A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PERRIS TRUCK TERMINAL PROJECT

PERRIS, CALIFORNIA

APNs 302-110-021 to -024

Submitted to:

City of Perris
Planning and Development
135 North D Street
Perris, California 92570

Prepared for:

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May 11, 2022; Revised November 4, 2022

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Archaeological Database Information

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Report Date:	May 11, 2022; Revised November 4, 2022
Report Title:	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Perris Truck Terminal Project, Perris, California
Prepared for:	Lilburn Corporation 1905 Business Center Drive San Bernardino, California 92408
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Assessor's Parcel Number(s):	302-110-021 to -024
USGS Quadrangle:	Section 5, Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the USGS *Perris, California* (7.5-minute) Quadrangle.
Study Area:	8.57-acre property northeast of the intersection of East Markham Street and North Perris Boulevard.
Key Words:	USGS *Perris* Quadrangle (7.5-minute); archaeological survey; positive; RIV-8312; historic farm complex; mitigation monitoring recommended.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In response to a requirement by the City of Perris for the environmental assessment of a proposed truck and trailer storage facility, BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey of the Perris Truck Terminal Project site. The 8.57-acre (gross) project site is located northeast of the intersection of East Markham Street and North Perris Boulevard within the city of Perris, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The project site is located within Planning Area 1 of the City of Perris General Plan and is also located within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) planning area of the City of Perris. The subject property is currently vacant and is situated southeast of March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport, within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 302-110-021 to -024. The property is located within Section 5, Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Perris, California* 7.5' topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). The project site includes the construction and operation of a truck and trailer storage facility (Figure 3).

Currently, the project site contains a portion of the previously recorded historic site RIV-8312. The portion of RIV-8312 that is located within the project site is comprised of a concrete water trough, a concrete slab, a concrete cistern, and a concrete slab with four steel posts. While this portion of RIV-8312 will be impacted by the development of the truck and trailer storage facility, previous studies of RIV-8312 have determined that the site as a whole does not meet the criteria to be considered a significant cultural resource (Strudwick 2006; McKenna 2020). Therefore, RIV-8312 does not require any additional study under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically the portion of RIV-8312 that is located within the project site.

The archaeological survey was conducted on April 8 and November 1, 2022 in order determine if cultural resources exist within the property. The survey of the property confirmed the presence of the portion of RIV-8312 within the project site and did not result in the identification of any additional cultural resources. As a part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR). Qualifications of key BFSA staff involved in the preparation of this report can be found within Appendix A. All investigations conducted by BFSA related to this project conformed to CEQA and City of Perris environmental guidelines, including the PVCCSP Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

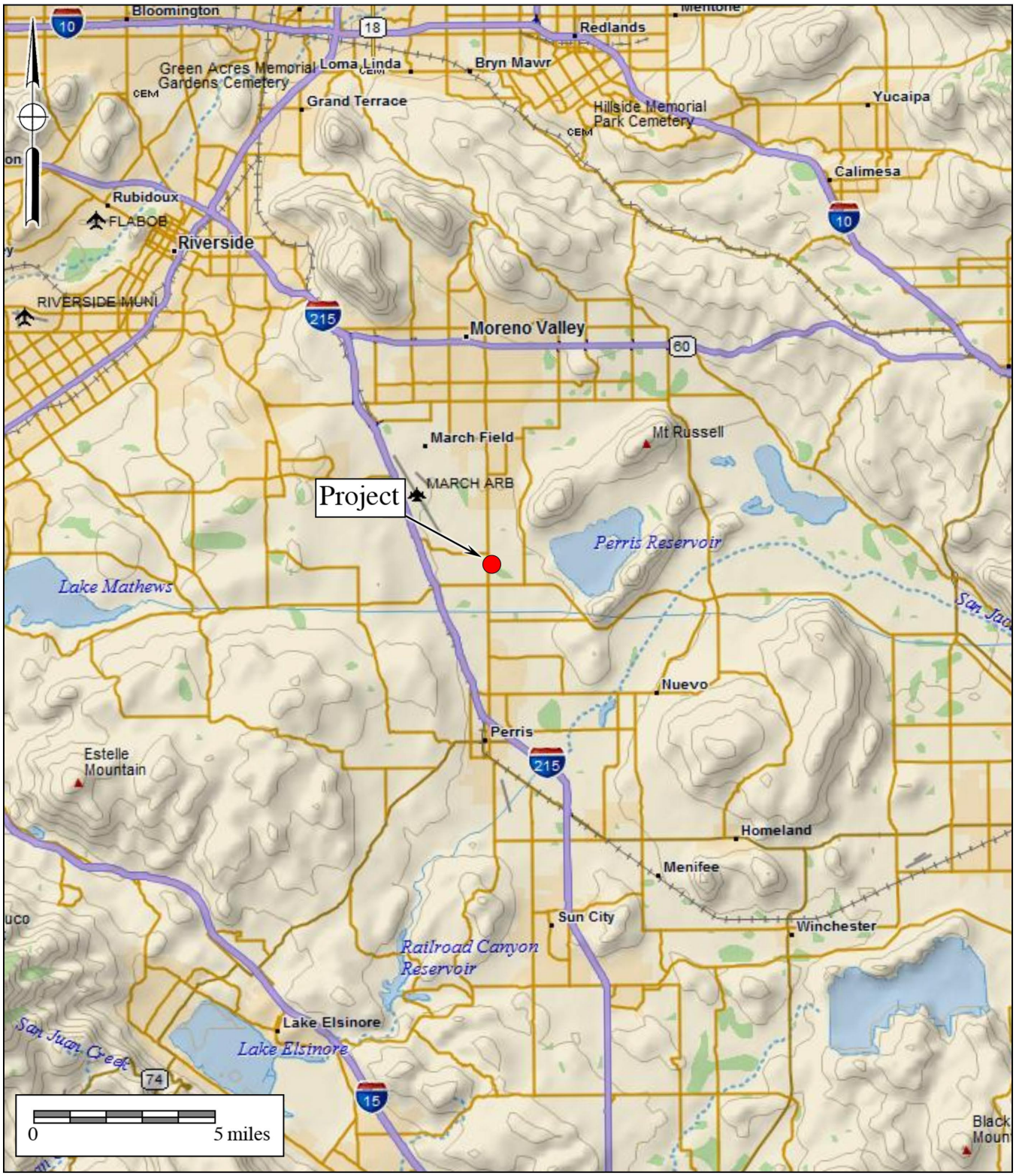

Figure 1

General Location Map

The Perris Truck Terminal Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

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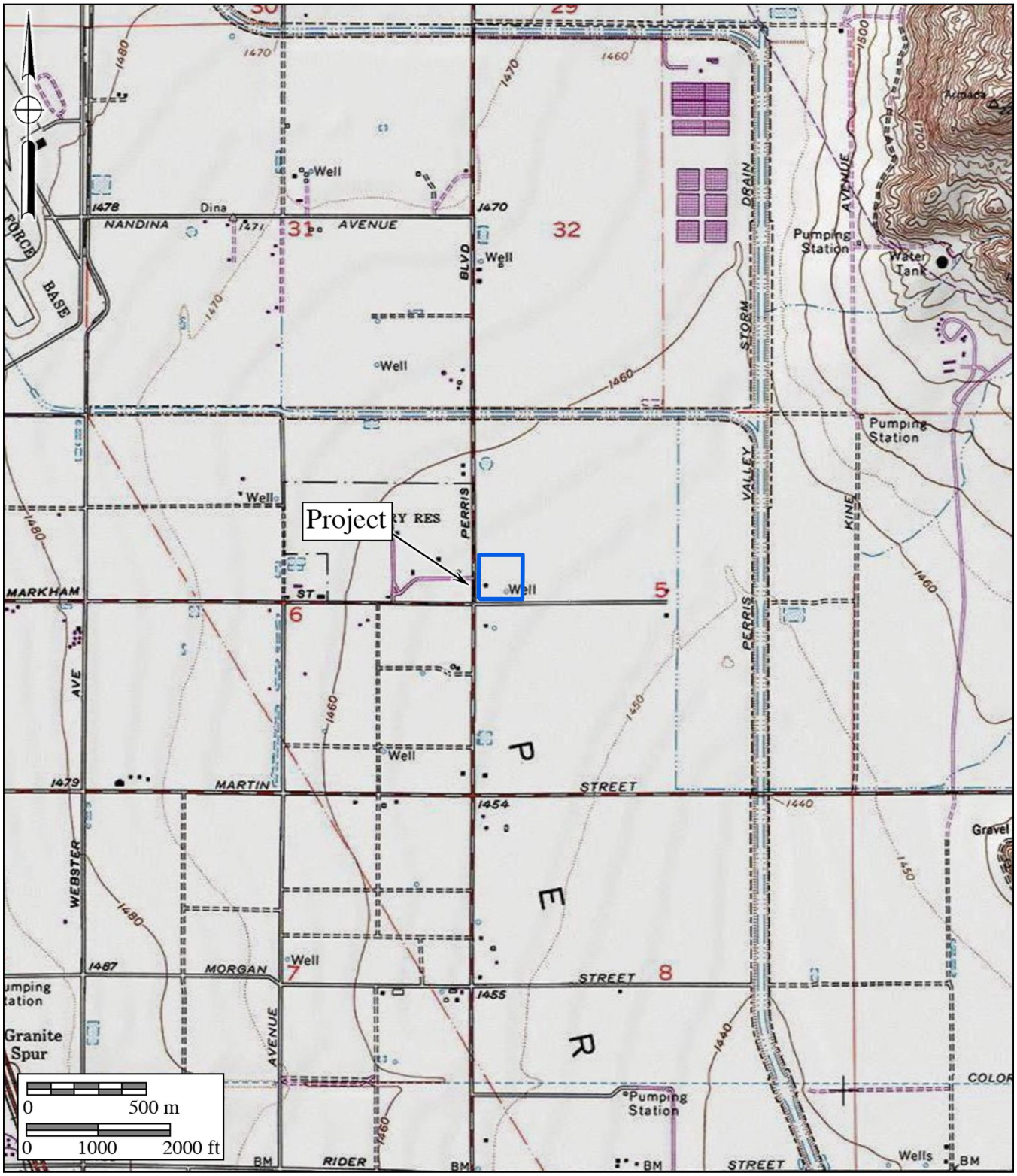

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Figure 2

Project Location Map

The Perris Truck Terminal Project

USGS *Perris* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

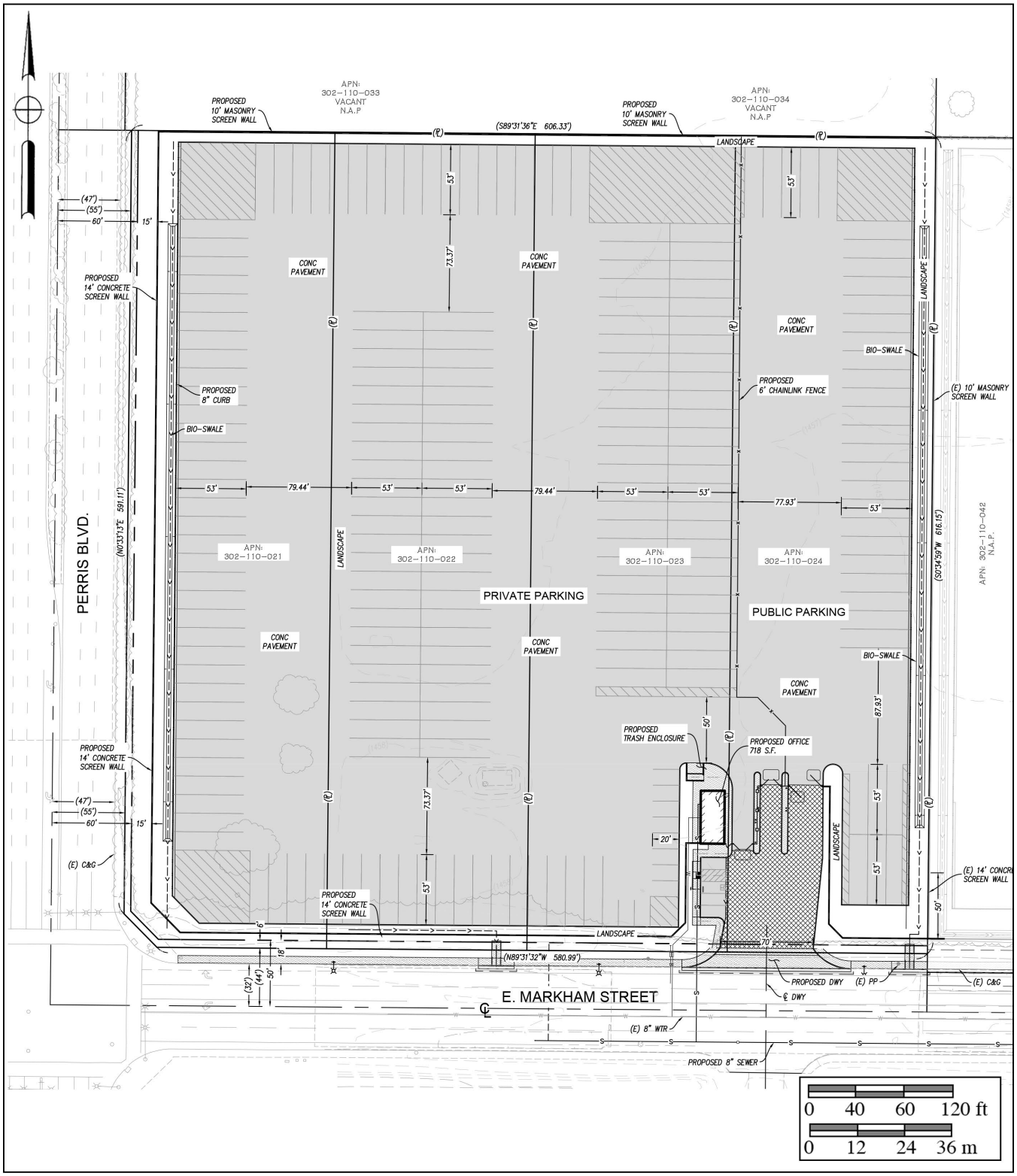

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Figure 3

Site Plan

The Perris Truck Terminal Project

II. SETTING

Natural Environment

Riverside County, including the city of Perris, lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. This range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends around 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is situated within the Perris Valley and is generally flat, with elevations within the project site averaging approximately 1,455 feet above mean sea level.

Geologically, the project site is mapped as underlain by lower Pleistocene (approximately 1.8 million to perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 years old), very old alluvial fan deposits ($Qvof_{a,}$) (Morton 2001, 2003). These sediments are described as "mostly well dissected, well indurated, reddish brown sand deposits" (Morton 2003). According to Woodford et al. (1971), the alluvium overlying the granitic bedrock below the project site is approximately 460 feet thick.

Soils within the property are comprised primarily of Domino silt loam, saline alkali (Dv) (approximately 3.6 acres) in the eastern half of the property. Exeter very fine sandy loam (EyB), zero to 5.00 percent slopes, and Hanford fine sandy loam (HgA), zero to 2.00 percent slopes, are located in the central western (approximately 2.1 acres) and northwestern (approximately 1.5 acres) portions of the project site, respectively. The remaining soils are comprised of Domino silt loam (Du), which can be found in the southwest corner of the project site (approximately 1.3 acres). All of these soils can be described as moderately well drained to well drained soils which form on alluvial fans (NCRS 2022).

The Perris Valley originally contained perennial grasses which have primarily been replaced by non-native weeds and grasses. Although not found within the subject property, the Riversidian sage scrub plant community is the most prevalent native vegetation found in the region. The Riversidian sage scrub is primarily found within adjacent Lakeview Mountains and Bernasconi Hills and includes desert encelia, brittle brush, sagebrush, black sage, white sage, buckwheat, foxtails, and cacti. Mammals within the region include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and quail (*Dipodomys*); birds include hawks and eagles (*Falconidae*), owls (*Tytonidae*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), heron (*Ardeidae*), crow (*Corvus*), finch (*Fringillidae*), and sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

Although the project site is just west of the man-made Perris Valley Storm Drain, the project site does not contain any natural hydrologic features. The closest major natural source of water is the San Jacinto River located approximately three miles to the southeast. In addition, there are smaller seasonal drainages which transport water from the higher elevated foothills surrounding the Perris Reservoir approximately two miles northeast of the project site.

During the prehistoric period, vegetation near the project site provided sufficient food

resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project site during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project site during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from seasonal drainages and the San Jacinto River located southeast of the project site.

Historically, the property was utilized for agriculture or ranching/grazing of livestock. Currently, the property is vacant with remnants of portions of the previously recorded historic Site RIV-8312. Further, the vegetation within the project site at the time of the survey primarily consisted of non-native trees, grasses, and weeds.

Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

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

Despite this, a distinction exists between "emic" and "etic" ways of understanding material culture, prehistoric lifeways, and cultural phenomena in general (Harris 1991). While "emic" perspectives serve the subjective ways in which things are perceived and interpreted by the participants within a culture, "etic" perspectives are those of an outsider looking in hopes of attaining a more scientific or "objective" understanding of the given phenomena. Archaeologists, by definition, will almost always serve an etic perspective as a result of the very nature of their work. As indicated by Laylander et al. (2014), it has sometimes been suggested that etic understanding, and therefore an archaeological understanding, is an imperfect and potentially ethnocentric attempt to arrive at emic understanding. In contrast to this, however, an etic understanding of material culture, cultural phenomena, and prehistoric lifeways can address significant dimensions of culture that lie entirely beyond the understanding or interest of those solely utilizing an emic perspective. As Harris (1991:20) appropriately points out, "Etic studies often involve the measurement and juxtaposition of activities and events that native informants find inappropriate or meaningless." This is also likely true of archaeological comparisons and juxtapositions of material culture. However, culture as a whole does not occur in a vacuum and is the result of several millennia of choices and consequences influencing everything from technology, to religions, to institutions. Archaeology allows for the ability to not only see what came before, but to see how those choices, changes, and consequences affect the present. Where possible, archaeology should seek to address both emic and etic understandings to the extent that they may be recoverable from the archaeological record as manifestations of patterned human

behavior (Laylander et al. 2014).

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

Introduction

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

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

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

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

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

and Erlandson 1995).

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

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

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

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat, which is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). Over a two-thousand-year period at Batiquitos Lagoon, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them

open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

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

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

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardner (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yukaipa't Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that "coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the vicinity of the Cajon Pass."

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and

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

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

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

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

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

Many Luiseño hold the world view that as a population they were created in southern California; however, archaeological and anthropological data proposes a scientific/archaeological perspective. Archaeological and anthropological evidence suggests that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

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

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1542 to circa 1769)

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

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

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by

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

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

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

coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1929).

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

Material Culture

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

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

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wood tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

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

The Cahuilla's use of plant resources is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included valley oak acorns and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts. Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite, agave, Mohave yucca, cacti, palm, chia, quail brush, yellowray goldfield, goosefoot, manzanita, catsclaw, desert lily, mariposa lily, and a number of other species such as grass seed. A number of agricultural domesticates were acquired from the Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal species taken included deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove, duck, roadrunner, and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

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

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary

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

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

Material Culture

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

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

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wood mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long grinding implements made from wood to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

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

Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

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

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

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

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage.

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

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

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

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

Material Culture

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

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

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

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since

it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

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

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

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

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

San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

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

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Although a number of similar land grants originally were issued under the Spanish, the Mexican government greatly expanded the process, issuing 50 land grants between 1822 and 1832 (Library of Congress, General Collections 2021). Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as "ranchos," covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government (Library of Congress, General Collections 2021). Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

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

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

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

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada Mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry established during the earlier rancho period. However, by 1859, the first United States Post Office in what would eventually become Riverside County was set up at John Magee's store on the Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984).

During the same decade, circa 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto

Valley and the San Gorgonio Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified these treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

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

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of March Field (later March Air Force Base and, currently, March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport). During World War II, Camp Anza and Camp Haan were constructed, with the former located in the western part of the city of Riverside and the latter in what is now the current location of the National Veteran's Cemetery. In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents (Patterson 1971).

History of the City of Perris

The project site is located within the current boundaries of the city of Perris, which is located within the former Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero land grant. The rancho was granted to Miguel Pedrorena by Mexican Governor Pío Pico in 1846 (Hoffman 1862). After Pedrorena's death in 1850, the grant passed to his heirs Victoria, Isobel, Miguel, and Helena and his widow Maria Antonio Estudillo under the guardianship of Thomas W. Sutherland (Gunther 1984).

In 1881, the California Southern Railroad laid the tracks for the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway through what was referred to as the San Jacinto Plains (currently Perris

Valley), located west of the project site. The chief engineer and superintendent of the California Southern Railroad at the time was Frederick Thomas Perris. Perris, for whom the city was named, led the surveying and construction of the railroad route through the valley, from National City to San Bernardino (Gunther 1984). The Perris Valley portion of the rail line was completed in 1882, which allowed hundreds of settlers to enter the area for homesteading, most of them settling in Pinacate to the south (City of Perris 2013).

Pinacante was established along the rail line in May of 1885. However, as people began to settle in the area, the location of Pinacante was found to be inconvenient. Later that year, the homesteaders gathered together to discuss moving the townsite to a more central location along the railroad route. On February 16, 1886, the plat for Perris was filed, and in April, the railroad switch at Pinacante was moved, and Perris was formally created (Gunter 1984). At this time, Perris was still part of San Diego County. In 1893, Riverside County was formed and Perris was designated as one of its 12 judicial townships (Gunther 1984). In 1911, Perris became an incorporated city, relying heavily upon dry grain farming and citrus groves (City of Perris 2013).

History of the Project Area

The subject property is located outside of the originally-delineated city of Perris. However, this area has traditionally been associated with the city and historically part of its sphere of influence. Starting in the late nineteenth century and extending through the twentieth century, this region was mainly an agricultural community. When first subdivided, the project site was held by the "Perris Land Company" as a subdivision of 1,360 acres of land between Perris and Alesandro boulevards and named the "Riverside Tract" (Gunther 1984).

The Perris Land Company was comprised of a group of men who primarily lived in Riverside, which dicated the naming of this new tract. The land was laid out in 80-acre blocks subdivided into 10-acre lots, and trees were planted and irrigation pipes were laid. In April of 1891, the new development was announced and the farm lots were sold off to farmers and speculators alike. Investors were guaranteed of the success of the Perris Irrigation District; however, by 1900, many of the properties had failed as farmers could not obtain steady access to water (Gunther 1984). Throughout the early twentieth century, the holdings of the Perris Land Company were subdivided with the current project site being described as a portion of Lot 5 within Block 6 of the Riverside Tract (Section 5, Township 4 South, Range 3 West) (Riverside County Records MB7/38).

Although the Perris Irrigation District was not as successful as originally predicted, traditionally, the area did remain agricultural throughout the twentieth century. Due to the limited groundwater, dry grain farming was the main crop until the 1950s, when the Eastern Municpal Water District began constructing infrastructure to better distribute water to the region. With better access to water, alfalfa, the King potato (which would produce two crops a year), and sugar beets became the mainstay of farming the Perris Valley (City of Perris n.d.).

The general area also was influenced by the development of March Field during the

twentieth century. March Field was orginally established on March 1, 1918 as the Alessandro Flying Training Field following the United States' entry into World War I (Gunther 1984). The name was officially changed to March Field on March 20, 1918 in honor of Peyton C. March, Jr., who had been killed in a training plane crash in Fort Worth, Texas earlier that year. The air field changed names many times throughout the 1940s. In 1941, the name was changed to March Army Air Field; in 1942, to March Army Air Base; in 1947, to March Army Air Force Base to reflect the establishment of the United States Air Force; and finally to March Air Reserve Base in 1996 (March Field Air Museum 2020). Although the official name changed multiple times, residents have continued to refer to it as "March Field" (Gunther 1984).

The establishment of March Field was important to the region for many reasons associated with the role the local inhabitants and region would contribute to World War I and World War II. However, farming continued to be important to the region. During the mid- to late twentieth century, the Riverside County Flood Control and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) began to establish storm drains and new modern water conveyance systems. The establishment of these modern water conveyance systems allowed farmers to better manage water on their land (City of Perris n.d.; Environmental Science Associates 2016; MWD n.d.).

Although Perris generally remained agricultural throughout the twentieth century, in recent years, the city has seen a growth in residential and industrial development. Today, many of the large agricultural fields have been developed into large logistics centers and warehouses servicing the greater southern California region.

History of Development Within the Project Site

As stated previously, the current project site comprises 8.57 acres that were originally part of the Riverside Tract subdivision of 1891 (Lot 5, Block 6) within Section 5 of Township 4 South, Range 3 West (Historic Map 1, Appendix F). In 1982, Lot 5 was subdivided into Lots A through E (Parcel Map No. 18,109) (Historic Map 2, Appendix F). Lot A comprised a road easement along the west boundary of Lot 5 that was granted to the County of Riverside for Perris Boulevard. Lots B, C, D, and E (also shown as parcels 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively) each comprise between 2.14 and 2.16 net acres. The southern 44 feet of Lot 5 was also granted to the County at this time for Markham Street. Parcels 1 through 4 would ultimately be assigned the APNs 302-110-021 to -024 (Historic Map 3, Appendix F).

Based upon Assessor's Lot Books housed at the County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives, the first recorded owner of Lot 5, Block 6 of the Riverside Tract was Frank Johnson (Historic Map 1, Appendix F) (Table 1). The property was valued at $100.00 at this time. In 1898 and 1899, the land values dipped slightly to $90.00 and $80.00 before increasing to $180.00 in 1900 when the Orange Growers Bank backed adjacent properties (McKenna 2020). However, property value declined steeply to $60.00 in 1902 and $50 in 1903, reflecting the previously stated poor access to water.

Table 1

1892-1895, 1896-1899, and 1900-1907 Lot Books Ownership Data
Lot 5, Block 6 of the Riverside Tract

Year	Owner(s)	Value			Additional Holdings
		Land	Buildings	Trees, Vines, etc.	
1892	-	-	-	-	-
1893	Frank Johnson	100	-	-	Block 6: Lot 5
1894		100	-	-	
1895		100	-	-	
1896		100	-	-	
1897		100	-	-	
1898		90	-	-	
1899		180	-	-	
1900		180	-	-	
1901		180	-	-	
1902		60	-	-	
1903		50	-	-	
1904		50	-	-	
1905		50	-	-	
1906		50	-	-	
1907		-	-	-	

In 1908, H.W. Hawkinson purchased Lot 5, Block 6 from Frank Johnson for $60.00. Hawkinson also purchased Lots 6 and 7 of Block 6 and Lots 5 and 6 of Lot 1 which bounds Block 6 to the north (Historic Map 4, Appendix F) (Table 2). Property value in the area steadily increased over the next few years, and Hawkinson sold his holdings to J.A. Althouse in 1911. At the time, Lot 5 was valued at $150.00. Althouse also purchased Lots 3 and 4 of Block 6 in 1911. The following year, Althouse sold his holdings to Utajiro Kawasaki et al. By 1912, Lot 5, Block 6 was valued at $200.00 and increased to $250 by 1916.

Table 2

1908-1913 and 1913-1919 Lot Books Ownership Data
Lot 5, Block 6 of the Riverside Tract

Year	Owner(s)	Value			Additional Holdings
		Land	Buildings	Trees, Vines, etc.	
1908	H.W. Hawkinson	60	-	-	Block 1: Lots 5, 6 Block 6: Lots 5–7
1909		80	-	-	

Year	Owner(s)	Value			Additional Holdings
		Land	Buildings	Trees, Vines, etc.	
1910		110	-	-	
1911	J.A. Althouse	150	-	-	Block 1: Lots 5, 6 Block 6: Lots 3–7
1912	Utajiro Kawasaki et al.	200	-	-	Block 1: Lots 5, 6 Block 6: Lots 3–7
1913		200	-	-	
1914		200	-	-	
1915		200	-	-	
1916		250	-	-	
1917		250	-	-	
1918		250	-	-	
1919		250	-	-	

In 1920, Kawasaki sold his holdings to Frederick W. Kellogg, at which time Lot 5, Block 6 was still valued at $250 (Table 3). The lot books also indicate that building improvements were made to Lot 5, Block 6 that year, valued at $800.00. In 1921, W.S. Kellogg was added as an owner of the property and Lot 7, Block 1 was purchased by the Kelloggs. In 1924, the Kelloggs purchased Lot 2, Block 6 as well. At this time, the land value of Lot 5, Block 6 was $600.00, and the building improvements were valued at $2,100.00. By this time, the Kelloggs owned Lots 5, 6, and 7 of Block 1 and Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Block 6 (Historic Map 5, Appendix F).

Table 3

1920-1926 and 1926-1933 Lot Books Ownership Data
Lot 5, Block 6 of the Riverside Tract

Year	Owner(s)	Value (in dollars)			Additional Holdings
		Land	Buildings	Trees, Vines, etc.	
1920	Frederick W. Kellogg	250	800	-	Block 1: Lots 5, 6 Block 6: Lots 3–7
1921	Frederick W. & W.S. Kellogg	350	1,600	-	Block 1: Lots 5–7 (added 7 in 1921) Block 6: Lots 2–7 (added 2 in 1924)
1922		350	1,600	-	
1923		620	1,600	-	
1924	Frederick W. & W.S. Kellogg	620	2,100	-	
1925		620	2,100	-	
1926		620	2,100	-	
1927		-	-	-	
1928		-	-	-	
1929		600	1,400	-	
1930		600	1,200	-	

Year	Owner(s)	Value (in dollars)			Additional Holdings
		Land	Buildings	Trees, Vines, etc.	
1931		600	-	-	
1932		600	900	-	
1933		600	-	-	

At the time archival research was conducted, Riverside County Lot Books were not available after 1933, however, according to McKenna (2020), Frederick Kellogg is listed as the sole owner of the property beginning in 1940 (Table 4). In 1942, Kellogg sold his holdings to Alpheus A. and Mary E. Gregory. The earliest available aerial photograph (1938) depicts the presence of a residence, agricultural field, and watering system with a reservoir within the Gregory's holdings by 1938 (Appendix G). The watering system by the residence on Lot 5, Block 6 was likely fed by the reservoir and is also shown in the 1943 USGS *Perris* 15-minute topographic map (Historic Map 6, Appendix F). The 1943 USGS *Perris* 15-minute topographic map also shows the presence of one other structure potentially within or just outside the northwest corner of the property; however, later maps do not show this additional structure. In 1945, the Gregorys added Lots 1 and 2 of Block 1 to their holdings (Historic Map 5, Appendix F). In 1947, Ambers J. Ashley et al. purchased the holdings from the Gregory's, which they sold to Margaret J. Cocke in 1951.

Table 4
Additional Ownership Data
Lot 5, Block 6

Year	Owner(s)	Additional Holdings
1934-1939	Frederick W. & W.S. Kellogg	Block 1: Lots 5–7 Block 6: Lots 2–7
1940-1941	Frederick W. Kellogg	
1942-1944	Alpheus A. and Mary Ethel Gregory	
1945		Added Block 1: Lots 1–2
1946		Block 1: Lots 1, 2 and 5–7 Block 6: Lots 2–7
1947-1950	Ambers J. Ashley et al.	
1951-1963	Margaret J. Cocke	

The 1953 aerial photograph indicates that Block 1 and Block 6 were utilized agriculturally for row crops (Appendix G). Few changes were made to the residence and watering system, with the exception of a new structure added northwest of the concrete trough. Additionally, the 1967 USGS *Perris* 7.5-minute topographic map indicates the presence of a well within the project site (Historic Map 7, Appendix F). The concrete water trough is likely associated with this well.

According to McKenna (2020):

> [Cocke] held the property until 1963, reflecting maintenance of the residential complex in Lot 5 [Block 6] and some minor improvements in Lot 4 [Block 6]. Cocke eventually sold off the various lots and, by 1978, Lot 4 [Block 6] was subdivided by Charles J and Shirley M. Brumner. Lot 7 [Block 6] was subdivided by Lawrence R. and Shirley Ann Roy in 1980 (McKenna 2020).

The 1980 aerial photograph depicts the lot splits as described by McKenna (2020) and the development of structures and residences in Lots 1, 2, 6, and 8 of Block 6 and Lot 4 of Block 1 (Appendix G). The aerial photograph also indicates that the residence and associated structures located within Lot 5 are no longer extant. In 1982, Lot 3 was subdivided by Katherine A. Miller and Lot 5 was subdivided by Frank A. Manriquez (Historic Map 5, Appendix F). According to McKenna (2020), "Lot 6 was not listed in these sales or subdivisions, but was apparently repurchased by members of the Ashley family."

Additional inquiry into historic newspapers and ancestry records did not reveal any additional information about any of the respective owners that would indicate they were significant historical figures. Aerial photographs indicate that the subject property remained vacant once the structures were removed prior to 1980. The 2003 aerial photograph depicts a mobile storage container in the southeast corner of the property that no longer appears in 2006 (Appendix G). The current aerial photograph also indicates that the property continued to be disced agriculturally (Appendix G).

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Perris Truck Terminal Project consists of the construction and operation of a truck and trailer storage facility to include an approximately 700-square-foot single-story guard shack, 184 14-foot by 53-foot trailer stalls, three passenger car parking spaces, one handicap accessible parking space, and sidewalks (see Figure 3). Site improvements would include a mix of screen walls, block walls, signage, landscaping, and two (2) storm water retention basins.

IV. SCOPE OF WORK

In order to assess the potential for cultural resources within the proposed project site, the archaeological investigation consisted of the following tasks:

1) An archaeological records search of data from the EIC at UCR was reviewed by BFSA to gather any information regarding recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site.

2) A review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the property.
3) Additional archival research of the property, including historic maps, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) records, Riverside County Assessor's data, and Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency (TLMA) records.
4) The initial archaeological survey of the property was accomplished by conducting a systematic pedestrian survey that followed survey transects, which were spaced 10 meters apart and parallel to the existing street directions. All areas of disturbed ground and any rodent burrows were analyzed for evidence of buried archaeological deposits.
5) This archaeological technical report was prepared to present the results of the field survey, impact analysis, and presentation of any mitigation measures required for project approval.

Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project site over time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is in the west-central portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Perris Truck Terminal Project included a survey of the 8.57-acre project site.

Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project site.

Research Questions:

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

- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

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

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

Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Expressly, criteria outlined in the CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the specific CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

California Environmental Quality Act

According to §15064.5a of the Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA Guidelines), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey, meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence

demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code §5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

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

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

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

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

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or

b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

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

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

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project site, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public

Resources Code §5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

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

Local Guidelines

The project site is situated within the PVCCSP planning area of the City of Perris. The PVCCSP was adopted by the City of Perris on January 12, 2012 (Ordinance No. 1284). Environmental impacts resulting from the implementation of allowed development under the PVCCSP have been evaluated in the PVCCSP Final EIR (State Clearinghouse No. 2009081086,) which was certified by the City of Perris in January 2012. The PVCCSP EIR analyzes the direct and indirect impacts resulting from the implementation of the allowed development under the PVCCSP. Measures to mitigate, to the extent feasible, the significant adverse project and cumulative impacts resulting from that development are identified in the EIR. The PVCCSP EIR includes mitigation measures for the study and protection of cultural resources.

The required mitigation measures from the PVCCSP EIR, as modified, have been incorporated into the project and are presented in Section VI of this report below. However, the PVCCSP EIR does not establish any additional local level criteria for evaluating resources beyond the standard CEQA criteria. Rather, the Specific Plan reiterates that projects within the PVCCSP planning area must adhere to the following two measures from the City of Perris General Plan – Conservation Element (2008) to assess the potential for significant resources within the subject property:

Measure IV.A.2	For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records search request through the [EIC], at the [UCR].
Measure IV.A.3	Requires Phase I survey for all projects located in areas that have not previously been surveyed for archaeological or historic resources, or which lie near areas where archaeological and/or historic sites have been recorded. (City of Perris 2008)

V. RESULTS

Background Research and Results of Records Searches

BFSA conducted a records search utilizing information obtained from the EIC at UCR (Appendix C). The records search identified a total of seven previously recorded cultural resources located within a one-mile radius of the subject property (Table 5). Of these resources, one is located within the project site: RIV-8312, a historic site comprised of irrigation features. Six of the identified resources are historic and include Building 3002 at March Air Reserve Base, the Perris Indian School/Smith-Lowery Farm, foundations and irrigation features, and a historic homestead property. One prehistoric cultural resource was identified and can be described as a milling feature site with associated lithic artifacts.

Table 5
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites
Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project

Site Number	Site Description
RIV-5516	Building 3002 at March Air Reserve Base
RIV-7744	Perris Indian School (1892 to 1904)/ Smith-Lowery Farm dating to circa 1910
RIV-7758	Prehistoric milling features and lithic artifacts
RIV-8222	Historic foundations and irrigation features
RIV-8312	Historic irrigation features and reservoir
RIV-10,260	Historic irrigation features
RIV-10,111	Historic homestead

The records search results also indicated that there has been a total of 62 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-and-a-half-mile radius of the project site. The records search indicates that none of these cultural resources studies included the project site. However, RIV-8312 was recorded within the subject property by Strudwick et al. in 2006. This cultural resources study was not listed in the records search and was conducted for an 11,000-acre area that includes the subject property. Another study, Tang et al. (2007), conducted by CRM Tech, consisted of a large overview of resources within the North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, which would later become the current PVCCSP. The study included a focused survey, records search, literature review, and public outreach and does not include any specific information on the current project parcel.

Finally, McKenna (2020) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the adjacent property to the east. This project comprised a portion of Lot 6, Block 6 of the Riverside Tract. While this cultural resources study did not locate any additional features or artifacts that were

associated with the historic development of RIV-8312, McKenna (2020) determined that this portion of the Riverside Tract should be included in RIV-8312. As stated previously, RIV-8312 is a historic site comprised of irrigation features. McKenna (2020) conducted archival research to expand the boundaries of the site to include all of Lots 2 through 7 of Block 6 of the Riverside Tract, comprising a total of 60 acres. As a result of the cultural resources study, McKenna (2020) determined that RIV-8312 was a circa 1914 to 1980s historic farm complex with an associated residence and water irrigation features.

BFSA also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- The 30' USGS *Elsinore* topographic map (1901)
- The 15' USGS *Perris* topographic map (1943)
- The 7.5' USGS *Perris* topographic maps (1954, 1969, 1980)
- Riverside County Assessor's parcel maps
- Riverside County TLMA records
- Aerial photographs (1938 to 2022) available from the University of California at Santa Barbara library, Historicaerials.com, and Google Earth

These additional sources confirmed the presence of the RIV-8312 as early as 1938. None of these additional sources identified any additional, unrecorded resources within the project.

BFSA also checked BLM GLO records, historic maps, and aerial photographs associated with the current study area. BLM GLO records from 1883 indicate the property was originally part of the Mexican Land Grant San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero (Doc. Num. Plc 487), which was comprised of approximately 48,817 acres.

The USGS topographic quadrangle map indicates the presence of a structure within the western portion of the project site and one other structure potentially within or just outside the northwest corner of the property as early as 1943 (15' *Perris* map). The 1943 map also shows dirt roads and a reservoir located near the project (15' *Perris* map). The next mapped improvements within the subject property include a well as shown on the 1969 7.5' *Perris* map. Riverside County records indicate the project site was subdivided from the original Riverside Tract in 1982 (PM 13884 82/9-10).

As stated previously, historic aerial photographs (1938 to 2022) indicate that a residence with an associated agricultural field, watering system, and a reservoir were located within the vicinity of the project site by 1938. Specifically located within the project site was the residence situated in the western quarter of the project site and the watering system found east of the residence. By 1953, a structure associated with the watering system was constructed within the

subject property. By 1980, all structures previously noted within the project site were removed from the property.

McKenna (2020) requested an NAHC SLF for the adjacent property to the east. The NAHC SLF results were received on February 28, 2020 and were negative for the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the subject property. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

The potential for cultural resources to be present within a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in western Riverside County were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply. Although modern canals and the Perris Reservoir are located near the project site, the property does not contain any natural permanent water sources or features that would have been advantageous to the prehistoric occupation in the region. Prehistoric sites within the general vicinity are primarily focused to the east, within the bedrock-laden hills surrounding the San Jacinto River. As such, the records search and literature review suggest that there is a low potential for prehistoric cultural resources to be located within the project site. The results of the records search indicate that historic resources associated with the built environment should be the primary site type present within the property.

Field Reconnaissance

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the pedestrian survey of the property, which was conducted by Senior Field Archaeologist Clarence Hoff on April 8 and November 1, 2022. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and the location of project boundaries. The survey employed narrow 10-meter transects to ensure maximum lot coverage. All exposed ground was inspected for cultural materials. Ground visibility was somewhat limited due to vegetation obscuring approximately 50 percent of the ground surface. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

At the time of the survey, the subject property was characterized as flat and impacted by previous agricultural activities and development and grading along Markham Street. Vegetation on the property primarily consisted of non-native trees, weeds, and grasses. Plates 1 and 2 provide overview photographs of the subject property at the time of survey.

The survey did not identify any remnant of the residence that had been located within the western quarter of the project site. However, previously recorded cultural resource RIV-8312 was identified within the subject property during the survey (see Plate 2) (Figures 4 and 5). All four features recorded by Strudwick (2006) were identified and recorded. These features include a concrete cistern (Feature 1 [Plate 3]), a concrete slab with four rolled steel posts (Feature 2 [Plate 4]), a concrete water trough (Feature 3 [Plate 5]), and a large u-shaped concrete slab (Feature 4 [Plate 6]). The four features associated with RIV-8312 and their dimensions are listed below in Table 6 and shown on a current aerial on Figure 5.

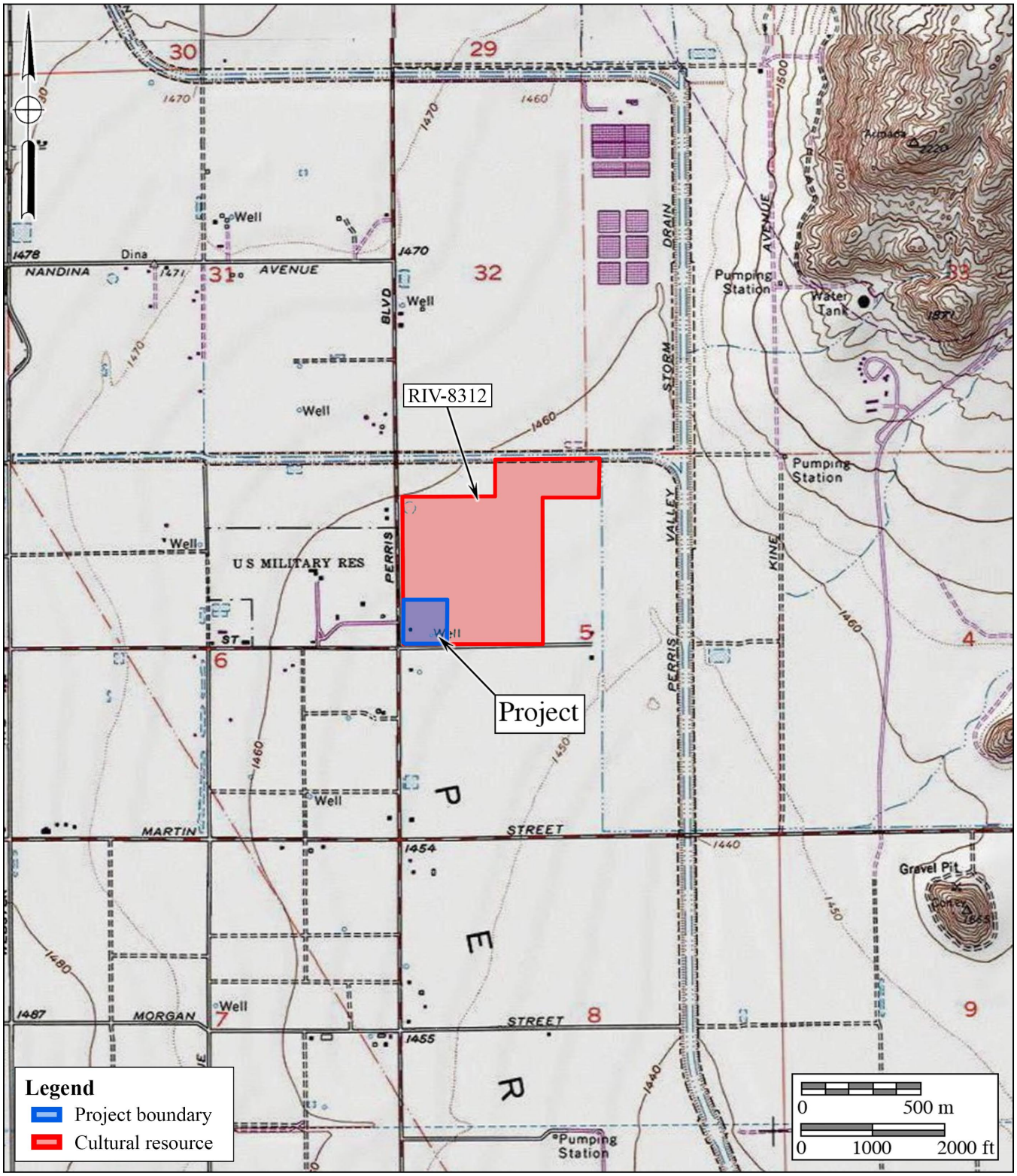

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Figure 4

Cultural Resource Location Map

The Perris Truck Terminal Project

USGS *Perris* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

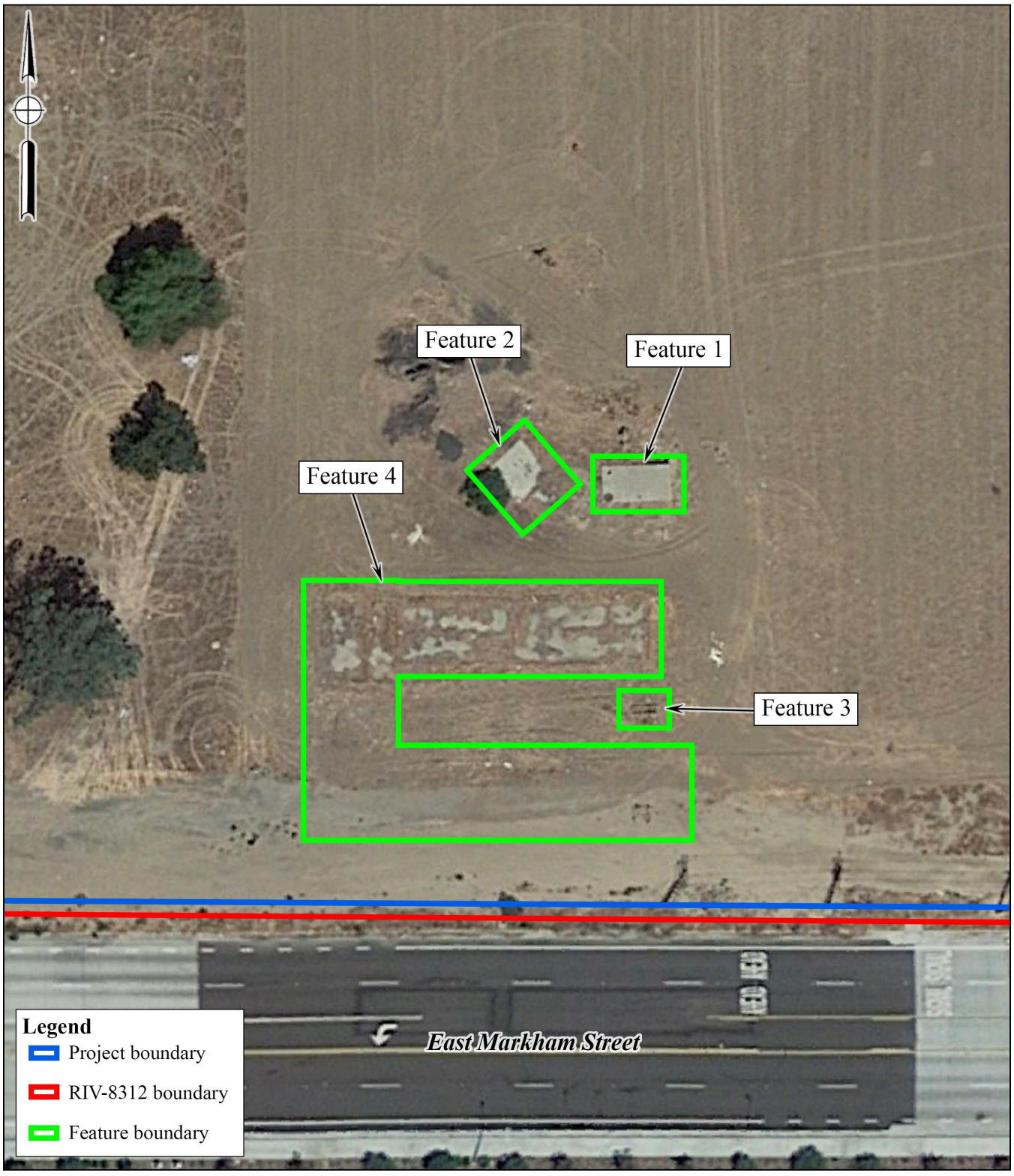

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Figure 5

RIV-8312 Feature Location Sketch Map

The Perris Truck Terminal Project

Plate 1: Overview of the Perris Truck Terminal Project from the northeast corner, facing southwest.

Plate 2: Overview of the Perris Truck Terminal Project from the southwest corner, facing northeast. Site RIV-8312 can be seen in the center of the photograph.

Plate 3: Overview of Feature 1, concrete cistern, facing west.

Plate 4: Overview of Feature 2, concrete slab with metal posts, facing west.

Plate 5: Overview of Feature 3, concrete water trough, facing northeast.

Plate 6: Overview of Feature 4, u-shaped concrete slab, facing southwest.

Table 6
Features Identified
RIV-8312

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (in feet)		
		Length	Width	Depth
1	Concrete Cistern	22.00	12.00	8.00
2	Concrete Slab with Four Steel Posts	15.00	10.00	-
3	Concrete Water Trough	2.50	8.25	2.50
4	U-Shaped Concrete Slab	84.00	105.00	8.00*

*width of concrete

As indicated by archival research (Section III) (McKenna 2020), RIV-8312 is a historic farm complex comprised of remnants of a historic residence, irrigation system, and reservoir. While property ownership can be traced back to as early as 1893, improvements to the property were not recorded until 1920 when the property was owned by Frederick W. Kellogg. At this time, Kellogg's holdings included Lots 5 and 6 of Block 1 and Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Block 7. By 1924, Kellogg owned Lots 5 through 7 of Block 6 and Lots 2 through 7 of Block 1 (see Historic Map 5, Appendix F). As stated previously, the 1938 aerial photograph depicts the historic residence and irrigation system associated with the property was located on Lot 5, Block 6 and the historic reservoir was located in Lot 5 of Block 1. In 1945, when the property was owned by Alpheus and Mary Ethel Gregory, Lots 1 and 2 of Block 1 were added to the farm's holdings (see Historic Map 5, Appendix F). The 1953 aerial photograph depicts a structure northwest of the concrete trough, however, none of the recorded features can be associated with this structure.

The archival research indicates that the major improvements to RIV-8312 and the recorded features can be attributed to Frederick W. Kellogg. As a result, the site primarily represents a time period between 1920 and 1941 when Kellogg owned the property. Few changes were made to the property through 1963, with the exception of adding two lots to the farm's holdings.

Further, McKenna (2020) states that portions of the property were subdivided and sold off by 1978, and the 1980 aerial photograph indicates that the features associated with the early development of the property were no longer extant.

In terms of CEQA, archival research into the property did not reveal any additional information that would indicate that it is associated with any of the following to be included for listing in the CRHR as a historically significant resource:

1) Archival research did not reveal any events associated with the property that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural

heritage;

2) Archival research did not reveal any association with lives of persons important in California's past;
3) The features are remnants of historic irrigation features that are in moderate condition. These features are common to the area and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. Further, archival research did not reveal that the features are the work of an important creative individual and do not possess high artistic values; or
4) The presence of previously recorded historic irrigation features surrounding the property indicates that the resource is not likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history of California.

As a result, while the proposed development will impact the previously recorded cultural resource RIV-8312, since the resource does not qualify as a significant historical resource, the development *will **not** impact a significant historical resource* as defined by CEQA.

Further, no additional cultural resources, either historic or prehistoric, were discovered during the survey. Finally, the lack of prehistoric sites is likely due to the absence of bedrock and dependable natural water sources at this location.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources study for the Perris Truck Terminal Project confirmed the presence of previously recorded cultural resource RIV-8312. The archaeological study was completed in accordance with the City of Perris environmental policies, including the PVCCSP EIR, and CEQA significance evaluation criteria. Archival research determined that RIV-8312 does not qualify for listing in the CRHR as a significant historical resource. As a result, while the development will impact RIV-8312, there will be no adverse impacts to a significant historical resource. As such, no site-specific measures, such as avoidance, testing, or relocation, are required to mitigate impacts to RIV-8312.

However, given the presence of the irrigation features associated with RIV-8312 within the subject property, the potential for buried historical deposits associated with the 1920s to 1960s historic farm complex exist within the project site. Additionally, the cultural resources study and records search data indicate that the potential to encounter buried artifacts of Native American origin at the site is low, given the lack of water and bedrock outcrops typically associated with Native American resources within and near the subject property. As a result, PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures MM Cultural 2 and MM Cultural 3, as updated by the City of Perris, should be implemented (City of Perris 2011). These mitigation measures provide the protocol for archaeological monitoring of grading and the treatment of discovered historic and Native American archaeological sites.

Should human remains be discovered during grading, treatment of these remains shall

follow California Public Resources Code 5097.9 as outlined within PVCCSP EIR MM Cultural 6, as updated by the City of Perris. The mitigation measures set forth within the PVCCSP EIR for cultural resources have been included in Appendix H for reference.

VII. 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, and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria as defined in Section 15064.5.

November 4, 2022

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

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

Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

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

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

Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

Updated Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Assessor's Lot Books

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Riverside Tract

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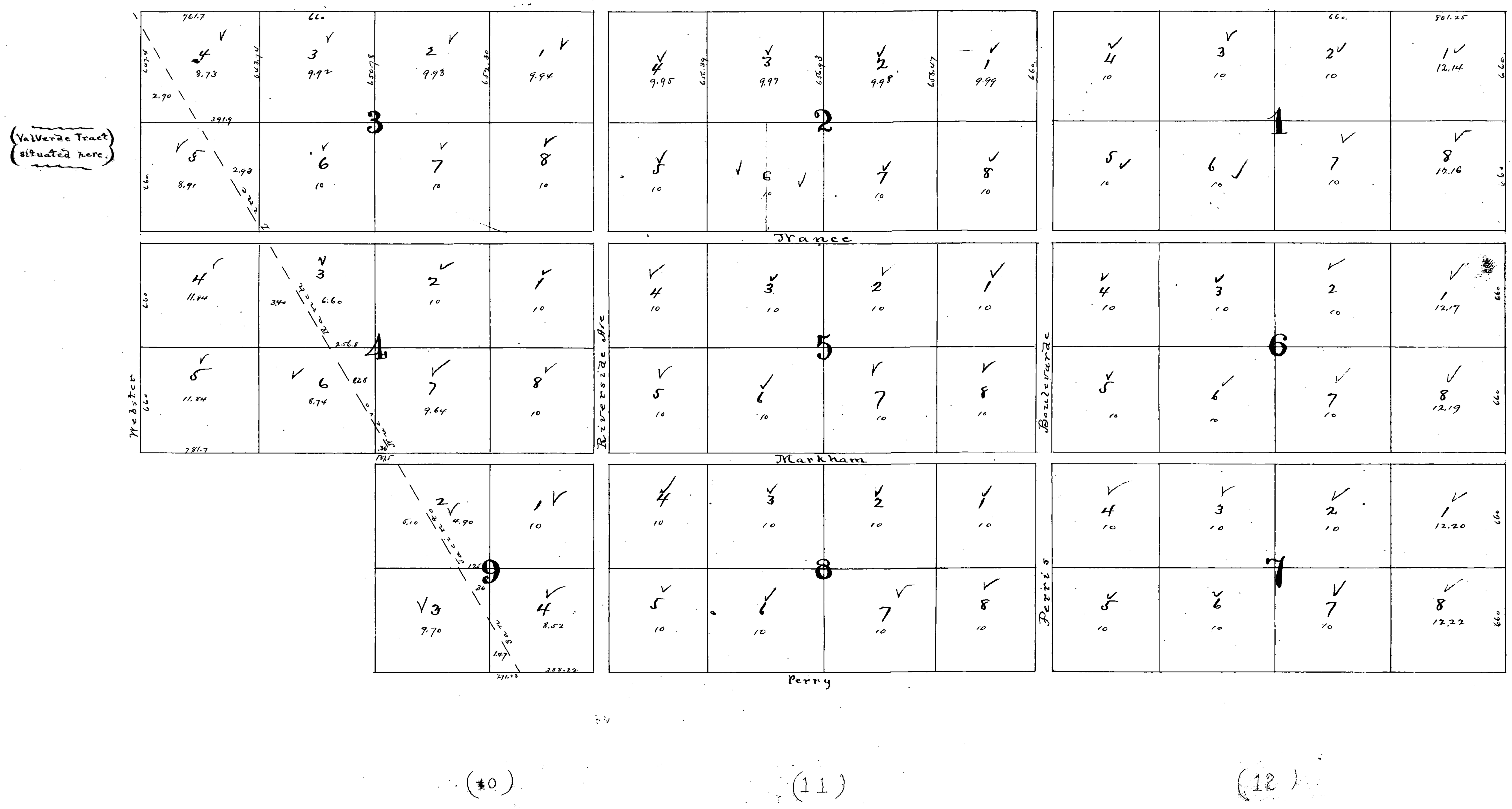
Scale: 50 ft = 1 in.

Schneider School District



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+	"		"	4			11.63	"	"		150	150	175																													do			"
	W. H. Miller			5			11.84	"	"		177	175	175																																
X	Ford & Marcey		428	6			10.	"	"		150	150	150																													6-14-94	Sarah D Button 1-24		5-23-94	L. E. Leeman 1-74
+	"		"	7			10.	"	"		150	150	150																													do		12-29-95	Elizabeth M Hawley 1-109
X	"		"	8			10.	"	"		150	150	150																												5-25-94	David Chambers 1-84			
	J. E. Davis			1	4		10.	Level	Seed NR		150	150	150																																
	John A Simms			2			10.	Level	" "		150	150	150																																
	John H. Daugherty	Irrigation Dist.		3			10.	Level	" NR			150	150																																
	W. H. Miller			4			11.84	Level	"		178	175	175																																
	"			5			11.84	"	"		178	175	175																																
	"			6			10.02	"	"		150	150	150																																
	E. A Chase			7			9.64	Level	"		150	150	150																																
	L. C. Waite			8			10.	"	Grain		150	120	120																																
	Naonia J. Myers			1	5		10.	Level	Seed NR		150	150	150																																
	Mary A Ward			2			10.	Level	"		150	150	150																																
X	Herman J Patterson	E½		3			10.	Level	" NR		150	150	75																													10-22-94	Sarah J Smith 1-32	600	1-7-95	E½ Archie Faulkner 1-109
	H. B. Irish			4			10.	Level			150	150	150	H+B				100																										
	F. J. Field			5			10.	Level	Deciduous		150	150	150																																
X	E. A Day			6			10.	Level	" NR	150	150	150	150																													6-13-95	Carrie M Everett 1-160	500		
	Alfred E. Fisher			7			10.	Level	"		150	150	150																																
	"			8			10.	"	"		150	150	150																																
	Frank A Jilley	W½	1079	3			5.						75																																
	Perris Land Co	552		1	6		12.17	"	Alk. Wk.		120	120	120																													5-11-94	L. E. Leeman 1-24	500	7/30/94	Kittie Swarthout 1-57
	W. H. Miller	29	2553	2			10.	"	"		100	100	100																																
	Mary E. Carroll			3			10.	Level	Seed NR		100	100	150																																
	"			4			10.	Level	" "		100	100	150																																
	Frank Johnson			5			10.	Level	Alk. Wk.		100	100	100																																
	Wm B. Shepherd	51	2577	6			10.	Level	Alk. Wk.		100	100	120																																
X	Perris Land Co	113	2430	7			10.	"	" Not.		100	120	120																												6-23-93	Mrs C C Harris et Chas Swarthout 1st M	400	1-25-95	W. J. Munger 1-143
Y	"	522		8			12.19	"	" "		120	120	120																												6-11-94	L. E. Leeman 1-24	500	7/30/94	Kittie Swarthout 1-57
Y	Perris Land Co		109	1	7		12.20	"	" "		123	123	123																												8-9-93	August Etchmann 52			
X	"		109	2			10.	"	" "		100	100	100	Bldg				10																							do			
	L. K. Shaw			3			10.	Level	Alk.		100	100	100																													do			
	"			4			10.	"	"		100	100	100	House	50	150	150					60	—																				
	Aaron A Damon			5			10.	Level	" NR		100	100	100																																
	"			6			10.	Level	" "		100	100	100																																
	E. C. Kaipf			7			10.	Level	Alk. Wk.		100	100	100																																
X	Perris Land Co.		109	8			12.22	"	" Not.		122	122	122																												8-9-93	August Etchmann 52			
	Mrs Olive Easton			1	8		10.	Level	Seed NR		150	150	150																																
	"			2			10.	Level			150	150	150																																
X	E. A. Day			3			10.	Level	Seed NR	150	150	150	150																													10-27-94	Sarah Jasmin 32	600	12-29-94	Frank A Jilley 1-109
	Carrie Shields			4			10.	Level	Seed NR		150	150	150																																
	Orion S. Stiles			5			10.	Level	" "		150	150	150																																
	Isaac E. Palmer			6			10.	Level	Dead NR		150	150	150																																
	A. E. Fredericks			7			10.	Level	Basin		150	150	150																																
	"			8			10.	"	"		150	150	150																																
	C. F. Maige	Maige		1	9		10.	Level	"		150	150	150																																
X	Adolph A Wiss			2			10.	Level	Dried		150	150	150	H				25																										
	"			3			10.	"	"		150	150	150																																
	Homer Elwell		465	4			9.99	"	"		150	150	150																												7-94	Indiana Elwell 44	500		

RIVERSIDE TRACT

SCHNEIDER School District

Put Blks 7-8 & 9 with Blks 10-11 & 12 on page 25 on 1 sheet
C.O.A.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

No.	Owner	Transferred To Date	Transferred To Name	Amt.	Transferred To Date	Transferred To Name	Amt.	Description: Riverside Tract	School District	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	Surface (Level, Rolling, Broken, Hilly, Mounts)	Quality (Fruit, Grain, Pasture, Timber, Rocks)	Water Rt. (Wet, Dry, Semi-moist, Water Rt)	Land Value 1896	Land Value 1897	Land Value 1898	Land Value 1899	Buildings Kind	Buildings Value 1896	Buildings Value 1897	Buildings Value 1898	Buildings Value 1899	Trees (Citrus, Decid, Value 1896–1899)	Vines (Value 1896–1899)	Other Improvements (Kind, Value 1896–1899)
√ 1	Jose Volk		Perris Land Co 2-185		/	Minnie Hird 2-186 4105	[illegible]	~~Eda M. … Woodward~~ Eda M. & John Cole	Schneider	1	1		12.14	Level	Fruit	W.R.	120	120	110	100								
√ 2	"		"		/	" 4105	[illegible]	" " " " " "		2			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 3	Robert Clapperton		Anna B. Clapperton	3413	/					3			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 4	Geo. Obersmith				/					4			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 5	Elizabeth M Howley	4/19-97	Perris Land Co 2-186		/	Minnie Hird 2-186 4105	1855	~~Eda M. … Woodward~~ " 108		5			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 6	"		"		/	" 4105	1855	" " " " " "		6			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 7	J. L. Cobb	4/30-97	Mary A Walker 2-185 2-199		/		2632			7			10	"	"		100	100	90	80								
√ 8	"		F E Sewett		/					8			12.16	"	"		120	120	110	100								
√ 9	B. R. Daniels	9/5-96	Perris Land Co 2/151		/		1858			1	2		9.99	"	"	W.R.	150	150	135	120								
√ 10	Sarah D. Button Mrs. M. L. Kennedy	7/6-97	Perris Land Co. 2/152 Fredonia Zimmerman		/	4238	1858 3262			2 3			9.98 9.97	" "	" "	" "	150 150	150 100	135 90	120 80								
√ 11	Mrs Kate L Scott		"		/	4238	3262			4			9.95	"	"	"	150	100	90	80								
√ 12	O. G. Clayton				/					5			10	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 13	J. Spooner R. H. Wilburn		W. Henderson 343		/			E½ W½		6			5 5	"	"	"	75 75	50 50	45 45	40 40								
√ 14	R. R. Daniels	9/5-96	Perris Land Co 2/151		/		1858			7			10	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 15	C. H. Scott		"		/		1855			8			10	"	"	"	150	100	90	80								
√ 16	C. C. Collins				/	728	[illegible] 1855			1	3		9.94	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 17	"				/	728	[illegible]			2			9.93	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 18	L. E. Lerman	8/5-96	Perris Land Co 2/170		/		19 1858			3			9.92	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 19	Emma L Ratcliff				/		19			4			11.63	"	"		175	115	105	95								
√ 20	W. H. Miller	6/3-97	Mary F Miller et al 2-194		/	W.H. Miller, Trustee 3660	3114			5			11.84	"	"		175	120	110	100								
√ 21	L. E. Lerman	8/5-96	Perris Land Co 2/170		/		1858			6			10	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 22	Elizabeth M Howley		" 2-186		/		[illegible]			7			10	"	"		150	150	135	120								
√ 23	David Chambers				/		1855			8			10	"	"		150	150	135	120								
√ 24	J. E. Davis	5/5-97	Minnie Hird 2-186		/	Eda M. Cole 303				1	4		10	"	"	W.R.	150	100	90	80								
√ 25	John A Simms				/					2			10	"	"	"	150	100	90	80								
√ 26	John H. Daugherty				/					3			10	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 27	W. H. Miller	6/3-97	Mary F Miller et al 2-194		/	W.H. Miller, Trustee 3660	3114	Simon G. Armstrong 3716		4			11.84	"	"	"	175	120	110	100								
√ 28	"		"		/	"	3114	W.D. Johnston 3717		5			11.84	"	"		175	120	110	100								
√ 29	"		"		/	"	3114			6			10.02	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 30	E. A. Chase				/					7			9.64	"	"		150	150	135	120								
√ 31	L. C. Waite				/					8			10	"	Grain		120	120	110	100								
√ 32	Naomia J Myers				/					1	5		10	"	Fruit	W.R.	150	100	90	80								
√ 33	Mary A. Weir				/					2			10	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 34	Freeborn, Archie				/			E½		3			5	"	"	W.R.	50	50	45	40								
√ 35	Frank A. Tetley				/		766.9	W½		3			5	"			75	50	45	40								
√ 36	W. B. Irish	1.7.98	Jas. M. Mattock 2,89		/	San Berdo	4122			4			10	"	Fruit		150	100	90	80	H+B	100	75	75	75			
√ 37	F. D. Field				/					5			10	"	"	W.R.	150	150	135	120								
√ 38	Carrie M Everett				/					6			10	"	"		150	150	130	120								
√ 39	Alfred E Fisher		Mina A. Fisher 845		/					7			10	"	"		150	150	135	120								
√ 40	"				/					8			10	"			150	150	135	120								
○ 41	Nettie Swarthout	9/7 95	M L Mapes 2-40		X 1-16-96	Walter R Wheat 2-87	1316	X		1	6		12.17	"	"		120	120	=	X								
√ 42	W. H. Miller	11-16 96	Walter R Wheat 2-53		3/11-97	Mary Hansen 2-198	1633	Walter R. Wheat 1071		2			10	"	"		100	100	90	80								
√ 43	Mary E Carroll	937			/					3			10	"	"	W.R.	150	150	135	120								
√ 44	"	"			/					4			10	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 45	Frank Johnson				/					5			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 46	Wm B Sypherd		Perris Land Co 1788		/		1663			6			10	"	"	"	120	100	90	80								
√ 47	W. I. Munger				/	1206	789 [illegible]			7			10	"	"		120	100	90	80								
○ 48	Nettie Swarthout	9/7 95	M. L. Mapes 2-40		X	Walter R Wheat 2.87	1316	X		8			12.19	"	"		120	120	=	X								
√ 49	August Etchman				/		1703			1	7		12.20	"	"		125	125	115	105								
√ 50	"				/		703			2			10	"	"		100	100	90	80	Bldg	75	75	70	75			
√ 51	L. K. Shaw				/					3			10	"	"		100	100	70	65								
√ 52	"				/					4			10	"	"		100	100	70	65	H+B	150	150	150	150			
√ 53	Aaron A Ozman				/					5			10	"	"	W.R.	100	100	90	80								
√ 54	"				/					6			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 55	E. C. Kipp		Chas. E. Crandall	224	/					7			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 56	August Etchman		Ida M. Burdg		/	N½	1703			8			12.22	"	"		125	125	115	105								
√ 57	Mrs Olive Easton		Edith Easton Celesta Easton	1672	/	S½ E½				1	8		10	"	"	W.R.	150	150	135	120=								
√ 58	"		Harry F. Easton 2-54		/	W½				2			10	"	"	"	150	150	135	120=								
√ 59	Frank A Tetley	5.23.96	Mary E Carroll		/					3			10	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 60	Carrie Shields				/					4			10	"	"	"	150	100	90	80								
√ 61	Orion T Stiles		Kate M. Henderson 344		/					5			10	"	"	"	150	100	90	80								
√ 62	Isaac E. Palmer				/		3956			6			10	"	"	"	150	100	90	80								
√ 63	A. C. Frederick				/					7			10	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 64	"				/					8			10	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 65	C. F. Maize				/					1	9		10	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 66	Adolph A Wiss		W. G. Morehouse	1861	/					2			10	"	"		150	100	90	80	House	25	5	5	5			
√ 67	"				/					3			10	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 68	Indiana Elwell	12/3-97	Jas F Blunt 3-35		/		421			4			9.99	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 69	W. D. Wilson 2-178		Walter R. Wheat 1071		/					1	6		12.17						110	100								
√ 70	"		" " "		/					8	6		12.19						110	100								
71																												
72																												
73																												
74																												
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29

N.

1" = 500'

RIVERSIDE TRACT

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	DESCRIPTION RIVERSIDE TRACT	SCHOOL DISTRICT
1	Eda M + John Cole	Mary E Rieger 4339	M.H. Sinclair 4390	J M Stewart 4531	Except N'ly 110 ft. See Below	Schneider
2	Mary E Rieger 4339	C E + T.J Newcomb 4460	M H Sinclair 4550	A H. Burley 4763	L. Blodgett 53 W. D.M. Smith 92	
3	Anna B. Clapperton					
4	Geo. Obersmith	Iva M Oberschmidt 5197				
5	Eda M + John Cole	Mary E. Rieger 4339	M L. Mapes 4638			
6	"	"	"			
7	Mary A. Walker					
8	F. E Swett	Martha G. Swett 4513	Helen M Mellen 6168			
9	Perris Land Co.	Orange Growers Nat. Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER 33			
10	"	"	"			
11	Fredonia Zimmerman	Perris Land Co 4764	Orange Growers Nat Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER		
12	"	"	"	"		
13	D. G. Clayton					
14	J. Spooner STATE.				E½	
15	W. Henderson				W½	
16	Perris Land Co.	Orange Growers Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER 33			
17	"	"	"			
18	C. C. Collins	Perris Land Co 4764	Orange Growers Nat Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER		
19	"	"	"	"		
20	Perris Land Co.	"	"	"		
21	Emma L. Ratcliff					
22	W.H Miller, Trustee	Simon G. Armstrong 3918	L.E. Brant 6490			
23	Perris Land Co.	Orange Growers 115 Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER 33			
24	"	"	"			
25	David Chambers	Perris Land Co 4764	Orange Growers Nat Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER 33		
26	Eda M. Cole	Mary E. Rieger 4339	Frances McGraw 4339	Geo H. Sawyer 6483		
27	John A. Simms	Geo H. Sawyer 6457				
28	John H. Daugherty					
29	Simon G Armstrong		L.E. Brant 6490			
30	W. Dean Johnston					
31	W.H. Miller, Trustee					
32	E. A. Chase STATE	Geo H. Sawyer 6483				
33	L. C. Waite	Geo. H. Sawyer 6483				
34	Naonia J Myers	Orange Nat. Growers Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER			
35	Mary A. Weir					
36	Freelove Archie				E½	
37	Frank A Tetley	A. Moore 5568	Fannie B Noyes 6080	Geo H Sawyer 6713	W½	
38	Jas. M. Matlock	Wm B. Russell 5367	John P Stiffen 6133	Chas. M Stimson 134	Geo S. Batty 135	
39	F. T. Field					
40	Carrie M. Everett	O. M Everett 4962				
41	Mina A. Fisher					
42	"					
43	Walter R. Wheat					
44	"					
45	Mary E. Carroll					
46	"					
47	Frank Johnson STATE.					
48	Perris Land Co.	Orange Growers Nat Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER			
49	W. T. Munger	"				
50	Walter R. Wheat					
51	E. F. Kiler Sr. 4779				N'ly 110 ft	✓
52	J. W. Boggess 4924 5418	~~Mary Cooper~~ 5061			Except N'ly 110 ft.	✓
53						
54						
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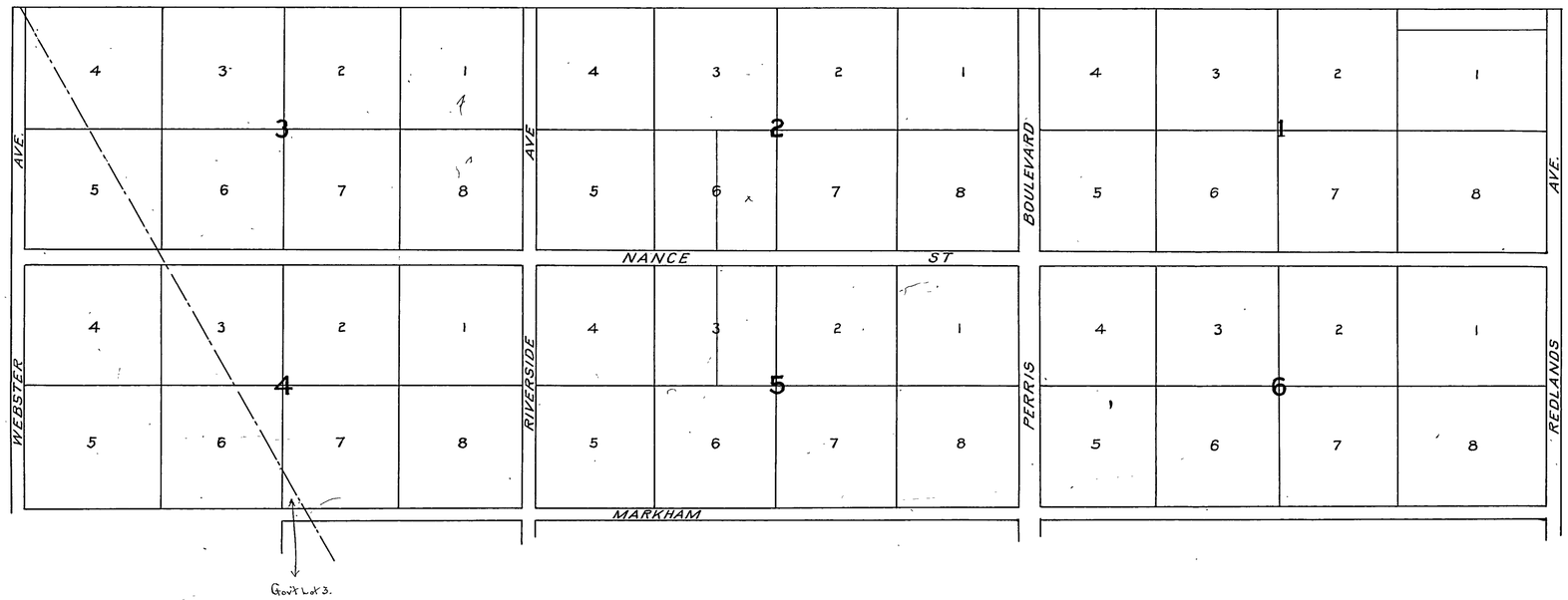
	MTG. ABST. NO.	SEC. OR LOT	TWP. OR BLOCK	RANGE	ACRES	SURFACE Level Broken Rolling Hilly Mountains	QUALITY Fruit Grain Pasture Timber Rocks	Water Rt. Wet Dry Moist semi-moist Water Rt.	LAND VALUE 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	BUILDINGS 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	TREES AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
1	[illegible]	1	1		10.12	✓ L			100	100	100	60	—																						
2	[illegible]	2			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
3		3			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
4		4			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
5	[illegible]	5			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
6	[illegible]	6			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
7		7			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
8	934 6115	8			12.16	"			100	100	100	75	65	65	65	65	75																		
9		1	2		9.99	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
10		2			9.98	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
11	[illegible]	3			9.97	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
12	[illegible]	4			9.95	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
13		5			10	"			120	120	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
14		6			5	"			40	40																									
15		6			5	"			40	40	40	30	25	25	25	25	30																		
16		7			10	"			120	120	120	60	60	60	60	60	60																		
17		8			10	"			80	120	120	60	60	60	60	60	60																		
18	1855	1	3		9.94	"			120	120	120	60	60	60	60	60	60																		
19		2			9.93	"			120	120	120	60	60	60	60	60	60																		
20		3			9.92	"			80	80	80	60	60	60	60	60	60																		
21		4			11.63	"			95	95	100	70	60	60	60	60	70																		
22		5			11.84	"			100	100	100	70	60	60	60	60	70																		
23		6			10	"			80	80	80	60	60	60	60	60	60																		
24		7			10	"			120	120	120	60	60	60	60	60	60																		
25	1855	8			10	"			120	120	120	60	60	60	60	60	60																		
26		1	4		10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
27		2			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
28		3			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
29		4			11.84	"			100	100	100	70	60	60	60	60	70																		
30		5			11.84	"			100	100	100	70	60	60	60	60	70																		
31		6			10.02	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
32		7			9.64	"			120	120						50	60																		
33		8			10	"			100	100	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
34		1	5		10	"			80	80	80	60	60	60	60	60	60																		
35		2			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
36		3			5	"			40	40	40	30	25	25	25	25	30																		
37	[illegible]	3			5	"			40	40	40	30	25	25	25	25	30																		
38	[illegible]	4			10	"			80	80	80	60	30	30	30	30	60	75	75	75	75	Gone.													
39		5			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
40		6			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
41		7			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
42		8			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
43	[illegible]	1	6		12.17	"			100	100	100	75	65	65	65	65	75																		
44		2			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
45		3			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
46		4			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60																		
47		5			10	"			180	180	180	60	50	50	50	50	✓																		
48		6			10	"			180	180	180	60	60	60	60	60	60																		
49	[illegible]	7			10	"			180	180	80	60	60	60	60	60	60																		
50	[illegible]	8			12.19	"			100	100	100	75	65	65	65	65	75																		
51		1	1		2.02	✓						15	15	15	15	15	15																		
52	[illegible]	1	1		10.12	✓							50	50	50	50	60																		

RIVERSIDE TRACT

1"=500'



Assessed To	Assessed To	Assessed To	Assessed To	Assessed To	Assessed To	Assessed To	Description — Riverside Tract	School District	Mtg. Abst No.	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	Surface	Quality	Water Rt.	Land Value 1907	Land Value 1908	Land Value 1909	Land Value 1910	Land Value 1911	Land Value 1912	Land Value 1913	Buildings 1907	Buildings 1908	Buildings 1909	Buildings 1910	Buildings 1911	Buildings 1912	Buildings 1913	Trees, Vines, etc. 1907	Trees, Vines, etc. 1908	Trees, Vines, etc. 1909	Trees, Vines, etc. 1910	Trees, Vines, etc. 1911	Trees, Vines, etc. 1912	Trees, Vines, etc. 1913
Boggess. J.W.	Pocock J.M. 907			Stacy W.H. 1490			Except N'ly 110 ft.	Schneider		1	1		10 12	L			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Kiler. E.F. Sr.							N'ly 110 ft.			"			2 02	"			15	15	15	20	30	40	DO.														
Smith. W.D.M.	Carter Eliza 467 491		Kendrick Katherine 1023	Stacy W.H. 1475					[illegible]	2			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Clapperton. Anna B.			Gardner Helen L. etal 1023		Tuttle Emma R. 1620					3			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Oberschmidt. Iva M.										4			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Mapes M.L.	Hawkinson H.W. 807			Althouse J.A. 1266	Kawasaki Utajiro etal 1577					5			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	"			"	"					6			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Walker. Mary A.										7			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Mellen. Helen M.	Nelson C.O. 745									8			12 16	"			75	100	100	140	200	240	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER 735	Schrott F.&J. 869									1	2		9 99	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	"									2			9 98	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	"									3			9 97	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"				Mortenson Wm. 1249						4			9 95	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Clayton. D.G.			Jordan D.B. 972 1025	Montgomery O.V. 1445						5			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Spooner. J. STATE	Johnston D. 641					2or 1914	E½			6			5	"																							
Henderson. W.							W½			"			5	"			30	40	40	55	75	100	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER 735	Schrott F.&J. 869									7			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	"									8			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER				Mortenson Wm. 1249						1	3		9 94	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	Talbert W.G. 722									2			9 93	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	"									3			9 92	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO														
Ratcliff. Emma L.	Howell David 716	Talbert W.G. 722								4			11 63	"			70	90	95	120	180	230	DO.														
Brant. L.E.	Bush B.B. 268 322	Talbert W.G. 713 722				B.B. Bu[illegible]				5			11 84	"			70	90	95	120	180	230	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER		"		ch						6			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"		"		ch						7			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"				Mortenson Wm. 1249						8			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER				Mortenson Wm. 1249						1	4		10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	Talbert W.G. 722									2			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO														
Daugherty. John H.										3			10	"			60	80	80	116	150	200	DO.														
Brant. L.E.	Bush B.B. 322	Talbert W.G. 713								4			11 84	"			70	95	95	120	180	230	DO.														
Johnston. W. Dean			Totten U.S. 982 1190							5			11 84	"			70	90	95	120	180	235	DO.			75	75	75	DO.	DO.							
Miller. W.H. Trustee			Foreman G.W.		Foreman Mrs. A.P. 1566					6			10 02	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER				Mortenson Wm. 1365						7			9 64	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"				Mortenson Wm. 1249						8			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER			Jordan D.B. 995 1025	Russell Dannie G. 1263						1	5		10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.						100	DO.							
Weir. Mary A.										2			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Archie. Freelove	Marlar Myrtle 747						E½			3			5	"			30	40	40	55	75	100	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER				Mortenson Wm. 1249			W½			"			5	"			30	40	40	55	75	100	DO.														
Batty. Geo. S.									1246 ~~3630~~	4			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Field. F.T.	Maxfield H.P. 853			Webber G.M. 1502						5			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Everett. O.M.										6			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	150	DO.														
Fisher. Mina A.			Chaffin Thos. 997	McFadden Pearl 1410						7			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"			"	"						8			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Wheat. Walter R.			Smith John W. 952							1	6		12 17	"			75	100	100	140	200	220	DO.														
"			"							2			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Carroll. Mary E.				Althouse J.A. 1293	Kawasaki Utajiro etal 1577					3			10	"			60	60	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"				"	"					4			10	"			60	60	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Johnson. Frank STATE	Hawkinson H.W. 852			Althouse J.A. 1266	"				3777	5			10	"					80	110	150	200	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER	"			"	"					6			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
~~[illegible]~~	"			"	"				3777	7			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Wheat. Walter R.			Smith John W. 952							8			12 19				75	100	100	140	200	220	DO.														

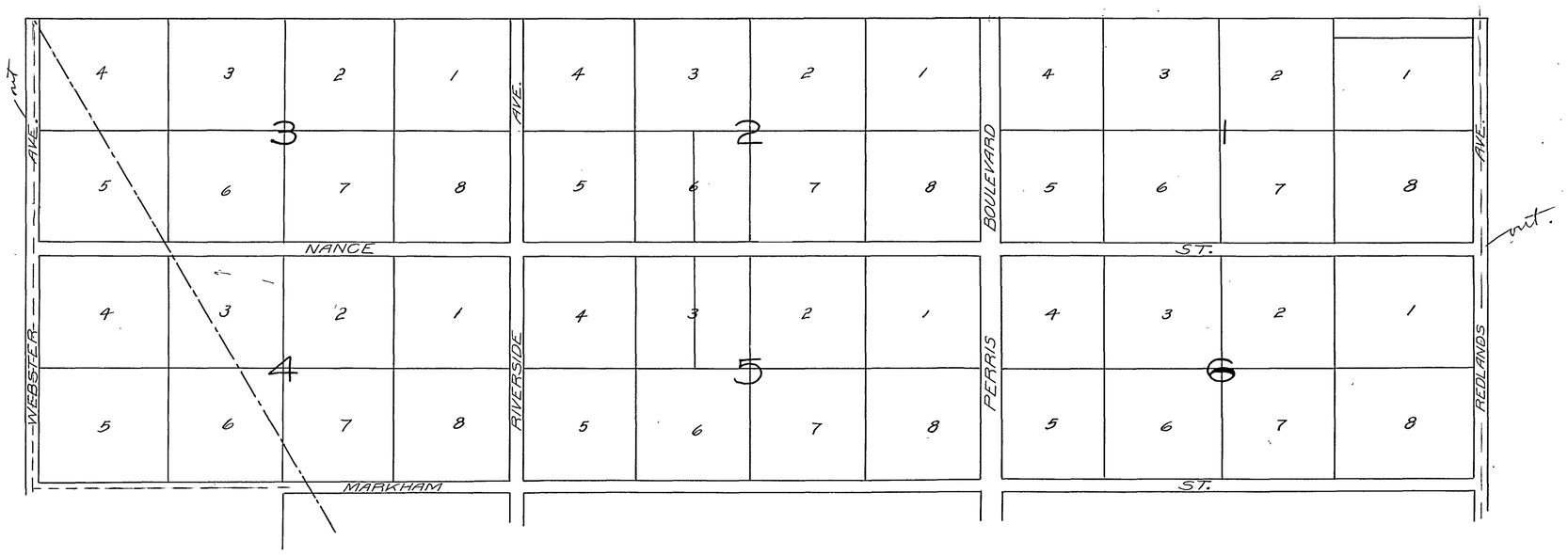
N.

1" = 500'

RIVERSIDE TRACT

NE Sec. 6, 4 N. 3 W.

NW 4 Sec 5.



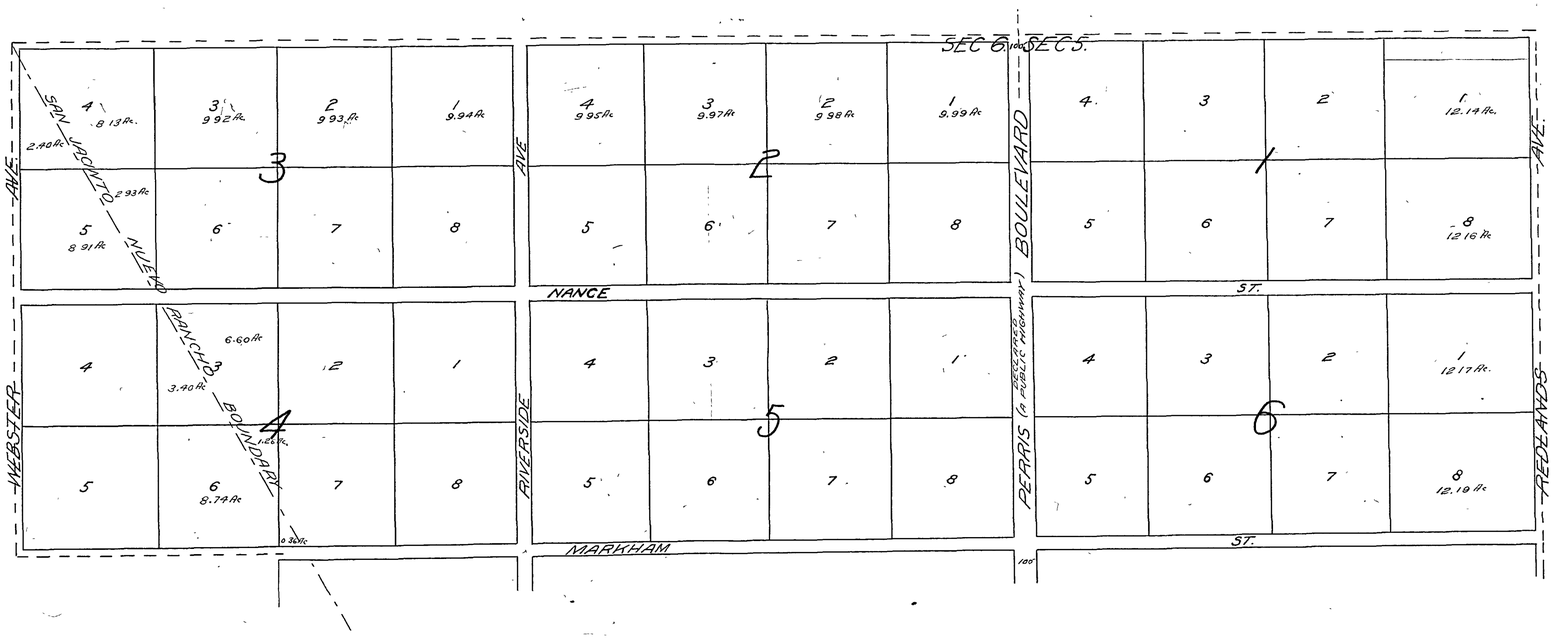
Line	1913 Assessed to	1914 Assessed to	1915 Assessed to	1916 Assessed to	1917 Assessed to	1918 Assessed to	1919 Assessed to	Description: Riverside Tract	School District	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	Surface	Quality	Water Rt.	Land Value 1913	Land 1914	Land 1915	Land 1916	Land 1917	Land 1918	Land 1919	Buildings 1913	Bldg 1914	Bldg 1915	Bldg 1916	Bldg 1917	Bldg 1918	Bldg 1919	Trees, Vines, etc. 1913	Trees 1914	Trees 1915	Trees 1916	Trees 1917	Trees 1918	Trees 1919
1	Stacy W.H. 1490							Except N'ly 110'	Valley Cent.	1	1		10.12	L			200	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
2	Kiler E.F. Sr.							N'ly 110'		"			2.02				40	DO.	40	40	40	40	40														
3	Stacy W.H. 1475									2			10				200	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
4	Tuttle Emma R. 1670				Segrais Louise de					3			10				"	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
5	Oberschmidt Ivy M.									4			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
6	Kawasaki Utajiro et al 1577									5			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
7	"									6			10				"	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
8	Walker Mary A.	Wanda Nita 1955	Fugate Gertie A 2398	Myres Ella C 2577						7			10				"	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
9	Nelson C.O.		Smith John W. 2233			Cannon C.H. 3131	Noble Ceba E 3527 3600			8			12.16				240	DO.	240	240	240	240	240														
12	Schrott F.J. 869		Ayers Birdie 2143							1	2		9.99				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	200														
13	"		"							2			9.98				"	DO.	200	250	250	350	200														
14	"		"							3			9.97				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	400														
15	Mortenson Wm 1349		Gray W.S. 2168							4			9.95				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
16	Montgomery O.V. 1446				Baker Louisa J. 2778					5			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
17	Johnston D 641			Johnston Raymond 2630				E		6			5					100	100	120	120	120	120														
18	Henderson W.			Downing Selina J 2530				W		"			5				100	DO.	100	120	120	120	120														
19	Schrott F.J. 869		Ayers Birdie 2143							7			10				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	400														
20	"		"							8			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	400					200	370	370							
24	Mortenson Wm 1349		Gray W.S. 2168						Schneider	1	3		9.94				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
25	Talbert W.G. 722									2			9.93				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
26	"									3			9.92				"	DO.	200	240	240	240	240														
27	"									4			11.63				230	DO.	230	280	280	280	280														
28	"									5			11.84				"	DO.	230	290	290	290	290														
29	"									6			10				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
30	"									7			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250			100	220	150	150	150							
31	Mortenson Wm 1349		Gray W.S. 2168							8			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
34	Mortenson Wm		Gray W.S. 2168							1	4		10				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
35	Talbert W.G.					Shutt Lorne P. & Ada 3176				2			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
36	Daugherty John H.		Shutt Lorne P. 2301							3			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250					40	40	40							
37	Talbert W.G. 713									4			11.84				230	DO.	230	250	290	290	290			100	50	50	50	50							
38	Totten U.S. 982									5			11.84				235	DO.	235	300	300	300	300	75	DO.	75	75	150	150	150							
39	Foreman Mrs A.P. 1566		Citizens Nat'l Bk of L.A. letter 2354		Maxfield H.P. 2766					6			10.02				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
40	Mortenson Wm 1363		Gray W.S 2168							7			9.64				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
41	" 1349		Gray W.S. 2168							8			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
45	Russell Dannie G 1363								Valley Cent.	1	5		10				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250	100	DO.	100	100	100	40	40							
46	Weir Mary A.	Weir Florence E. 2091					Ayers A M 3394 3416 3502			2			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
47	Mailar Myrtle 914		Harreiter M.E. 2134 2168					E		3			5				100	DO.	100 }																		
48	Mortenson Wm 1349		" 2168 2312 2358					W		"			5				"	DO.	100 }	250	250	250	250														
49	Batty Geo. S. 1502						Batty Kenneth 3481			4			10				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
50	Webber G.M.			Webber Wm A. 2520						5			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250			100	100	300	200	200							
51	Everett O.M.		Everett Sarah E. 2336 2341				Smith Frances Everett (Marrie)			6			10				150	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
52	McFadden Pearl 1410									7			10				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
53	"									8			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
58	Smith John W. 952					Cannon C.H. 3131	Noble Ceba E 3527 3600			1	6		12.17				220	DO.	220	220	240	240	240														
59	"					"	"			2			10				200	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
60	Kawasaki Utajiro et al 1577									3			10				"	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
61	"									4			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
62	"									5			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
63	"									6			10				"	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
64	"									7			10				"	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
65	Smith John W. 952					Cannon C.H. 3131	Noble Ceba E. 3600			8			12.19				220	DO.	220	220	240	240	240														

N

1" = 500'

POR. OF RIVERSIDE TRACT.

BEING THE N. 1/2 OF SEC. 6 AND THE N.W. 1/4 OF SEC. 5 T. 4 S. R. 3 W.



	1920 ASSESSED TO	1921 ASSESSED TO	1922 ASSESSED TO	1923 ASSESSED TO	1924 ASSESSED TO	1925 ASSESSED TO	1926 ASSESSED TO	DESCRIPTION RIVERSIDE TRACT	SCHOOL DISTRICT Valley Center	Sec or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	LAND VALUE 1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	BUILDINGS 1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	TREES, VINES, ETC. 1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
1	Stacy W H 1490							Except N'ly 110'		1	1		10 17	200	200	200	200	200	200	200													
2	Riler Annie E 3716 1475							N'ly 110'		"			2 07	40	40	40	40	40	40	40													
3	Stacy W H									K			10	200	200	200	200	200	200	200													
4	Segrais Louisede 3618		Green Flossie Leota 4579							3			10	200	200	200	200	200	200	200													
5	Oberschmidt Irving M									4			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
6	Kellogg F W 3731	Kellogg F W & W S 3974								5			10	250	500	500	600	600	600	750													
7	" 2597	"								6			10	250	500	500	600	600	600	750													
8	Myres Ella C 3240 3600	Kellogg F W & W S 4096								7			10	200	200	200	200	200	200	200													
9	Neile L E 3243 3477	Randolph Mary E et al			Hubert Wm 6590 6504 6266					8			17 16	240	240	240	240	240	240	240													
10																																	
11																																	
12	Ayers Birdie 3143	Hedrick Frank 4443 - 4458								1	2		9 99	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	650	800													
13	"	"								2			9 98	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	800													
14	"	"								3			9 97	600	600	500	500	800	800	800													
15	Gray W S 3168									4			9 95	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
16	Baker Louisa 3728				Mann Mary B et al 6802					5			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
17	Johnston Raymond 3680		Jackson F A 4764	Jackson F A	Jackson F A - Kellogg T G					6			5	120	120	120	120	120	120	120													
18	Lovell Mrs M M 3240									7			5	120	120	120	120	120	120	120													
19	Ayers Birdie 3140	Hedrick Frank 4443 - 4458								7			10	600	600	500	500	500	800	800													
20	"	"								8			10	600	600	500	500	500	500	700	370	370	370	370	490	490	490							
21																																	
22																																	
23																																	
24	Gray W S 3128								Valley Center	1	3		9 96	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
25	Talbert W G 702									2			9 93	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
26	"									3			9 92	240	240	240	240	240	240	240													
27	"									4			11 63	280	280	280	280	280	280	280													
28	"									5			11 84	290	290	290	290	290	290	290													
29	"									6			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
30	"									7			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	60	60	20	20	20	20	—						
31	Gray W S 3768									8			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
32																																	
33																																	
34	Gray W S 3165									1	4		10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
35	Shuttleworth Frida 3176						Chomistek Paul 7076			2			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
36	Shuttleworth Lorna P 3201						"			3			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	660	40	40	40	40	50	180	180							
37	Talbert W G 713									4			11 84	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	30	30	20	20	20	20	—						
38	Totten U S 702									5			11 84	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	150	150	150	150	200	200	200						
39	Maxfield H P 3768									6			10 02	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
40	Gray W S									7			9 64	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
41	"									8			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
42																																	
43																																	
44																																	
45	Russell Nannie G 1363	Agundez Y 4141								1	5		10	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	40	40	40	40	50	50	50						
46	Ayers C H 3523									2			10	400	400	250	250	250	250	250													
47	Hofreiter M E 3168		Hofreiter - Amelia et al 4561	Hofreiter Archie 4830						3			5	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
48	"		"	"						4			5																					
49	Batty Kenneth 3431					Batty Geo S 7609				4			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
50	Webber Wm A 3757	Borden Isabell 4117	Ayers Silva C 4309			Prater Gypsie 7425	Benton, [illegible] 9134			5			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	200	200	200	200	270	200	200						
51	Smith Frances E									6			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
52	McFadden Pearl 1410						Siegle Fred 9398			7			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
53	"						"			8			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
54																																	
55																																	
56																																	
57																																	
58	Brockman C W 3600 3793 3877	Randolph Mary E et al 4092			Hubert Wm 6590 6504 6266					1	6		12 17	240	240	240	240	240	240	240													
59	"	"			Kellogg F W + W S 6266					2			10	200	200	200	200	200	200	200													
60	Kellogg F W 1577 3821	Kellogg F W & W S 3974								3			10	250	400	400	400	700	800	800													
61	"	"								4			10	250	500	500	900	700	800	800													
62	"	"								5			10	250	350	350	620	620	620	620	800	1600	1600	1600	2100	2100	2100						
63	"	"								6			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250													
64	" 3600	"								7			10	250	200	200	200	200	200	200													
65	Brockman C W 3793 3877	Randolph Mary E et al 4092			Hubert Wm 6590 6504 6266					8			12 19	240	240	240	240	240	240	240													
66																																	
67																																	
68																																	
69																																	
70																																	
71																																	
72																																	
73																																	
74																																	
75																																	

T.4S., R.3W.

SCALE 1"=400'

Book 11.

RANGE 4 W.
RANGE 3 W.

COUNTY LINE ST.

TOWNSHIP (3) SOUTH.
TOWNSHIP (4) SOUTH.

WEBSTER AVE

RIVERSIDE AVE

PERRIS BLVD.

PORTION OF RIVERSIDE TRACT.

NANCE ST.

MARKHAM ST.

PERRY ST.

MARTIN ST.

RANCHO SAN JACINTO

NUEVO

PERRIS BLVD.

POR. OF RIVERSIDE TRACT.

LOTS NOT OTHERWISE MARKED CONTAIN 10 ACRES.

Book 14

Assessor's Map 16-1.
Riverside County
1926.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

1932 REAL ESTATE VALUES 10% HIGH

1927 (1926) ASSESSED TO	1928 (1927) ASSESSED TO	1929 (1928) ASSESSED TO	~~1930~~ 1929 ASSESSED TO	~~1931~~ 1930 ASSESSED TO	~~1932~~ 1931 ASSESSED TO	1933 (1932) ASSESSED TO	DESCRIPTION RIVERSIDE TRACT	SCHOOL DISTRICT Valley Center	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres
Stacy W.H. 1490					20553		Exc. N1y 11.0'		1	1		10.12
Kiler Annie E 3786	Kiler C L 11177						N1y 11.0'		"			2.02
Stacy W.H. 1475					20553				2			10
Green Flossie Leota 4579									3			10
Oberschmidt Ivy M									4			10
Kellogg F.W. & W.S. 3974									5			10
"									6			10
" 4046									7			10
Hubert Wm 6590									8			12.16
Hedrick Frank 4238				Murray Carrie E 18554		Nelson A.F. (Laura J.) 20885			1	2		9.99
"				" "		do			2			9.98
"				" "		do			3			9.97
Gray W.S 2168									4			9.95
Mann Mary E. etal									5			10
Hedrick Frank 10186				Murray Carrie E 18554		Nelson A.F. (Laura J.) 20885	~~E½~~		6			5
10266				" "		do	~~W½~~		"			5
" 4238				" "		do			7			10
"				" "		do			8			10
Gray W.S 2168								Val Verde	1	3		9.94
Talbert W.G. 722			Riv. Development Co. 16038	Smith Raymond 18005-17251-17132	Talbert W.G. (Doretta A.) 20526				2			9.93
"			"						3			9.92
"			"						4			11.63
"			"						5			11.84
"			"						6			10
"									7			10
Gray W.S. 2168									8			10
Gray W.S 2168									1	4		10
Chomistek Paul 7076	Sundling Alexander 10879 10883			Darnill J.V. 17602		Fruhling P Leroy 20916-20886			2			10
"	"			"		do			3			10
Talbert W.G 713			Riv. Development Co. 16037	Alexander A.W. 17961-17251-17132					4			11.84
Totten U.S. 982	Moon Cecil B. 11924								5			11.84
Maxfield H.P. 2766									6			10.02
Gray W.S 2168									7			9.64
"									8			10
Agundez Y 1141								Valley Center	1	5		10
Ayers A.M. 3523									2			10
Hofreiter Amelia 4830									3			10
Batty Geo S 7609		Batty John W. 12159			Darwin Claude (Carrie) 20215				4			10
Benton Wm H. 990	Robinson F.R. 12537 11666	Robinson F.R. & H.N. 12791							5			10
Smith Frances E									6			10
Siegle Fred 9393						Gregory Alpheus A. (Mary E.) 22391			7			10
"						do			8			10
Hubert Wm 6590									1	6		12.17
Kellogg F.W. & W.S. 6266									2			10
" 3974									3			10
"									4			10
"									5			10
"									6			10
"									7			10
Hubert Wm 6590									8			12.19

Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	LAND VALUE 1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	BUILDINGS 1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	TREES, VINES, ETC. 1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	200	200	200	220														
"		[illegible]	[illegible]	40	50	50	50	50														
2		[illegible]	[illegible]	200	200	200	200	220														
3		200	200	200	220	220	220	220														
4		[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
5		[illegible]	[illegible]	750	750	750	750	750														
6		[illegible]	[illegible]	250	750	750	750	750														
7		[illegible]	[illegible]	200	200	200	200	200														
8		[illegible]	[illegible]	240	240	240	240	240														
1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	800	800	800	800	800														50
2		[illegible]	[illegible]	800	800	800	800	800														
3		[illegible]	[illegible]	800	800	800	800	800														
4		[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
5		[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
6			[illegible]	530	800	700	700	700														50
"																						
7		[illegible]	[illegible]	800	800	800	800	800														
8		[illegible]	[illegible]	700	650	650	650	650			490	450	450	450	410							
1	3	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
2		250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
3		240	240	240	250	250	250	250														
4		[illegible]	[illegible]	280	300	300	300	290														
5		[illegible]	[illegible]	290	300	250	260	300														
6		[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
7		[illegible]	[illegible]	250	150	250	250	250							20							
8		250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
1	4	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
2		250	250	250	250	250	350	250														
3		660	660	600	700	700	700	700	180	180	200	200	[illegible]	200	210							
4		[illegible]	[illegible]	290	300	300	300	300							30							
5		300	300	300	300	300	300	300	30	[illegible]	100	100	50	50	40							
6				250	250	200	250	250														
7		250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
8		250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
1	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	300	300	300	250			40	40	40	40	30							
2		[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
3		[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
4		[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
5				250	150	250	250	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	160	[illegible]	150	[illegible]							
6		[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
7				250	250	250	250	250														
8				250	250	250	250	250														
1	6			240	240	240	240	240														
2		[illegible]	[illegible]	200	200	200	200	200														
3				800	800	[illegible]	800	750														
4		[illegible]	[illegible]	800	800	[illegible]	800	750														
5		[illegible]	[illegible]	600	600	600	600	600	[illegible]	[illegible]	1400	1200	[illegible]	900	[illegible]							
6		[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	[illegible]	250	250														
7		[illegible]	[illegible]	200	200	200	200	200														
8			[illegible]	240	240	[illegible]	240	240														

RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

PRINTED BY CARLISLE, S. F. 17420

1938 Assessed To	1939 Assessed To	1940 Assessed To	1941 Assessed To	1942 Assessed To	1943 Assessed To	1944 Assessed To	Description	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	School District VAL VERDE 5	Land Value 1939	Land Value 1940	Land Value 1941	Land Value 1942	Land Value 1943	Land Value 1944	Buildings 1939	Buildings 1940	Buildings 1941	Buildings 1942	Buildings 1943	Buildings 1944	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1939	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1940	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1941	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1942	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1943	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1944
								6	4 S	3 W																				
Aylmer Alice F 29102		Aud PP 12/29					Por of SW¼ E & S of Golden Valley Farms No 5				11 79	Sold 1939	300	300	240	240	240													
							RIVERSIDE TRACT MB 14/668 SD					VALLEY CEN 5																		
STATE 11117 25 Kiler C L							N 110'	1	1		2 02	Sold 1931	–	–																
Stacy W H & H B 24310	Stacy Mary G & H B 35265						S 550'				10 12	Sold 1935	200	200	160	160	160													
do	do							2			10	Sold 1935	250	250	200	200	200													
Eagle John W 32859	Maurseth Jean H (sep) 34347							3			10	Sold 1941 Sold 1938	250	250	200	200	200													
Oberschmidt Ivy M								4			10		250	250	200	200	200		PP 200	PP 300	PP 300	PP 300	PP 300							
Kellogg F W & W S 13974		Kellogg Frederick W 35914		Gregory A A (Mary E) 42472				5			10		900	900	700	700	700													
do		do		do				6			10		900	900	700	700	700													
do		do 37267		do				7			10		250	250	200	200	200													
Hubert Wm 6590								8			12 16		240	240	190	190	190													
Nelson A F (Laura J) 20885								1	2		9 99		900	900	700	700	700													
do								2			9 98		900	900	700	700	700													
do								3			9 97		900	900	700	700	700													
Gray W S 2168								4			9 95		250	250	200	200	200													
Brace J W (Margaret M) 29540								5			10		250	250	200	200	200													
Nelson A F (Laura J) 20885								6			10		900	900	700	700	700													
do								7			10		900	900	700	700	700		PP 200 600	PP 200 600	PP 200 600	PP 200 600	200 600							
do								8			10		900	900	700	700	700													
												VAL VERDE 5																		
Gray W S 2168								1	3		9 94		250	250	200	200	200													
Luzzo Samuel P 27944				Price, Ward H. (Margaret) 41139	Shaffer Thomas D. (Nellie M) 43924			2			9 93	SR 1938 SR 1940	250	250	200	200	200													
do				do	do			3			9 92	SR 1938 SR 1940	250	250	200	200	200													
do				do	do			4			11 63	SR 1938 SR 1940	250	250	230	230	230													
do				do	do			5			11 84	R 1938 Sold R 1940	250	250	230	230	230													
do				do	do		W½	6			5	SR 1938 SR 1937 Sold R 1940	130	130	100	100	100													
Talbert Ernest E 27944		McDonald Alex J (Katherine) 36795-36604					E½				5	Sold 1937	130	130	100	100	100		PP 20 30	20 30	20 30	20 30	20 30							
do		do						7			10	Sold R 1937	250	250	200	200	200													
Gray W S 2168								8			10		250	250	200	200	200													
Gray W S 2168								1	4		10		250	250	200	200	200													
Fruhling P Leroy Aud PP 438 20976								2			10	Sold 1938	250	250	200	200	200		270 PP 50	270 PP 50	270 PP 50	270 PP 50	270 PP 50							
do Aud PP 438								3			10	Sold 1937	250	250	200	200	200													
Bashore J S (Opal A) 29122								4			11 84	Sold R 1938	300	300	240	240	240		—											
Moon Cecil B 11924								5			11 84		300	300	240	240	240													
Maxfield H P 2765								6			10 02		250	250	200	200	200													
Gray W S 2168								7			9 64		240	240	190	190	190													
do								8			10		250	250	200	200	200													
												VALLEY CEN 5																		
Baker W T (Irene) 33051					Nelson Warren H 43336			1	5		10	SR 1938 R 1940	250	250	200	200	200		200	200	200	200	200							
Nelson Warren H 33360								2			10		250	250	200	200	200													
Hofreiter Amelia L et al 33280		Long Dorothy L 37684	Long Dorothy L & Hofreiter N D 37684 Corr 39227 T.D. 37799					3			10		250	250	200	200	200													
Darman Claude (Carrie) 20215	State	56 Nelson Warren H						4			10	Sold 1938	–	250	200	200	200		230	230	230	230	230							
Meier Robt (Emilie M) 24604		Yates James W (Maggie) 36984						5			10	SR 1938	250	250	200	200	200													
Smith Frances E		3601						6			10		250	250	200	200	200													
Gregory Alpheus A (Mary E) 22391	United States of America 35369							7			10		250	–	250	250	EX													
do	do							8			10		250	–	250	250	EX													

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PERRIS

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1 Inch = 3000 Feet

See Book 16-A

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Perris Out

Perris Out
Romoland

Perris Out
Romoland

PERRIS VALLEY CONS. DIST.

P.V.C.D.

PERRIS VALLEY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

RIVERSIDE TRACT

VAL VERDE TRACT

PERRY'S RESUB.

QUINTON'S SUB.

RESTHAVEN ACRES

UPTON ACRES NO. 10

UPTON ACRES NO. 12

UPTON NO. 8

UPTON ACRES NO. 9

WALDEN VALLEY ACRES

GOLDEN VALLEY FARMS

CHANDLER'S SUB.

OAKS &

SAWYER'S SUB.

FIGADOTA FARMS

FIGADOTA FARMS NO. 10

FIGADOTA FARMS NO. 12

FIGADOTA FARMS NO. 9

F. F. NO. 13

F. F. NO. 1-A

F. FARMS NO. 8

J. F. DEHMS SUB.

C. H. COPPER'S SUB

METZ SUB.

HANSCOMS SUB.

TIMMONS SUB.

ALTURA ENCANTADA 21-2

FIGADOTA FARMS NO. 2

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WISE & KNIGHT'S SUB.

WITT'S FOOTHILL ORANGE TRACTS

PERRIS SUB.

MARSHALL TRACT

MOUNTAIN VIEW TRACT

GOOD HOPE ACRES

HOPE ACRES ADD. NO. 1

BETTY ADD NO. 2

NEWERF SUB.

JOHNSONS SUB.

EHRMAN'S SUB.

ROMOLA FARMS NO. 9

ROMOLA FARMS NO. 5

ROMOLA FARMS NO. 4

ROMOLA FARMS NO. 3

ROMOLA FARMS NO. 2

ROMOLA FARMS NO. 6A

ROMOLA FARMS NO. 6B

TRUMBLE FARMS

SHERMAN FARMS

DAWSON ROAD

BRADLEY ROAD

MENIFEE ROAD

HARFORD RD.

SANTA ROSA ROAD

ETHANAC ROAD

POTRERO

HIGHWAY

COUNTY

TWP 3 S.
TWP 4 S.

TWP 4 S.
TWP 5 S.

RANGE 5 W.
RANGE 4 W.

RANGE 4 W.
RANGE 3 W.

RANGE 3 W.
RANGE 2 W.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY ASSESSOR
BOOK 16
1931, 1943

PRINTED BY CARLISLE, S. F. 17428

RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

16-01-00 001

1943 Assessed to	1944 Assessed to	1945 Assessed to	1946 Assessed to	1947 Assessed to	1948 Assessed to	1949 Assessed to	Description	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	School District VAL VERDE 5	Land Value 1944	Land Value 1945	Land Value 1946	Land Value 1947	Land Value 1948	Land Value 1949	Buildings 1944	Buildings 1945	Buildings 1946	Buildings 1947	Buildings 1948	Buildings 1949	Trees, Vines, etc. 1944	Trees, Vines, etc. 1945	Trees, Vines, etc. 1946	Trees, Vines, etc. 1947	Trees, Vines, etc. 1948	Trees, Vines, etc. 1949
Aylmer Alice F 29102					Aylmer Alice F et al 3170-1/46-2599-2598-7/47	Aylmer, Alice F. Corr.	Por of SW¼ E & S of Golden Valley Farms No 5	6	4S	3W	11 79	98-03	240	240	240	240	240	1760												
Kryger F P 9327							Govt Lot 6				2 60	R Sold 1941	50	50	50	50	50	390												
							RIVERSIDE TRACT MB 14/668 SD					98-06																		
Kiler C L STATE 11117							N 110'	1	1		2 02	Sold 1931																		
Stacy Mary G & H B 35265		Gregory, Alpheus A (Mary Ethel) 49270		Ashley A J et al 194-11/44-220-217-10/44			S 550'				10 12		160	160	160	160	160	400												
do		do		do				2			10		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
Maurseth Jean H (sep) 34347								3			10	R 1943	200	200	200	200	200	500												
Oberschmidt Ivy M 42472								4			10		200	200	200	200	200	600												
Gregory A A (Mary E)				Ashley A J et al 194-11/44-220-219-10/44	P O Box 53 - Lakeview			5			10		700	700	700	700	700	1500	PP 300	PP 300	PP 300		—							
do				do				6			10		700	700	700	700	700	1500												
do				do				7			10		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
Hubert Wm 6590								8			12 16		190	190	190	190	190	480												
Nelson A F (Laura J) 20883								1	2		9 99		700	700	700	700	700	1500												
do								2			9 98		700	700	700	700	700	1500												
do								3			9 97		700	700	700	700	700	1500												
Gray W S 2168		Nelson Warren Hedrick 48331						4			9 95		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
Brace J W (Margaret M) 29540				Nelson Warren H. 1159-3/46	RFD1 Perris			5			10		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
Nelson A F (Laura J) 20885								6			10		700	700	700	700	700	1500												
do								7			10		700	700	700	700	700	1500												
do								8			10		700	700	700	700	700	1500	PP200 800	PP200 800	PP200 800	1000	1060	1600						
Gray W S 2168				Clark Ira W. (Pauline M) 4766-9/46		Clark Marion (Frances) 2669-3/48		1	3		9 94	98-01	200	200	200	200	200	1500												
Shaffer Thomas D (Nellie M) 43924				Schatter Thomas C 295-6/46				2			9 93		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
do				do				3			9 92		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
do				do				4			11 63		230	200	200	200	200	1740												
do				do				5			11 84		230	200	200	200	200	1750												
do				do			W²	6			5		100	100	100	100	100	750												
McDonald Alex J (Katherine) 36795	Shaffer, Thos. D (Lennie) 47107			do			E²				5		100	100	100	100	100	750												
do	do			do				7			10		200	200	200	200	200	1500	PP 20 40	PP 20 40	PP 20 40	60	60	60						
Gray W S 2168				Clark Ira W. (Pauline M) 4766-9/46		Clark Marion (Frances) 2669-3/48		8			10		200	200	200	200	200	1500						2150						
Gray W S 2168			Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 361-2/46					1	4		10		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
Fruhling P Leroy 20976 Aud Pt 6/38		White, C.W. (Sarah M) 48388-48339			Smith Donald B. (Ruby E.) 929 928-5/47			2			10	Sold 1933 Sold 1944	200	200	200	200	200	1500	360	360	360	360	360	—						
do		do			do			3			10	Sold 1933 Sold 1944	200	200	200	200	200	1500	PP 30	PP 30	PP 30	PP 30	PP 30	—						
Bashor J S (Opal A)			Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 2876 9/45					4			11 84		240	240	240	240	240	1750												
Moon Cecil B 11927	Moon, Marjorie M. 47124		do 2878 9/45					5			11 84		240	240	240	240	240	1750												
[illegible]xfield H P 2765			do 2877 9/45					6			10 02		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
[illegible] W S 2168			do 361-2/46			des corr-Pet# 295	~~Except SW of Rancho Nuevo line~~	7			9 64		190	190	180	180	180	1490						800						
do			do					8			10		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
			Gray W.S (Sarah S) 361-2/41			Comb with line 51	~~Por SW of Rancho Nuevo line~~	~~7~~			33				20	20	20	—												
[illegible]en H 43336								1	5		10	98-06	200	700	700	700	700	1500	270	270	170	170	170	270						
[illegible] 33360								2			10		200	700	700	700	700	1500												
[illegible] 37684								3			10		200	200	200	200	200	1000												
[illegible]treiter N D 37799								4			10		200	200	200	200	200	1000												
[illegible] 36984								5			10		200	200	200	200	200	1000	310	310	310	310	310	490						
[illegible]gie)		Nelson, Warren Hedrick 49366						6			10		200	200	200	200	200	1000												
[illegible]69 [illegible]merica								7			10																			
do								8			10																			


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JOHNSONS SUB
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ROMOLAND
ROMOLA
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TRUMBLE FARMS
MARSHALL TRACT
UPTON ACRES
RIVERSIDE COUNTY ASSESSOR
BOOK 16
1931

RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

Line No.	1949 Assessed To	1950 Assessed To	1951 Assessed To	1952 Assessed To	1953 Assessed To	1954 Assessed To	Line No.	Description	Section or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	School Dist. Code Area	Date Sold for Taxes
1	Aylmer Alice F (29104-3170-10/47-2549-48-7/47)						I.	POR OF SW 1/4 E AND S OF GOLDEN VALLEY FARMS NO 5, II.79 AC	6	4S	3W	VAL VERDE 98-105 / 98 ~~03~~	
3	Kryger FP 9327		CN50508 Kidd Phyllis & Kryger Frank			50276-1953	3.	GOVT LOT 6, 2.60 AC	6	4S	3W	98 03	
								RIVERSIDE TRACT MB I4/668 SD				VAL VERDE	
10	State Kiler CL 11117		AR4/51 Kiler CL ✓		Abstract 4/54 54883-12/53 Riv Co. Flood Control & W C Dist ✓		X 10	N ~~110~~ 45 FT, ~~2.02 AC~~	1	1		98 ~~06~~ 11 (51)	
11	Ashley AJ et al (144-11/46-220-219-11/46)		Cocke Margaret ✓ 1472-3/50 ✓		des 55146-12/53 ✓		11	S ~~550~~ 615 FT, ~~10.12~~ AC 11 Ac.	1 ✓	1		98 06	[illegible] 1951
12	do		do ✓		des 54392-12/53 ✓		12	~~10 AC~~ exc por to Flood Control Dist 9.4 Ac.	2 ✓	1		98 06	
13	Maurseth Jean H (sep) 34347				des 54386-12/53 ✓		13	~~10 AC~~ exc por to Flood Control Dist 9.4 Ac	3	1		98 06	
14	Oberschmidt Ivy M				des 54379-12/53 ✓		14	~~10 AC~~ exc por to Flood Control Dist. 8.6 Ac.	4	1		98 06	
15	Ashley AJ et al (144/11/46-220-219-11/46)		Cocke Margaret ✓ 1472-3/50 ✓				15	I0 AC	5 ✓	1		98 06	
16	do		do ✓				16	I0 AC	6 ✓	1		98 06	
17	do		do ✓				17	I0 AC	7 ✓	1		98 06	
18	Hubert Wm 6190						18	I2.I6 AC	8	1		98 06	
22	Nelson AF (Laura J) 20885				des 54384-12/53 ✓		22	~~9.99 AC~~ Exc por to Flood Control dist 8.6 Ac.	1	2		98 06	
23	do				do ✓		23	9.98 AC do 9.4 Ac	2	2		98 06	
24	do				do ✓		24	9.97 AC do. 9.4 Ac	3	2		98 06	
25	Nelson Warren Hedrick 48371				des 54378-12/53 ✓		25	~~9.95 AC~~ do. 9 Ac	4	2		98 06	
26	do 1159-3/46						26	I0 AC	5	2		98 06	
27	Nelson AF (Laura J) 20885						27	I0 AC	6	2		98 06	
28	do						28	I0 AC	7	2		98 06	
29	do						29	I0 AC	8	2		98 06	
33	Clark Marion (Frances) 2669-3/48					50030-10/53 Clark Ira W (Pauline M) ✓	33	9.94 AC	1	3		98 06	
34	Schaffer Thomas C 295-6/46	Shaffer Thos. C ✓	AR4/51				34	9.93 AC	2	3		98 ~~01~~ 12 (51)	SOLD R 1951
35	do						35	9.92 AC	3	3		98 01	
36	do						36	II.63 AC	4	3		98 01	
37	do						37	II.84 AC	5	3		98 01	
38	do						38	W I/2, 5 AC	6	3		98 01	
39	do						39	E I/2, 5 AC	6	3		98 01	
40							40	I0 AC	7	3		98 01	
41	Clark Marion (Frances) 2669-3/48		AR4/51		des 8871-2/53	50030-10/53 Clark Ira W (Pauline M) ✓	41	~~10 AC~~ Exc S100' of E100'	8	3		98 01	
45	Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 361-2/46						45	I0 AC	1	4		98 01	SOLD R 1951
46	do 929-28-5/47						46	I0 AC	2	4		98 01	
47	do						47	I0 AC	3	4		98 01	
48	do 2876-9/45						48	II.84 AC	4	4		98 01	
49	do 2878-9/45						49	II.84 AC	5	4		98 01	
50	do 2877-9/45						50	I0.02 AC	6	4		98 01	
51	do 361-2/46						51	9.64 AC	7	4		98 01	
52	do						52	I0 AC	8	4		98 01	
57	Nelson Warren H 43336						57	I0 AC	1	5		98 01	
58	do 33360					2409-1/54	58	I0 AC	2	5		98 ~~06~~ 11 (51)	
59	...ong Dorothy L & Hotreiter N D 37684						59	I0 AC	3	5		98 06	
60	Nelson Warren H 37799						60	I0 AC	4	5		98 06	
61	...ates James W (Maggie) 36484				Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 30032-7/54 ✓		61	I0 AC	5	5		98 06	
62	...lson Warren Hendrick 49366						62	I0 AC	6	5		98 06	
63	U.S.A.						X 63	I0 AC	7	5		98 06	
64	U.S.A.						X 64	I0 AC	8	5		98 06	
65					8871-2/53 ✓ Clark Ira W (Pauline M)	50030-10/53 Clark Ira W (Pauline M) ✓	65	S100' of E100'	8	3		98-12	

Line No.	1950 Land	1950 Imp.	1950 T&V	1951 Land	1951 Imp.	1951 T&V	1952 Land	1952 Imp.	1952 T&V	1953 Land	1953 Imp.	1953 T&V	1954 Land	1954 Imp.	1954 T&V
1	350			350			350			350			350		
3	230			230			230			230			230		
10															
11				60			60						—		
12	300			1500			1500			1650			1650		
13	300			1500			1500			1410			1410		
14	300			300			300			280			280		
15	300			300			300			260			260		
16	1500			1500			1400			1500	200		1500	950	
17	1500			1500			1500			1500			1500		
18	1500			1500			1500			1500			1000		
22	360			360			360			360			360		
23	1000			1000			1000			860			1030		
24	1000			1000			1000			940			1130		
25	1000			1000			1000			940			1130		
26	1000			1000			300			940			1080		
27	1000			1000			300			1000			1200		
28	1000			1000			1000			1000			1200		
29	1000			1000			1000			1000			1200		
33	1000	2000		1000	2000		1000	2000		1000	2000		1200	2000	
34	1350			1350			1350			1350			1350		
35	700			700			700			700			700		
36	700			700			700			700			700		
37	810			810			810			810			810		
38	820			820			820			820			820		
39	350			350			350			350			350		
40	350			350			350			350			350		
41	700	60		700	60		700	60		700	60		700	60	
45	1500	2150		1500	2450		1500	2450		1470	2450		1470	2450	
46	850			850			850			850			850		
47	850			850			850			850			850		
48	850			850			850			850			850		
49	1020			1020			1020			1020			1020		
50	1020			1020			1020			1020			1020		
51	850			850			850			850	800		850	800	
52	820	800		820	800		820	800		820	800		820	800	
57	850			850	640		850	640		850	800		850	800	
58	1000	150		1000	150		1000	150		1000	150		1200	150	
59	1000			1000			1000			1000			1200		
60	1500			1500			1500			1500			1500		
61	300			1060			300			1000			1200		
62	300	490		300	490		300	490		850	490		850	490	
63	300			300			300			1000			1200		
64	EX									—			—		
65	EX									—			—		
										150	640		150	640	

MAP INDEX

Scale 1"=2000'

INDEX -

PERRIS AREA

T.4S. R.4W.

T.4S. R.3W.

Val Verde
Perris Out

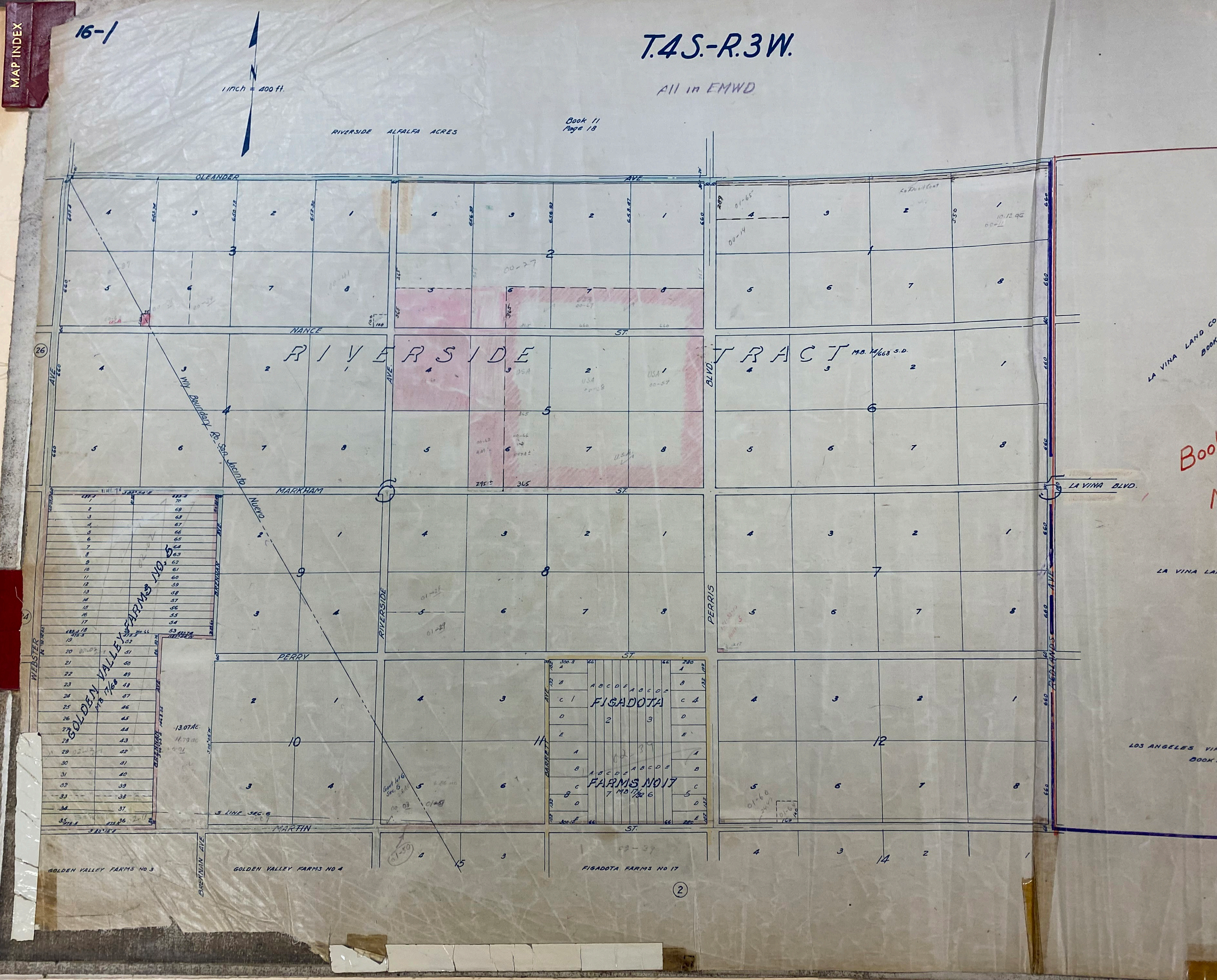
Perris Out
Romoland

BOOK 16

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

ASSESSOR

19-4



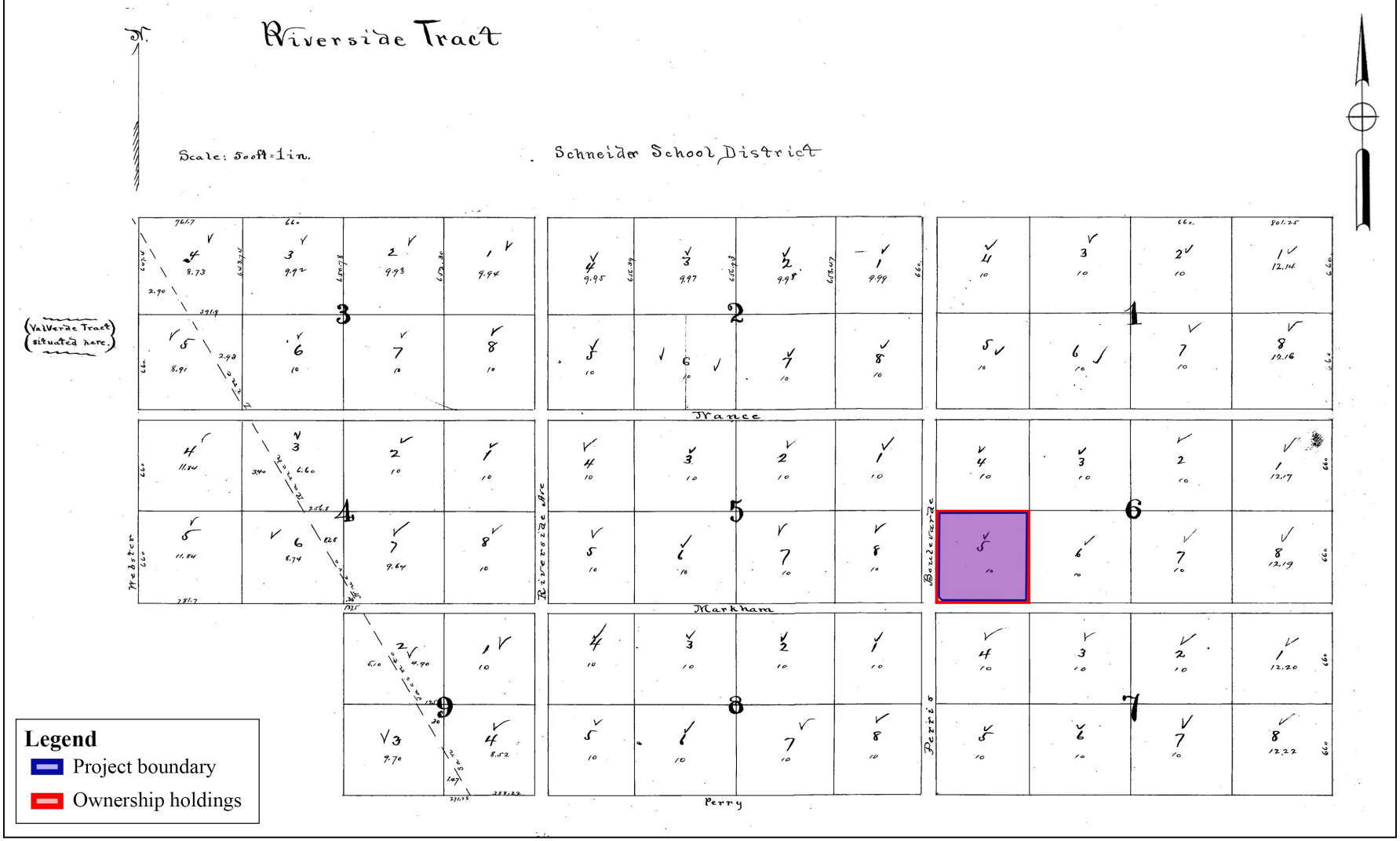
MAP INDEX
SUBDIV. INDEX
16-1
T.4S.-R.3W.
All in EMWD
1 inch = 400 ft.
N
RIVERSIDE ALFALFA ACRES
Book 11
Page 18
OLEANDER AVE.
NANCE ST.
MARKHAM ST.
PERRY ST.
MARTIN ST.
RIVERSIDE TRACT M.B. 14/668 S.D.
WEBSTER AVE.
RIVERSIDE AVE.
PERRIS BLVD.
REDLANDS AVE.
LA VINA BLVD.
BARRETT AVE.
BRENNAN AVE.
Wly Boundary Ro. San Jacinto Nuevo
GOLDEN VALLEY FARMS NO. 5
M.B. 17/68
FIGADOTA FARMS NO 17
M.B. 17/36
GOLDEN VALLEY FARMS NO 3
GOLDEN VALLEY FARMS NO 4
FIGADOTA FARMS NO 17
S LINE SEC. 6
13.07 AC.
LA VINA LAND CO
LA VINA LA
LOS ANGELES VI

RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

Line No.	1954 Assessed To	1955 Assessed To	1956 Assessed To	1957 Assessed To	1958 Assessed To	1959 Assessed To	Description	Section or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Line No.	School Dist. Code Area	Date Sold for Taxes	1955 Land	1955 Imp.	1955 T & V	1956 Land	1956 Imp.	1956 T & V	1957 Land	1957 Imp.	1957 T & V	1958 Land	1958 Imp.	1958 T & V	1959 Land	1959 Imp.	1959 T & V
												VAL VERDE																
1	Aylmer, Alice F.						POR OF SW 1/4 E AND S OF GOLDEN VALLEY FARMS NO 5. 11.79 AC	6	4S	3W	1	98 10		350			590			590			590			590		
3	Kidd Phyllis E. Kryger Frank			Carduras John & Maria			GOVT LOT 6 ~~2.60 AC~~ 2.78 Ac	6	4S	3W	3	98 10		230			260			260			260			280		
							RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD																					
10	Riv. Co. Flood Control & W.C. Dist.						N ~~45~~ 70 FT	1	1		10	98 11		—						—								
11	Cocke Margaret J.						S ~~615~~ 590 FT. ~~11~~ 10.18 AC	1	1		11	98 11		1530			1530			1530			1530			1530		
12	Cocke Margaret J.						EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. 9.4 AC	2	1		12	98 11		1410			1410			1410			1410			1410		
13	Maurseth Jean H (sep)						EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. ~~9.4~~ 9.03 AC	3	1		13	98 11		270			450			450			450			450		
14	Oberschmidt Ivy M				Hustead Francis G (Barbara M)		~~EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. 8.6 AC~~ 4.3 Ac	4	1		14	98 11		540			500			500			500			650		
15	Cocke Margaret J.						10 AC	5	1		15	98 11		1500	1020		1500	970		1500	830		1500	830		1500	830	
16	Cocke Margaret J.						10 AC	6	1		16	98 11		1500			1500			1500			1500			1500		
17	Cocke Margaret J.						10 AC	7	1		17	98 11		1000			1000			1000			1000			1000		
18	Hubert Wm				Esterson Viola		12.16 AC	8	1		18	98 11		360			610			610			610			610		
22	Nelson A.F. (Laura J.)				Nelson A. F.	Nelson Warren H (Betty R)	EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. 8.6 AC	1	2		22	98 11		1290			1290			1290			1290			1290		
23	Nelson A.F. (Laura J.)				Nelson A. F.	Nelson Warren H (Betty R)	EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. 9.4 AC	2	2		23	98 11		1410			1410			1410			1410			1410		
24	Nelson A.F. (Laura J.)				Nelson A. F.	Nelson Warren H (Betty R)	EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. 9.4 AC	3	2		24	98 11		1410			1410			1410			1410			1410		
25	Nelson Warren Hedrick						EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. 9 AC	4	2		25	98 11		1350			1350			1350			1350			1350		
26	Nelson Warren Hedrick						10 AC exc S 365' meas fr Center Nance St	5	2		26	98 11		1500			1500			1500			~~1500~~ 750			750		
27	Nelson A F (Laura J)				Nelson A F	Nelson Warren H (Betty R)	~~10 AC~~ N 265' M/L	6	2	4.7 Ac	27	98 11		1050			1050			1050			560			560		
28	Nelson A F (Laura J)				Nelson A F	Nelson Warren H (Betty R)	~~10 AC~~ N 295' M/L	7	2		28	98 11		680			680			680			680			680		
29	Nelson A F (Laura J)				Nelson A. F.	Nelson Warren H (Betty R)	~~10 AC~~ N 295' M/L	8	2		29	98 11		680	2060		680	2060		680	2060		680	2060		680	2060	
33	Clark Ira W (Pauline M)						9.94 AC	1	3		33	98 12	SOLD 1954	1350			1350			1350			1350			1350		
34	Shaffer Thos. C.		Clark Ira W (Pauline)				9.93 AC	2	3		34	98 12	SOLD 1958	700			700			700			700			700		
35	Schaffer Thomas C		Clark Ira W (Pauline)				9.92 AC	3	3		35	98 12	SOLD 1958	700			700			700			700			700		
36	Schaffer Thomas C		Clark Ira W (Pauline)				11.63 AC	4	3		36	98 12	SOLD 1958	810			810			810			810			810		
37	Schaffer Thomas C		Clark Ira W (Pauline)				~~11.84 AC~~ exc E 75' of S 100'	5	3	11.64 Ac	37	98 12	SOLD 1958	820			820			1750			1750			1750		
38	Schaffer Thomas C		Clark Ira W (Pauline)				W 1/2. 5 AC	6	3		38	98 12	SOLD 1958	350			350			350			350			350		
39	Schaffer Thomas C		Clark Ira W (Pauline)				E 1/2. 5 AC	6	3		39	98 12	SOLD 1958	350			350			350			350			360		
40	Schaffer Thomas C		Clark Ira W (Pauline)				10 AC	7	3		40	98 12	SOLD 1958	700	60		700			700			700			700		
41	Clark Ira W (Pauline M)						EXC S 100 FT OF E 100 FT	8	3		41	98 12	SOLD 1954	1470	3130		1200	3130		1200	3130		1200	3130		1200	3130	
45	Smith Donald B (Ruby E)						10 AC	1	4		45	98 12		850			850			850			850			850		
46	Smith Donald B (Ruby E)						10 AC	2	4		46	98 12		850			850			850			850			850		
47	Smith Donald B (Ruby E)						10 AC	3	4		47	98 12		850			850			850			850			850		
48	Smith Donald B (Ruby E)						11.84 AC	4	4		48	98 12		1020			1020			1020			1020			1020		
49	Smith Donald B (Ruby E)						11.84 AC	5	4		49	98 12		1020			1020			1020			1020			1020		
50	Smith Donald B (Ruby E)						10.02 AC	6	4		50	98 12		850	800		850	800		850	800		850	800		850	800	
51	Smith Donald B (Ruby E)						9.64 AC	7	4		51	98 12		820			820			820			820			820		
52	Smith Donald B (Ruby E)						10 AC	8	4		52	98 12		850	920		850	920		850	920		850	920		850	920	
57	Nelson Warren H	USA					10 AC	1	5		57	98 11		cancel						—								
58	Nelson Warren H	USA					10 AC	2	5		58	98 11		cancel						—								
59	Long Dorothy L & Hofreiter N D			USA			~~10 AC~~ W 295' M/L 4.47 Ac	3	5		59	98 11		810			810			~~810~~ cancel								
60	Nelson Warren H				USA Ex		10 AC	4	5		60	98 11		1200			1200			~~1200~~ cancel								
61	Smith Donald B (Ruby E)						10 AC	5	5		61	98 11		850	930		850	1330		850	1330		850	1330		850	1330	
62	Nelson Warren Hendrick				USA Ex		~~10 AC~~ W 275' M/L 4.47 Ac	6	5		62	98 11		540			540			~~540~~ cancel								
63	U.S.A.						10 AC	7	5		63	98 11								—								
64	U.S.A.						10 AC	8	5		64	98 11								—								
65	Clark Ira W (Pauline M)						S 100 FT OF E 100 FT	8	3		65	98 12	SOLD 1958	150	1200		150	1200		150	1200		150	1200		150	1200	
66		USA					E 365' 5.53 Ac	6	5		66	98 11		cancel						—								
67		USA					S 365' Lot 1 & S 365' of Lots 7 & 8 16.61 Ac		2		67	98 11		cancel						—								
68		USA					E 365' 5.13 Ac	3	5		68	98 11		cancel						—								
69				United States of America Ex			E 75' of S 100' .20 Ac	5	3		69	98 12								—								
70					USA Ex		S 365' meas fr E Nance St	5	2		70	98 11	~~SOLD 1958~~							—								

APPENDIX F

Historic Maps



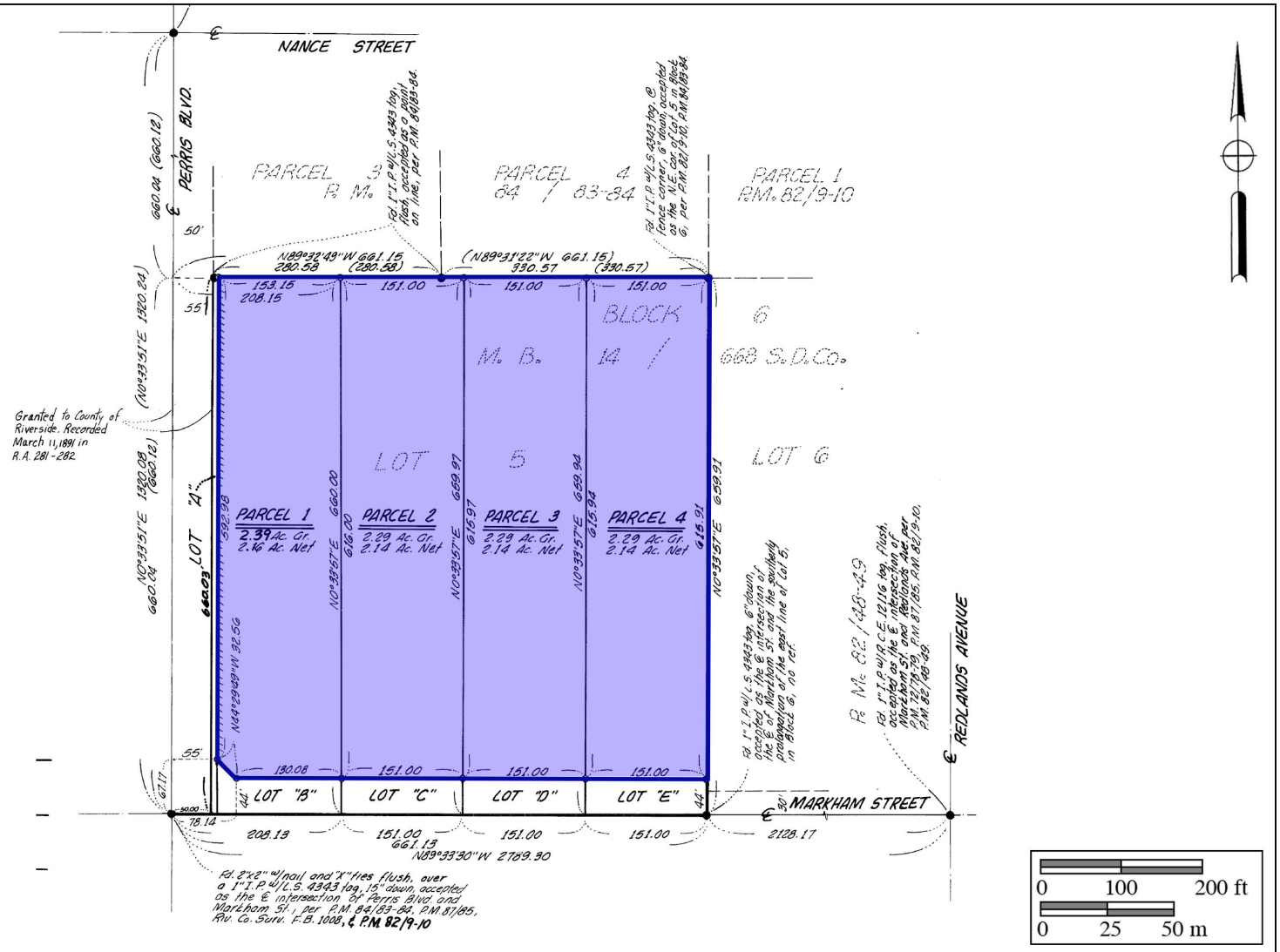
BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Historic Map 1

Lot Book Map: Riverside Tract

1892 to 1895

The Perris Truck Terminal Project



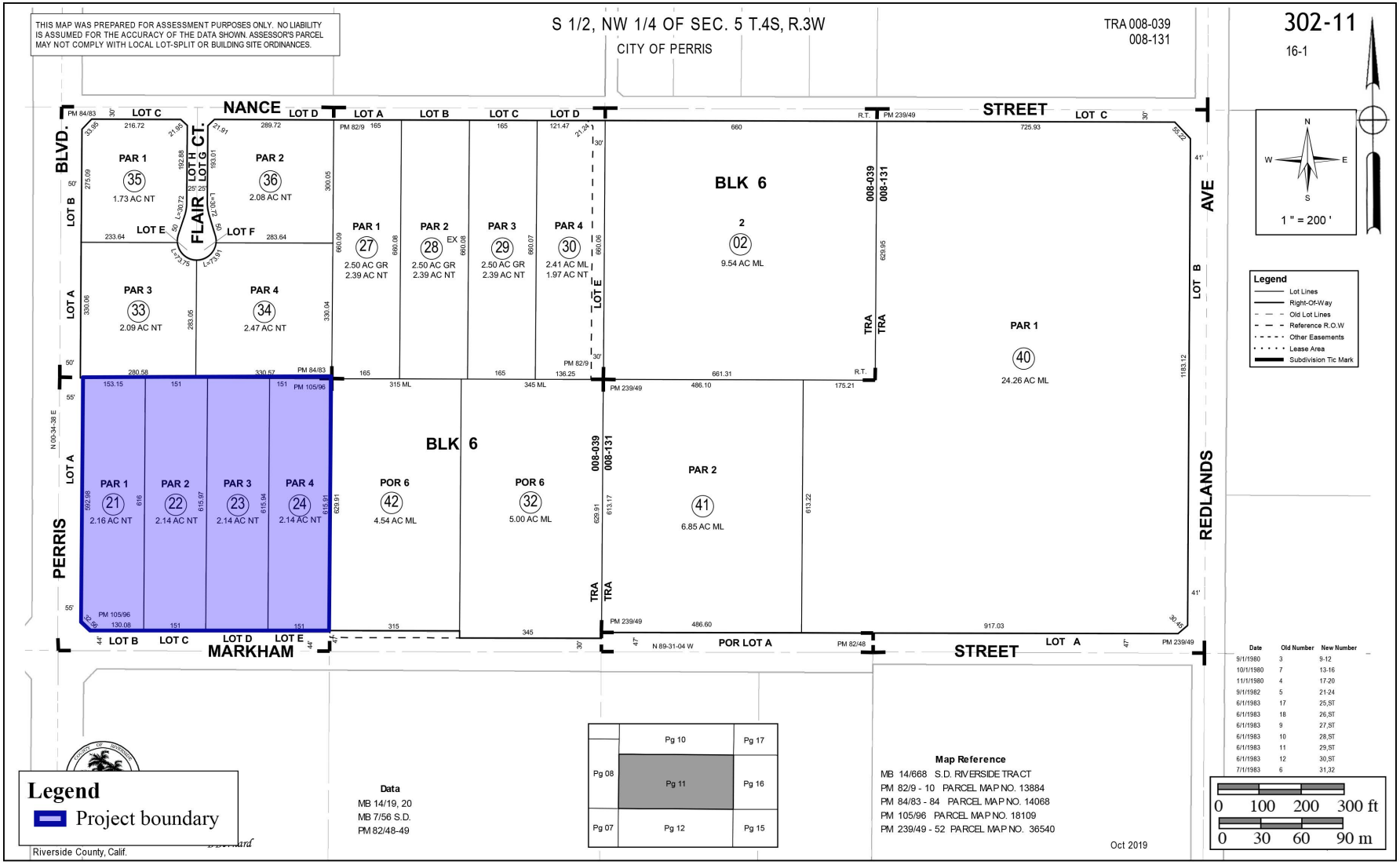
BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Historic Map 2

Assessor's Parcel Map

1982

The Perris Truck Terminal Project



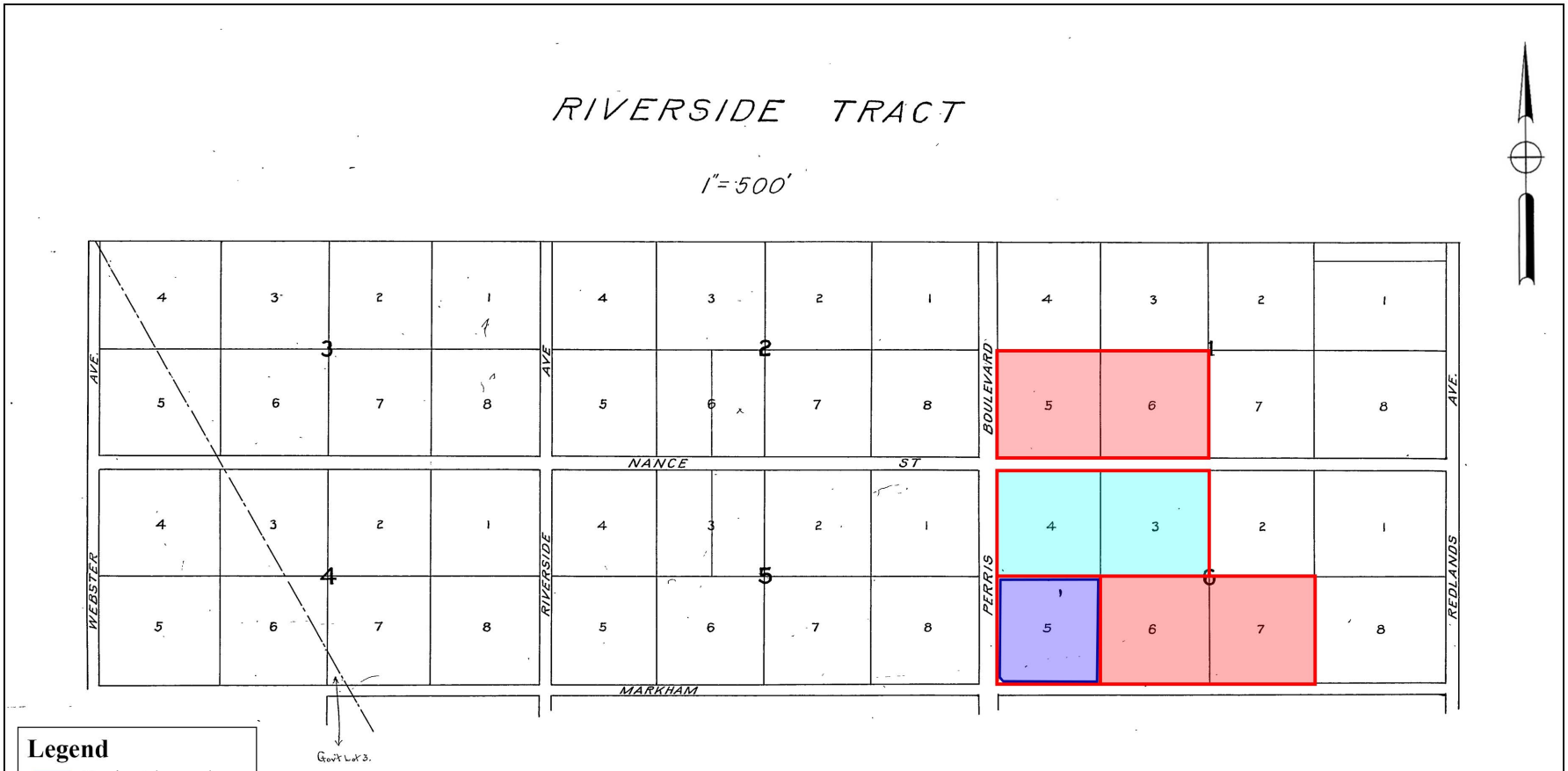
BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Historic Map 3

Assessor's Parcel Map

Current

The Perris Truck Terminal Project



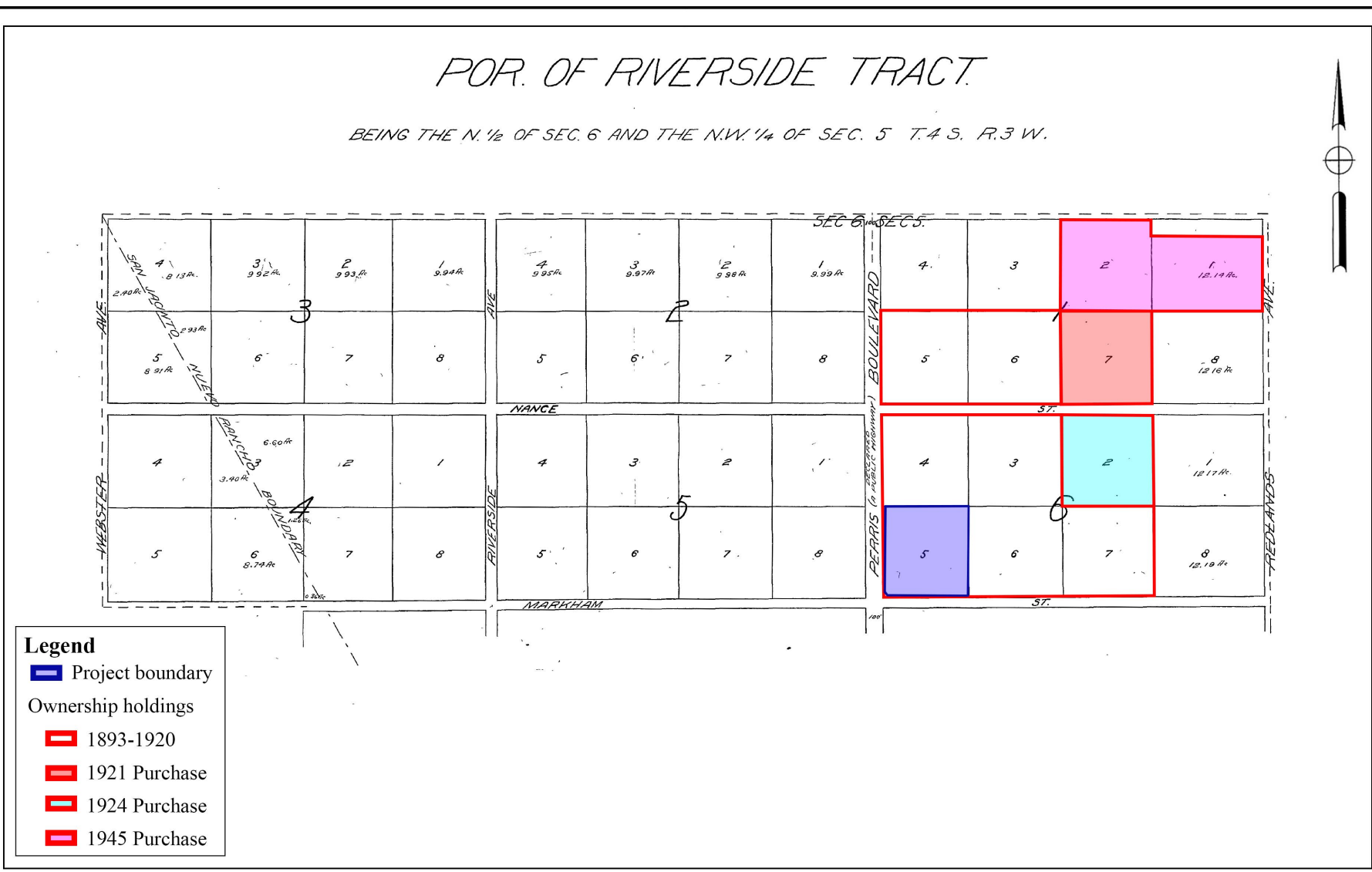
BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Historic Map 4

Lot Book Map: Riverside Tract

1907 to 1913

The Perris Truck Terminal Project



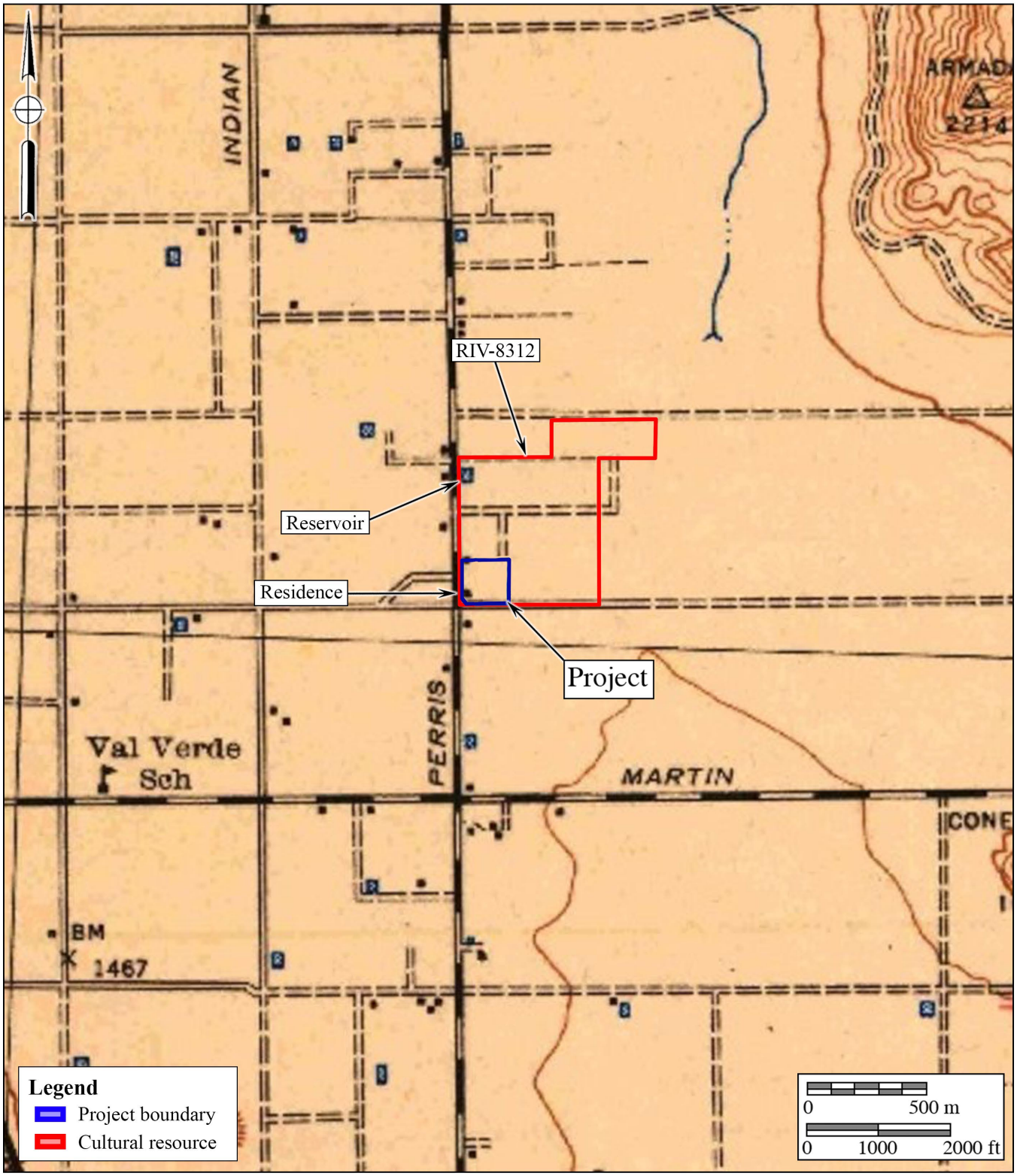
BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Historic Map 5

Lot Book Map: Riverside Tract

1920 to 1926

The Perris Truck Terminal Project



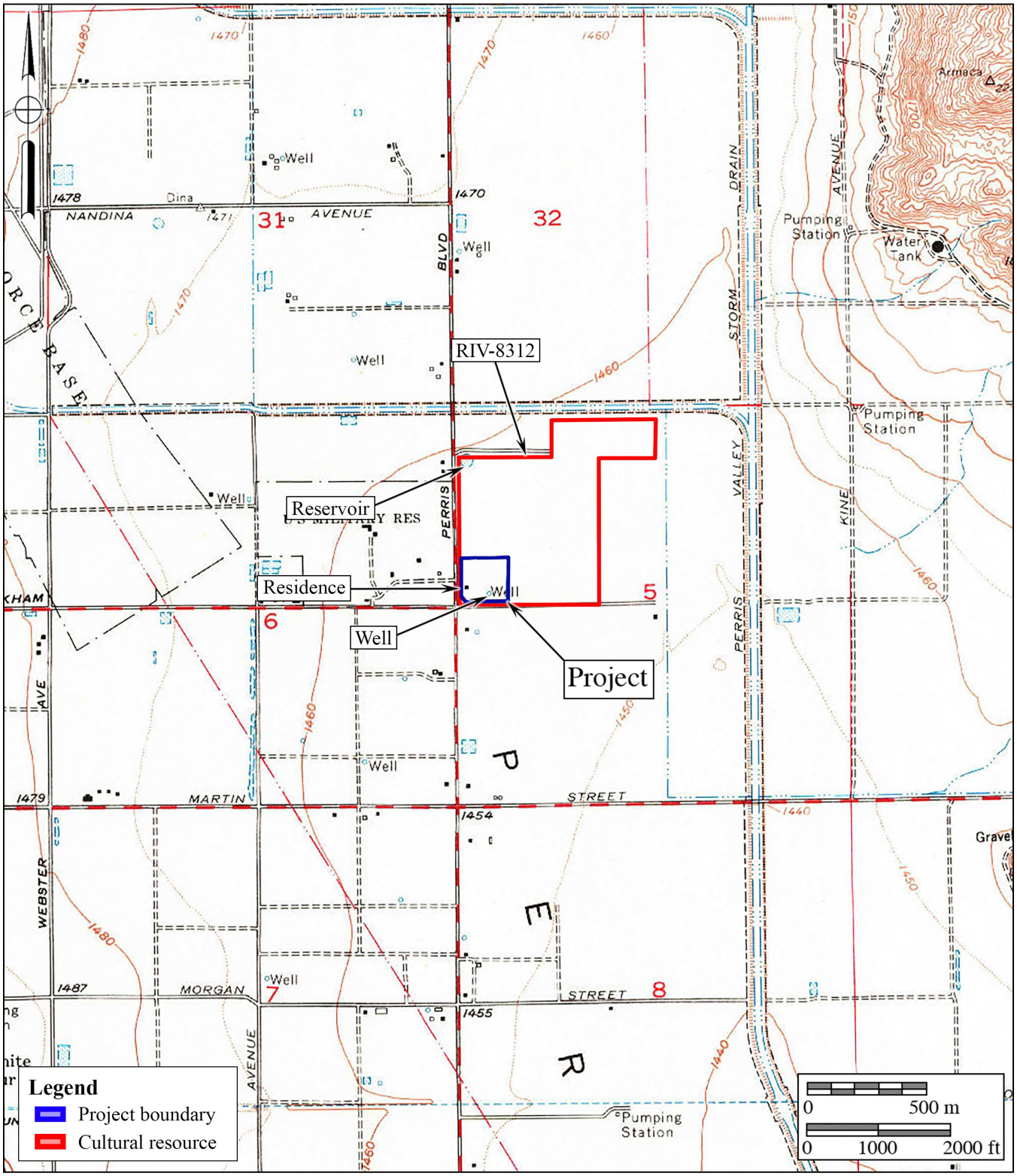
BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Historic Map 6

1943 USGS Map

The Perris Truck Terminal Project

USGS *Perris* Quadrangle (15-minute series)



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Historic Map 7

1969 USGS Map

The Perris Truck Terminal Project

USGS *Perris* Quadrangle (7-minute series)

APPENDIX G

Historic Aerial Photographs

BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

1938 Aerial Photograph

The Perris Truck Terminal Project

BFSA Environmental Services
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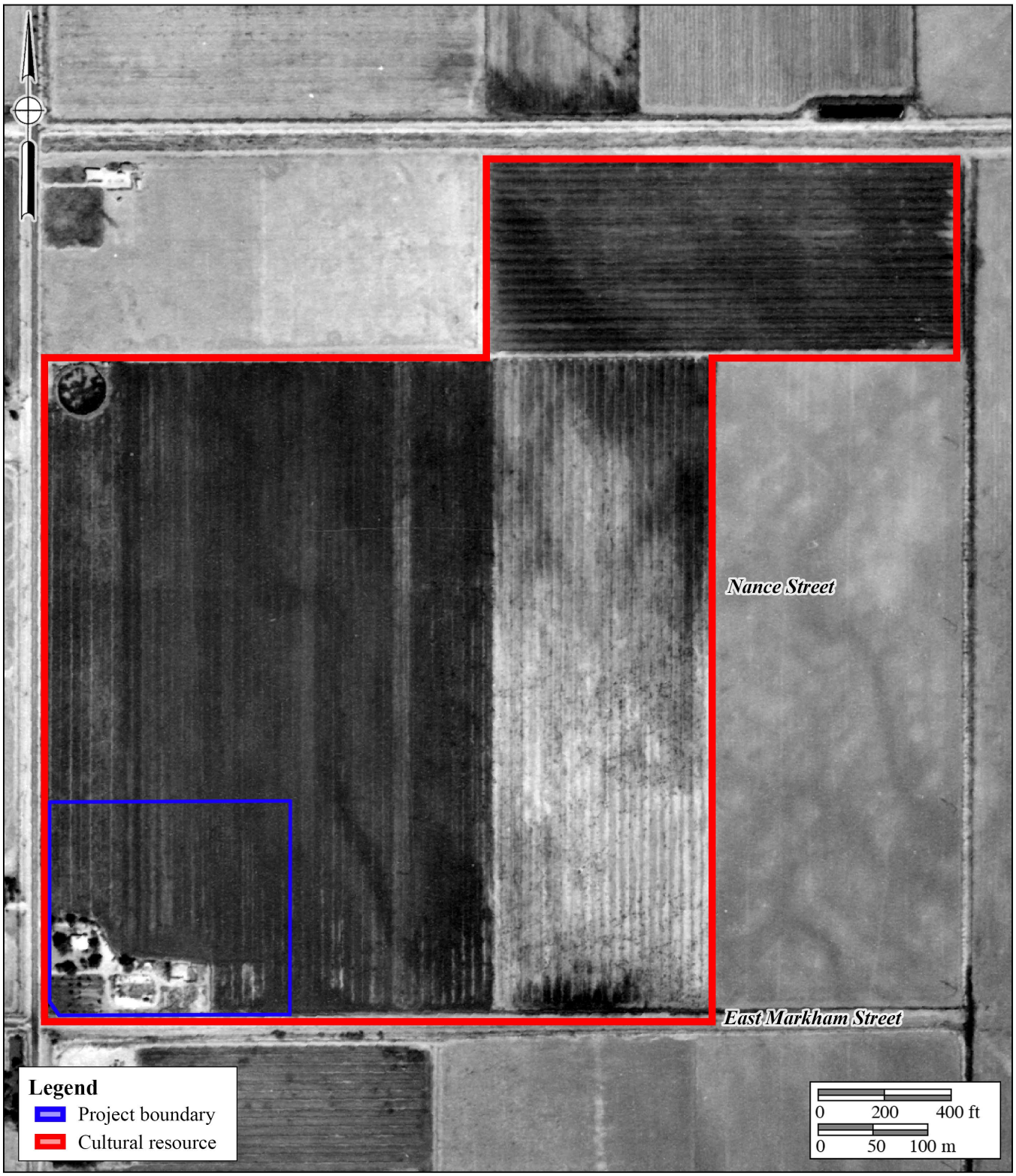
1953 Aerial Photograph

The Perris Truck Terminal Project



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

1959 Aerial Photograph

The Perris Truck Terminal Project

BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

1962 Aerial Photograph

The Perris Truck Terminal Project

BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

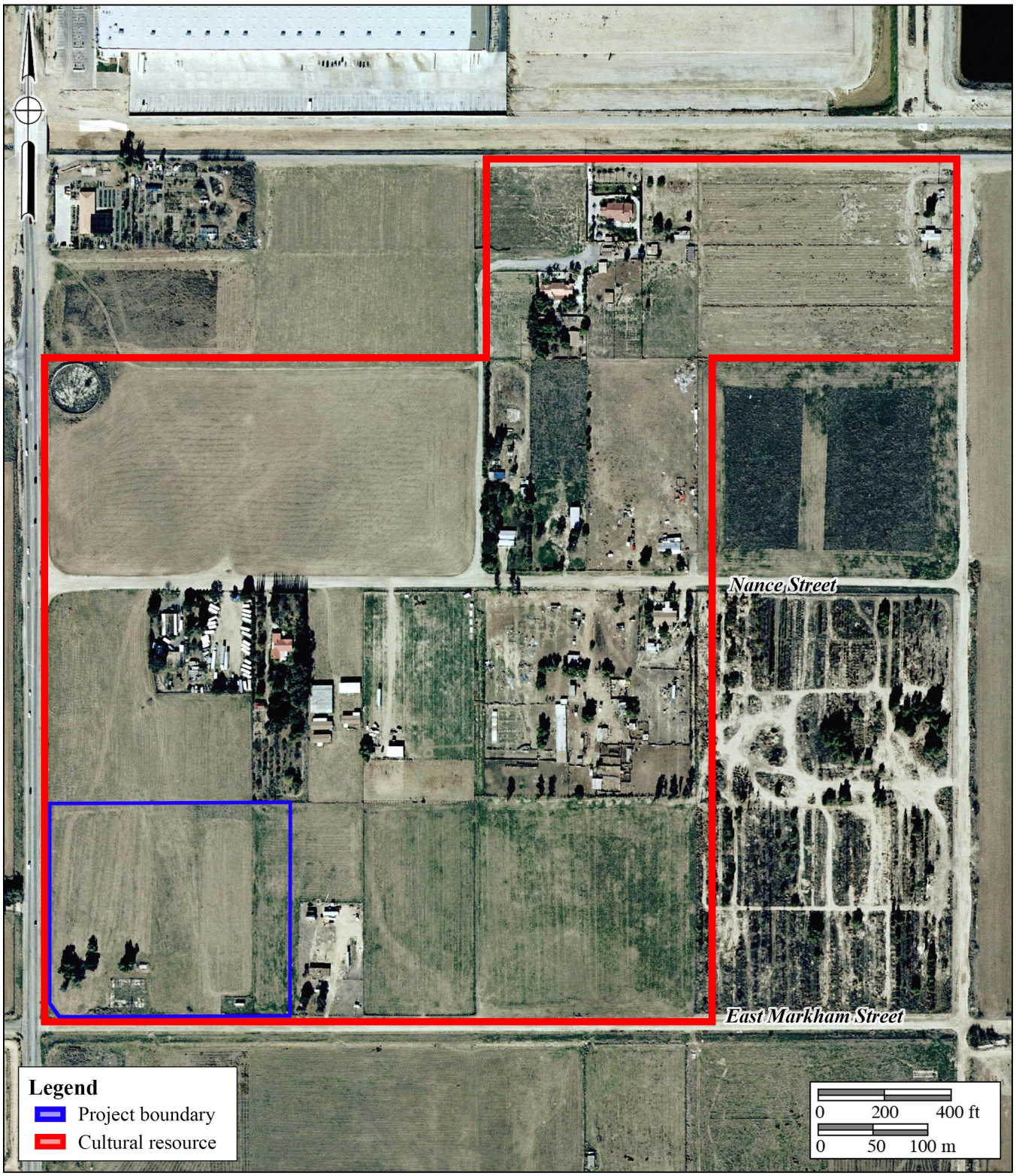
1967 Aerial Photograph

The Perris Truck Terminal Project

BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

1980 Aerial Photograph

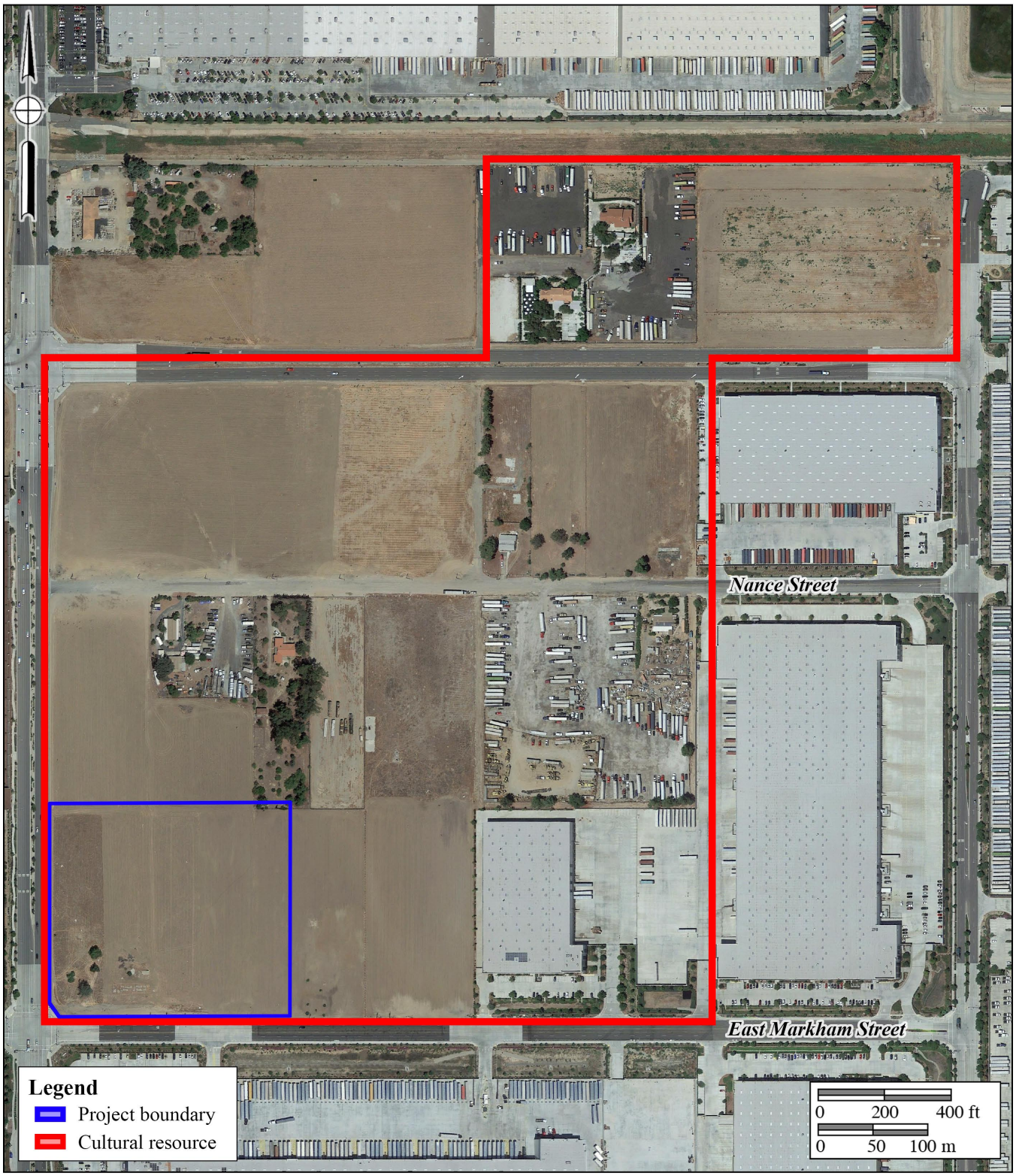
The Perris Truck Terminal Project



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

2006 Aerial Photograph

The Perris Truck Terminal Project



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

2021 Aerial Photograph

The Perris Truck Terminal Project

APPENDIX H

PVCCSP Final EIR
Applicable Mitigation Measures

Biological Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
	at least 90 percent avoidance of areas providing long-term conservation value for the NEPSSA and CAPSSA target species. If avoidance is not feasible, then such implementing projects will require the approval of a DBESP including appropriate mitigation.	conjunction with development applications as part of the CEQA process Approval of a DBESP will be required as part of the CEQA process	Planning Division				

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
The project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines*.	**MM Cultural 1:** Prior to the consideration by the City of Perris of implementing development or infrastructure projects for properties that are vacant, undeveloped, or considered to be sensitive for cultural resources by the City of Perris Planning Division, a Phase I Cultural Resources Study of the subject property prepared in accordance	In conjunction with development applications, and prior to issuance of grading permits	Submittal of a Phase I Cultural Resources Study and issuance of grading permits	City of Perris Planning Division			

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
	with the protocol of the City of Perris by a professional archeologist[1] shall be submitted to the City of Perris Planning Division for review and approval. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study shall determine whether the subject implementing development would potentially cause a substantial adverse change to any significant paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study shall be prepared to meet the standards established by Riverside County and shall, at a minimum, include the results of the following: 1. Records searches at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), the National or State Registry of Historic Places and any appropriate public, private, and tribal archives. 2. Sacred Lands File record search with the NAHC followed by project scoping with tribes recommended by the NAHC. 3. Field survey of the implementing						

[1] For the purpose of this measure, the City of Perris considers professional archaeologists to be those who meet the United States Secretary of the Interior's standards for recognition as a professional, including an advanced degree in anthropology, archaeology, or a related field, and the local experience necessary to evaluate the specific project. The professional archaeologist must also meet the minimum criteria for recognition by the Register for Professional Archaeologists (RPA), although membership is not required.

Cultural Resources							
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	development or infrastructure project site. The proponents of the subject implementing development projects and the professional archaeologists are also encouraged to contact the local Native American tribes (as identified by the California Native Heritage Commission and the City of Perris) to obtain input regarding the potential for native American resources to occur at the project site. Measures shall be identified to mitigate the known and potential significant effects of the implementing development or infrastructure project, if any. Mitigation for historic resources shall be considered in the following order of preference: 1. Avoidance. 2. Changes to the structure provided pursuant to the Secretary of Interior's Standards. 3. Relocation of the structure. 4. Recordation of the structure to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standard if demolition is allowed.						

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	Avoidance is the preferred treatment for known significant prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, and sites containing Native American human remains. Where feasible, plans for implementing projects shall be developed to avoid known significant archaeological resources and sites containing human remains. Where avoidance of construction impacts is possible, the implementing projects shall be designed and landscaped in a manner, which will ensure that indirect impacts from increased public availability to these sites are avoided. Where avoidance is selected, archaeological resource sites and sites containing Native American human remains shall be placed within permanent conservation easements or dedicated open space areas. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study submitted for each implementing development or infrastructure project shall have been completed no more than three (3) years prior to the submittal of the application for the subject implementing development project or the start of construction of an implementing infrastructure project.						

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	MM Cultural 2: If the Phase I Cultural Resources Study required under **MM Cultural 1** determines that monitoring during construction by a professional archaeologist is needed for the implementing development project; the project proponent shall retain a professional archaeologist prior to the issuance of grading permits. The task of the archaeologist shall be to verify implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the approved Phase I Cultural Resources Study and to monitor the initial ground-altering activities[2] at the subject site for the unearthing of previously unknown archaeological and/or cultural resources. Selection of the archaeologist shall be subject to the approval of the City of Perris Planning Manager and no grading activities shall occur at the site until the archaeologist has been approved by the City. The archaeological monitor shall be responsible for maintaining daily field notes, a photographic record, and reporting all finds in a timely manner. The archaeologist shall also be	In conjunction with development applications, and prior to issuance of grading permits	Retention of professional archaeologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			
	equipped to record and salvage cultural resources that may be unearthed during initial ground-altering activities. The archaeologist						11.0-24

Cultural Resources							
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	MM Cultural 3 If the Phase I Cultural Resources Study required under **MM Cultural 1** determines that monitoring during construction by both a professional archaeologist and a Native American representative is needed for the implementing development project, the project proponent shall retain a professional archaeologist and a Native American representative of Luiseño descent prior to the issuance of grading permits. The professional archaeologist and Native American observer shall be required on site during all initial ground-altering activities. The Native American observer shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow the evaluation of cultural resources with the project archaeologist. The evaluation and treatment provisions of mitigation measure **MM Cultural 2** shall apply to this measure.	Monitors retained prior to issuance of grading permits. Monitoring shall take place during all initial ground-altering activities	Retention of professional archaeologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			
	MM Cultural 4 In the event that cultural resources are discovered at a development site that is not monitored by a professional	Ongoing during construction	Retention of professional archaeologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of	City of Perris Planning			

[2] For the purpose of this measure, ground-altering activities include, but are not limited to, debris removal, vegetation removal, tree removal, grading, trenching, or other site preparation activities. Initial ground-altering activities refer to the first time that the existing materials are altered by construction-related activities. Materials that have already been disturbed by construction-related activities do not require subsequent monitoring.

Cultural Resources							
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	archaeologist, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find shall stop, the project developer shall notify the City of Perris Planning Division, and the project developer shall retain a professional archaeologist to analyze the find for identification as prehistoric and historical archaeological resources. The evaluation and treatment provisions of mitigation measure **MM Cultural 2** shall apply to this measure.		Report of Findings, if applicable	Division			
The project would directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.	**MM Cultural 5**: Prior to grading for projects requiring subsurface excavation that exceeds five (5)feet in depth, proponents of the subject implementing development projects shall retain a professional paleontologist to verify implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the approved Phase I Cultural Resources Study and to monitor the subsurface excavation that exceed five (5) feet in depth. Selection of the paleontologist shall be subject to the approval of the City of Perris Planning Manager and no grading activities shall occur at the site until the paleontologist has been approved by the City. Monitoring should be restricted to undisturbed subsurface areas of older alluvium, which might be present below the surface. The	Prior to issuance of grading permits Ongoing monitoring during subsurface excavation	Retention of professional paleontologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			

Cultural Resources							
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	paleontologist shall be prepared to quickly salvage fossils as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays. The paleontologist shall also remove samples of sediments which are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. The paleontologist shall have the power to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow for removal of abundant or large specimens. Collected samples of sediments shall be washed to recover small invertebrate and vertebrate fossils. Recovered specimens shall be prepared so that they can be identified and permanently preserved. Specimens shall be identified and curated and placed into an accredited repository (such as the Western Science Center or the Riverside Metropolitan Museum) with permanent curation and retrievable storage. A report of findings, including an itemized inventory of recovered specimens, shall be prepared upon completion of the steps outlined above. The report shall include a discussion of the significance of all recovered specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the City of Perris Planning Division, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts						

Cultural Resources							
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	to paleontological resources.						
The project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines*.	**MM Cultural 6:** In the event that human remains (or remains that may be human) are discovered at the implementing development project site during grading or earthmoving, the construction contractors shall immediately stop all activities in the immediate area of the find. The project proponent shall then inform the Riverside County Coroner and the City of Perris Planning Division and the coroner will be permitted to examine the remains. If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, the coroner will notify the NAHC and the Commission will identify the "Most Likely Descendent" (MLD).[3] Despite the affiliation of any Native American representatives at the site, the Commission's identification of the MLD will stand. The MLD shall be granted access to inspect the site of the discovery of the Native	During construction activities	Coroner and NAHC contacted and submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			

[3] The "Most Likely Descendent" ("MLD") is a reference used by the California Native American Heritage Commission to identify the individual or population most likely associated with any human remains that may be identified within a given project area. Under California Public Resources Code section 5097.98, the Native American Heritage Commission has the authority to name the MLD for any specific project and this identification is based on a report of Native American remains through the County Coroner's office. In the case of the City of Perris, the Native American Heritage Commission may identify any Luiseño descendent, but generally names the Soboba or Pechanga bands of Mission Indians (both Luiseño populations) and alternates between the two groups. The City of Perris will recognize any MLD identified by the Native American Heritage Commission without giving preference to any particular population. In cases where the Native American Heritage Commission is not tasked with the identification of a Native American representative, the City of Perris reserves the right to make an independent decision based upon the nature of the proposed project.

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	American human remains and may recommend to the project proponent means for treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity of the human remains and any associated grave goods. The MLD shall complete their inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The disposition of the remains will be determined in consultation with the City of Perris, the project proponent, and the MLD. The City of Perris will be responsible for the final decision, based upon input from the various stakeholders. If the human remains are determined to be other than Native American in origin, but still of archaeological value, the remains will be recovered for analysis and subject to curation or reburial at the expense of the project proponent. If deemed appropriate, the remains will be recovered by the coroner and handled through the Coroner's Office. Coordination with the Coroner's Office will be through the City of Perris and in consultation with the various stakeholders. The specific locations of Native American burials and reburials will be proprietary and not						

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	disclosed to the general public. The locations will be documented by the consulting archaeologist in conjunction with the various stakeholders and a report of findings shall be filed with the Eastern Information Center (EIC).						

Geology and Soils							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
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Expose people or property to substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the proposed project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence,	**MM Geo 1**: Concurrent with the City of Perris' review of implementing development projects, the project proponent of the implementing development project shall submit a geotechnical report prepared by a registered geotechnical engineer and a qualified engineering geologist to the City of Perris Public Works/Engineering Administration Division for its review and approval. The geotechnical report shall assess the soil stability within the implementing development project affecting individual lots and building pads, and shall describe the methodology (e.g., overexcavated, backfilled, compaction) being used to implement the	In conjunction with development applications, and prior to issuance of grading permits	Submittal of geotechnical report	City of Perris Public Works/ Engineering Division			