production cannot be ruled out and evidence of such activities may exist within the site assemblage. Battered stone tools utilized in the quarrying of primary material as well as initial reduction may also be present on site.

A14. Remarks: Recommend avoidance through Project design and to preserve the natural and cultural setting of these resources through the development and implementation of a site stewardship and management program. If avoidance and preservation are not feasible, a Phase II investigation should be executed to evaluate the sites CRHR significance.

A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.

A16. Photographs: (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Hunter O'Donnell **Date:** April 27, 2021
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

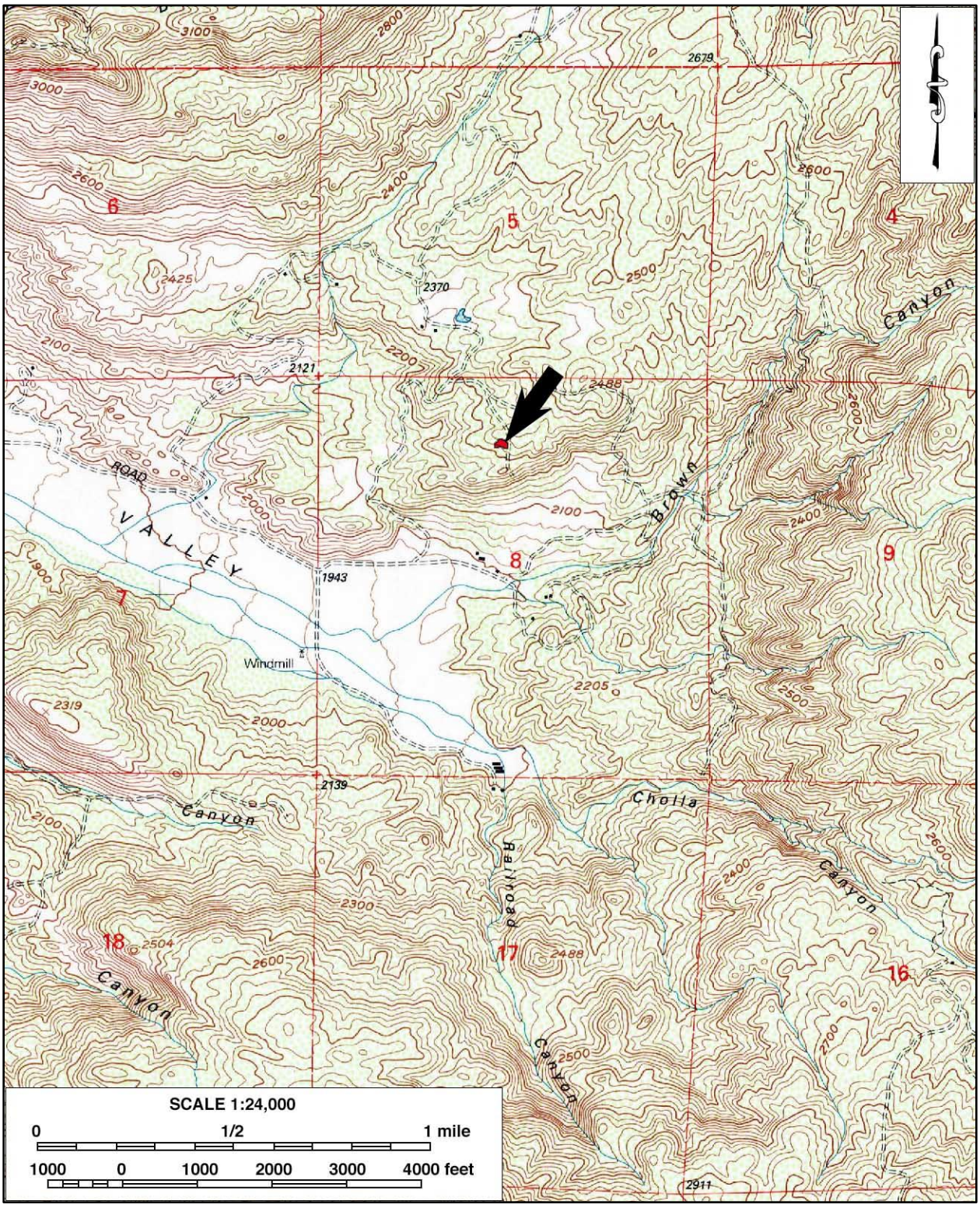
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-22

***Map Name:** Hemet, Calif. ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1979/1996



State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 4 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-22

*Drawn by: Hunter O'Donnell *Date: April 27, 2021

DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-23

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ Not for Publication ___ Unrestricted ***a. County** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; SW **1/4 of** SE **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 1,995 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. UTM:(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11S; 508,908 **mE /** 3,725,365 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

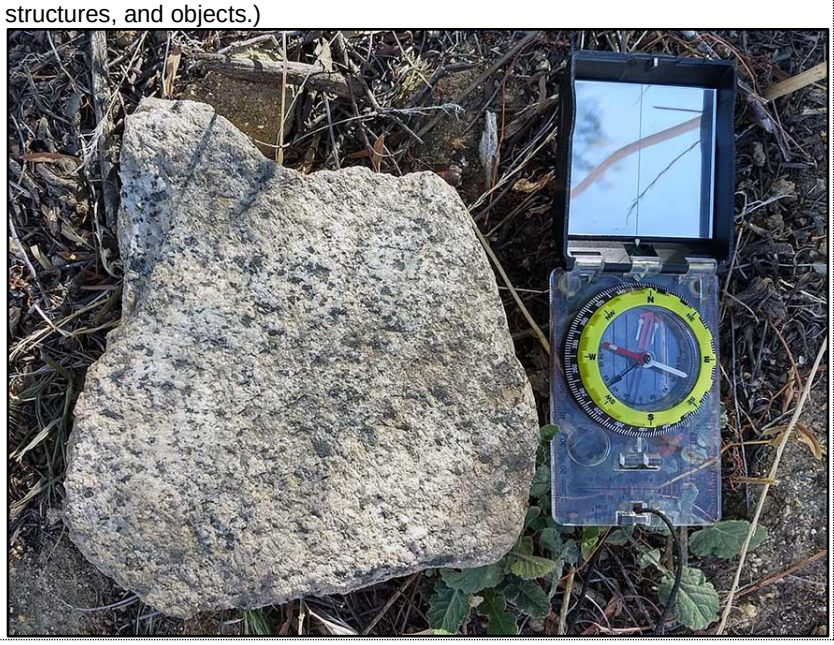
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 35 meters north of Cactus Valley Road and 25 meters west of a pole barn at 43750 Cactus Valley Road on a small knoll.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of a flat granodiorite metate fragment measuring 19cm x 16cm x 5cm. The lone unfractured margin exhibits evidence of shaping. The fragment is not in primary depositional context; it is on a knoll with other similarly sized rocks stacked near a grade cut one meter away.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Metate fragment)

***P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object ___ Site ___ District ___ Element of District
√ Isolate ___ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 19, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 19 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map ___ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record
√ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record
___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

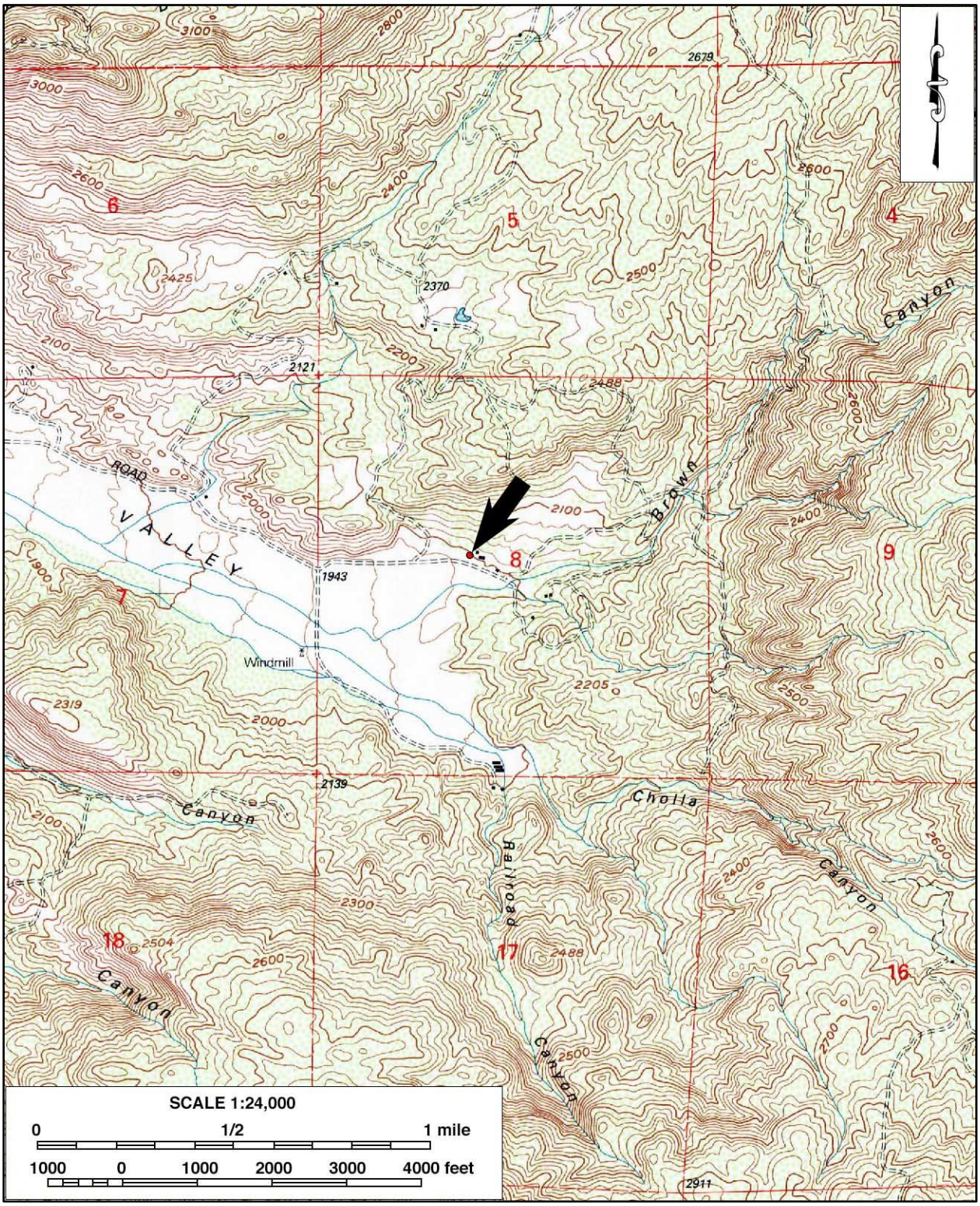
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-23

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-24

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; SE **1/4 of** NE **1/4 of** NW **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,360 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. **UTM:**(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 509,065 **mE** / 3,725,854 **mN**
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) On the shoulder of a hilltop dirt road immediately southwest of an off-road racetrack.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of a milk quartz flake. The flake measures 7.2cm x 5.2cm x 4cm and has cortex remaining on the distal end.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (Flake)

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
√ Isolate Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on April 29, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
Historic √ Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 29, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** None √ Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

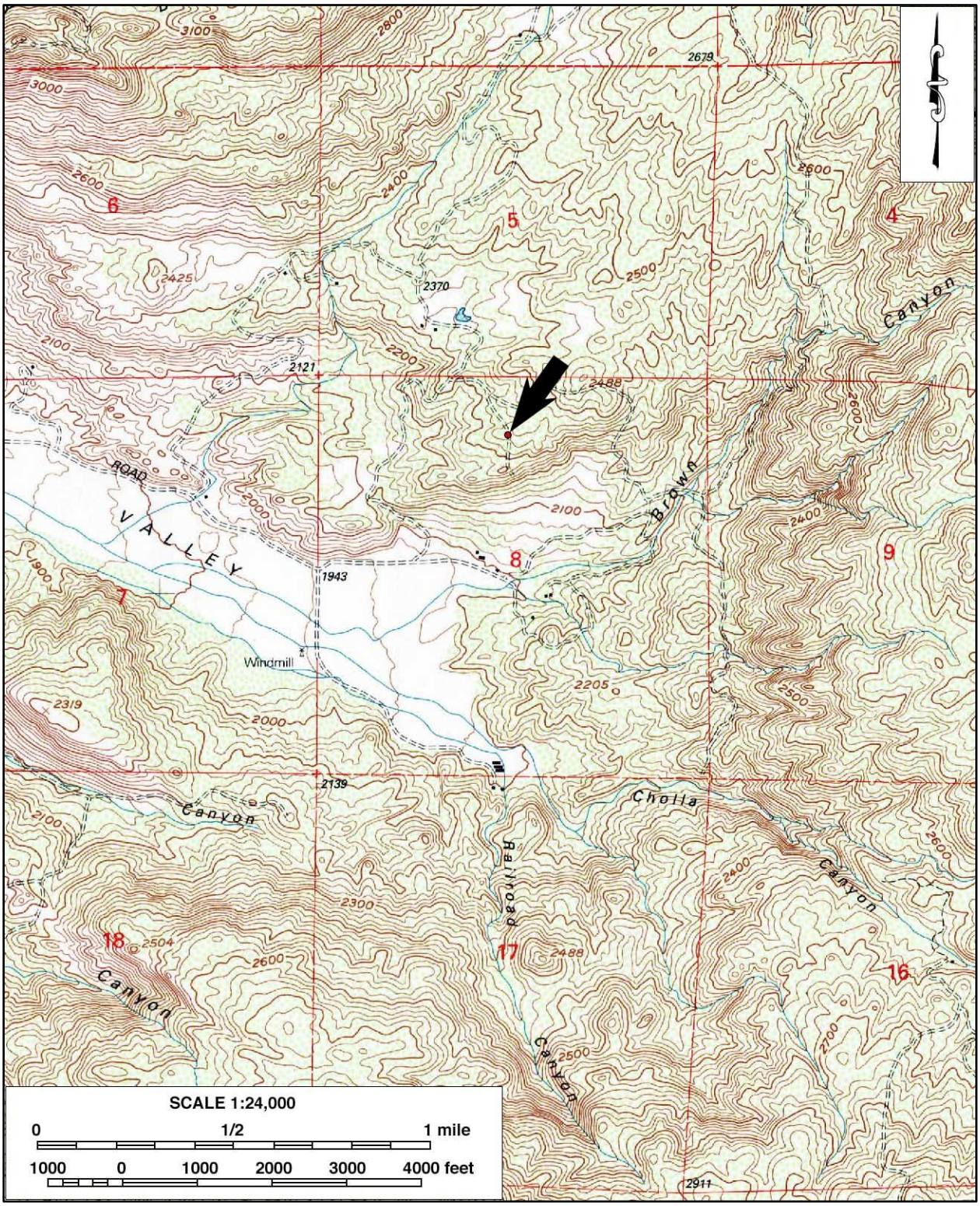
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-24

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



DPR 523J (1/95) *Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-25

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** √ **Not for Publication** **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet, Calif. **Date** 1979; photorevised 1996
T6S; **R**1E; SE **1/4 of** SW **1/4 of** NE **1/4 of Sec** 8 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 2,090 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** N/A **City** Hemet **Zip** 92544

d. **UTM:**(Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 ; 509,498 **mE /** 3,725,375 **mN**
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD83)

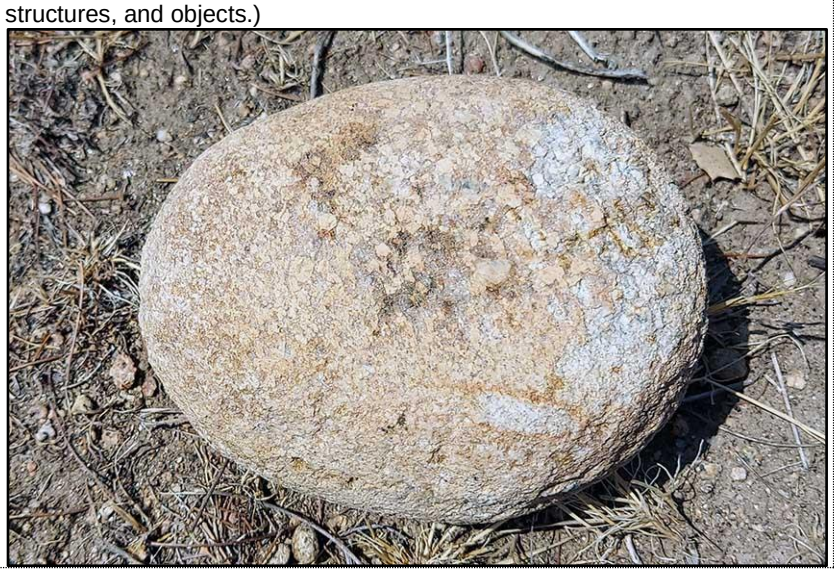
e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) On the south shoulder of Cactus Valley Road, approximately 560 feet from its terminus.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This prehistoric isolate consists of a bifacial mano/hammerstone with battering marks on one end. Shaping flakes have been removed bifacially with one of the utilized faces worn flat. The lithic tool measures approximately 11 x 9 x 10 cm in size.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (isolated groundstone tool)

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District √ Isolate Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph taken on August 12, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
Historic √ Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PVR Management, c/o Camfield Partners, 8895 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Daniel Ballester, and Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 12, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") John J. Eddy, Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2021): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Paradise Valley Ranch Project, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** None √ Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

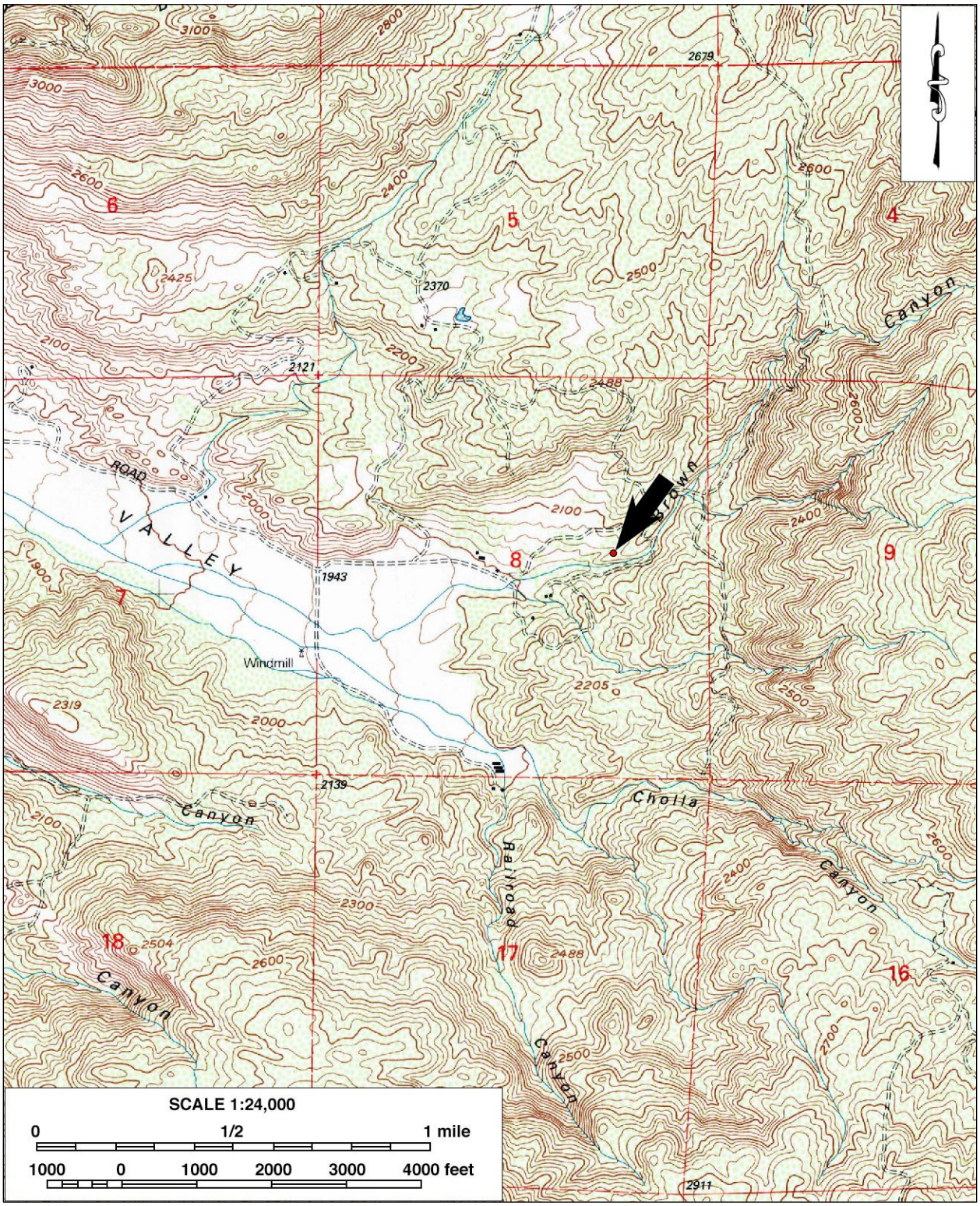
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3684-ISO-25

*Map Name: Hemet, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979/1996



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information