

# **Appendix C**

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## **Cultural Assessment**

**CULTURAL/TRIBAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH  
AND PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT  
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS APN 432-130-002, 008 and 009**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In February 2019 SRSINC was contacted by Devon Wesselink, Innovative Cultivation Group (ICG), to conduct a Cultural/ Tribal Records Search for a 60-acre property lot situated in the San Jacinto area in southwestern Riverside County (Figure 1). Specifically, the project area is located west to east between Cawston and Sanderson Streets and south of the Casa Loma Canal. The property is in Township 4S, Range 1W, Section 39 of the San Bernardino Meridian; can be found on the USGS 7.5' Lakeview Quadrangle; and is identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 432-130-002,-008, and -009. (see Figure 2). A topographic map of the property shows flat terrain which has been in agriculture for decades (Figure 3). The City of San Jacinto is requiring a Cultural/ Tribal Records Check on the Project Area/Area of Potential Effect (APE) as part of a Land Use Application.

An official records search was requested by SRSINC Principal Investigator, Dr. Nancy Anastasia Wiley (see resume: Appendix A) on February 14, 2019, from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside. The EIC is the official cultural resource records repository for Riverside County and is part of the California Historical Resource Information System, established and maintained under the auspices of the Office of Historic Preservation. SRSINC archival information from earlier records searches in an adjacent area identified 30 previous cultural resources studies/surveys within one mile of the project area. The EIC records also showed that a total of 13 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the project area. None of the 13 known area cultural resources were located on the ICG property;

Significantly, in 2006 CRM TECH archaeologists with a Native Luiseño participant conducted an on-foot survey which included the entire subject property. In addition, the northern portion of the property which may be impacted by a proposed realignment of State Route 79 has been reported on twice by Applied Earthworks in 2011 and again in 2014 (see Figure 3). The 2006 survey of the entire property did not locate any cultural resources. Isolated historic materials associated with the earlier agricultural efforts were observed but were considered not significant artifacts (CRM TECH 2006:9-11) and these were off the subject property. The other two partial property surveys produced no evidence of prehistoric or historic materials (Applied Earthworks 2011; 2014). Therefore, parts of parcel 2 and half of parcel 8 have been surveyed/studied three times, and all three parcels have been completely surveyed once, all with negative results.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 15, 2019 by Michelle Garcia to request a Sacred Lands File search to serve as a preliminary method of locating areas of potential adverse impact within the APE (see Appendix B). The NAHC record search for the adjacent SRSINC study area did not produce any record of Native American cultural resources or sacred lands within a one-mile radius of the proposed project. SRSINC contacted thirty-nine (39) entities representing nearby Native groups on February 15, 2019. SRSINC received comments back from two tribal groups: San Manuel Band of Mission Indians who stated that the project was outside of their territorial boundaries, and Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians who deferred to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. A response from the Soboba Band is forthcoming. Soboba is the only tribal group which will request formal consultation. As stated, a Native Luiseño (from Pechanga) also already surveyed the parcel with the 2006 archaeologists (CRM TECH 2006:9).

As all other known recorded resources located within one mile from the project are outside of the project's view shed and would not derive any potential significance based on the project area, the project will not have any impact on neighboring resources. In order to mitigate any negative impacts on potential subsurface cultural resources, as required by the County of Riverside, we recommend monitoring of ground-breaking activities by both a Riverside County qualified archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor. However, since the 2006, 2011 and 2014 archaeological studies of the property produced negative results, grading monitoring should be minimal on a spot-check basis. In the event that any evidence of cultural resources is discovered, all work within the vicinity of the find should stop until the qualified consultant can assess the find and make recommendations.





Figure 1. General Location of Proposed Project Area USGS 1979 Santa Ana 1:250,000 Map.



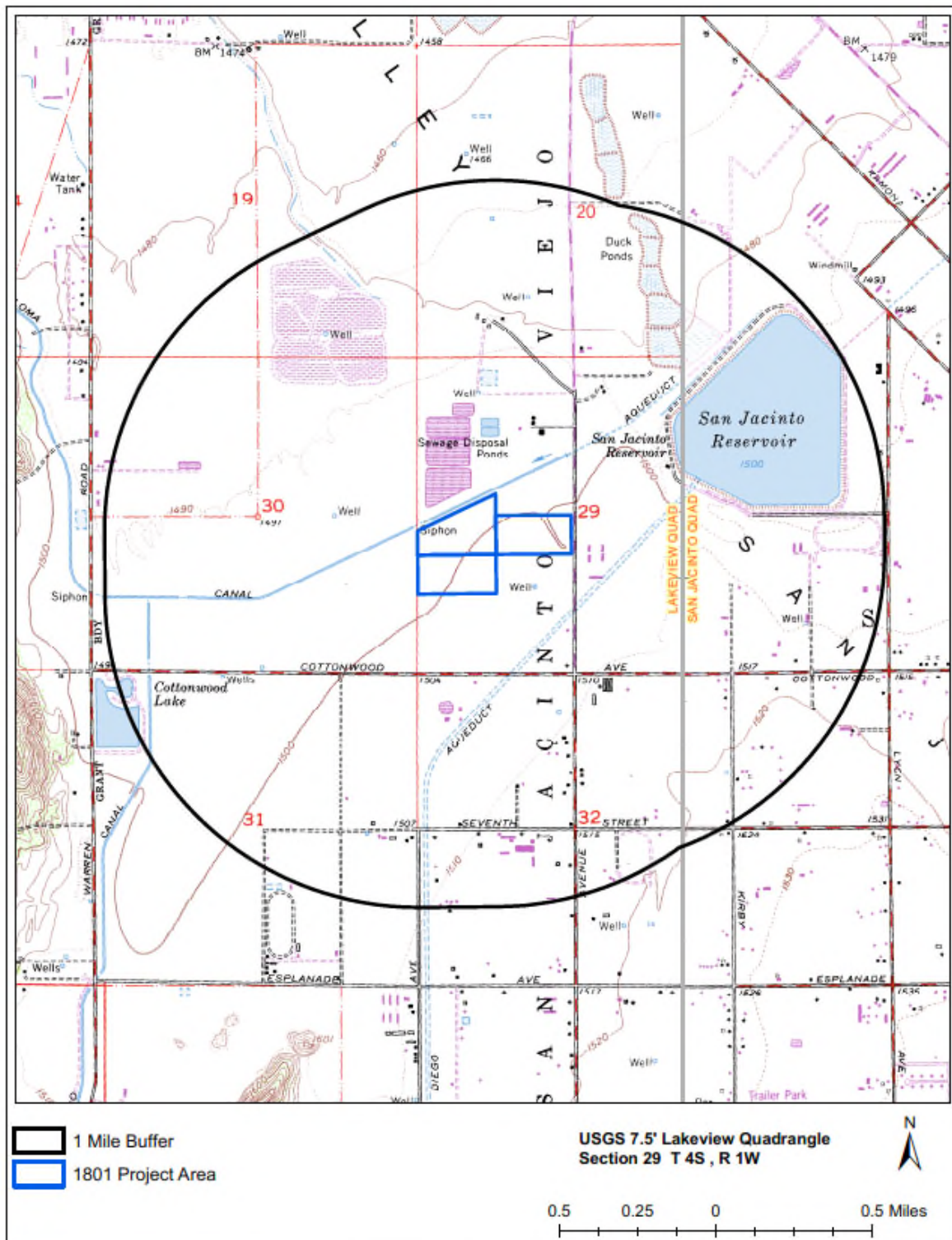
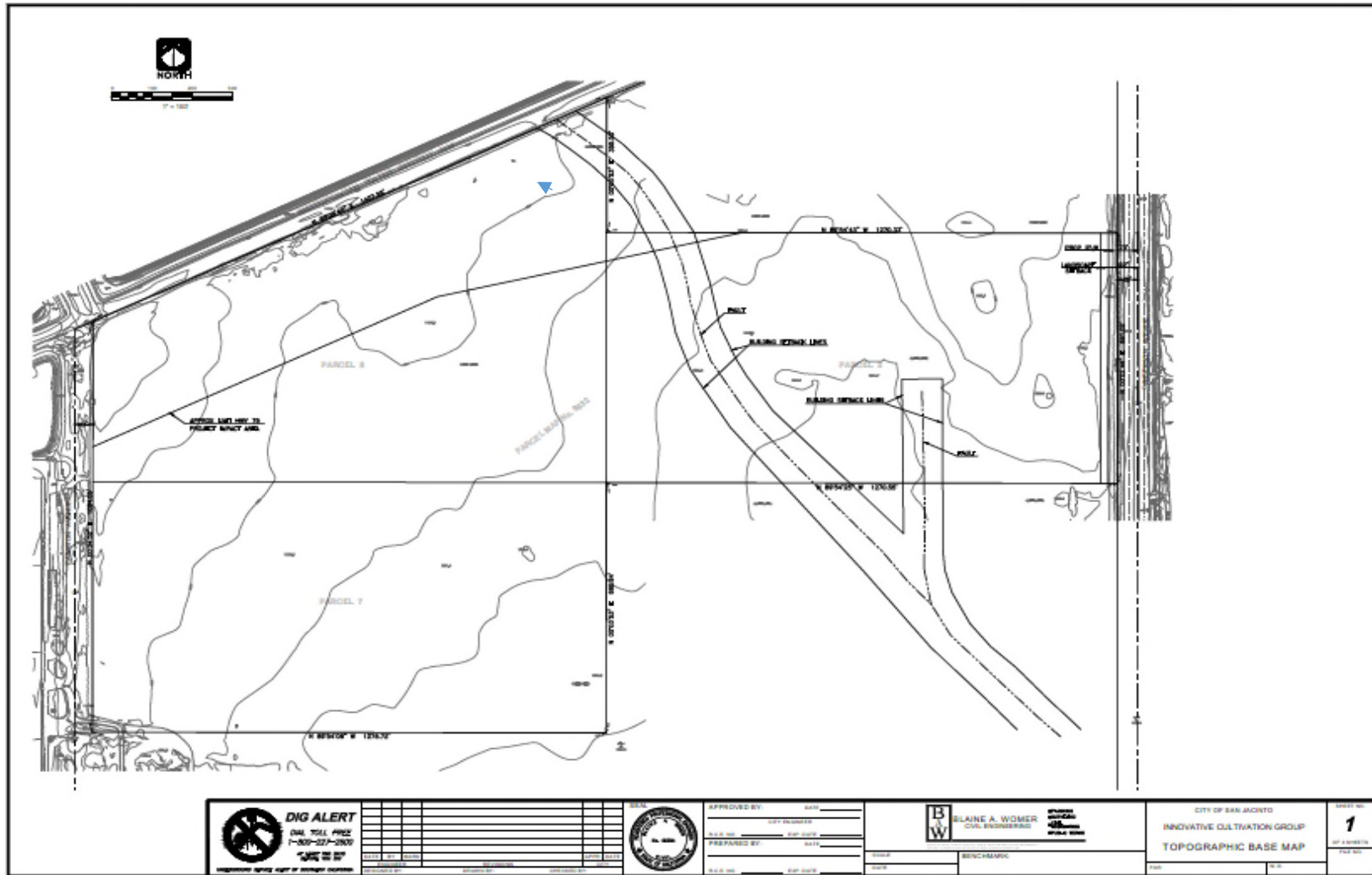


Figure 2. Location of APN 130-270-002,008,009 (60 acres) South of Casa Loma Canal between Cawston and Sanderson Avenues in San Jacinto, CA.



**Figure 3. Topographic Map of the Project Area.** Note Casa Loma Canal as the Northern Property Boundary, Cottonwood and Sanderson Avenues as the Western and Eastern boundaries respectively. An earlier CRM TECH 2006 Archaeological Survey with Native Luiseno participation included the three parcels shown here as well as an additional, fourth parcel between the southern parcel (parcel 7) and Sanderson Avenue.



## INTRODUCTION AND NATURAL SETTING

### Project Goals

The goals for this research and survey are to locate and record the presence of any cultural resources as defined by CEQA (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, §15000 et seq.) within the proposed project area. This research attempts to assess whether the proposed residential development will negatively affect any cultural resources found on or near the property. The development will impact approximately 60 acres in the City of San Jacinto, California.

### Environment: Climate, Topography, and Geology

Today, Southern California coasts and inland deserts experience warm and dry summers, cool and wet winters, and mean temperatures that rarely deviate outside of 59°-100° Fahrenheit. California has experienced a moderate Mediterranean climate since the Late Pleistocene (Johnson 1977). Although California has been experiencing cool, moist winters and dry summers for an upward of 10,000 years, the Pleistocene environment looked very different from the arid inlands and the high-sea coastal shores that are present today. 15,000 years ago, the high sierras were covered in glaciers, the foothills contained pine forests, the California coasts were extended farther west, and numerous lakes existed in the now arid regions of the lowland deserts (Moratto 1984). As temperatures warmed during the Late Pleistocene (circa 11,000 B.P.), the deep desert lakes reduced to small marshes. The formation of shallow lakes and marshes in the inlands created ideal locales for human occupation because they provided access to several resources: water, plants and seeds, fish, turtles, birds and their eggs, and large and small mammals (Moratto 1984).

The project area is located southeast of the San Jacinto City Center within the San Jacinto Valley in Riverside County. The San Jacinto Valley is surrounded by the Santa Rosa Hills and the San Jacinto Mountains. The San Jacinto River is formed at the western base of the San Jacinto Mountains; a section of the San Jacinto River passes near the Santa Rosa Summit leading to Lake Hemet. Although the area is dry with low precipitation, the San Jacinto River provided an invaluable resource that facilitated prehistoric occupation and encouraged regional development.

The area has historically been used for farming. The property is characterized by the flat terrain with an averaged elevation of 1577 ft. AMSL (Max: 1580 ft. Min: 1575 ft. AMSL). Due to the historic agricultural practices, as well as increased urbanization, a majority of the original plant life surrounding the project area has been either destroyed or reduced to a bare minimum.

Prior to the introduction of agriculture and ranching in the area, the low-lying valleys and foothills would have supported coastal sage scrub, dense grassland habitats, and oak woodland communities, all of which are visible in varying degrees in the surrounding area (Munz 1974:4). Large riparian habitats along the nearby San Jacinto River would have included several plant resources such as black, golden, and arroyo willow trees, cottonwoods, and elderberry, all of which would have been utilized by Native Americans. The prominence of bedrock milling features combined with these floral resources in the surrounding hillsides and valleys would have provided all the necessary implements to gather and process foods. In addition, the nearby San Jacinto River combined with these other natural resources would have made the general area highly suitable for both semi-permanent settlements as well as temporary activity areas.

### Geology

The area of San Jacinto is interrupted by consistent fault activity from the San Andreas Fault and two parallel adjacent faults, the San Jacinto and Elsinore Faults (Harden 1998: 349). Since the early 1800s, the area has been subject to at least ten 6-6.9 magnitude earthquakes (Norris and Webb 1990: 285). The seismic activity within the San Jacinto Valley may be responsible for compromising archaeological sites and historic structures. The entire project area appears to be situated on a loose alluvial plain caused by the flooding of the San Jacinto flood plain from the intermittent hillside drainages. Although the river is currently dry, flooding may occur during the wet and rainy months. Sites may

have been covered with sediment as the water levels fluctuated. The surrounding morphology of the hillsides is composed of predominantly non-marine granitic rocks which have been exposed over time from intermittent drainages (Norris and Webb 1990:288). The basins of these valleys contain loose sandy silt, while the surrounding hillsides contain outcroppings of non-decomposed bedrock.

Prehistoric sites in the general area tend to cluster near sources of water close to large granitic outcrops, utilized by the native inhabitants for food processing, rock art, and/or shelter. The current project area does not contain any of these outcrops. Lithic material found in the general area is mostly granitic ranging from granite to gabbro. Stone cobbles used prehistorically as manos and hammerstones are obtainable throughout the region, although none are readily available on the project area. Further, sources of fine grained homogeneous material for flaked stone tools are sparse in the region, being composed of mostly finer grained quartzite, undifferentiated metasedimentary material, quartz, and greywacke; nevertheless, no loose lithic material suitable for the creation of flaked tools is found within the project area.

## **PREHISTORIC SETTING**

### **The Peopling of California**

During the Pleistocene, a number of glacial oscillations caused reduced sea levels, which exposed land masses conducive to land migration by both people and animals. Although genetic (Schurr 2004a; Schurr 2004b) and archaeological data (Adovasio, et al. 1998; Goodyear 1999; Dillehay 1999; Goebel, et al. 2001) suggests that the peopling of the Americas occurred in multiple migrations through both land and water migration, the exact timing is under disagreement. However, it is widely accepted that people inhabited the Americas by the Late Pleistocene, circa 12,000-10,000 B.P. This period is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is characterized by Clovis technology. During the Paleo-Indian/Paleo-coastal period, small bands of people practiced big game hunting strategies using fluted lithic points and coastal groups cultivated water technology, including fishing hooks, nets, and boats (Jones and Klar 2007).

The earliest undisputed California site is located in the Northern Channel Islands at Daisy Island (Sutton 2015; Jones and Klar 2007). Daisy Island provides evidence of a fishing subsistence strategy and boat manufacturing technology by 12,000 B.P. The site at Cross Creek (dated to around 10,000 B.P.) contained the oldest shell midden found on the mainland coast. By 9,000 B.P., California sites contain evidence of year-round consumption of fish and shellfish resources (Sutton 2011b; Jones and Klar 2007).

Fluted Clovis points are rarely found on the coast during the Late Pleistocene, but there is a limited amount of evidence that suggests they were used in the inland desert areas near lakes (Sutton 2011b). Although most Clovis evidence is recovered from surface surveys, there are two major inland sites with Clovis technology. In Northern California, a series of Clovis points and crescents were found at Borax Lake. Additionally, one of the largest collections of North American Clovis points was found at Tulare Lake located in California's San Joaquin Valley. Despite the impressive number of fluted lithics found at these two locations, the sites are heavily disturbed and dilapidated; no other contextual information could be ascertained (Sutton 2011b).

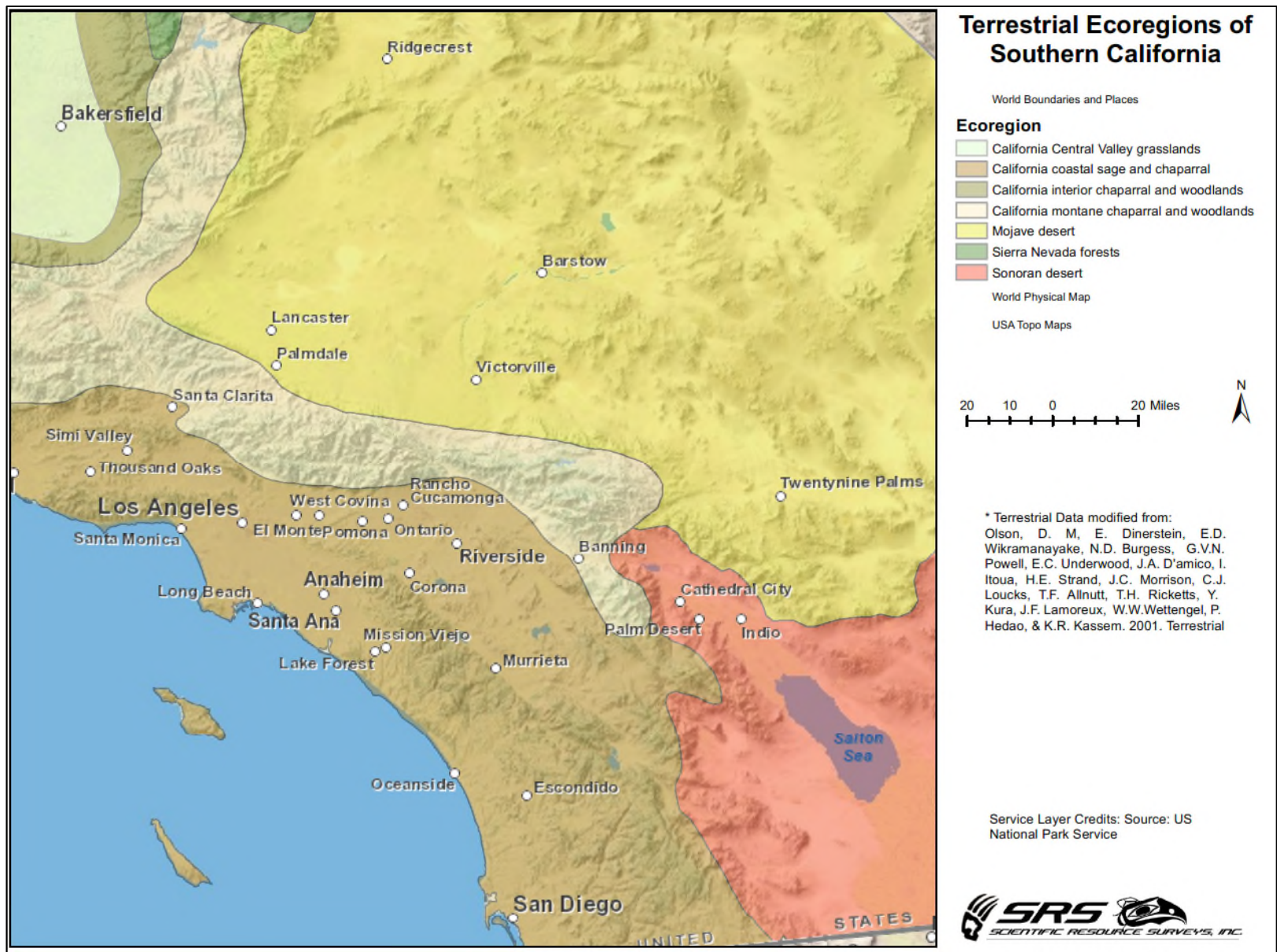


Figure 4. Map of Southern California Ecoregion. From: National Park Service Terrestrial Data Service Layer.

## **LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

The project area is susceptible to an array of cultural resources due to the close proximity to known tribal territories. Stone tools, worked shell, shell middens, and food processing technologies are some of the specific indicators of prehistoric occupation. The following sections will review the types of material culture that has been recovered from prehistoric archaeological sites.

### **Late Pleistocene**

Cultural occupations are archaeologically assessed through the presence or absence of time sensitive cultural resources. Although foraging peoples used the San Jacinto region to hunt and gather resources by the Late Pleistocene (16,000-10,000 B.P.), there is little archaeological evidence to elucidate the lifeways of these early hunter and gatherers. People living in the inland deserts during the Late Pleistocene exploited the many resources provided by local lakes and marshes. However, many of these lakes disappeared when the climate became warmer and drier. The transition into the Early Holocene required people to adapt to the changing environment. Instead of hunting large game, people started to exploit the small animal fauna near the marshes. This tradition is often referred to as the Western Stemmed Tradition (also referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition or the Lake Mojave Period) and is characterized by the crescents and large stemmed lithic points found in the archaeological record (Sutton 2015; Sutton 2011b).

### **Early Holocene**

The development of the earliest cultural tradition, known as the San Dieguito culture, arises around 8,000 B.P. (Warren 1967). The San Dieguito culture is characterized by flaked volcanic stone tool industry; specifically, the San Dieguito culture is the time period when hunter and gatherers used stemmed projectile points, chipped lunates (crescents), knives, domed scrapers, and hammerstones to process food (Keller and McCarthy 1989; Padon 2010; Sutton 2015; Sutton 2011b). Middle Horizon archaeological sites are usually found around or near ancient lake terraces (Padon 2010) and can be further divided into one of three categorical phases: San Dieguito I represent sites that are located in the desert, whereas San Dieguito II and III sites are found on both sides of the peninsular mountain ranges (Sutton 2015).

### **Middle Holocene**

The subsequent cultural tradition, La Jolla Complex, added the use of bifacial lithic projectile points, shell middens, and millingstone technologies into coastal and eastern cultural resources. The transition from San Dieguito to La Jolla is still vague, but Sutton (2011a) presents two possible scenarios. First, the San Dieguito people could have ventured to the coast from the desert areas, only to be subsequently replaced by the southern migration of the La Jolla (Encinitas) culture. In this situation, millingstone technology pervaded into the region via the Northern La Jolla peoples. The alternative theory proposes that people originated from the desert and moved west to occupy the coast at an early date. The adaptation of La Jolla culture occurred at a later date when the climate shifted to hotter and drier conditions around 6,000 B.P. In this scenario, the use of millingstone technology is perceived as an adaptive response to warmer climatic conditions and a shift to a seed economy.

The shifts in food processing technologies indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant based foods and marine resources became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). The La Jolla Complex is divided into two sub-categories: La Jolla Pattern (La Jolla I, II, III, and IV) represents the shellfish subsistence strategies used by coastal people and The Pauma Pattern, a contemporary eastern variant which relied on small game hunting and seed gathering, such as acorns, as their main subsistence (Sutton 2015; Sutton 2011b). Sutton's (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the Middle Holocene are attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier



climate may have been responsible for moving eastern cultural groups toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

### **The Late Holocene**

Significant social and political changes occurred in all Californian groups during the Late Holocene. In addition to an intensified reliance on acorns throughout California, many groups underwent population spikes and an increase in sociopolitical complexity (Sutton 2011a). Coastal groups, such as the Chumash located on the Santa Barbara coast, developed large sedentary chiefdoms. The inland deserts of Southern California contain less archaeological data dating to the Late Holocene, but the Takic language groups enter the coastal region around 3,500 B.P. (Sutton 2010). Sutton (2011a) argues that the diffusion of cultural traits and the expansion of the Takic language into Southern California may have sparked changes in social complexity, such as the development of Chumash Chiefdoms. Evidence of these changes, such as the shifts found in Gabrielino burial practices and subsistence strategies, are found in the archaeological record (Sutton 2011a). The introduction of the Takic linguistic groups into Southern California marks the end of the coastal Encinitas tradition and the beginning of the Del Rey Tradition on the Southern California mainland and Channel Islands.

A period of population movement occurred in the Late Holocene bringing the Takic people into Southern California and displacing existing groups to the south (Morrato 1984). Around 1,250 B.P., the proto-Cupan linguistic group, derived from the proto-Gabrielino language, entered Orange and San Diego Counties near the ancestral lands of the Juaneño to launch the San Luis Rey tradition (Sutton 2010; Sutton 2011a). The Initial San Luis Rey (1,250-1,000 B.P.) tradition refers to the integration of Takic people into Southern California which, in turn, initiated the development of new technologies aimed at facilitating hunting subsistence strategies. New settlement patterns are found in the Initial San Luis Rey period, such as the abandonment of La Jolla and Pauma localities and the establishment of new temporary foraging settlements. The Initial San Luis Rey economy relied more on terrestrial resources throughout the year, but seasonally exploited coastal resources. The Initial San Luis Rey tradition was contained to the Juaneño territory and did not move south until around 1,000 B.P. (Sutton 2015).

At around 1,000 B.P., the neighboring regions surrounding the Juaneño territory began to adopt the Initial San Luis Rey tradition. The expansion of the Initial San Luis Rey tradition into Luiseño territory marks the transition into San Luis Rey I (Sutton 2010; Sutton 2011a; Sutton 2015). The San Luis Rey I tradition is, quintessentially, the cultural diffusion of Initial San Luis Rey traditions into the Encinitas Culture. In other words, the San Luis Rey I changes were sparked by a diffusion of cultural practices rather than population movement. In addition to adopting new subsistence and settlement patterns, people began to create Rancho Bernardo/ Riverside Maze-styled rock art (Sutton 2011a); although the exact meaning of these maze images is unknown (McCarthy and Mouriquand 2003), the integration of rock art may be associated with the spread of the Gabrielino religion, Chingichngish (Sutton 2015). The San Luis Rey I tradition lasted until 500 B.P., when pottery was added into the coastal and inland Southern California material culture.

At 500 B.P., new forms of technology and settlement patterns occurred in both Initial San Luis Rey and San Luis Rey I; the combined cultural changes formed the subsequent cultural tradition, San Luis Rey II, which lasted from 500 B.P. up until European contact. The foraging settlements found in previous traditions shifted towards large, sedentary seasonal villages to facilitate a collection subsistence strategy and pottery, ceramic figurines, and pipes emerged in San Luis Rey II (Sutton 2010). The importance of acorns and large game hunting were emphasized, while the exploitation of marine resources waned.



**Table 1. Chronological Template for Native Occupation in the Region.**

PERIOD		TIME	
Paleo-Indian/ Clovis Culture	Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene	9600 to 5600 cal BC	11600-5800 BP
La Jolla/ Pauma	Middle Holocene	5600 to 1650 cal BC	5800-1850 BP
	Late Holocene	1,650 cal BC to A.D. 1,650	1850-300 BP
San Luis Rey	Protohistoric, Mythic Period	A.D. 1650 to A.D. 1769	300BP-181 BP
Spain	Mission Period	A.D. 1770s-1830s	230-120 BP
Mexico	Rancho Period	A.D. 1830s-1850s	120-100 BP
American	American Migration to California	A.D. 1850s-1880s	100-70 BP
	Reservation Period	A.D. 1880s-1920s	70-30 BP
	Modern Period	A.D. 1920s - Present	30 BP- Present Day

## CULTURAL CONTEXT

The City of San Jacinto lies within the ancestral territory of the Luiseño Indians within Riverside County (Figure 5). The ancestral territories for the Luiseño, Juaneño, and the Cahuilla Indians are located around the modern City of San Jacinto, but the ancient territorial borders remain vague for two reasons: first, territorial boundaries were probably more flexible than rigid (Kroeber 1925) and, secondly, indigenous borders and land use was not recorded until after European contact destroyed native lifeways (Padon 2010). Although firm and defining borders cannot be known, there is archaeological, ethnographic, and historic evidence to support prehistoric use by both groups. Following European contact, members of the Luiseño and Cahuilla tribes coalesced into the Soboba band (of the Luiseño Indians) Post Contact (The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians 2015).

The land surrounding and encompassing the present-day city of San Jacinto was initially inhabited by the Luiseño Indians. European contact within the region was probably first made in 1774 when The Anza Expedition passed through the San Jacinto Valley on their way to the San Gabriel Mission. At the time of European contact, the Luiseño Indians were inhabiting the region and organized in patrilineal villages consisting of several patrilineal related families (Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians 2013). Pre-contact population estimates suggest the Luiseño population consisted of 10,000 people among at least fifty (50) villages (White 1963). The village site of “Savabo” was an important prehistoric village site because it was used as an exchange site between the surrounding tribes of Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano (CRM TECH 2014).

Luiseño Indians inhabited the San Jacinto region prior to European contact. Before the arrival of Spanish missions, the Luiseño Indians sustained themselves by cultivating small crops and utilizing the local natural resources, such as the San Jacinto River. After the establishment of the Mission San Luis Rey, Luiseño and Cahuilla Indians worked at the mission as ranch labor. After the secularization of the missions, the native people continued to live on their ancestral land. In 1842, the land encompassing the Mission San Luis Rey was granted to José Antonio Estudillo and turned into the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo with the stipulation that he continued to allow the Native population to live and inhabit the land. When the United States took control of California, the Estudillo family began to sell off portions of their land to private parties. The division and dispersal of the Rancho left native peoples without land or resources. After a lengthy legal battle, the United States reserved 3,172 acres of the old Rancho to the Soboba people and the Soboba Indian Reservation was finally established in 1911. The Soboba Reservation has since expanded to 7,000 acres, but the residents have had to mitigate the loss of several natural resources which they once relied upon.

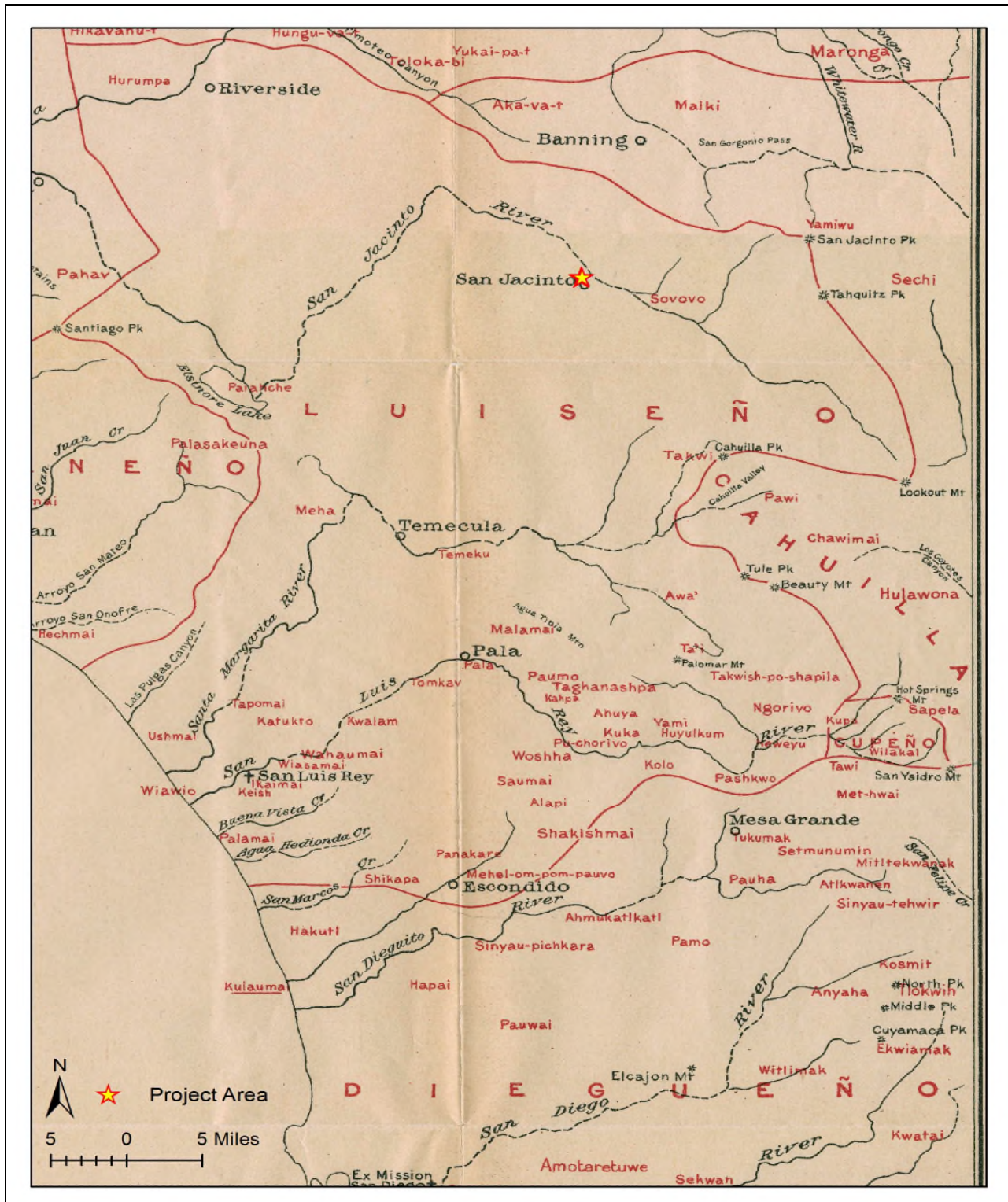


Figure 5. Map of the Ancestral Territories and Location of the Project Area.  
 From: A.L. Kroeber, *Handbook of the Indians of California*, 1925.

## HISTORIC SETTING

The California historic periods can be divided into three periods based upon the controlling political administration: Spain, Mexico, and the United States. The Spanish and Mexican Rancho periods were especially influential in the development of the regional history. The delegation of land to specific individuals not only spearheaded California regional development, but also impacted many Native American tribes that inhabited the land. The following sections will briefly discuss the historic events that led to regional development and the effect they had on the indigenous populations.

### MISSION PERIOD: SPAIN

Native Californians may have first coalesced with Europeans around 1769 when the first Spanish mission was established in San Diego. In 1771, Friar Francisco Graces first searched the Californian desert for potential mission sites. Interactions between local tribes and Franciscan priests definitely occurred by 1774 when Juan Bautista De Anza made an exploration of Alta California. The eighteenth Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded in 1798 by Padre Fermin Francisco de Lasuen. Three thousand Luiseño Indians lived and worked at Mission San Luis Rey. In addition to missions, Spain established a series of *asistencias* (sub-mission ranch settlements intended for farming and/or raising livestock) in the San Diego region. These *asistencias* typically contained several structures, including a church and living accommodations for Indians, but lacked a resident priest. The nearest *asistencia* to the San Luis Rey Mission was the *asistencia de Pala* (also referred to as Rancho de Pala), which was established 30 miles east of Mission San Luis Rey in 1816 (Pentacle Press, LLC 2015).

Spain encouraged settlement in California by issuing a number of land grants, which provided individuals the right to use Spanish-owned property. The first Spanish land grant was issued to Juan José Dominguez in 1784. In total, Spain issued twenty-two (22) land grants out between the years of 1784-1821. When Mexico gained independence, the Mexican government gained control of Baja and Alta California. The Mexican government reclaimed the land Spain granted to the Missions and continued to issue land grants to individuals.

Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1822 which began the Mexican period in Alta California. In 1825, José María de Echeandía was appointed as the Governor of Baja and Alta California and initiated the secularization of the Missions. Echeandía emancipated all Native Americans from the missionary imperatives and provided all indigenous populations the option to apply for Mexican citizenship. Mexico continued to grant large tracts of land to soldiers, civil servants, and other settlers by bequeathing complete ownership of the land to the grantees. The closest land grant to the proposed project site was the Rancho San Jacinto, which was located across the present-day cities of San Jacinto and Hemet. (indicated with a star).

### RANCHO PERIOD: MEXICO

The Rancho period refers to the period when Spain and Mexico allocated property rights to specific individuals throughout the Spanish and Mexican historic periods. The Hemet/San Jacinto region was specifically influenced by the Rancho San Jacinto land grant to the Estudillo family. The Estudillo family was a prominent Californian family with ties to several California land grants (Table 2), controlling over 100,000 acres within Southern California. José María Estudillo was a military man who was well known for exploring the northern inlands. Based out of the Monterey area, José María Estudillo gained social and political advancement through his service in the military. In 1827, José María was relocated to San Diego as the captain of the San Diego presidio. José María's two sons were particularly influential in the development of California. José Joaquín, José María's first son, influenced the development of Northern California near the San Francisco bay. José María's second son, José Antonio Estudillo, followed in his father's footsteps in Southern California. José Antonio gained political and social prominence through his military service and political endeavors as mayor, judge, and treasurer.

In 1822, Mexico approved Juan José Dominguez's Spanish land grant under Mexican law making him the first person to receive a Mexican land grant. Two years later, José Antonio married Dominguez's daughter, María Victoria Dominguez. Jose Antonio's accumulation of land quickly followed the Dominguez family. In 1829, the Estudillo family were granted two plots of land east of present-day Chula Vista. José Antonio was the grantee of Rancho Janal and his sister, Magdalena, was the grantee of Rancho Otay. José Antonio's children were also granted several plots of land in 1845. The Estudillo family had ties to several Spanish land grants, either as the grantee of large plots of land or through marriage.

### **Rancho San Jacinto Viejo**

Originally, the land that encompassed the Rancho San Jacinto was owned and managed by the San Luis Rey Mission as an operating cattle farm (City of Hemet 2015). The Luiseño Indians began working at the Ranch at approximately 1815 (The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians 2015). José Antonio was granted the land in 1842 after he was appointed as the administrator of the San Luis Rey Mission (McShane 1969). Following the secularization of the Rancho, legislation was written into the property deed to ensure the Luiseño, Chauilla, and Soboba Indians maintained access to the land they inhabited (The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians 2015). However, the Estudillo family started to sell portions of their properties in 1868, which left local Indians without access to their land and water by the 1880s (The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians 2015).

### **MODERN PERIOD: UNITED STATES**

The 1846 annexation of Texas exacerbated existing conflict over territory between the United States and Mexico. The United States took possession of California after the end of the Mexican-American War in 1847. The following year, California received a spike in population as people flocked in from around the world in search for gold (Padon 2010). As the non-native population increased through immigration, the indigenous population rapidly declined from the high morbidity of European diseases, low birth rates, and conflict and violence. California became a state in 1850 and was divided into twenty-one (21) counties. The dwindling native populations were eventually displaced into reservations after California became a state.



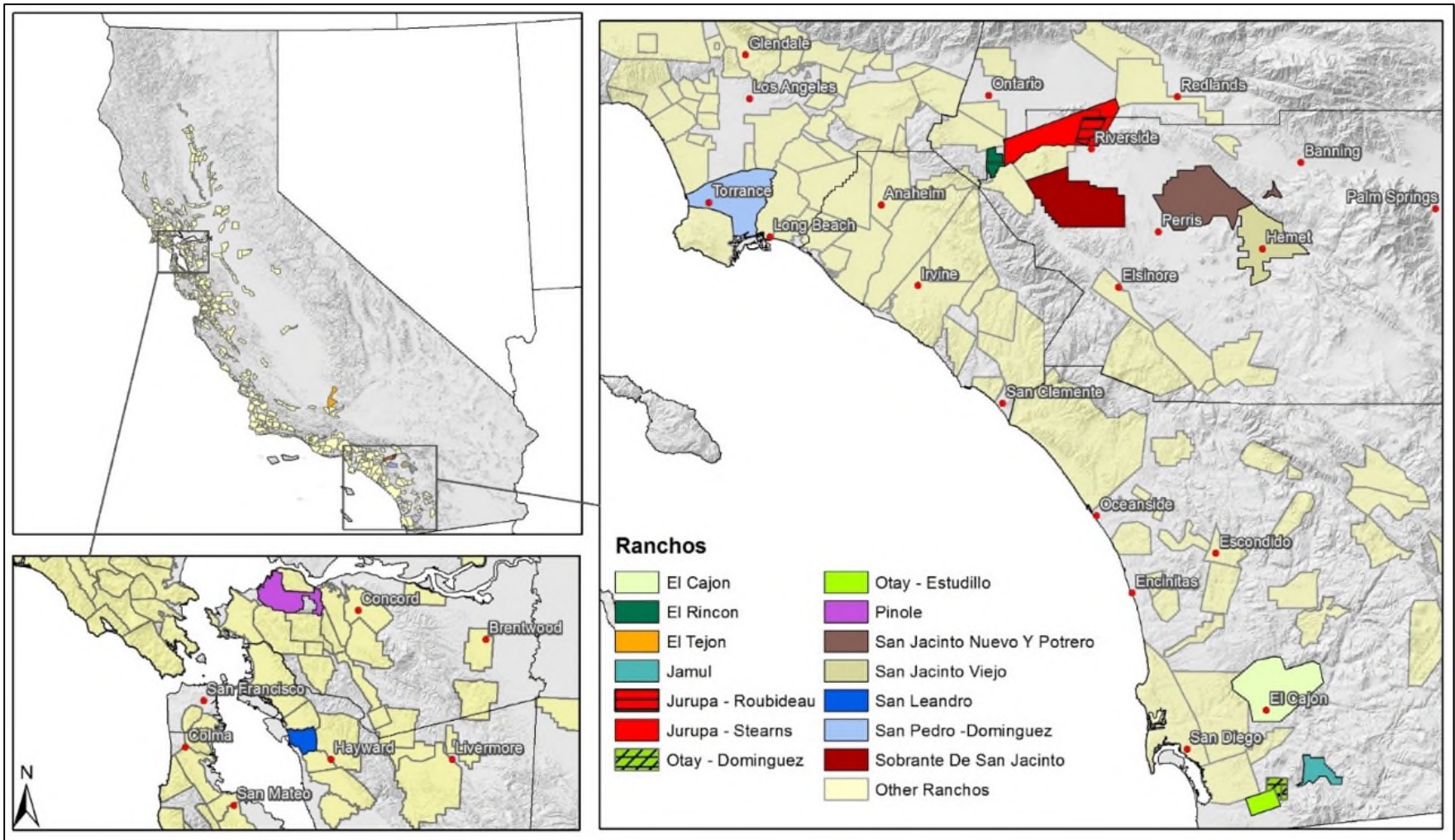


Figure 6. Map of the California Ranchos including San Rancho Jacinto Viejo which included Modern-day Hemet and San Jacinto. Compiled by Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.



**Table 2. List of California Ranchos and their Location.**

Rancho	Locations
Rancho San Leandro	Located in present-day Alameda County, California and extended along the east San Francisco Bay from San Leandro Creek south to San Lorenzo Creek, and encompassed present-day San Leandro
Rancho El Pinole	Located in present day Contra Costa County and extended over the cities of Franklin Ridge, Crockett, Hercules, Martinez, Oleum, Pinole, Rodeo, Selby and Tormey.
Rancho San Pedro	Located in the Los Angeles, South Bay area: San Pedro, the Palos Verdes Peninsula, Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, and Manhattan Beach, and east to the Los Angeles River, including the present-day cities of Lomita, Gardena, Harbor City, Wilmington, Carson, Compton, and western portions of Long Beach and Paramount.
Rancho Janal	The grant was located near present day Otay Mesa. A large portion of the grant is now covered by the waters of the Upper and Lower Otay Reservoirs. Rancho Janal and the adjoining Rancho Otay were granted to members of the Estudillo family, and they are often considered as one rancho.
<b><i>Rancho San Jacinto Viejo</i></b>	<b><i>Located in Riverside County, California encompassing the present-day cities of Hemet and San Jacinto.</i></b>
Rancho Otay	Located in San Diego County, California in the present-day Otay Mesa area, extending along the Otay River west of Lower Otay Reservoir.
Rancho El Rincon	Located in San Bernardino County and Riverside County, CA within present-day Chino. The land was bordered by Rancho Jurupa on the east and the Santa Ana River on the south, and Rancho Cañón de Santa Ana on the West.
Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero	Located in Riverside County, California in the present-day city of Lake Perris.
Rancho El Tejon	Located in the Tehachapi Mountains and northeastern San Emigdio Mountains, in present day Kern County, California.
Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante	Located in present-day Lake Mathews.
Rancho Jurupa	Located in the present-day city of Jurupa Valley and extends into downtown city of Riverside and is situated between both banks of the Santa Ana River

## LOCAL HISTORIC CONTEXT AND PROPERTY HISTORY

Since Spanish settlement in California was motivated by the dissemination of Christianity rather than the development of Spanish territories, European settlement did not reach the San Jacinto regions until after Mexican Independence (Applied Earth Works, Inc. 2003). In the early 1880s, Helen Hunt Jackson visited the San Jacinto Valley to conduct research for her upcoming book entitled *Ramona*. Although *Ramona* is a fictional dramatization of Native American maltreatment, the book sparked tourism within the San Jacinto Valley.

During the early 1880s, the Estudillo family started to sell portions of their Rancho to wealthy entrepreneurs hoping to capitalize on the local water resources. Edward Mayberry, William Whitter, Albert H.H. Judson, Hancock M. Johnston, and Peter Potts formed the Lake Hemet Water Company and the Hemet Land Company after acquiring portions of the Rancho San Jacinto. By 1895, the Lake Hemet Water Company had constructed a dam (Lake Hemet) that they planned to use to irrigate the holdings of the Hemet Land Company. The formation of the Lake Hemet Dam led to the foundation of the city of Hemet in 1887 (City of Hemet 2015; Whitney 2006a).

The newly founded irrigation capabilities facilitated agriculture within the region and created a demand for railway transportation. By the 1870s, the local economy shifted from cattle ranching to agriculture (The City of San Jacinto 2015). The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF) created a railroad which operated through Hemet between the years of 1888-1987. AT&SF railroad was popularized for their long- distance passenger transportation routes throughout the late 1800s. In 1883, AT&SF serviced the Southern California region when they initiated a railway between Barstow and San Diego (Orange Empire Railway Museum 2015). The railway surrounding Hemet was utilized to transport passengers until 1967 (Orange Empire Railroad Museum 2002), but the railroad was used to transport produce until it was discontinued in 1987.

Farming continued as an integral part of San Jacinto and Hemet as settlement increased with the help of the San Jacinto Land Association. The San Jacinto Land Association created a city plan for the City of San Jacinto in 1883 and began selling land between 10 and 15 dollars an acre. The San Jacinto Land Association originally wanted the region to be a Methodist temperance colony and had even gone as far as to state that deeds to land sold by the Association would contain a clause prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages upon land sold by the company. Nevertheless, it appeared as though such clauses were never integrated into the deeds (Los Angeles Times 1883a and 1883b).

The open acres of the former Estudillo lands provided an excellent opportunity for a farmer to create their own family agricultural business. With the increase of small farms, widespread cattle ranching grew less prominent and small-scale horticulture increased. Many different crops were grown as the San Jacinto Valley enjoyed a relatively high-water table at 10 to 15 feet below surface and warm year-round climate. (Pitman 1976). Citrus, alfalfa, corn, potatoes, oat hay, and walnut orchards all prospered in the early twentieth century (Los Angeles Times 1908). Food crops and stock farming characterized the immediate area as Louis Stricklen recalls:

*"In fact, as far west as Lyon Street there were orchards of walnuts, apricots, pears and peaches. This great spread of farming was due to the Mutual Water Company which started about 1919, supplying water to the north side the valley. Pears and peaches fell to disease. Finally, that area became mostly "row crop" farming. This means that crops such as corn, sugar beets, alfalfa, grain and melons were the suitable crops for that area." (1971:72)*

Onions, cabbage, squash and pumpkins were also prolific in the valley. Roses and a wide range of container plants were popular cash crops. Along with dry farming came an increase in stock farms, raising amongst other things cattle, hogs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, ostriches, horses, and cows, although, the first dairy in San Jacinto dates to as early as 1894 (Stricklen 1971; Ballou 1971, Warnecke et al. 2008).

## FRUITVALE

The subject property is located at the northwestern edge of an area known as 'Fruitvale' which affected the use of the property. Traditionally Fruitvale transcended the boundaries of San Jacinto and Hemet, including sections of both cities, as described by Bob Vieten in *"Historic Homes of Hemet: Park Hill, Fruitvale, and South Hemet Areas"*:

*"The NW area of Hemet used to be called Fruitvale. Historically, it stretched north and south from 7<sup>th</sup> Street in San Jacinto to Hemet's Devonshire Ave., and east and west from Sanderson to Lyon Ave. In this book, however, the Fruitvale area's pre-1950 historic homes covered will be from Esplanade Ave. to Devonshire and from San Jacinto Street west to Cawston Ave. Originally the area was called "The Mesa", for most of it was located up on an elevated plateau. Fruitvale was a name used to indicate the region's many flourishing fruit orchards."* (Vieten 197-: II. Fruitvale Area, History of Fruitvale, pg.59).

### Apricot Growers and Dry Yards

The most prolific fruit crop in the San Jacinto Valley from the 1920s to the 1960s was apricots. According to *Apricot Memories* based on oral interviews, in the Fruitvale area 15 dry yards for apricot processing and major apricot growers were operational mainly south and east of the subject property (Andrews 2001: Appendix- Dry Yards):

Borst, Chester	Kirby & Fruitvale
Brockie, Melvin	Lyon & Palm
Brubaker, Owen	NW corner Florida & Lyon
Bruce, Roger	Palm Avenue
Cain, Everett	N side Menlo & Palm
Miller, S.C.	Palm South of Menlo
Moore, Dorothy	N side Menlo East of Lyon
Parsons, Lloyd	W side Lyon North of Florida
Rocky Ranch	Palm & Esplanade
Straw, George	N side of Devonshire West of Lyon
Swain	N side of Devonshire between Yale & Columbia
Taschner, Sherman	SE corner Palm & Menlo
Tate, Lonnie	NE corner Kirby & Menlo
Venable	Palm near Huckaby's Turkey Farm
Wixom, Bud	N side Menlo East of Stanford

The heyday of the apricot industry in the Valley was between 1930 to 1960; in 1935 there were approximately 3,427 acres in apricots and by 1944 the corps had increased to covering about 5,500 acres (Andrews 2001:12). Around 1960 the agricultural industry changed in Fruitvale:

*"Time and weather have taken their toll of the orchards, the principal offender being Jack Frost himself! After many years of killing frosts and the use of oil smudge pots, there seemed to be no balancing of the farmer's budget. Alfalfa, dairies and seed growing were substituted for fruit orchards. The abundance of water furnished by the Citizens Water Company and its successor, the Fruitvale Water Company, led to many years of alfalfa seed production."* (Perry 1971:82).

Turkeys were raised in this region such as at Huckaby's Turkey Farm near Venable's apricot dry yard. Prize turkeys were displayed at the 'Turkey Show' which eventually turned into the annual 'Farmer's Fair'. In addition, Leila Perry's article *"The Fruitvale Area"* in *The Friendliest Valley* also describes a unique poultry early industry in this same region:

*"An unusual venture came into being in the early years. When fashion decreed that ladies should use ostrich plumes on their hats and for dress decoration, there was an increase in the demand for these plumes. The Cawston Ostrich Farm started business near Seventh and Sanderson Streets. They thrived wonderfully until fickle fashion took away the demand for the ostrich plumes."* (Perry 1971:82).

## The Cawston Ostrich Farm

In 1885 Edwin Cawston chartered a ship to take 50 of some of the best obtainable ostriches in the world from South Africa to Galveston, Texas. From there, the ostriches endured a treacherous train journey to South Pasadena, CA. Out of the original 50, only 18 survived. Cawston bounced back from the loss of over half of his stock and eventually boasted over 100 ostriches from the original batch. Cawston established two ostrich farms, one in Pasadena and the other in Fruitvale, San Jacinto. Both Cawston Ostrich Farms became premier tourist attractions for many years. Guests were able to ride on the backs of ostriches, be taken for ostrich drawn carriage rides and buy ostrich feathered hats, boas, capes and fans at the Ostrich Farm store that was connected to each factory. Ostrich farm feather products were shipped and sold throughout the world.



**Figure 7. Showing plucking Ostrich Plumes, Plumes made into an Ostrich Fan, and different forms of Riding with Ostriches.** Courtesy: [South Pasadena Public Library](#) (card), [Staten Island Historical Society](#) (fan), [Omaha Public Library](#) (rides).

In 1886 the Pasadena farm was established followed by the San Jacinto farm in 1909. Edwin Cawston purchased 360 acres at 'Seventh and Sanderson' for the San Jacinto farm which lasted 5 years (Hemet Area Museum Association 2008:25). The location has also been described as at 'Cawston and Cottonwood' Avenues (Warnecke et al 2008:103).

The sale of both farms and disposal of the birds made news worthy print as presented below with the Pasadena farm selling in 1911 and the San Jacinto Farm holding on until 1914. Although the exact boundaries of the San Jacinto Ostrich Farm are not common knowledge (Dunham 2018; Warnecke 2018) research suggests that the 360-acre farm at least included the large block from Cottonwood on the north to 7<sup>th</sup> on the south and Cawston on the west to Sanderson on the east. The subject property located between Cawston and Sanderson would have been included within that block and evidently would have been used for growing alfalfa crops after 1914 and sale of the Ostrich farm:

**Table 3. Newspaper Articles Referencing Sale of Cawston Ostrich Farms & Removal of Birds (1911-1914).**

Lompoc Journal, Number 28, 2 December 1911 — Page 3

**Cawston Ostrich Farm Sold.**

Los Angeles.—For an approximate consideration of \$1,250,000, a syndicate of Los Angeles bankers has bought the Cawston Ostrich Farm from Edwin Cawston, originator of the enterprise of breeding ostriches in this country. The South Pasadena and San Jacinto establishments contain over 1200 birds, and the farm was twenty-five years old on the day of sale. So successful was Cawston that twenty-one other farms have been established in the United States, all modeled after his South Pasadena place.

**Riverside Daily Press, Number 154, 29 June 1914 — Page 3**

**SAN JACINTO.** June 29.—San Jacinto is unfortunate in the fact that the Cawston ostrich farm will be moved from here in all probability in the near future. H.I. Vatcher Jr. has retired from the directorate of the Cawston farm, which has its offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago and New York. Their breeding farm has been located here for a number of years and is one of the interesting places of the valley. Mr. Vatcher has been general manager for several years, and in connection with the business engaged in the real estate and investment business. He will now give his entire attention to this work. The farm has been under the management of R. S. Smith, who has recently purchased the tract of land where the farm is located. Mr. Smith will seed the land to alfalfa. It is the intention of the company to move the birds in the near future.

**Cawston Dairy Farms**

Mary Whitney reports in *Pieces of the Past from San Jacinto Valley* that Hemet did not exist in 1883 and the town of San Jacinto was moved one-half mile north of the original location of the city (at Hewitt and Commonwealth) in order to take advantage of the rich pasture land adjacent to the San Jacinto River:

*“The bountiful grass pastures north and east of San Jacinto, close to the San Jacinto River, drew settlers from Maine, Connecticut, Ohio, Missouri and other states to the valley. Some were involved in dairying before they arrived, so they knew the need for good grass and water. When they purchased from twenty to more than one hundred acres of land, they were told water was just below the surface. Consequently, they hired artesian well borers.”* (Whitney 2006:98)

With the advent of artesian wells, alfalfa could be raised which turned out to be far superior as cow feed and for the quality of milk production over natural grasses, grains and vegetables, all of which had been used by local dairymen. Dairy farming grew in popularity as urban sprawl started to affect other farming areas of Southern California and the demand for milk products grew. By 1922, dairy farmers in the San Jacinto Valley were producing more than 500,000 gallons of milk yearly (Law 1922). The San Jacinto Valley Railroad also contributed to the profitability of dairy farms as fresh milk could be shipped directly to Los Angeles daily. With so much available open acreage and easy irrigation, San Jacinto dairy cows enjoyed free forage and fresh alfalfa. Rather than being kept in stagnant pens and fed low-quality hay, these cows were healthy and produced a better milk product.



However, “the Great Depression eventually took its toll on the San Jacinto Valley dairy industry. During the 1920s, about fifty milk producers were operating in the valley, but many of them went out of business during the depression years. By the 1940s, only six dairies remained. Owners who started their dairies before 1930 and survived the depression were (Whitney 2006:128):

- 1 William J. Eastham in San Jacinto
- 2 Mark Worden in San Jacinto
- 3 Ray Perry in San Jacinto
- 4 Clayton Austin Record in San Jacinto
- 5 Joe Scaramella in Hemet
- 6 Louis Strickland at Lyon and Esplanade

Of the six farms, the Strickland dairy was in the vicinity of the subject property. *Pieces of the Past* continues listing 7 dairy businesses that were started during the late 1930s and 1940s; two in Hemet and five in San Jacinto. Two of the new dairies were situated very close to the subject property on Cawston Avenue (Whitney 2006:128):

- 1 Pete Dotinga started his dairy at Cawston and Esplanade in 1946
- 2 Peter Plantega started his dairy on Cawston in 1945

### **Property History**

With at least three dairies, Strickland, Dotinga and Plantega, situated in the vicinity of the subject property by the late 1940s, and the earlier suggestion that alfalfa would be raised on the property after the Ostrich Farm closed, it is likely that the 60-acre farm comprising the subject property between Cawston and Sanderson was mainly used for alfalfa crop production.

### **Transpolar Record Flight Site**

In the same vicinity, north of Cottonwood and west of Sanderson, another unique incident occurred: a Russian ANT-25 plane landed in Earl Smith’s dairy pasture on July 14, 1937. Three different crews of Soviet fliers attempted air distance records in 1937 with a terminus at San Francisco. None reached that city with the first landing in Vancouver, Washington, the second in San Jacinto, and the third disappeared in bad weather at the Canadian-US Border. The silver and red craft was described as a motorized glider since the landing gear had been removed to lessen the plane’s weight. With only 25 gallons of fuel left and no landing gear the plane had to avoid a runway and use a ‘softer’ landing which it found in Smith’s pasture in San Jacinto. Admission was charged by the lessee to see the plane during the time it remained in San Jacinto. After 10-days the plane was dismantled, crated and shipped to Leningrad (Riverside County Historical Commission 1988).

### **Summary**

The northwestern section of Fruitvale boasted a colorful history with an ostrich farm, dairies and a Russian transpolar landing site all near the subject property which appears to have been in alfalfa at least throughout its later history.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### RECORD SEARCHES

#### **Eastern Information Center (EIC): Cultural Resources Record Search**

A record search was requested by SRSINC Principal Investigator, Dr. Nancy Anastasia Wiley (see resume: Appendix A) on February 14, 2019, from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside. The EIC is the official cultural resource records repository for Riverside County and is part of the California Historical Resource Information System, established and maintained under the auspices of the Office of Historic Preservation. The information obtained by the records check utilized the center's maps and records, identifying previously recorded historical/archaeological resources in or near the project area, and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity.

#### **Registry of Historic Places**

In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (SHL), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the California State Historic Properties Directory (HPD), as well as local inventories of cultural resources were reviewed to determine whether any already-recorded significant cultural resources were located on or within a mile of the project area. All built resources were assessed via the National Resource Status codes (NRS) developed by the National Registry of Historic Places (NRHP).

#### **Sacred Lands File Search**

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 15, 2019 by Michelle Garcia to request a Sacred Lands File record search to serve as a preliminary method to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the area of potential effect (APE) (see Appendix B). The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 15, 2019 by Michelle Garcia to request a Sacred Lands File search to serve as a preliminary method of locating areas of potential adverse impact within the APE (see Appendix B). The NAHC record search for the adjacent SRSINC study area did not produce any record of Native American cultural resources or sacred lands within a one-mile radius of the proposed project. SRSINC also contacted thirty-nine (39) entities representing nearby Native groups on February 15, 2019.

#### **Archival Searches**

Historical maps and records consulted during this study included published literature in local and regional history, archival records of the County of Riverside, and historical topographic maps of the general region. In addition, this research included investigations of General Land Office (GLO) land patents for the project area. GLO Land Patents are some of the first historical documents produced as a result from the Land Ordinance of 1785, which authorized the transfer of public lands to private individuals (<http://www.blm.gov>). Finally, historical aerial photographs from 1967, 1972, and 1978 were also consulted (<http://historicaerials.com/>) along with 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2018 aerial photos.

## RESEARCH RESULTS

### SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

A Sacred Lands File record search was conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC record search did not produce any record of Native American cultural resources or sacred lands within a one-mile radius of the proposed project. However, these negative results do not indicate the absence of cultural resources within the area because many traditional cultural places and sites are only known by Native American tribes or individuals. The NAHC provided a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area and recommended that those tribes be contacted to further assess the presence or absence of cultural resources.

SRSINC contacted thirty-nine (39) entities representing nearby Native groups on February 15, 2019. SRSINC received comments back from two tribal groups: San Manuel Band of Mission Indians who stated that the project was outside of their territorial boundaries, and Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians who deferred to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. A response from the Soboba Band is forthcoming. Soboba is the only tribal group who will request formal consultation since the subject property is within their territory.

Tribe	Contact [39 tribes]	Emailed [23]	Mailed [16]	Response
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians o <a href="mailto:Acbei-ihpo@aguacaliente.net">Acbei-ihpo@aguacaliente.net</a>	Jeff Grubbe, Patricia Garcia-Plotkin	X		X Defers to Soboba
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Amanda Vance		X	
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Doug Weimas		X	
Cahuilla Band of Indians o <a href="mailto:chairman@cahuilla.net">chairman@cahuilla.net</a>	Daniel Salgado	X		
Campo Band of Mission Indians	Ralph Goff		XX	
Chemehuevi Indians o <a href="mailto:chairman@ci-nsn.gov">chairman@ci-nsn.gov</a>	Charles F. Wood	X		
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River o <a href="mailto:crit.museum@yahoo.com">crit.museum@yahoo.com</a>	Dennis Patch	X		
Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office	Robert Pinto, Michael Garcia		X	
Fort Mojave Indians • <a href="mailto:judybricker@fortmohave.com">judybricker@fortmohave.com</a>	Timothy Williams	X		
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation o <a href="mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org">admin@gabrielenoindians.org</a>	Andrew Salas	X		
Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation o <a href="mailto:sgoad@gabrieleno-tongva.com">sgoad@gabrieleno-tongva.com</a>	Sandonne Goad	X		
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:gttribalcouncil@aol.com">gttribalcouncil@aol.com</a>	Anthony Morales	X		
Jamul Indian Village	Erica Pinto		X	
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net">sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net</a>	Sonia Johnston	X		
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation o <a href="mailto:kzaamalam@gmail.com">kzaamalam@gmail.com</a> o <a href="http://kjamem@juaneno.com">kjamem@juaneno.com</a>	Joyce Perry, Matias Belardes, Teresa Romero	X,X		
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	Thomas Rodriguez		X	

La Posta Band of Mission Indians	Javaughn Miller, Gwendolyn Parada		X	
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians o <a href="mailto:chapparosa@msn.com">chapparosa@msn.com</a>	John Perada, Shane Chapparosa	X		
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Angela Elliott Santos		X	
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	Virgil Oyos		X	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Robert Martin, Denisa Torres		X	
Pala Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:sqaughen@palatribe.com">sqaughen@palatribe.com</a> o <a href="mailto:rsmith@palatribe.com">rsmith@palatribe.com</a>	Shasta Gaughen, Robert H. Smith	X		
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians <a href="mailto:bennaecalac@aol.com">bennaecalac@aol.com</a>	Bennae Calac, Temet Aguilar, Charles Devers	X		
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov">epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov</a> o <a href="mailto:ymacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov">ymacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov</a> o <a href="mailto:gdubois@pechanga-nsn.gov">gdubois@pechanga-nsn.gov</a> o <a href="mailto:eczdil@pechanga-nsn.gov">eczdil@pechanga-nsn.gov</a>	Mark Macarro, Paul Macarro, Gary DuBois, Tubra Ebru Ozdil	XXXX		
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation • <a href="mailto:m.jackson@quechantribe.com">m.jackson@quechantribe.com</a>	Michael Jackson Sr.	X		
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:admin@ramonatribe.com">admin@ramonatribe.com</a>	Joseph Hamilton, John Gomez	X		
Rincon Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:bomazzetti@aol.com">bomazzetti@aol.com</a> o <a href="mailto:vwhipple@rincontribe.org">vwhipple@rincontribe.org</a>	Bo Mazzetti, Vince Whipple	X		
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	John Valenzuela		X	
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:cmojado@slmissionindians.org">cmojado@slmissionindians.org</a>	Tribal Council	X		
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov">lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov</a>	Lee Clauss, Lynn Valbuena	X		X Outside Tribal Territory
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	John Flores, Allen E. Lawson		X	
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	Steven Estrada		X	

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Goldie Walker		X	
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians o <a href="mailto:carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov">carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov</a> o <a href="mailto:jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov">jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov</a>	Carrie Garcia, Joseph Ontiveros, Scott Cozart	X		[Consultation Necessary]
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Lisa Haws, Cody Martinez		X	
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians o <a href="mailto:mmirelez@tmdci.org">mmirelez@tmdci.org</a>	Michael Mirelez	X		
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov">29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov</a> o <a href="mailto:amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov">amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov</a>	Darrell Mike, Anthony Madrigal Jr	XX		
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Robert Welch, Julie Hagen		X	



## RECORD SEARCHES

### Eastern Information Center (EIC): Cultural Resources Record Search

SRSINC archival information from earlier records searches in an adjacent area identified 30 previous cultural resources studies/surveys within one mile of the project area (SRSINC 2019). The EIC records also showed that a total of 13 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the project area as listed on Table 5. None of the 13 known area cultural resources were located on the ICG property.

Significantly, in 2006 CRM TECH archaeologists with a Native Luiseño participant conducted an on-foot survey which included the entire subject property (see Figure 3; Appendix C). In addition, the northern portion of the property which may be impacted by a proposed realignment of State Route 79 has been reported on twice by Applied Earthworks in 2011 and again in 2014 (see Figure 3). The 2006 survey of the entire property did not locate any cultural resources. Isolated historic materials associated with the earlier agricultural efforts were observed but were considered not significant artifacts (CRM TECH 2006:9-11) and these were off the subject property. The other two partial property surveys produced no evidence of prehistoric or historic materials (Applied Earthworks 2011; 2014). Therefore, parts of parcel 2 and half of parcel 8 have been surveyed/studied three times, and all three parcels have been completely surveyed once, all with negative results.

### Archaeological Resources

Only one prehistoric/protohistoric resource has been identified within a one-mile radius of the project area, 33-01471. This resource is a single isolated prehistoric artifact with no associated surface or subsurface artifacts (LSA 2005). The artifact consisted of a ground stone fragment.

### Historic Records and Archival Results

The historical indices consulted included: Local Point of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), The California Register of Historic Places (CRHP), as well as the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No cultural resources were listed on these sources for the subject property. GLO maps from 1867 and 1880 encompass the parcels. No structures are present on any of the GLO records. Copies of land patents were unavailable from the Bureau of Land Management. Nevertheless, the plat maps indicate that the project area was part of the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo (Figure 8).

CRM TECH also conducted a records search and historical research as quoted below and shown on Figure 8 following.

#### **HISTORICAL RESEARCH CRM TECH (2006:6)**

*“Based on historical sources consulted for this study, the project area appears to be relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources for the historic period. In the 1850s-1860s, when the U.S. government conducted the first official land surveys in the San Jacinto Valley, the surveyors observed no evidence of any human activities in the immediate vicinity of the project area (Fig.4). Between the 1890s and the 1930s, the only man-made feature known to be present within or adjacent to the project area was the forerunner of today’s Sanderson Avenue, then an unpaved dirt road (Figs. 5,6).*

*By the early 1950’s, a windmill and a storage tank, probably a water reservoir, had appeared on the eastern edge of the project area, and a well was noted near the southern project boundary, suggesting that the property was being used for agricultural purposes (Fig. 7). The windmill and the tank had apparently been removed by the mid-1960s (USGS 1967). No building or other signs of settlement activities were reported within the project area throughout the historic period, or during the half century since then (Figs.4-7; USGS 1967; 1979b).*

**Table 5. Historic Structure Located on or Within a Mile-Radius of the Subject Property.**

Primary #	Trinomial	Resource Location/ Type	Age	Date Recorded/Recorder	Code
P-33-006287		2158 Esplanade Ave./Hanson Stock Farm/ Neoclassical Structure	Historic: 1907	1982 (J. Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	3
P-33-007358		23290 Kirby St./Crosby Farms: Rural Bungalow	Historic: 1910	1982 (J. Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	6Z
P-33-007307	33-2383-11	23453 Kirby St./K.G. Rancho: Vernacular Wood Frame Rural Farmhouse	Historic: 1910	1982 (J. Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	5
P-33-007308	33-2383-12	23885 Kirby St./Farmhouse w/ Barn	Historic: 1913	1982 (J. Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	3
P-33-007301	33-2383-65	37255 7th St./Craftsman Bungalow	Historic: 1920	1982 (L. Swift, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	5
P-33-14964		375 Kirby St./ Lula M. Graves/ Vernacular Bungalow	Historic: 1920	2006 (N.Harris, Harris Archaeological Consultants)	6Z
P-33-009697		Russian Trans-polar Landing Site	Historic: 1937	1987 (M.Lozano, Dept of Parks and Rec) SHL-0989-0000	1CL
P-33-007306	33-2383-10	23177 Kirby St./Moderne Milking Barn-Industrial Building	Historic: 1939	1982 (J. Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	3
P-33-0011265	RIV-006726H	Colorado River Aqueduct/Old Aqueduct Road	Historic: 1933/39	2000 (J. Goodmand & J Neves, SWCA, Inc)	3S
P-33-015734	RIV-008195	San Diego Aqueduct/Casa Loma Canal	Historic: 1947/51	2005 (P.Easter, P Beedle Applied Earthworks, Inc	3S
P-33-017928		2451 W. 7th St./Farmhouse: Vernacular Concrete Block	Historic: 1947	2010 (M. Dice, Michael Brandman Assoc)	6z
P-33-0015267		2670 Seventh St/ Modern Ranch post WWII	Historic: 1954	2006 (S. McElroy/Historic Property Development	6Z
P-33-14710		Isolated Ground stone, Excavation	Prehistoric	2005 (R. Goodwin, LSA Associates Inc.)	

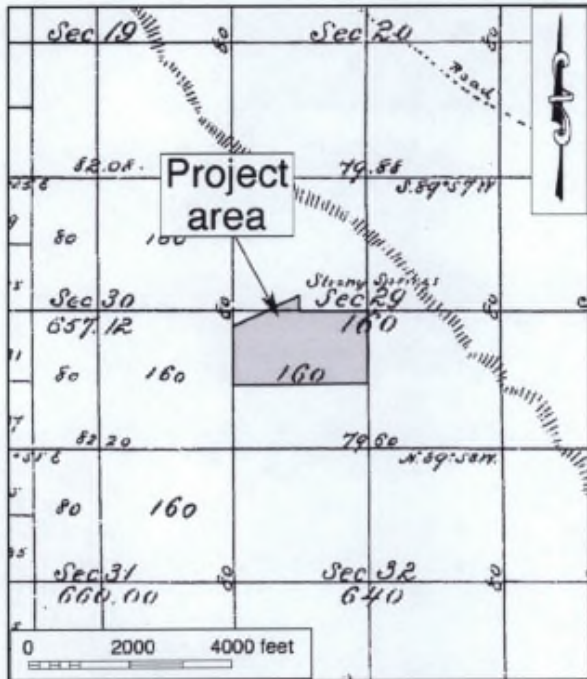


Figure 4. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1867. (Source: GLO 1867)

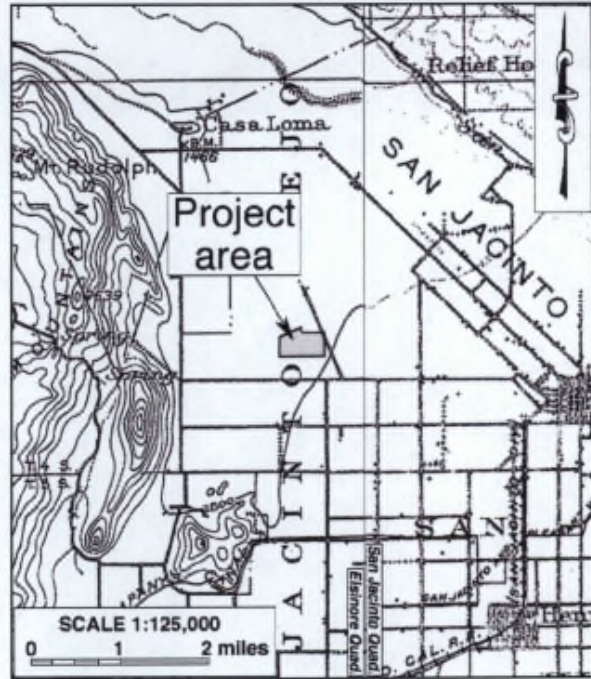


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901a; 1901b)

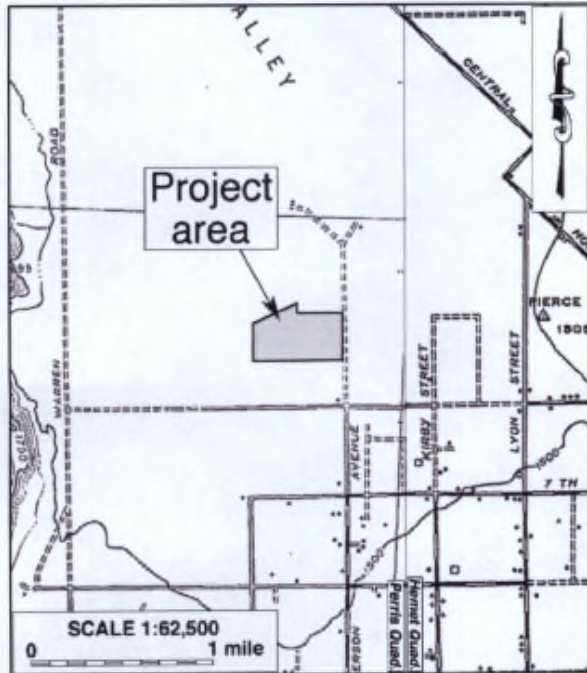


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1939-1941. (Source: USGS 1942; 1943)

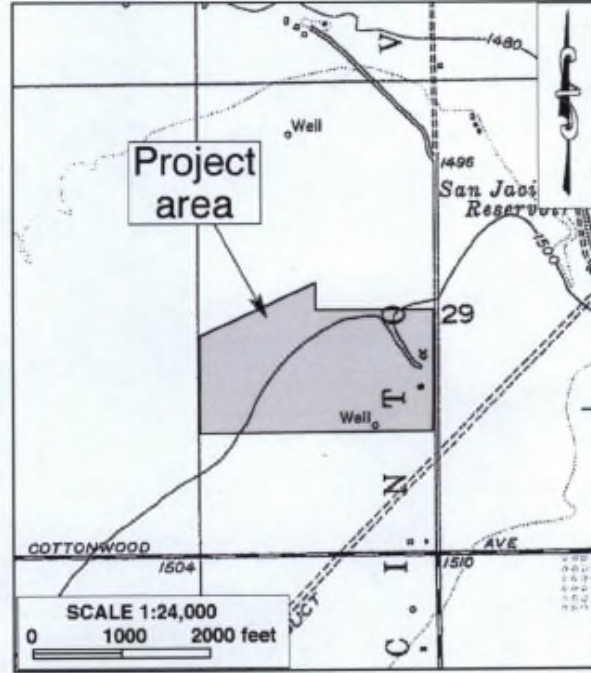


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1951. (Source: USGS 1953)

Figure 8. Project Area and Vicinity in 1853-1867, 1897-1898, 1939-1941, and 1951 (CRM TECH 2006:8).

## **FIELD SURVEY CRM TECH (2006:9)**

*“During the field survey, it became evident that past agricultural operations have completely altered the landscape in the project area. As a result, no traces of the native terrain or vegetation can be found on the property. No prehistoric archaeological remains were noted within the project area throughout the course of the survey.*

*On the eastern edge of the project area, two concrete irrigation features, probably weir boxes were noted during the survey. One of them measures approximately 6x4 in dimension, with poured concrete walls extending two feet above the ground. The other one, located some 65 feet south of the first feature, measures approximately 12x6 feet in dimension and 15 feet in height.*

*The age of these features is unclear, but all appear to date to the historic period. However, such minor irrigation features, ubiquitous in agricultural or formerly agricultural areas throughout southern California, and without associated historic-period artifact deposits, demonstrate no potential to be considered historically significant. Therefore, none of them was formally recorded during the survey.”*

## **BUILT RESOURCES**

### **Historic Structures**

Thirteen historic structures were identified by the earlier records checks as existing within a one-mile radius of the ranch property dating from 1907 to 1954 (see Table 6). The oldest residence includes the Hanson Stock Farm with a 1907 Neoclassical structure, followed by a Rural Bungalow at Crosby Farms in 1910, and other 1910 and 1913 Vernacular Rural Wood Frame Farmhouses and associated barns. This is the era of the Cawston Ostrich Farm as discussed earlier. Vernacular and Craftsman-style bungalows were popular throughout San Jacinto by the 1920s; two such structures are near the subject property. The Russian Trans-polar Landing occurred nearby in 1937 on Earl Smith's dairy land and a Moderne Milking Barn from 1939 is recognized as a locally significant Industrial Building in the region. A Vernacular Concrete Block Rural Farmhouse from 1947 is also local associated with alfalfa farming.

### **Historic Aqueducts**

During the 30s and 40s there was a concerted push for channeling water to the various farms for the development of row crops and seed crops and especially alfalfa for the burgeoning dairy industry. For example, the Colorado River Aqueduct had two building periods in 1933 and 1939 and the San Diego Aqueduct/ Casa Loma Canal was worked on in 1947 and 1951. Both aqueducts appear eligible for listing on the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR) based on recommendations by survey teams: Colorado Aqueduct: J. Goodmand & J Neves, SWCA, Inc (2000); San Diego Aqueduct/Casa Loma Canal: P.Easter, P Beedle Applied Earthworks, Inc (2005).

### **Casa Loma Canal**

The Casa Loma Canal forms the northern boundary of the ICG property today. The Casa Loma Canal was being studied and recorded at the same time as the CRM TECH survey, so their results were not described in the CRM TECH report. Recorded as RIV-008195, The San Diego Aqueduct/ Casa Loma Canal was investigated by Applied Earthworks in 2005 for CalTrans as part of the proposed State Route 79 Realignment between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside. The EIC received the Primary Site Record in 2007, and the descriptive reports were published in 2011 and 2014. The topographic map on Figure 3 shows the projected project impact of this realignment on the subject property.



The Primary Record (#P-33-15734) for the San Diego Aqueduct/ Casa Loma Canal was updated in 2008 by Jones and Stokes for a project by Southern California Edison Company. Both studies included field surveys on both sides of the canal with negative results. The Primary Record (#P-33-15734) (Appendix D) states:

*“Constructed in 1958 and 1959, the Casa Loma Canal is part of the Colorado River Aqueduct {and the San Diego Aqueduct}. The canal brings water from the California State Water Project to the Second San Diego Aqueduct. The canal travels in a semi-circular path from the second barrel of the Casa Loma Siphon of the Colorado River Aqueduct northerly and westerly to meet the pipeline connection with the first barrel of the Casa Loma Siphon, near the entrance to the Bernasconi Tunnel.”*

*“The San Diego Aqueduct meets the criteria for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The San Diego Aqueduct is regionally significant under Criterion A as a driving and enabling force in the economic development of San Diego, which began with the naval expansion during and after World War II. As the area has grown in population, the need for more water necessitated further aqueduct construction.”*

The Casa Loma Canal forms the boundary of the northern portion of the subject property. The canal is an open semi-concrete channel which would not be impacted by surrounding development. It is also protected from impacts from the current project by a State Route 79 right-of-way which covers parts of parcel 2 and half of parcel 8.

## **ANALYSIS OF STUDY RESULTS**

### **Mitigation Analysis**

#### **Cultural Resources**

The results of this study indicate that there are no known significant resources located on the property. In addition, parts of parcel 2 and half of parcel 8 have been surveyed/studied three times, and all three parcels have been completely surveyed once, all with negative results. The one nearby National Register site, the Casa Loma Canal, has a set-back within the State Route 79 right-of-way and will not be impacted by the proposed development plans.

The Riverside County Cultural Resources Investigations Standard Scopes of Work stipulates archaeological monitoring on all projects unless no archaeological resources are known on the property or within the one-mile record search radius. There are archaeological sites within a mile radius of the property. Therefore, archaeological monitoring is recommended during all earth-moving activities because of the numerous historic resources in the area, the presence of one prehistoric/protohistoric cultural artifact documented within one mile of the property, and the proximity to a seasonal water source (the San Jacinto River). Since the development has a low risk for impacting cultural resources, minimal grading and/or spot-checking is recommended for this project area.

In general, any soil-disturbing activity, including foundation removal, excavation, grading, utilities installation, and driving of piles for shoring or foundation work pose risks to subsurface archaeological resources. Trash dumps, glass bottles, tin cans, shotgun shells, privies, changes in soil colorations, human or animal bone, pottery, chipped or shaped stone, shell-midden, etc. are all potential indications of an archaeological site. Therefore, caution should be taken during ground-disturbing activities. Excavation of potential cultural resources should not be attempted by project personnel. While Phase-1 reconnaissance-level surveys are helpful in locating cultural resources prior to development, it should be recognized that the nature of the study does not preclude the existence of subsurface deposits; there is a distinct possibility that cultural materials may exist in the area of proposed construction. Please refer to the following section for any recommended mitigation and the protocols for the event of unearthened burials/human remains.

## **Human Remains**

Although there was no evidence suggesting human remains would be discovered during the construction phase, the following section will discuss the procedures that must be followed in the event human remains are inadvertently located. If human remains are discovered, there is an established legal framework that must be adhered to. All discovered human remains shall be treated with respect and dignity. California State Law (California Health & Safety Code 7050.5) and Federal Law and Regulations ([Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) 16 USC 470 & 43 CFR 7], [Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) 25 USC 3001 & 43 CFR 10] and [Public Lands, Interior 43 CFR 8365.1-7]) require a defined protocol if human remains are discovered in the State of California, regardless if the remains are modern or archaeological.

Upon discovery of human remains in California, all work in the area must cease immediately, nothing disturbed, and the area is to be secured. The County Coroner's Office of the county where the remains were located must be called. The Coroner has two working days to examine the remains after notification. The appropriate land manager/owner of the site shall also be called and informed of the discovery. It is very important that the suspected remains and the area around them remain undisturbed and the proper authorities called to the scene as soon as possible as it could be a crime scene. Disturbing human remains is against federal and state laws and there are criminal/civil penalties including fines and/or time in jail up to several years. In addition, all vehicles and equipment used in the commission of the crime may be forfeited. The Coroner will determine if the bones are historic/archaeological or a modern legal case.

### **Modern Human Remains**

If the Coroner's Office determines the remains are of modern origin, the appropriate law enforcement officials will be called by the Coroner to conduct the required procedures. Work will not resume until law enforcement has released the area.

### **Ancient Human Remains**

If the Coroner has determined the remains are archaeological and there is no legal question, the Coroner will make recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the remains to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. If the Coroner believes the remains to be those of a Native American, he/she shall contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by telephone within 24 hours. The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) of the remains. The most likely descendent has 48 hours to make recommendations to the land owner for treatment or disposition of the human remains. If the descendent does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the land owner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. If the land owner does not accept the descendant's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

### **Thresholds of Significance**

The following significance criteria are derived from Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. The Project would result in a significant impact related to cultural resources if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource as defined in §15064.5.
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5.
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Based on the cultural study presented in the document NO known significant cultural resources will be affected by the current project design. Nevertheless, subsurface cultural resources may still be present in the project area due to the

location of the APE to the San Jacinto River and the history of agricultural use on the project parcels. Therefore, this study finds that the project as currently designed would have a Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.

**Impact Summary: Less Than Significant with Mitigation.**

The Project would not impact any known historic or archaeological resources of significance. Grading could impact unknown resources. This impact would be reduced to a level considered less than significant with implementation of the following Recommended Mitigation.

**RECOMMENDED MITIGATION**

**Cultural Resources**

**CR-1** An Archaeological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (AMMP) shall be developed prior to initiating construction. The plan shall involve monitoring of all ground disturbing activities by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a Native American Monitor. The plan shall include protocol for the mitigation and significance testing of inadvertent archaeological finds.

**CR-2** Archaeological clearance will be granted under the stipulation that should any material be encountered during the monitoring the archaeologist has the authority to stop all earthwork in the immediate area of the finds (within 50 feet), so that appropriate mitigation measures can be undertaken in order to test and evaluate the significance of the find in accordance with CR-1.

**CR-3** In the unlikely event of inadvertent discovery of human remains, the Coroner will be notified and all work in the area must cease immediately, nothing disturbed, and the area is to be secured. Protocol will follow all applicable state and federal laws [California State Law (California Health & Safety Code 7050.5) and Federal Law and Regulations ([Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) 16 USC 470 & 43 CFR 7], [Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) 25 USC 3001 & 43 CFR 10] and [Public Lands, Interior 43 CFR 8365.1-7])].

By following these recommendations, the client will make their best effort to comply with the terms of local, State, and Federal legislation, ensuring that an appropriate cultural resource protection plan can be put into place with minimum delay in the unlikely event of discovery during construction.

**REPORT CONCLUSIONS**

NO prehistoric cultural resources were identified during this survey. Despite the lack of other historic or prehistoric surface remains, the location of the project area in the vicinity of a permanent seasonal water source, the San Jacinto River, suggests a potential for subsurface remains. Additionally, a total of 13 other resources were identified within one mile of the project area including one National Register eligible site, Casa Loma Canal.

As all other known recorded resources located within one mile from the project are either outside of the project's viewshed, not considered significant, and lastly, would not derive any potential significance based on the project area, the project WILL NOT have any impact on neighboring resources. Finally, as NO significant cultural resources are known to exist within the project area, this study indicates that the project would have Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.

The research results suggest that the project area is at low risk for containing subsurface cultural resources. Prehistoric resources are more likely to be encountered during earth-moving activities due to the close proximity to other prehistoric sites, bedrock outcrops, and natural water sources. This study recommends that a qualified archaeological and Native American monitor be present during earth-moving activities to prevent any adverse impacts to any unknown buried prehistoric or historic resources. Since the development has a low risk for impacting cultural resources, MINIMAL GRADING MONITORING AND/OR SPOT-CHECKING IS RECOMMENDED FOR THIS PROJECT AREA.

## CERTIFICATION

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:

February 22, 2019

SIGNED:



PRINT NAME: Nancy Anastasia Wiley, Ph.D.

COUNTY REGISTRATION # 224

REGISTER OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS # 10461



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## APPENDICES

**APPENDIX A:  
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS:  
NANCY ANASTASIA WILEY, PH.D.**

## [NANCY] ANASTASIA WILEY, PhD

SRSINC PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, RESEARCH DIRECTOR



### EDUCATION

*Adjunct Professor, UAS  
Juneau AK: Summer Field  
Classes  
2011, 2012, 2013, 2014*

*M.A., Mount St. Mary's  
College Course work;  
emphasis: Native American  
Spirituality, 2005*

*Ph.D. University of  
Pennsylvania Classical  
Archaeology, 1979*

*M.A. University of  
Pennsylvania, Classical  
Archaeology, 1971*

*B.A. State University of New  
York, Albany Ancient Greek,  
Anthropology, 1970*

### REGISTRATIONS & CERTIFICATES

*Section 106 Essentials,  
Advisory Council on Historic  
Preservation  
(2016)*

*Protecting Spiritual Places &  
Monitoring Cultural Sites,  
National Indian Justice  
Center (2014)*

#### **National Preservation Institute Certifications:**

*NEPA Compliance and  
Cultural Resources (2009)*

*Consultation and Protection  
of Native American Sacred  
Lands (2009)*

*Identification and  
Management of Traditional  
Cultural Places (2009)*

#### **Society of Professional Archaeologists:**

*Register of Professional  
Archaeologists #10461  
(2003)*

*Historical Archaeology  
Certification (1988)*

*Prehistoric Field Research  
Certification (1986)*

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Dr. Anastasia Wiley has been involved in archaeological investigations for 35 years starting in upstate New York as assistant and field director for the State University at Albany- New York State Science Service summer field schools where she published a *Manual on Field Techniques*. She then attended University of Pennsylvania where she was a field director and field crew chief for investigations in Casa San Paolo, Bari, Italy and Franchthi Cave, Kranidi, Greece, respectfully. Her dissertation introduced a *New Neolithic Pottery Typology* for Southern Italy. In addition, she is currently finishing a report on the *Bioarchaeology of non-marine Mollusca* recovered from the Greek excavations. Subsequent work for the University of California, Davis resulted in a publication regarding another typological study, this time for *Reworked Bifaces* from the Warm Springs Archaeo-logical Project. Before settling in California she also worked in *Caribbean archaeology* where she was liaison for the California Committee for the Bicentennial Celebration of Columbus' Discovery of America, Turks and Caicos Islands.



### SUMMARY OF RELATED PROJECTS

Over the past 30 years, Dr. Wiley has been Principal Investigator and Research Director for over 1,000 cultural resource investigations conducted throughout southern California, primarily in Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties but as far north as Los Banos. Projects have included small, large, and long-term investigations extending up to 17 years in continual research and including as many as 100 people; several projects employed 40 archaeologists. Reflecting her diverse training and experience, these projects include:

- prehistoric and historic archaeology,
- ethnography [including ethnozoology, ethnobotany, and Native language and music studies],
- history studies, historic structure assessments with HABS/HAER documentation,
- geophysical investigations for prehistoric sites and historic sub-surface structural remains, and
- zoological studies.

A full resume is available upon request as well as individual one-page summaries for these project categories.

Within the last eight years, Dr. Wiley has expanded her expertise to include intensive training in Native American cultural studies and has worked as a Tribal Archaeological Consultant for the Chilkoot/Chilkat Tlingit in Haines and Klukwan, Alaska. She has obtained certifications in NEPA compliance and cultural resources; and application of federal standards to the identification, management, consultation and protection of Native American Traditional Cultural Places and Sacred Lands. Dr. Wiley is married to Tlingit/ Southern Tutchone Native, Ted Wiley, has been adopted into the Tlingit Eagle-Kaagwaantaan-Wolf House and the elite *Yanwaa Shaá*. For the last 8 years she has also worked with prehistoric and historic sites in SE Alaska. Dr. Wiley was an Adjunct Professor at University of Alaska Southeast for four consecutive summers where she ran the Native Archaeological Training Program in Haines/Klukwan, Alaska. In addition, since 2013 Dr. Wiley has been Director of the Chilkat Historic Preservation Office [CHPO] for the Chilkat Indian Village at Klukwan, Alaska as well as continuing work in Southern California.



**APPENDIX B**

***CONFIDENTIAL***

**NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH  
& TRIBAL RESPONSES**

**Subject:** Corrected Sacred Lands File Search  
**From:** "Michelle Garcia" <mgarcia@srscorp.net>  
**Date:** Fri, February 15, 2019 7:09 pm  
**To:** "NAHC" <NAHC@NAHC.ca.gov>  
**Cc:** "Dr. Wiley" <wileycoyote@srscorp.net>  
**Priority:** Normal  
**Status:** answered  
**Options:** [View Full Header](#) | [Print](#) | [Download this as a file](#)

Hello,  
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. (SRSinc) has been requested to conduct a cultural/tribal resource records assessment on 60.83 acres for Riverside County Assessor Parcel No 432-130-002, 008 and 009. The entire subject property was surveyed by CRM TECH with Native participation in 2006 with negative results (see attached report). This is a courtesy notification. Attached you will also find a topographic map with the project area delineated and the required sacred lands file search form. Please feel free to call me or email me if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Best,

--

MICHELLE GARCIA  
Office, Lab and GIS Supervisor  
SRS INC at Riverwalk  
11810 Pierce St.  
Riverside, CA 92505  
[Tel: \(951\)354-1636](tel:(951)354-1636)

#### Attachments

<a href="#">1801 Project Area Records Search.pdf</a>	application/pdf	1.3 MiB	<a href="#">Download</a>
<a href="#">1801 Sacred-Lands-File.docx</a>	application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordprocessingml.document	19 KiB	<a href="#">Download</a>
<a href="#">RI-06590 Report.pdf</a>	application/pdf	20 MiB	<a href="#">Download</a>

## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project: SRSinc 1801- Cawston and Sanderson**

**County: Riverside**

**USGS Quadrangle Name: Lakeview**

**Township: 4S Range:1W Section(s): 29**

**Company/Firm/Agency: SRS**

**Street Address: 11810 Pierce Street Riverwalk Executive Suites #209**

**City: Riverside Zip: 92505**

**Phone: 951-354-1636**

**Fax:**

**Email: [mgarcia@srscorp.net](mailto:mgarcia@srscorp.net)**

**Project Description:**

Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. (SRSinc) has been requested to conduct a cultural/tribal resource records check and resource assessment on 60.83 acres for Riverside County Assessor Parcel No 432-130-002, 008, and 009.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
1/10/2018**



**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126

Kumeyaay

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
michaalg@leaningrock.net

Kumeyaay

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Jamul Indian Village**

Erica Pinto, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 612  
Jamul, CA, 91935  
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785  
Fax: (619) 669-4817

Kumeyaay

**Cabazon Band of Mission Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  
Indio, CA, 92203  
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593  
Fax: (760) 347-7880

Cahuilla

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians**

Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson  
22000 Highway 76  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

Luiseno

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**La Posta Band of Mission Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
LP13boots@aol.com

Kumeyaay

**Campo Band of Mission Indians**

Ralph Goff, Chairperson  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1  
Campo, CA, 91906  
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046  
Fax: (619) 478-5818  
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**La Posta Band of Mission Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
jmiller@LPtribe.net

Kumeyaay

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
1/10/2018**



**Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians**

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 189  
Wamer Springs, CA, 92086-0189  
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711  
Fax: (760) 782-0712  
Chapparosa@msn.com

Cahuilla

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians**

John Perada, Environmental Director  
P. O. Box 189  
Wamer Springs, CA, 92086  
Phone: (760) 782 - 0712  
Fax: (760) 782-2730

Cahuilla

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1302  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957

Kumeyaay

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

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

Cupeno  
Luiseno

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians - Pauma & Yuima Reservation**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 369  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289  
Fax: (760) 742-3422

Luiseno

**Pechanga Band of Mission Indians**

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

Luiseno

**Pechanga Band of Mission Indians**

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

Luiseno

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**

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

Cahuilla

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



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
1/10/2018**



**Ramona Band of Cahulla Mission Indians**

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

**Rincon Band of Mission Indians**

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051  
Fax: (760) 749-5144  
bomazzetti@aol.com

**Rincon Band of Mission Indians**

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051  
Fax: (760) 749-5144  
vwhipple@rincontribe.org

**San Fernando Band of Mission Indians**

John Valenzuela, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk  
Newhall, CA, 91322 Serrano  
Phone: (760) 885 - 0955 Tataviam  
tsen2u@hotmail.com

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources  
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
Highland, CA, 92346  
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933  
Fax: (909) 864-3370  
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

**San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians**

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 365 Kumeyaay  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

**San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians**

John Flores, Environmental Coordinator  
P. O. Box 365 Kumeyaay  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians**

(951) 659-2700 Steven Estrada, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahulla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228

**Serrano Nation of Mission Indians**

Goldie Walker, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Phone: (909) 528 - 9027

**Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians**

Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager  
P. O. Box 487 Cahulla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
1/10/2018**



**Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

Robert Welch, Chairperson  
1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810  
Fax: (619) 445-5337  
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

Julie Hagen,  
1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810  
Fax: (619) 445-5337  
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation**

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager  
1 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935  
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation**

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson  
1 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613  
Fax: (619) 445-1827  
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians**

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

Cahuilla

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.04 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 Panorama Properties Project, Riverside County.

## EXAMPLE OF SCOPING LETTER SENT VIA EMAIL

**Subject:** Fwd: SRS Project 1804  
**From:** "Michelle Garcia" <mgarcia@srscorp.net>  
**Date:** Fri, October 19, 2018 10:05 am  
**To:** "Dr. Wiley" <wileycoyote@srscorp.net>  
**Priority:** Normal  
**Options:** [View Full Header](#) | [Print](#) | [Download this as a file](#)

----- Original Message -----

Subject: SRS Project 1804

Date: 2018-10-18 14:41

From: Michelle Garcia <mgarcia@srscorp.net>

To: Matias Belardes <kaamalam@gmail.com>, Shane Chapparosa <chapparosa@msn.com>, Lee Clauss <lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>, Shasta Gaughen <Sgaughen@palatribe.com>, Sandonne Goad <sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com>, Joseph Hamilton <admin@ramonatribe.com>, Sonia Johnston <sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net>, Mark Macarro <epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov>, Bo Mazzetti <bomazzetti@aol.com>, Darrell Mike <29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov>, Michael Mirelez <mmirelez@tmdci.org>, Anthony Morales <qttribalcouncil@aol.com>, Joseph Ontiveros <jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov>, Dennis Patch <crit.museum@yahoo.com>, Joyce Perry <kaamalam@gmail.com>, Patricia Garcia Plotkin <acbci-thpo@aquacaliente.net>, Teresa Romero <tromero@juaneno.com>, Daniel Salgado <chairman@cahuilla.net>, Robert Smith <rsmith@palatribe.com>, San Luis Tribal Council <cimojado@slrmissionindians.org>, "Charles F. Wood" <chairman@cit-nsn.gov>

Good Afternoon,

SRS has been consulted for a project in Riverside county in the city of San Jacinto. Attached you will find a scoping letter and a topographic map with the project area delineated. I have obtained your email addresses from the list that the NAHC sent me so if you have any questions or comments please feel free to call or email me.

Thank you.

Best,

MICHELLE GARCIA  
Office, Lab and GIS Supervisor  
SRSINC at Riverwalk  
11810 Pierce St.  
Riverside, CA 9250



February 15, 2019

**Re: Project #1801-Cawston and Sanderson**

To: Whom It May Concern,

I am sending you this letter to inform you of a proposed project located in San Jacinto, California. SRS INC has been requested to conduct a Cultural/Tribal Resources Assessment for 60.8 acres on Riverside Assessor Parcel No 432-130-002, 008 and 009.

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for this project area and yielded negative results. In addition, SRSinc has conducted a record search at the Eastern Information Center for this region. The entire subject property was surveyed by CRM Tech with Native participation in 2006 which yielded negative results (report is attached). This is therefore a courtesy notification.

Please contact us at your earliest convenience if you have any information regarding cultural resources located near the project areas. All information and recommendations provided by you will be filed with the Lead Agency. In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), the lead agency will contact you within 14 (fourteen) days after rendering a decision to proceed with the proposed project. California Native American tribes have 30 (thirty) days to request consultation pursuant to the aforementioned Public Resources Code.

Please send your response regarding any concerns, comments, or recommendations you may have relating to the proposed project to our corporate office at:

SRS INC  
Attn: Michelle Garcia  
11810 Pierce St  
Riverwalk Executive Suites # 209  
Riverside, CA 92505  
Tel: 951-354-1636

If you have any questions, please contact me at the phone number listed above. You may also email me directly at [mgarcia@srsinc.net](mailto:mgarcia@srsinc.net). I look forward to discussing any comments or concerns you may have.

Thank you in advance for your help on this matter.

Sincerely,

Michelle Garcia  
Office, Lab, & GIS Supervisor

**Scoping Letters Tribal Recipient Chart Based on NAHC Contacts List.**

<b>Table 5. TRIBAL RECIPIENT CHART</b>				
<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Contact [39 tribes]</b>	<b>Emailed [23]</b>	<b>Mailed [16]</b>	<b>Response</b>
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians o <a href="mailto:Acbcj-thpo@aguacaliente.net">Acbcj-thpo@aguacaliente.net</a>	Jeff Grubbe, Patricia Garcia-Plotkin	X		X Defers to Soboba
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Amanda Vance		X	
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Doug Welmas		X	
Cahuilla Band of Indians o <a href="mailto:chairman@cahuilla.net">chairman@cahuilla.net</a>	Daniel Salgado	X		
Campo Band of Mission Indians	Ralph Goff		XX	
Chemehuevi Indians o <a href="mailto:chairman@ci-nsn.gov">chairman@ci-nsn.gov</a>	Charles F. Wood	X		
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River o <a href="mailto:crl.museum@yahoo.com">crl.museum@yahoo.com</a>	Dennis Patch	X		
Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office	Robert Pinto, Michael Garcia		X	
Fort Mojave Indians • <a href="mailto:judybricker@fortmojave.com">judybricker@fortmojave.com</a>	Timothy Williams	X		
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation o <a href="mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org">admin@gabrielenoindians.org</a>	Andrew Salas	X		
Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation o <a href="mailto:sgoad@gabrieleno-tongva.com">sgoad@gabrieleno-tongva.com</a>	Sandonne Goad	X		
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:gttribalcouncil@aol.com">gttribalcouncil@aol.com</a>	Anthony Morales	X		
Jamul Indian Village	Erica Pinto		X	
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net">sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net</a>	Sonia Johnston	X		
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation o <a href="mailto:kaamalam@gmail.com">kaamalam@gmail.com</a> o <a href="mailto:jromero@juaneno.com">jromero@juaneno.com</a>	Joyce Perry, Matias Belardes, Teresa Romero	X,X		
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	Thomas Rodriguez		X	



La Posta Band of Mission Indians	Javaughn Miller, Gwendolyn Parada		X	
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians o <a href="mailto:chapparosa@msn.com">chapparosa@msn.com</a>	John Perada, Shane Chapparosa	X		
Manzanita Band of Kumeeyaay Nation	Angela Elliott Santos		X	
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	Virgil Oyos		X	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Robert Martin, Denisa Torres		X	
Pala Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:sqaughen@palatribe.com">sqaughen@palatribe.com</a> o <a href="mailto:rsmith@palatribe.com">rsmith@palatribe.com</a>	Shasta Gaughen, Robert H. Smith	X		
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians <a href="mailto:bennaecalac@aol.com">bennaecalac@aol.com</a>	Bennae Calac, Temet Aguilar, Charles Devers	X		
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:ecreston@pechanga-nsn.gov">ecreston@pechanga-nsn.gov</a> o <a href="mailto:pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov">pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov</a> o <a href="mailto:gdubois@pechanga-nsn.gov">gdubois@pechanga-nsn.gov</a> o <a href="mailto:ozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov">ozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov</a> o	Mark Macarro, Paul Macarro, Gary DuBois, Tubra Ebru Ozdil	XXXX		
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation • <a href="mailto:m.jackson@quechantribe.com">m.jackson@quechantribe.com</a>	Michael Jackson Sr.	X		
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:admin@ramonatribes.com">admin@ramonatribes.com</a>	Joseph Hamilton, John Gomez	X		
Rincon Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:bomazzetti@aol.com">bomazzetti@aol.com</a> o <a href="mailto:vwhipple@rincontribe.org">vwhipple@rincontribe.org</a>	Bo Mazzetti, Vince Whipple	X		
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	John Valenzuela		X	
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:cmojado@slmissionindians.org">cmojado@slmissionindians.org</a>	Tribal Council	X		
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov">lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov</a>	Lee Clauss, Lynn Valbuena	X		X Outside Tribal Territory
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	John Flores, Allen E. Lawson		X	
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	Steven Estrada		X	

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Goldie Walker		X	
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians o <a href="mailto:carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov">carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov</a> o <a href="mailto:jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov">jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov</a>	Carrie Garcia, Joseph Ontiveros, Scott Cozart	X		[Consultation Necessary]
Sycuan Band of the Kumeeyaay Nation	Lisa Haws, Cody Martinez		X	
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians o <a href="mailto:mmirelez@tmdci.org">mmirelez@tmdci.org</a>	Michael Mirelez	X		
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians o <a href="mailto:29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov">29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov</a> o <a href="mailto:amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov">amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov</a>	Darrell Mike, Anthony Madrigal Jr	XX		
Viejas Band of Kumeeyaay Indians	Robert Welch, Julie Hagen		X	

## AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-028-2019-001

February 19, 2019

[VIA EMAIL TO:mgarcia@srscorp.net]  
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc  
Ms. Michelle Garcia  
11810 Pierce Street, Riverwalk Executive Suites #209  
Riverside, California 92505

**Re: #1801- Cawston and Sanderson**

Dear Ms. Michelle Garcia,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Cawston and Sanderson 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:

\*At this time ACBCI defers to Soboba. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

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,

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

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264  
T 760/999/6000 F 760/999/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

**subject:** Fwd: FW: SRS INC Project 1801 Scoping Letter  
**From:** "Michelle Garcia" <mgarcia@srscorp.net>  
**Date:** Tue, February 19, 2019 5:59 pm  
**To:** "Dr. Wiley" <wileycoyote@srscorp.net>  
**Priority:** Normal  
**Options:** [View Full Header](#) | [Print](#) | [Download this as a file](#)

----- Original Message -----

Subject: FW: SRS INC Project 1801 Scoping Letter  
Date: 2019-02-19 16:15  
From: Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>  
To: "[mgarcia@srscorp.net](mailto:mgarcia@srscorp.net)" <[mgarcia@srscorp.net](mailto:mgarcia@srscorp.net)>

Hi Michelle,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on 19 February 2019. The proposed project is located just outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be requesting consulting party status with the lead agency or requesting to participate in the scoping, development, and/or review of documents created pursuant to these legal and regulatory mandates.

Regards,

Jessica Mauck  
CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST  
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249  
M:(909) 725-9054  
26569 Community Center Drive Highland California 92346

**APPENDIX C**

***CONFIDENTIAL***

**EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER  
RECORD SEARCH REQUEST & RESULTS**

**Subject:** 1801-Cawston & Sanderson, San Jacinto

**From:** "Nancy 'Anastasia' Wiley, Ph.D" <wileycoyote@srscorp.net>

**Date:** Fri, February 15, 2019 7:55 pm

**To:** "eickw ." <eickw@ucr.edu>

**Priority:** Normal

**Options:** [View Full Header](#) | [Print](#) | [Download this as a file](#)

Eulices-

Please find attached a completed Records Check Request Form and a USGS Project Area Map for Riverside County APN 432-130-002,008 and 009, consisting of approximately 60 acres, located south of Casa Loma Canal and between Cawston and Sanderson Avenues in San Jacinto.

Please conduct the records search as indicated and respond as soon as possible. I look forward to the results of this search.

Thank you Eulices

Nancy 'Anastasia' Wiley, PhD  
Research Director/Principal Investigator

SRSINC  
11810 Pierce St. #209  
Riverside, CA 92505  
Office : 951-354-1636  
Cell : 714-602-0718

SRS CORP CA  
35109 Hwy 79, Spc 22  
Warner Springs, CA 92086  
Office: 951-354-1636  
Cell: 714-602-0718

SRS CORP AK  
80 Piedad Rd.  
P.O. Box 1718  
Haines, AK 99827  
phone: 907-766-3513  
cell : 714-602-0718

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California Historical Resources Information System

**CHRIS Data Request Form**

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 276 IC FILE NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

To: Eastern Information Center

Print Name: Nancy Anastasia Wiley Date: 02/15/19

Affiliation: SRS Inc.

Address: 11810 Pierce St Suite # 209

City: Riverside State: CA Zip: 92505

Phone: (951) 354-1636 Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: wileycoyote@srscorp.net

Billing Address (if different than above): \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name / Reference: SRSinc 1801- Cawston and Sanderson

Project Street Address: Cawston and Sanderson

County: Riverside

Township/Range/UTMs: Section 29 T 4 S R 1W

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Lakeview

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes  no

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Special Instructions:

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**Information Center Use Only**

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: \_\_\_\_\_

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes  no

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

California Historical Resources Information System

**CHRIS Data Request Form**

Include the following information (mark as necessary) for the records search area(s) shown on the attached map(s) or included in the associated shapefiles. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard format for digital spatial data products.

**NOTE: All digital data products are subject to availability - check with the appropriate Information Center.**

1. **Map Type Desired:** Digital map products will be provided only if they are available at the time of this request. *Regardless of what is requested, only hard copy hand-drawn maps will be provided for any part of the requested search area for which digital map products are not available at the time of this request. There is an additional charge for shapefiles, whether they are provided with or without Custom GIS Maps.*

**Mark one map choice only**

Custom GIS Maps  Shapefiles  Custom GIS Maps and Shapefiles  Hard Copy Hand-Drawn Maps only

**Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no."**

2a.	Within project area	Within 1 mile radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations <sup>+</sup>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
Report Locations <sup>+</sup>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
Resource Database Printout* (list)	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
Resource Database Printout* (detail)	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
Resource Digital Database Records (spreadsheet) <sup>+</sup>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
Report Database Printout* (list)	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
Report Database Printout* (detail)	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
Report Digital Database Records (spreadsheet) <sup>+</sup>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Record copies <sup>++</sup>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
PDF <input checked="" type="radio"/> Hard Copy <input type="radio"/>		
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Record copies <sup>+</sup>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
PDF <input checked="" type="radio"/> Hard Copy <input type="radio"/>		
Report copies <sup>++</sup> :	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input type="radio"/> no <input checked="" type="radio"/>
PDF <input checked="" type="radio"/> Hard Copy <input type="radio"/>		
<b>OHP Historic Properties Directory<sup>++</sup></b>	Only directory listing	Associated documentation
within project area	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
within 1 _____ mi radius	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
<b>OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility<sup>+</sup></b>		
within project area	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
within 1 mile _____ mi radius	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
<b>California Inventory of Historical Resources (1976):</b>		
within project area	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>
within 1 _____ mi radius	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>	yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>

**+ In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.**

\* These documents may be supplied as PDF files, if available

\*\* Includes, but is not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys.

California Historical Resources Information System

**CHRIS Data Request Form**

**2b.** Listed below are sources of additional information that may be available at the Information Center. Indicate if a review and documentation of any of the following types of information is requested.

- |                                    |                           |                                     |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Caltrans Bridge Survey</b>      | yes <input type="radio"/> | no <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| <b>Ethnographic Information</b>    | yes <input type="radio"/> | no <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| <b>Historical Literature</b>       | yes <input type="radio"/> | no <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| <b>Historical Maps</b>             | yes <input type="radio"/> | no <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| <b>Local Inventories</b>           | yes <input type="radio"/> | no <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| <b>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps</b> | yes <input type="radio"/> | no <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| <b>Shipwreck Inventory</b>         | yes <input type="radio"/> | no <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| <b>Soil Survey Maps</b>            | yes <input type="radio"/> | no <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

## California Historical Resource Status Codes

<b>1 Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)</b>	
1D	Contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
1S	Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
1CD	Listed in the CR as a contributor to a district or multiple resource property by the SHRC.
1CS	Listed in the CR as individual property by the SHRC.
1CL	Automatically listed in the California Register – Includes State Historical Landmarks 770 and above and Points of Historical Interest nominated after December 1997 and recommended for listing by the SHRC.
<b>2 Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)</b>	
2B	Determined eligible for NR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district in a federal regulatory process. Listed in the CR.
2D	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
2D2	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
2D3	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
2D4	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.
2S	Individual property determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
2S2	Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
2S3	Individual property determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
2S4	Individual property determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.
2CB	Determined eligible for CR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district by the SHRC.
2CD	Contributor to a district determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.
2CS	Individual property determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.
<b>3 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through Survey Evaluation</b>	
3B	Appears eligible for NR both individually and as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
3D	Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
3S	Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.
3CB	Appears eligible for CR both individually and as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
3CD	Appears eligible for CR as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
3CS	Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.
<b>4 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through other evaluation</b>	
4CM	Master List - State Owned Properties - PRC §5024.
<b>5 Properties Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government</b>	
5D1	Contributor to a district that is listed or designated locally.
5D2	Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation.
5D3	Appears to be a contributor to a district that appears eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.
5S1	Individual property that is listed or designated locally.
5S2	Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.
5S3	Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.
5B	Locally significant both individually (listed, eligible, or appears eligible) and as a contributor to a district that is locally listed, designated, determined eligible or appears eligible through survey evaluation.
<b>6 Not Eligible for Listing or Designation as specified</b>	
6C	Determined ineligible for or removed from California Register by SHRC.
6J	Landmarks or Points of Interest found ineligible for designation by SHRC.
6L	Determined ineligible for local listing or designation through local government review process; may warrant special consideration in local planning.
6T	Determined ineligible for NR through Part I Tax Certification process.
6U	Determined ineligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO.
6W	Removed from NR by the Keeper.
6X	Determined ineligible for the NR by SHRC or Keeper.
6Y	Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.
6Z	Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.
<b>7 Not Evaluated for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) or Needs Reevaluation</b>	
7J	Received by OHP for evaluation or action but not yet evaluated.
7K	Resubmitted to OHP for action but not reevaluated.
7L	State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 – Needs to be reevaluated using current standards.
7M	Submitted to OHP but not evaluated - referred to NPS.
7N	Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)
7N1	Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR 5C4) – may become eligible for NR w/restoration or when meets other specific conditions.
7R	Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey; Not evaluated.
7W	Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn.

12/8/2003



## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-006287		OHP PRN - 33-2343-126; OHP Property Number - 061453; Other - Hanson Stock Farm	Building, Structure	Historic	HP02	1982 (Warner, Jim, Riverside County Historical Commission); 2007 (Tibbet, Casey, LSA Associates, Inc., Riverside)	RI-07937
P-33-007301			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Laura Swift, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.); 2006 (Sheila McElroy, -)	RI-06846
P-33-007306			Building	Historic	HP08	1982 (Jim Warner, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007307			Building	Historic	HP39	1982 (Laura Swift, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007308			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Jim Warner, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007358			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Commission)	RI-06020
P-33-009697			Structure, Site	Historic	HP39	1987 (Margret Lozano, Department of Parks and Recreation)	
P-33-011265	CA-RIV-006726H	Other - FS 51a, b, c, d; Other - Colorado River Aqueduct; Other - SRI-9990; Voided - 33-011138; Other - Colorado River Aqueduct- Old Aqueduct Road	District, Element of district	Historic	HP20	; 2000 (Goodman, J, and J. Neves, SWCA, Inc.); 2001 (Dice, Michael, L& L Environmental, Inc.); 2003 (Boggs, Brian, Gini Austerman, and Lashawn Lee, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2005 (Stacie Wilson, Andrea Craft, and Michael Wise, Mooney Jones & Stokes); 2005 (Beedle, Peggy, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2005 (Beedle, Peggy, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2009 (DeGiovine, M., T. Martin, S. Wilson, and K. Chimel, ICF Jones & Stokes); 2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI); 2016 (Shannon Loftus, ACE Environmental, LLC.)	RI-04424, RI-06070, RI-06707, RI-06920, RI-07206, RI-07671, RI-08374, RI-08453, RI-09167
P-33-014710			Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2005 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-05517



## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-014964			Building, Structure	Historic	HP02	2006 (N. Harris, Harris Archaeological Consultants)	
P-33-015267			Building	Historic	HP02	2006 (McElroy, Sheila, Historic Property Development)	RI-06821, RI-06846
P-33-015734	CA-RIV-008195		Structure	Historic	HP20	2005 (Easter, P. and P. Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2007 (Craft, Andrea, Jones and Stokes)	RI-07833, RI-07883, RI-09091
P-33-017928		Other - APN#432-270-012	Structure	Historic	HP02	2010 (Michael H. Dice, Michael Blandman Associates)	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00002	NADB-R - 1080003; Voided - MF-0003	1953	Malcolm J. Rogers	Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man	San Diego Museum of Man	
RI-00027	NADB-R - 1080026; Submitter - 30; Voided - MF-0033	1971	T. Ambrose and N. Carter	A Report On The Survey Of The San Jacinto And Hemet Valleys	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00186	NADB-R - 1080236; Submitter - 0167; Voided - MF-0173	1975	Helen Wells	Archaeological Impact Report: Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California: PL 984 Water Systems Addition	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000418
RI-00988	NADB-R - 1081038; Submitter - 123; Voided - MF-0897	1974	James P. Barker and Sarah H. Schlanger	An Archaeological Survey of Segments D and E of the Proposed Kaiparowitz Transmission Line Route	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000058, 33-000319, 33-000399, 33-000837, 33-000838, 33-000873, 33-000894, 33-000895
RI-00989	NADB-R - 1083978; Submitter - 121; Voided - MF-0897	1974	Leslie E. Wildesen	Phase I Report Ethnographic and Archaeological Background: Southern California Edison Proposed Kaiparowitz Transmission Line	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00990	NADB-R - 1083979; Voided - MF-0897	1974	James P. Baker	Preliminary Report Field Survey and Site Record Search: Southern California Edison Proposed Kaiparowitz Transmission Line	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000008, 33-000058, 33-000319, 33-000399, 33-000838, 33-000873, 33-000894, 33-000895
RI-01955	NADB-R - 1082349; Voided - MF-2124	1977	HELLER, ROD, TIM TETHEROW, and C. WHITE	AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUNDESERT NUCLEAR PROJECT TRANSMISSION SYSTEM CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION	WIRTH ASSOCIATES	
RI-02344	NADB-R - 1082807; Voided - MF-2549	1988	Christopher E. Drover and Daniel McCarthy	Rancho California Masterplan: A Cultural Resources Overview- Rancho California Development Company, The Bedford Group	AUTHORS	
RI-02885	NADB-R - 1083489; Voided - MF-3083	1990	ARKUSH, BROOKE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF FIVE POTENTIAL SITES FOR THE PERRIS WATER TREATMENT PLANT, LOCATED NEAR LAKEVIEW IN WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	33-000397, 33-000402, 33-000403, 33-000405, 33-000407, 33-000551, 33-000575, 33-001138, 33-001842, 33-002916, 33-002920, 33-002921, 33-002922, 33-002924, 33-002925, 33-002926, 33-002927, 33-003309, 33-003310, 33-003311, 33-003312, 33-003313, 33-003314, 33-003315, 33-003316, 33-003318, 33-003319, 33-003958
RI-03490	NADB-R - 1084161; Voided - MF-3748	1991	MCINTOSH, BEVERLY CHILDS	The Juan Bautista De Anza Trail Past, Present and Future, Baja to Riverside, California	n/a	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-03604	NADB-R - 1084327; Voided - MF-3878	1992	Carleton S. Jones	The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseno: A Thesis Presented to the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree, Master of Arts	California State University, Long Beach	
RI-04404	NADB-R - 1085736; Voided - MF-4913	2000	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE WILLIAMS COMMUNICATIONS, INC., FIBER OPTIC CABLE SYSTEM INSTALLATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA VOL I-IV.	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-000816, 33-000817, 33-000862, 33-001845, 33-002970, 33-003081, 33-003839, 33-004202, 33-004624, 33-004744, 33-004768, 33-007587, 33-007601, 33-008105, 33-008172, 33-009772, 33-009773, 33-009774, 33-009775, 33-009776
RI-04762	NADB-R - 1083854; Voided - MF-3495	1990	BARKER, LEO R. and ANN E. HUSTON, EDITORS	DEATH VALLEY TO DEADWOOD; KENNECOTT TO CRIPPLE CREEK. PROCEEDINGS OF THE HISTORIC MINING CONFERENCE, JANUARY 23-27, 1989. DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT	Division of National Register Programs National Park Service	
RI-04981	NADB-R - 1086343; Submitter - 03-03-04-725	2003	MCKENNA ET AL.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE ESPLANADE SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT AREA NEAR HEMET, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
RI-05088	NADB-R - 1086450	2005	CULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH, INC.	ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW INLAND FEEDER PIPELINE PROJECT	CULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH, INC.	
RI-05517	NADB-R - 1086880; Submitter - SHB530	2005	GOODWIN, RIORDAN	RESULTS OF THE ARTIFACT DOCUMENTATION AND GEOTECHNICAL TRENCH EXCAVATION MONITORING AT APN 431-160-012, IN THE CITY OF SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-014710
RI-05552	NADB-R - 1086915	2005	WHITE, ROBERT S. and LAURA S. WHITE	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF A 19.41 ACRE PARCEL AS SHOWN ON TENTATIVE TRACT 31929, SOUTHEAST OF THE INTERSECTION OF ORCHID LANE AND KIRBY STREET, CITY OF SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	
RI-05555	NADB-R - 1086918	2003	APPLIED EARTHWORKS	CULTURAL RESORUCES SURVEY OF TENTATIVE TRACT 31184, HEMET, CALIFORNIA	APPLIED EARTHWORKS	33-014791

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06020	NADB-R - 1087383; Submitter - 1135	2003	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, CASEY TIBBET, and JOSH SMALLWOOD	EVALUATION OF POTENTIALLY HISTORIC BUILDING, 291 SOUTH KIRBY STREET, CITY OF SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	33-007358
RI-06242	NADB-R - 1087605; Submitter - CRM TECH CONTRACT #1278	2004	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, and MARIAM DAHDUL	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, HEMET/SAN JACINTO WATER TREATMENT PLANT PIPELINE, IN THE CITIES OF HEMET AND SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	
RI-06254	NADB-R - 1087617; Submitter - CRM TECH CONTRACT #1181	2004	HOGAN, MICHAEL, BAI "TOM" TANG, JOSH SMALLWOOD, and LAURA HENSLEY SHAKER	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES, HEMET/SAN JACINTO WATER TREATMENT PLANT, CITY OF HEMET, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06590	NADB-R - 1087957; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1763	2006	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, and Thomas J. Meizer	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 33141, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-06591	NADB-R - 1087958; Submitter - CONTRACT #1714	2005	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, ADRIAN SANCHEZ MORENO, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 31555, CITY OF SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	
RI-06632	NADB-R - 1087999; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1945	2006	Clarence Bodmer, Robert Porter, and Laura H. Shaker	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract 34586, Assessor's Parcel No. 431-190-036, In the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County	CRM TECH	
RI-06821		2006	Dudgeon-Commendador, Amy and Beth Padon	Phase 1 Cultural Assessment for the Proposed Cawston Avenue Development Project, San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	Discovery Works, Inc.	33-007302, 33-015267
RI-06824	Submitter - LSA Project No. SSJ0701	2007	Austerman, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment, Sanderson Avenue Widening Project, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-06846		2006	Beth Padon and Sheila McElroy	Letter Report: Phase One Architectural Assessment for 40-Acre Parcel, San Jacinto, California	Discovery World, Inc.	33-007301, 33-015267
RI-06871	Submitter - Project No. 10071-166	2005	Hunt, Kevin, Alex Wesson, and Joan Brown	Cultural Resources Survey for the, San Jacinto Fire Station Project, Riverside County, California	SWCA Environmental Consultants	



## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06944		2006	Carol R. Demcak	Report of Phase I Archaeological Assessment of West Esplanade Project (APN'S 431-190-010 and 431-190-011), City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Resource Management Corporation	
RI-06945		2006	Carol R. Demcak	Report of Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Cottonwood Project, Parcel 15 PM 6832, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Resource Management Corporation	
RI-07558		2008	George, Joan	Phase-I Cultural Resources Survey KZ Holdings Project, San Jacinto, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
RI-07670	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2146	2007	Smallwood, Josh, Harry M. Quinn, Daniel Ballester, and John J. Eddy	IDENTIFICTION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES SAN JACINTO VALLEY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT RECLAMATION FACILITY EXPANSION PROJECT 700 N SANDERSON AVENUE, CITY OF SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM Tech	
RI-07672		2007	Clowery-Moreno, Sara and Brian F. Smith	A Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment For the Silverleaf Center Project San Jacinto, Riverside County, California APN 436-360-001	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-07883	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2255	2008	Smallwood, Josh and Laura Hensley Shaker	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Cottonwood Avenue Mixed-Use Project, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	33-015734
RI-07937	Submitter - LSA Project No. IND0701	2007	Tibbet, Casey, Gini Austerman, and Bill Bell	Cultural Resources Assessment: Hanson Stock Farm Project, 2158 Esplanade Avenue, City of Hemet, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	33-006287
RI-07938	Submitter - LSA Project No. IND0701	2007	Tibbett, Casey	Letter Report: Addendum to the Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hanson Stock Farm (LSA Project No. IND0701)	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-08160		2008	Michael Hogan and Bai Tang	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan In and near the City of San Jacinto Riverside County, California	CRM Tech, Colton, California	
RI-08235		2001	James E. Workman	Cupules A Type of Petroglyphic Rock Art. A Study of the Pitted Boulders in the San Jacinto Wildlife Area and the Lake Perris State Recreational Area	Indian Rock Art Specialist	33-000012, 33-000062, 33-000202, 33-000331, 33-000395, 33-000419, 33-000421, 33-000428, 33-000452, 33-000464



## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-08427		2001	Laurie S. White	Letter Report: Records Search Results for Nextel Communications Facility CA6750D (Sanderson), City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08495	Agency Nbr - District 8-RIV-79-KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80) 08-494000; Caltrans - District 8-RIV-79-KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80) 08-494000	2010	Joan George, Vanessa Mirro, and Elizabeth Dennison	Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey Report: Cultural Resources in Southern San Jacinto Valley: Realign State Route 79 between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside. Riverside County, California	Applied EarthWorks	33-009014, 33-009632, 33-009712, 33-014251, 33-014815, 33-014818, 33-014819, 33-014821, 33-014822, 33-014823, 33-014826, 33-014827, 33-014829, 33-014830, 33-014831, 33-014832, 33-014833, 33-014834, 33-014835, 33-014836, 33-014837, 33-014838, 33-015446, 33-015447, 33-015661, 33-017631, 33-017632, 33-017633, 33-017634, 33-017635
RI-09689		2014	Antonina M. Delu, John J. Eddy, and Gabrielle Duff	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report Realign State Route 79 between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California, District 8-RIV-79-KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80), PN 0800000784/EA 08-49400	Applied Earthworks	33-005461, 33-005462, 33-006884, 33-007266, 33-007267, 33-007836, 33-007837, 33-014814, 33-014816, 33-014817, 33-014820, 33-014824, 33-014825, 33-014839, 33-014840, 33-014841, 33-015442, 33-015443, 33-015444, 33-015445, 33-015448, 33-015449, 33-015450, 33-015658, 33-015659, 33-015662, 33-015664, 33-015676
RI-09690		2014	Antonina Delu and Gabrielle Duff	First Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report Realign State Route 79 between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California, District 8RIV-79-KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80), PN 0800000784/EA 08-49400	Applied Earthworks, Inc.	

**APPENDIX D**

***CONFIDENTIAL***

**PRIMARY SITE RECORD- #33-15734:**

**1958-1959 CASA LOMA CANAL**

**2005 Original recordation**

**2008 update**

P3a. **Description:** Originally recorded in 2005 by P. Easter and P. Beedle, the San Diego Aqueduct and San Diego Canal were built in the mid-twentieth century to bring water from the Colorado River Aqueduct to San Diego. The San Diego Aqueduct consists of two subsurface pipes, one built in 1947 and the other in 1951. The San Diego Canal or aqueduct is both above and below ground and was constructed in 1958 and 1959. During the current study, both of the aqueducts were encountered. Within the survey area the first San Diego Aqueduct is noted as subsurface and some historic soil disturbance was observed both in the field and on aerial photographs. The San Diego Canal is an open canal that is directed below Simpson Ave within the survey area. No change was noted at this date.

P5a. **Photograph or Drawing:** San Diego Canal Overview as it is directed below ground to cross Simpson Ave

P5b. **Description of Photo:** view west, digital frame DSCF5001, roll Andrea, 26 December 2007.



P8. **Recorded by: (UPDATED by)**  
Andrea M. Craft  
Jones & Stokes  
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200  
San Diego, CA 92131

P9. **Date Recorded:** 26 December 2007

P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian Survey

P11. **Report Citation:**  
Andrea M. Craft and Theodore G. Cooley. 2008. Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Avenger 12kV DSP Project, Riverside County, California (WO#6577-5344, AI#6-5347 and WO#6177-5355, AI#6-5348).

State of California — The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # 33-15734  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial CA-RIV-8195  
 NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

\*Resource Name or #: San Diego Aqueduct

Page 1 of 10

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location: \*a. County Riverside, CA

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Lakeview  
 T 4 S; R 1 W; of of of  
 T 4 S; R 2 W;  
 T 5 S; R 2 W;

Quad Winchester  
 T 5 S; R 1 W; of of of  
 T 5 S; R 2 W

c. Address: City

d. Zone: 11 At northernmost point of Project area:  
 At Casa Loma Canal:  
 At San Jacinto Reservoir:  
 At southernmost point of Project area:

Not for Publication  Unrestricted

Date 1967(1979)  
 Sec 29, 30, 31; S.B.B.M.  
 Sec 25, 24, 13  
 Sec 1, 12  
 Date 1953 (1979)  
 Sec 7, 18; S.B.B.M.  
 Sec 12, 13, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35, 36  
 Zip

495400 mE/ 3742833 mN  
 497264 3738768  
 500243 3740116  
 493075 3727121

RECEIVED IN  
 FEB 15 2007  
 EIC

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): See locational maps for canal alignment.

\*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): In 1941, the completed Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) brought water from the Colorado River to Los Angeles. In the 1930s, San Diego had also filed for water from the Colorado through the All-American or Imperial Canal; therefore, San Diego could either construct its own aqueduct or receive water from the CRA. After World War II the second alternative was chosen because the connection would take less time to construct. In 1947, San Diego joined the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California; and the first San Diego Aqueduct was constructed to receive water from the CRA. The Casa Loma Canal and second San Diego Canal were later constructed to augment the water supply of San Diego. In the study area the below-ground and above-ground components of the San Diego Aqueduct traverse the San Jacinto Valley in a southwesterly direction. At the time of construction the area was predominantly rural; today new residential developments are being constructed throughout the valley. Newer elements of the water system, such as Diamond Valley Reservoir and the San Diego 6 pipeline, connect with the historic elements to ensure an adequate supply of water for the growing San Diego area.

The First San Diego Aqueduct travels from the Colorado River Aqueduct to San Diego. Access to the CRA is at the west portal of the San Jacinto Tunnel. The aqueduct is comprised of underground pipe, constructed of precast concrete. Through the study area there are circular concrete access portals to the aqueduct. The aqueduct contains two pipelines, the first constructed in 1947, the second in 1951.

The second San Diego Aqueduct was constructed in 1958 and 1959. It is comprised of both underground and above ground features. In the study area the aqueduct is a canal, with box siphons constructed at the intersections of canal and streets. Canals were the easiest and least expensive type of water conveyance type to construct. Although part of the San Diego Aqueduct System, it was constructed by the Metropolitan Water District, the current owner and operator. The San Diego Canal begins at the turn-out structure along the Casa Loma Canal, then travels south to Auld Valley, where it is joined to an underground pipeline that continues to San Diego.

The canal is comprised of double box siphons, overchutes, drainage ditches, and roads. Box siphons, which carry the water under roads, were constructed first. The construction of the canal required blasting through solid rock, then grading the prism of the canal segments. After grading, canal-lining machines were used to place a 4-inch layer of concrete on the bottom and walls of the canal.

Constructed in 1958 and 1959, the Casa Loma Canal is part of the Colorado River Aqueduct. The canal brings water from the California State Water Project to the Second San Diego Aqueduct. The canal travels in a semi-circular path from the second barrel of the Casa Loma Siphon of the Colorado River Aqueduct northerly and westerly to meet the pipeline connection with the first barrel of the Casa Loma Siphon, near the entrance to the Bernasconi Tunnel.

The canal is comprised of "six double box siphons, four 3-unit overchutes, two 2-unit overchutes, five drainage ditches totaling 4370 lineal feet, two stock crossings, one turnout structure for the Second San Diego Aqueduct, the control structure between stations 235+30 and 236+90 and the connection between the canal and the first barrel of the Casa

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Required Information



\*Resource Name or #: San Diego Aqueduct

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Loma Siphon" (page 3, Historical Record Contract No. 724 Specifications No. 554 prepared by H. G. Mathews, Engineer).

\*P3b. **Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): HP20 Canal/Aqueduct

\*P4. **Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  
 Other:

P5. **Photograph or Drawing:** (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.) See attached photographs and photograph records. All photographs documenting the cultural resource investigations are currently being housed at the AE laboratory in Hemet, California.

\*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:** 1947, 1951, 1959  Prehistoric  Historic  Both

\*P7. **Owner and Address:** San Diego County Water Authority and Metropolitan Water District

\*P8. **Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): P. Easter, P. Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. **Date Recorded:** April 20-25, 2005

\*P10. **Type of Survey:**  Intensive  Reconnaissance  Other  
**Describe:**

\*P11. **Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): *Historic Resource Evaluation Report: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside.* Prepared for David Bricker, Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

**Attachments:**  None  Location Map  Site Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Site Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record **Other:**



San Diego Canal divider, facing northeast.



San Diego Canal siphon, facing southwest.



State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

**Primary #** 33-15734  
**HRI #**  
**Trinomial** CA-RIV-8195  
**NRHP Status Code**

**\*Resource Name or #:** San Diego Aqueduct

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Casa Loma Canal divider, facing southeast.



Casa Loma Canal siphon, facing west.

**L1. Historic and/or Common Name:**

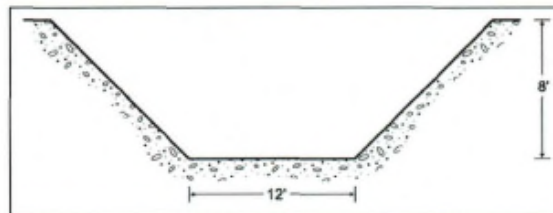
**L2a. Portion Described:**  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation **Designation:**

**e. b. Location of point or segment** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map): See locational maps for canal alignment

**L3. Description** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate): The first San Diego Aqueduct consists of two underground pipelines constructed of reinforced concrete. The canal section of the second San Diego Aqueduct is also constructed of reinforced concrete. The canal prism was graded, then a canal trimming machine completed the final grading. Concrete was placed with a Guntert & Zimmerman canal lining machine.

**L4. Dimensions** (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features):

- a. **Top width**
- b. **Bottom width** 12 feet
- c. **Height or Depth** 8-12 feet
- d. **Length of Segment**



**L4e** Cross section of San Diego Aqueduct

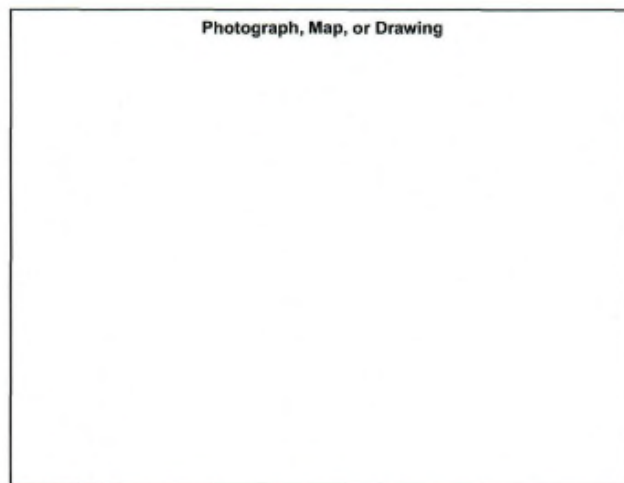
**L5. Associated Resources:** Access roads, box siphons, turnout structure, culverts and bridges.

**L6. Setting** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate): Within the study area, the canal traverses a predominantly rural area of the San Jacinto Valley, although housing and commercial developments are being constructed in the area.

**L7. Integrity Considerations:** The underground pipelines, canal segment and appurtenant features are still in use and retain excellent integrity.

**L8a. Photograph, Map, or Drawing:** See Primary Record, pages 2 and 3.

**L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing** (View, scale, etc.): See Primary Record, pages 2 and 3.



**L9. Remarks:** None.

**L10. Form Prepared by** (Name, affiliation, and address): P. Easter, P. Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

**L11. Date:** April 25, 2005





**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT RECORD**

Primary # 33-15734  
HRI #  
Trinomial CA-RIV-8195  
NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or #: Second San Diego Aqueduct

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B1. **Historic Name:** San Diego Aqueduct

B2. **Common Name:** San Diego Aqueduct

B3. **Original Use:** Water Conveyance

B4. **Present Use:** Water Conveyance

B5. **Architectural Style:** No style

B6. **Construction History** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations): 1958 & 1959

The second San Diego Aqueduct is comprised of both underground and above ground features. In the study area the aqueduct is a canal, with box siphons constructed at the intersections of canal and streets. In the late 1950s canals were the easiest and least expensive type of water conveyance type to construct. Although part of the San Diego Aqueduct System, it was constructed by the Metropolitan Water District, the current owner and operator. The San Diego Canal begins at the turn-out structure along the Casa Loma Canal, then travels south to Auld Valley, where it is joined to an underground pipeline that continues to San Diego.

The canal is comprised of double box siphons, overchutes, drainage ditches, and roads. Box siphons, which carry the water under roads, were constructed first. The construction of the canal required blasting through solid rock, then grading the prism of the canal segments. After grading, canal-lining machines were used to place a 4-inch layer of concrete on the bottom and walls of the canal. When the canal intersected a single parcel, a bridge or stock crossing was constructed over the canal to provide access to the parcel owner.

B7. **Moved?**  No  Yes  Unknown

**Date:** **Original Location:**

B8. **Related Features:** Box siphons

B9a. **Architect:** Unknown

b. **Builder:** Metropolitan Water District

B10. **Significance: Theme:** Water Conveyance System

**Area:** Riverside County

**Period of Significance:** 1958-Present **Property Type:** Water Conveyance **Applicable Criteria:** A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope.

Also address integrity): The San Diego Aqueduct meets the criteria for eligibility for both the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The San Diego Aqueduct is regionally significant under Criterion A as a driving and enabling force in the economic development of San Diego, which began with the naval expansion during and after World War II. As the area has grown in population, the need for more water necessitated further aqueduct construction.

The San Diego Aqueduct retains its integrity of location, some of its setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The aqueduct connects to modern features without compromising the integrity of its historic components.

B11. **Additional Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes): HP 20: Canal/Aqueduct

B12. **References:** *Historic Resource Evaluation Report: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside.* Prepared for David Bricker, Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

Matthews, H. G. Colorado River Aqueduct and Second San Diego Aqueduct Canals and Box Siphons Historical Record No. 724. Metropolitan Water District.

(This space reserved for official comment)

San Diego Project California  
<<http://usbr.gov/dataweb/html/sandiego.html>>

B13. **Remarks:** None.

B14. **Evaluator:** P. Easter, P. Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

**Date of Evaluation:** April 25, 2005

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Required Information

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

Primary # 33-15734  
Trinomial CA-RIV-8195

**PHOTOGRAPH RECORD**

Page ~~8~~ of ~~11~~ 7 10 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) San Diego Aqueduct

**Temporary Number/Resource Name:**

**Project Name:** State Route 79 Realignment Project

**Photographer:** P. Easter

**Image Type:**  (bw) 35mm B&W film  (cp) 35mm Color Print film  (cs) 35mm Color Slide film  
 (df) Digital-Floppy disk  (dm) Digital-Memory flash card

**Camera Type and Model:** Nikon Coolpix 4300

**Film Type and Speed:** Flashcard

**Roll Number:** SR79-PE-22-dm

**Year:** 2005

Mo.	Day	Time	Frame/ File Name	Subject/Description	Facing
4	25		DSCN0035	Parcel 431200022, San Diego Canal siphon, Esplanade/Warren.	SW
4	25		DSCN0036	Parcel 431200022, SDC divider.	NE
4	25		DSCN0037	Parcel 431200022, SDC divider.	NE
4	25		DSCN0038	Parcel 431200022, SDC siphon, north end.	NW



State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # P33-15734  
HR#  
Trinomial CA-RIV-8195

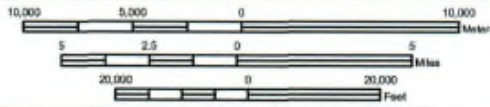
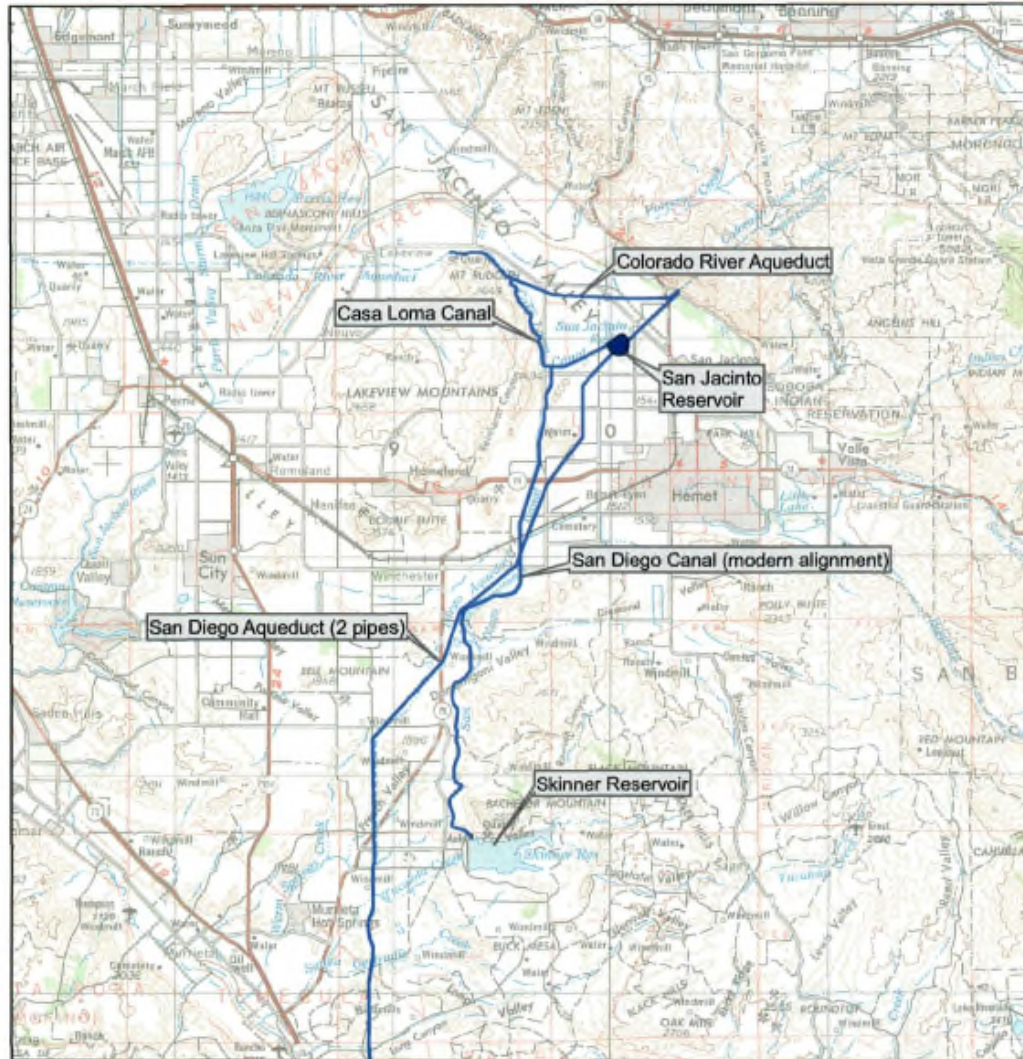
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\*Resource Name or #: San Diego Aqueduct

\*Map Name: Santa Ana, CA

\*Scale: 1:250,000

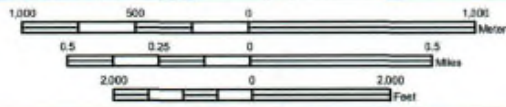
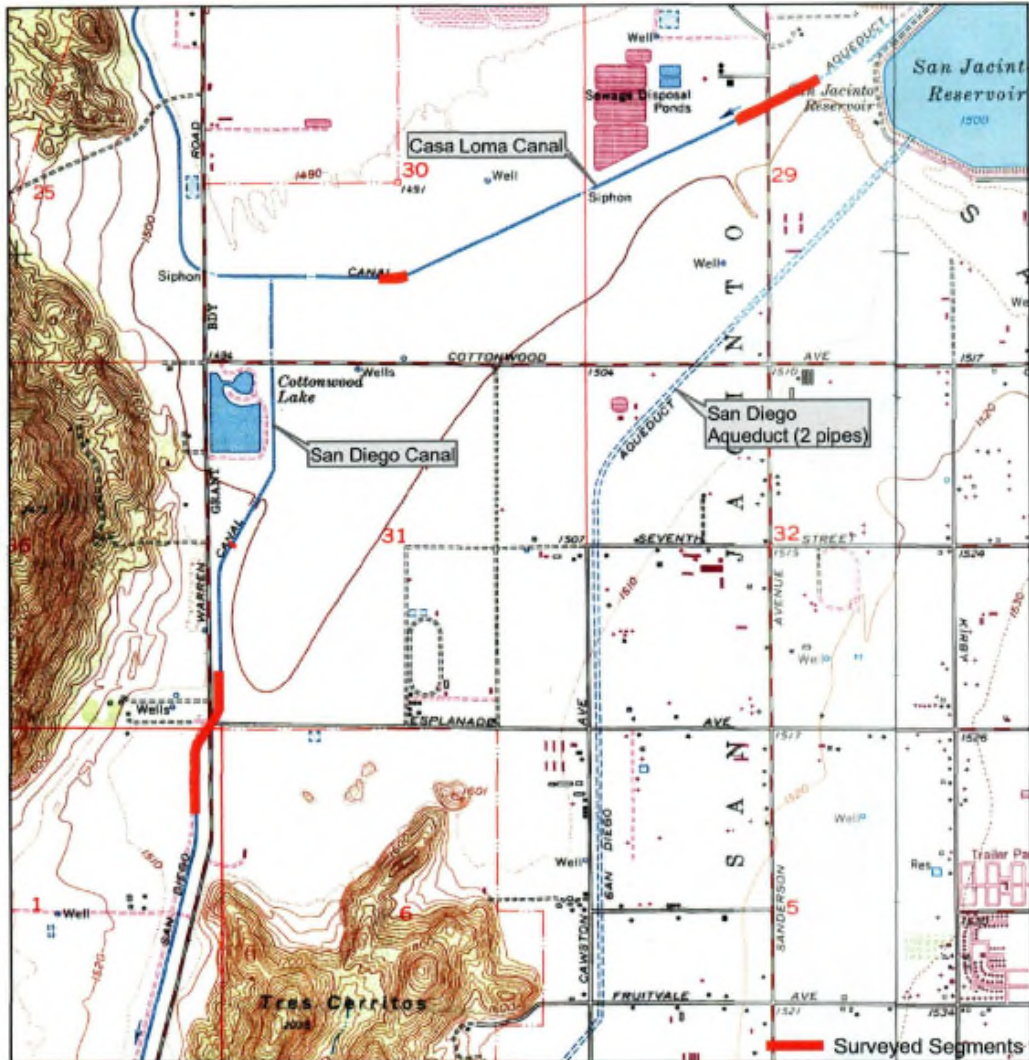
\*Date: 1959 (1979)



TRUE NORTH

DPR 523J (1/95)

\*Required information



TRUE NORTH

DPR 523J (1/95)

\*Required information



State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # P33-15734  
HRI#  
Trinomial CA-RIV-8195

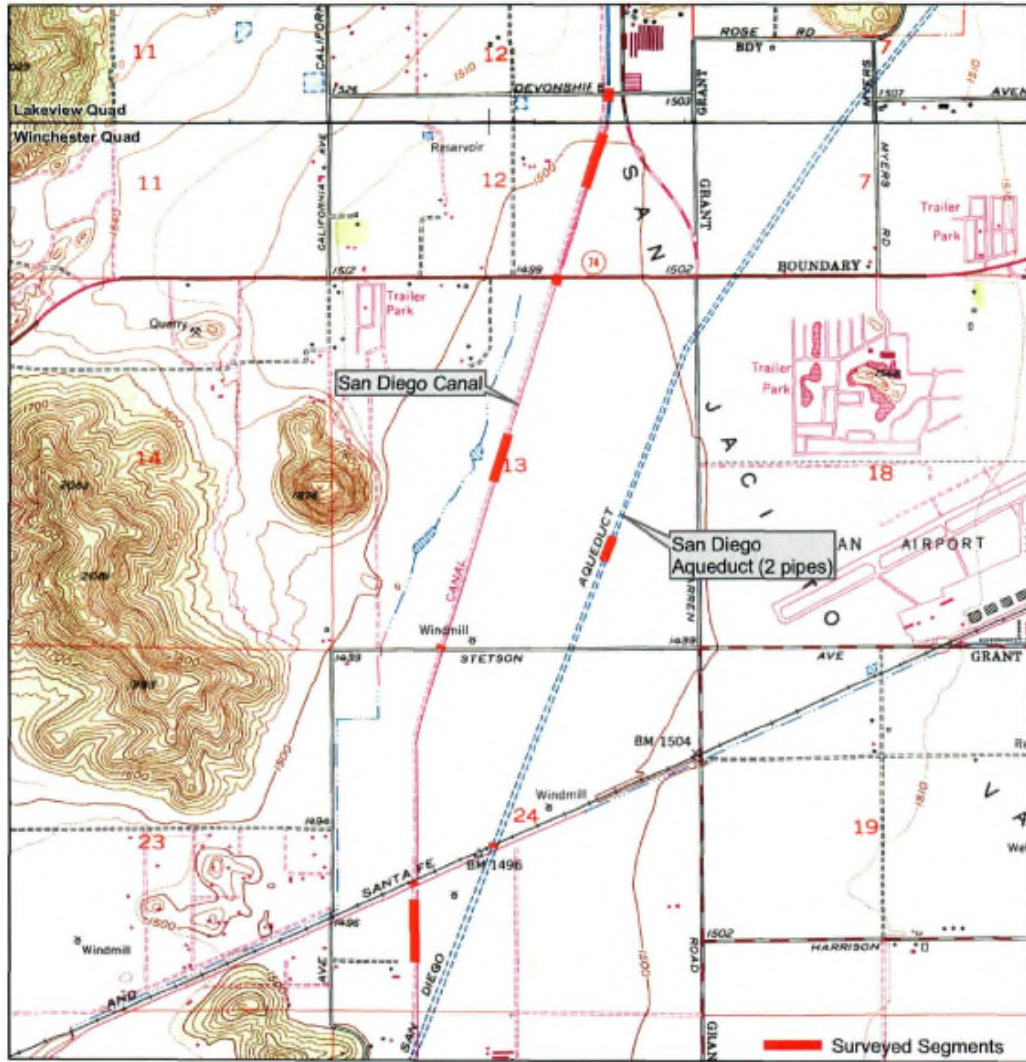
Page 1 of 10

\*Resource Name or #: San Diego Aqueduct

\*Map Name: Winchester and Lakeview, CA

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date: 1953 (1979)



DPR 523J (1/95)

\*Required information