

PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE 37.84-ACRE VALLE RESEDA PROJECT SITE (TRACT 38066) LOCATED IMMEDIATELY SOUTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION NORTH RAMONA BOULEVARD AND RANCH VIEW LANE, CITY OF SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY

by

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for

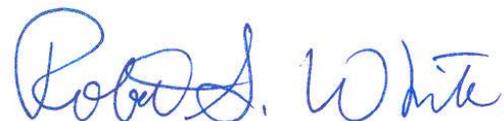
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APNs 436-030-001, 436-040-006 & -008

Revised August, 2023

KEYWORDS: Phase I Survey, N. Ramona Blvd., San Jacinto, Riverside County

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



.....
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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date: **Revised, August, 2023**

Report Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the 37.84-Acre Valle Reseda Project Site (Tract 38066) Located Immediately Southwest of the Intersection of North Ramona Boulevard and Ranch View Lane, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County

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USGS Quadrangle: ***San Jacinto*** 7.5', California, 1978/79

Study Area: 37.84 Acres, (APNs 436-030-001, 436-040-006 & -008). Southeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼ of Section 20 and the West ½ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 21, Township 4 South, Range 1 West, SBBM.

Keywords: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, CA
Negative Results

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Camelia Homes, Archaeological Associates has revised a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of 37.84 acres of vacant land identified as the Valle Reseda project site, Tract 38066 (APNs 436-030-001, 436-040-006 & -008). The original Phase I study conducted by Archaeological Associates in 2021 was identified as the Silver Beach Grand project site (P20-012). The study area is located immediately southwest of the intersection of North Ramona Boulevard and Ranch View Lane in the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County. Presently, it is desired to construct a residential subdivision on the property.

The purpose of this study was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. All field notes, background research and photographs are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

An updated, in-person records search failed to indicate the presence of any prehistoric or historic resources within the boundaries of the study area. The results of the field study conducted in 2020 were equally as negative. Consequently, no additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended including monitoring of any future earth-disturbing activities.

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the Riverside County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report was written for Camelia Homes by Archaeological Associates (AA). It describes the results of a revised Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the 37.84-acre Valle Reseda residential project site identified as Tract 38066. The original Phase I study of the property conducted by AA in 2021 was for Golden Ocean Realty LLC and identified as the Silver Beach Grand project site (P20-012). The study area is located adjacent to the south side of North Ramona Boulevard immediately west of Ranch View Lane, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County. Presently, project proponents desire to develop the property with 206 single family homes and a water quality basin.

The purpose of this assessment was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. Our assessment consisted of: (1) an updated, in-person records search conducted to determine whether any previously recorded historic or prehistoric material is present on the property, (2) literature and archival review, (3) Sacred Lands File Check/Native American Scoping, and (4) a field reconnaissance intended to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources within the boundaries of the project area

The intensive survey of the property was conducted by Robert S. White (Principal Investigator, County Approved Archaeologist #164), and Richard Guttenberg, M.A. RPA (surveyor, County Approved Archaeologist). The study was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This report was prepared according to the *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* contained within the States Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a) (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1989).

II. SETTING

A. Study Area Location

Regionally, the study area lies in the San Jacinto Valley approximately 2 ½ miles northwest of the historic core of San Jacinto and 1.25 miles southwest of the San Jacinto River, southwestern Riverside County (fig.1). The parcel is irregular in shape and adjoins N. Ramona

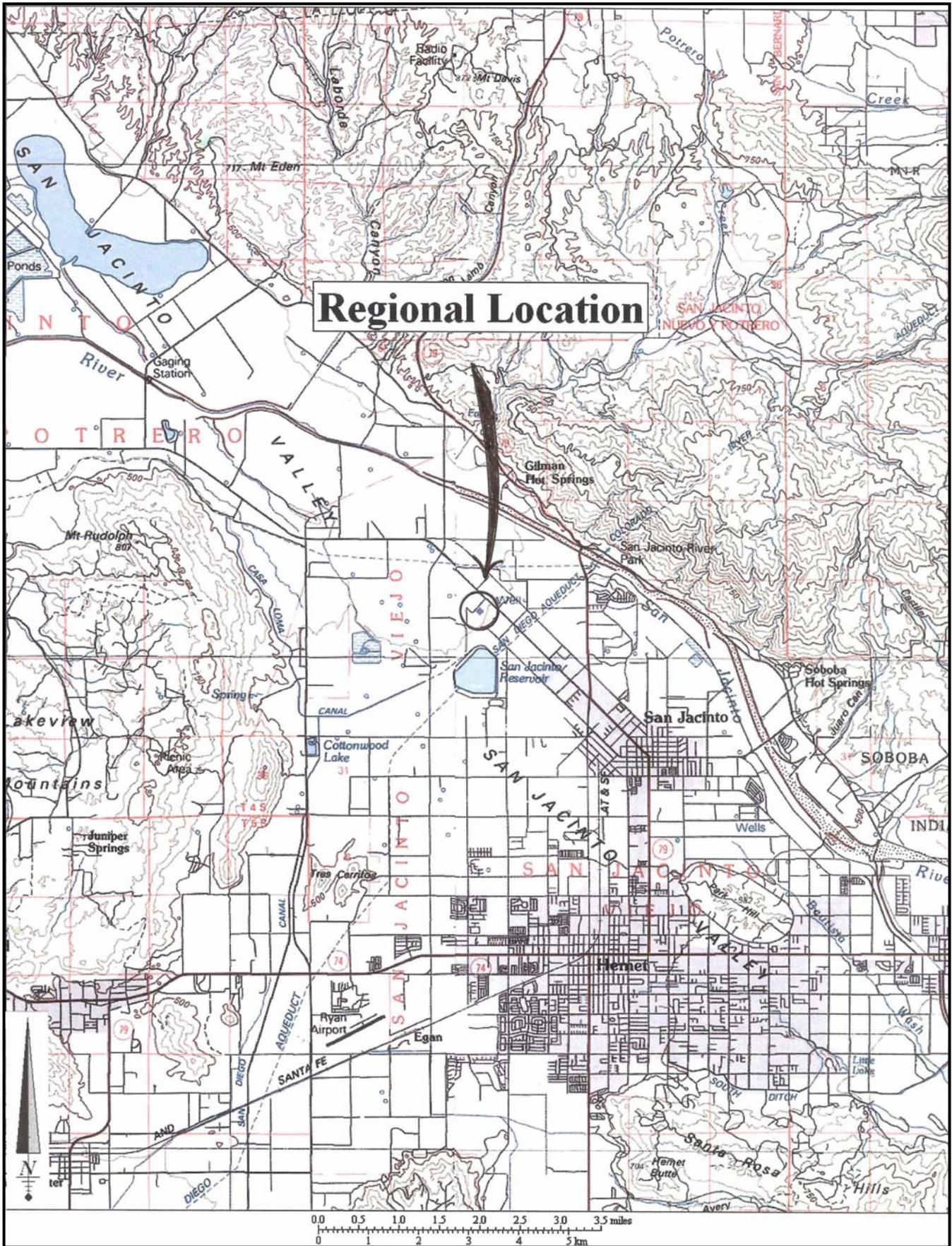


Figure 1. Regional location of the project area as indicated on a portion of the *Santa Ana* USGS 1:100,000 scale topographic map sheet (1983).

Blvd. on the north and Ranch View Lane on the east. The remaining project boundaries abut active or fallow farm land. Legally, the subject property lies within the Southeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼ of Section 20 and the West ½ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 21, Township 4 South, Range 1 West, SBBM as shown on a portion of the *San Jacinto* USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2).

B. Natural Setting

The study area is situated in a region of the county where the climate consists of hot and dry summers followed by mild to occasionally wet winters. Topographically, the property is flat and devoid of any relief. Elevations average 1480 feet above mean sea level throughout the property. On-site vegetation is virtually non-existent due to recent discing. What native vegetation remains is restricted to the periphery of the study area comprising exotic weeds and forbes. One very large cotton wood tree lies in the southern portion of the development area. No bedrock exposures, isolated boulders or sources of natural surface water were encountered anywhere on the property (fig 3.). Fauna observed were limited to doves, ravens and ground squirrels.

Disturbance within the study area is moderate but not unexpected given past land use for agriculture. Disturbed areas comprise: 1) cultivation of the property for dry farming and, 2) an active water well adjacent to Ranch View Lane and 3) underground irrigation pipeline (modern). In no way did the nature of the disturbance hinder the efforts of the field study.

C. General Prehistory of southern California

1. Introduction

The Native Americans occupying most of Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties at the time of the Spanish arrival had not always held these territories. Their earliest well-documented predecessors, who are known only archaeologically, are collectively referred to as the "Millingstone" peoples. Millingstone groups are thought to have been scattered over much of southern California from as early as ca. 6000 B.C. (cf. Wallace 1955). The Millingstone people were principally seed and root gatherers who rarely seemed to have developed large settlements and who probably never occupied a single area on a year-round basis.

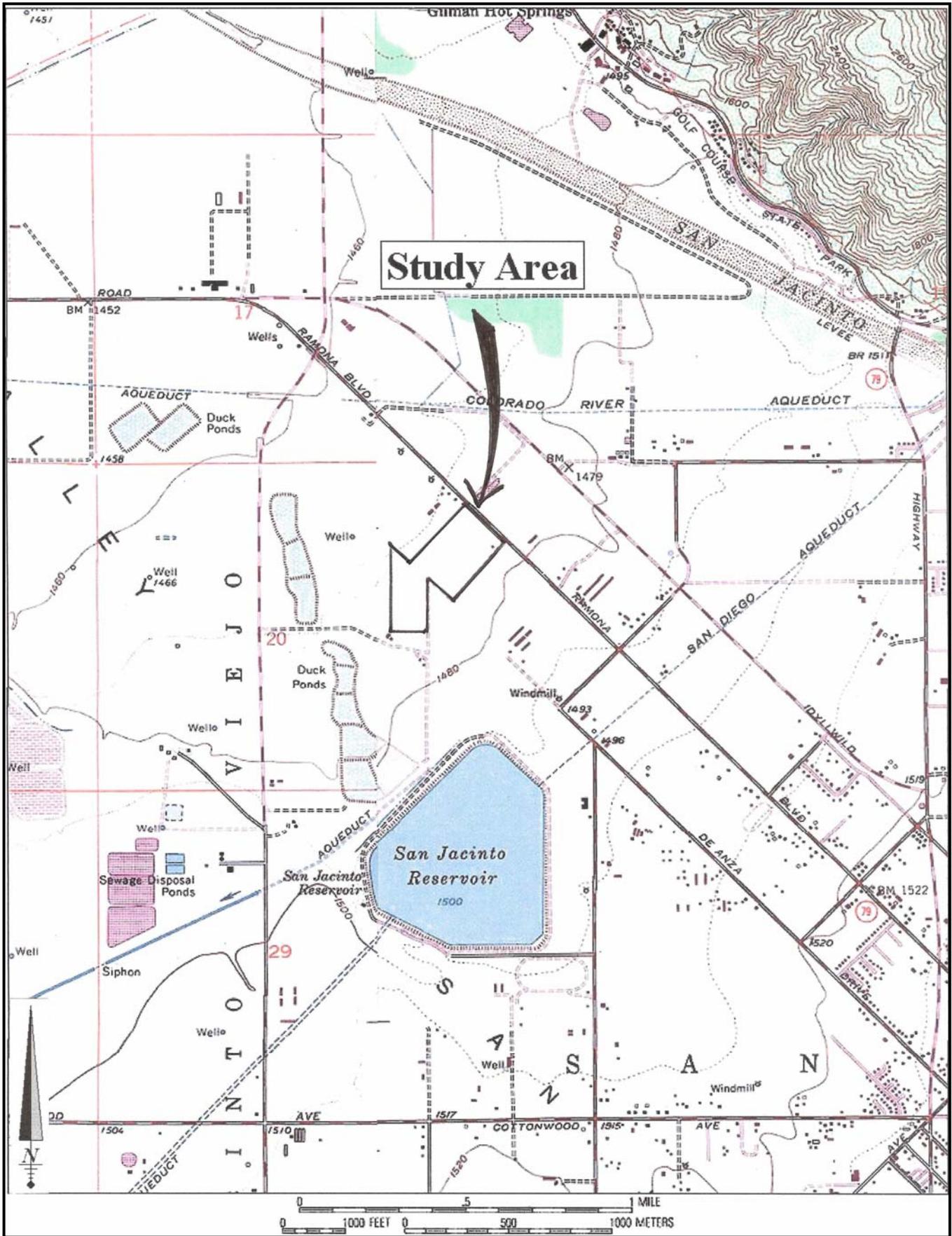


Figure 2. Study area as shown on a portions of the San Jacinto 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1978/79).

About 1500 B.C. (dates vary with locale and researcher), a change took place. This consisted of the introduction of stone mortars and pestles, implements which greatly facilitated the processing of acorns. The new era has been called the "Intermediate" (*ibid.*; Elsasser 1978) and is very poorly understood. What is certain is that the Intermediate peoples were replaced by Shoshoneans who moved in from the Great Basin for unknown reasons.

The exact time at which the Shoshonean "incursion" took place is uncertain but most authorities would place it sometime between A.D. 500 and 1000 (e.g. Kroeber 1925:578). The indigenous Intermediate populations were either absorbed or decimated as the Shoshonean-speakers settled the entire coast from about the latitude of the southern edge of the Santa Monica Mountains south to the area of the San Luis Rey River. Their new territory extended inland across Riverside County.

It is not known whether the Shoshoneans arrived in a great wave over a relatively short period of time or whether they filtered in over hundreds of years. By the time the Spanish arrived, they had become subdivided into three groups: (1) the Gabrieliño who occupied Los Angeles and northern Orange Counties, (2) the Juaneño who resided around what became San Juan Capistrano, and (3) the Luiseño who lived in western Riverside and northern San Diego Counties. It is to be emphasized that the dialectical differences between the groups were minor, all being mutually intelligible. Thus, the differences between say, the Luiseño and Juaneño generally relate to territory and environment. Of course, certain mythological variation also developed over time. It should be noted that some Luiseño groups reject the notion of the Shoshonean Incursion. Based upon their oral tradition of creation stories and songs they maintain that they have always occupied their traditional territory from time immemorial and did not migrate to it (Masiel-Zamora 2013:2).

D. A Brief Culture History of the Luiseño

1. Introduction

Our study area falls within the historically known territory of the Luiseño Indians. The Luiseño were the most southwesterly of all Tatic speaking peoples and were among the most populous of the Native American groups early in this century (Strong 1929:274). They survived in much greater numbers than their Shoshonean neighbors to the west (the Gabrieliño and Juaneño) and consequently there is more ethnographic literature relating to the Luiseño. Early investigators included Sparkman (1908), DuBois (1908), Kroeber (1925), Gifford (1918), and

Strong (1929). For an excellent source on Luiseño villages and settlement practices, the reader is referred to Oxendine's 1983 Ph.D. dissertation entitled "*The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era.*" Here we shall present only a brief overview of what is known about the Luiseño people.

2. Territory

The Luiseño were so-named after the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and appear never to have had a formal tribal name for themselves (Kroeber 1925:648). Their territory included only a very short section of the Pacific coast in the area of the mouths of the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita Rivers (Strong 1929:275, Map 7). From here their territory stretched east as far as present Lake Henshaw and north as far as Perris Reservoir and possibly the San Geronio Pass.

3. Society

The Luiseño appear to have had two fundamental social organizations, the clan and the party. The clan comprised a patrilineal family group called a *tunglam* or *kamalmum* (meaning "names" and "sons, children" respectively; Kroeber 1925:686). Kroeber notes that children did not marry into either their father's or mother's clan and he concludes that this indicates that the clans consisted of actual kinsmen. Kroeber goes on to say that:

On this basis the average "clan" would comprise only 25 or 30 souls, a number well within the limits of traceable blood. The total distinctness of the "clan" names in each district also argues for their being families of local origin (ibid.). Parties were made up of a clan with a hereditary chief to which other chieftainless clans have attached themselves (Gifford 1918:206). Informants claim that originally there were no parties but rather that every clan had its chief (Strong 1929:286).

Execution of religious ceremonies seems to have been a most important function of both the clans and the parties. The chief both ordered and executed ceremonies and a family with a chief constituted "*ipso facto*" religious society (Kroeber 1925:687). However, a clan without a chief had no religious authority and this explains why chieftainless clans became the satellites of

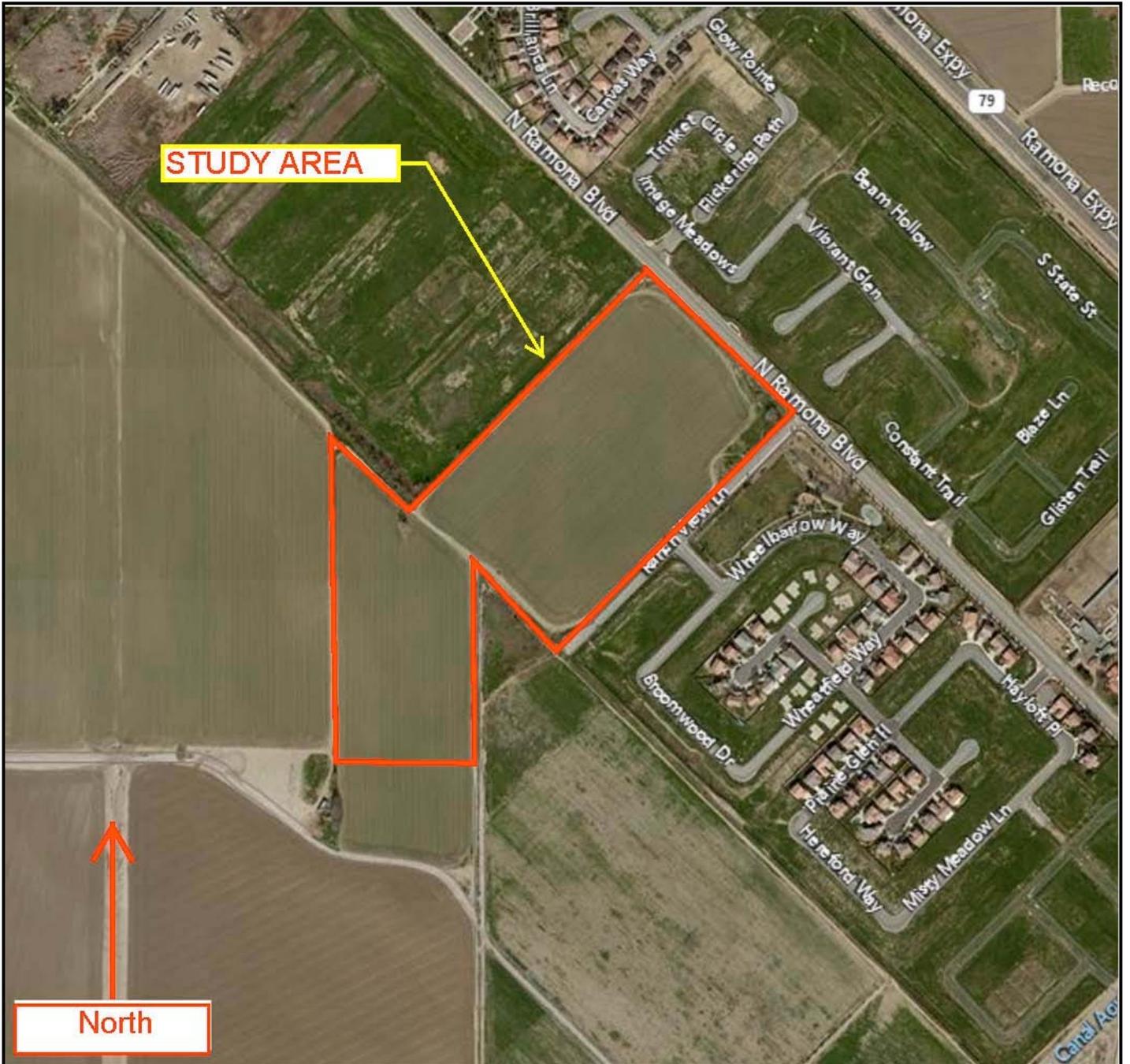


Figure 3. Study area as shown on aerial photograph.

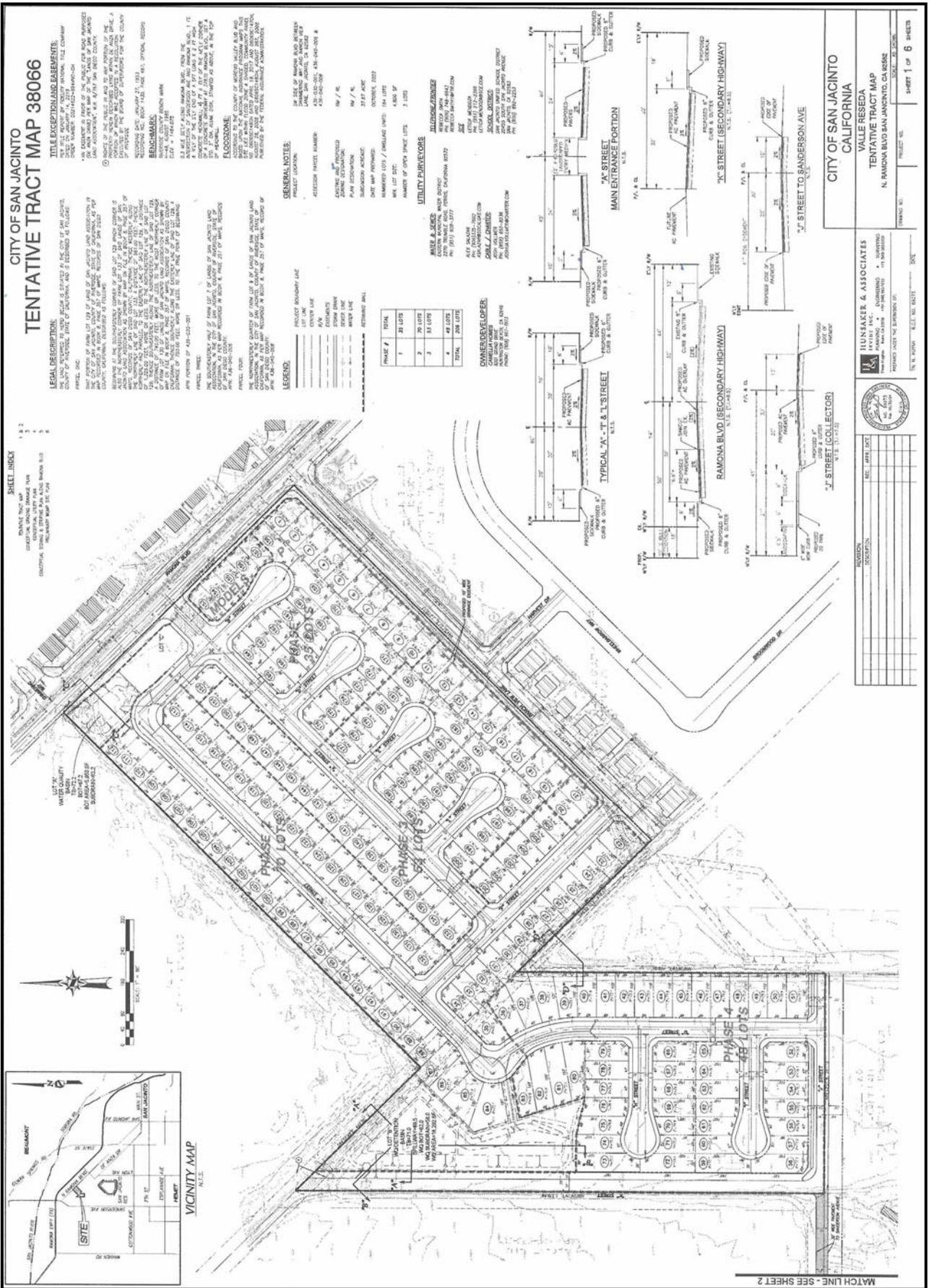


Figure 4. Study area as shown on Site Plan.

clans with chiefs. It seems likely that the chief may also have had great authority in other social areas but specific information regarding this is lacking.

As mentioned earlier, the position of chief was hereditary. Ordinarily, a chief was succeeded by his eldest son though this seems to have been subject to the approval of the clan members. If the members disapprove of the eldest son, a younger son or collateral relative was usually chosen. However, in rare instances a woman could become chief and Strong knew of several women who claimed this distinction (1929:292). Regarding the qualification of a chief, Strong says that he "...had to be generous and a good provider, know all the myths and rituals relating to clan ceremonies, and have in his possession by inheritance the *maswut* bundle containing the ceremonial impediments of the group" (ibid.).

4. Subsistence

The Luiseño were principally an acorn consuming people (Kroeber 1925:649). The acorns were harvested in the fall and stored through the winter. They were processed by drying the acorn meats, then grinding them in a mortar, and finally leaching the acorns in fresh water to remove the unpalatable tannic acid. The acorns of the live and black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*, *Quercus agrifolia*) were preferred to the dwarf oak (*Quercus dumosa*) though the latter species could be used when the acorn crop from the other trees failed.

Other native flora exploited by the Luiseño include various kinds of seeds which are followed in importance by foliage and shoots. Fruit and berries were third in importance followed by roots. Kroeber remarks that most of the seeds were gathered from plants of the *Compositae* (sunflower) and *Labiatae* (mint) families as opposed to cereal grasses (ibid.). Plants bearing edible stems and leaves are very numerous but the most important for the Luiseño were species in the clover family. *Yucca* (*Yucca whipplei*) was also used to provide the well-known baked "mescal".

Kroeber comments that "pulpy fruits" are small and not especially abundant in Luiseño habitat (1925:649). Nonetheless, they were utilized and it is our contention that the fruit from plants of the *Rosaceae* (Rose) family may have been more important than Kroeber indicates. This may have been particularly true of the Hollyleaf Cherry (*Prunus icifolia*; cf. Wilke 1974. Bean 1972; Raven 1966 for description of plant).

Plants were used for a great variety of purposes other than consumption. These include pharmaceuticals, fabrication of houses, implements, clothing, baskets, and dyes. Many types of animals were hunted and it may be more useful to cite the animals not hunted than to list those

that were. According to Kroeber, animals not eaten by the Luiseño include the dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (ibid.:652). Probably the most important game comprised deer, small rodents such as woodrats, and game birds such as quail and ducks. Grasshoppers were also consumed. The Luiseño who lived along the coast gathered molluscs and fished from canoes or balsas using nets and line made of yucca fiber.

5. Material Culture and Technology

Archaeological data regarding the Luiseño usually relate to the material culture and particularly to those items manufactured from non-perishable materials. Therefore, a brief description of the material culture is especially pertinent to an archeological investigation.

Luiseño houses were made by excavating a shallow hole and then constructing a frame over the hole. The frame was then covered with branches which in turn were covered with earth. "There was a smoke hole in the middle of the roof, but entrance was by a door, which sometimes had a short tunnel built before it" (ibid.). Simple shades were also used in fair weather.

The Luiseño also built sweathouses which were similar in construction to the houses except for being smaller and having the door in one of the long sides. Warmth in the sweathouse was produced by an open fire, never steam. The sweathouse was used by most of the California tribes west of the deserts:

The California sweathouse is an institution of daily, not occasional service. It serves a habit, not a medical treatment; it enters into ceremony and indirectly rather than as a means of purification. It is the assembly of the men, and often their sleeping quarters. It thus comes to fulfill many of the functions of a club; but is not to be construed as such, since ownership or kinship or friendship, not membership, determines admission (Heizer and Whipple 1951:8).

Luiseño dress was simple: women wore a two piece apron while men went naked when weather permitted. Footgear was worn only when rough ground had to be traversed and consisted of sandals manufactured from agave fiber. Tattoos were common, particularly on the chins of women. These were made by using a cactus thorn to prick charcoal into the skin.

Many other Luiseño fabricated items were related to food collecting or processing. Most frequently encountered are the various forms of bedrock grinding equipment. These were normally made on granite outcroppings near or adjacent to creek beds and oak stands. The grinding features are of three usual types:

A. Mortars. These are natural or pecked concavities in the rock. They are normally circular in plan and vary from 5 to 10 cm. in depth. Bedrock mortars were used in conjunction with stone or wooden pestles for pulverizing food.

B. Ovals or Bedrock Metates. These are small shallow oval depressions in the bedrock. They usually vary between 15 and 30 cm. in either dimension but are almost always oval in plan. Normally ovals are less than 3 cm. deep. They were probably used in conjunction with manos (hand stones) for grinding food.

C. Slicks. These are amorphous smooth spots on the bedrock. Slicks may measure up to 150 x 150 cm. in their horizontal dimensions but are almost always totally lacking in depth. The smoothness appears to be the result of a mano being rubbed across the natural contour of the stone.

Portable mortars were also manufactured by the Luiseño and they, along with manos, comprise the remainder of the usual groundstone complex (though other utilitarian and decorative groundstone objects occur occasionally).

Most cutting and shaping chores were performed using chipped stone tools manufactured from metavolcanic rocks or cherts. The sharp edges of simple “flakes” struck from amorphous cores are the most common cutting tool. Planes and scraping tools for shaping and removing plant fibre were also manufactured from chipped stone as were projectile points (arrow or dart points). Luiseño projectile points are usually small, triangular specimens many of which bear a notch on either side.

The Luiseño also manufactured pottery using a stone and a wooden paddle (the so-called “paddle and anvil technique”). Usually the ceramics were fabricated from a reddish clay mixed with coarse sand. It was then coiled and finally was shaped by paddling against the surface using the paddle as “backing” on the opposite surface. This family of pottery is characterized by a reddish brown hue and coarse gritty fabric is referred to as “Tizon Brown Ware.”

Other Luiseño utilitarian objects were manufactured from basketry. In addition to the usual utilitarian baskets, they also made basketry caps intended to protect the head from the straps on their carrying nets. The caps, which were “somewhat conical”, were also worn by women to prevent hair falling into the mortar when they were grinding food. Granaries were also manufactured from basketry.

Evidence for Luiseño ornamental objects is similar to that for their Kumeyaay neighbors to the south. May (1975) describes Kumeyaay ornaments as follows:

Most of the beads were made by breaking down the sides off an olivella shell and drilling holes in the center. The edges were then ground round. Some shells merely had their spires lopped off.

Clay pendants are almost always old potsherds which have been ground oval and drilled at one end. (May 1975:19).

6. Religion

The Luiseño (and presumably their northern and western neighbors) practiced a religion which centered around the god *Chinigchinich* (Strong 1929:338). He was a living god who watched and punished and who ordained the sacred practices except for the mourning ceremonies (Kroeber 1925:656). Luiseño “monotheism” has struck many scholars as remarkable:

This idea of a present and tremendously powerful god, dictating not only ritual but the conduct of daily life--a truly universal deity and not merely one of a class of spirits or animals--is certainly a remarkable phenomenon to have appeared natively among any American group north of Mexico (ibid.).

It may be that the development of the god is actually a result of the influence of Christianity as spread by the missionaries. In any case, the origin of the *Chinigchinich* religion is traditionally ascribed to Santa Catalina Island. The cult of the god was built around rites entailing Jimsonweed (Toloache) drinking.

Luiseño ceremonies may be divided into two general categories: initiations and mourning rites. The most important of the initiation ceremonies was the Toloache initiation where boys were given the Jimson weed potion and experienced a series of dreams which later became ant sacred to them as individuals. Another ceremony, possibly connected with the Toloache, was the ordeal:

The boys were lain on ant hills, or put into a hole containing ants. More of the insects were shaken over them from baskets in which they had been gathered. The sting or bite of the large ant smarts intensely, and the ordeal was a sever one, and rather doubtfully ameliorated when at the conclusion the ants were whipped from the body with nettles (Ibid.).

Girls were also initiated when they came of age. Their ceremony, called the *Wekenish* by the Luiseño, was practiced by all of the Shoshonean speaking peoples of southern California. The ceremony entailed placing the girls in a pit which contained a lining of heated rocks covered with grass or matting. The girls remained in the pit for several days. The heat was intended to promote fertility and good health during the girl’s adulthood.

The Luiseño practiced cremation of their dead. There are at least half a dozen mourning ceremonies that took place after the cremation. These entailed such rites as washing the clothes of the deceased and burning images of him. Special ceremonies were held for important personages such as chiefs. The ritual killing of an eagle on the anniversary of a chief's death is an example of the latter (Kroeber 1925:676).

III. RESEARCH ORIENTATION

A. Introduction

It is often said that human occupation of southern California may go back as far as 10,000 years ago (Van Horn 1987:22). Evidence for these relatively early people is very sparse and presumption of a very low population density at that time seems entirely reasonable. The "original" people were soon to be supplanted or absorbed by a new population. Archaeologists generally agree that sometime around A.D. 500, coastal southern California, including the Inland Empire region, became home to migrant Shoshonean peoples moving in from the Great Basin.

B. Research Goals

The goals of our research were to identify known locations of potential significance situated within the study area. Our hypotheses were as follows:

(1) Prehistoric sites may be found almost anywhere but are generally located in areas that offered access to water and plant resources. In this particular area, grass lands and the occasional water course lined with oak trees would have been most attractive. Granitic boulders and outcrops were also commonly utilized as milling stations for vegetal foodstuffs and to a lesser extent rock shelters and rock art sites. Typically, prehistoric sites may comprise bedrock milling features, rock art, scatters of potsherds, fire-affected rock, chipped stone implements, and at times, human cremations. Pottery sherds, of Tizon Brown Ware and possibly Lower Colorado Buff Ware may also occur at late period sites in the area.

(2) Historic sites in the region would most likely be associated with early farming activities. Lacking standing structures, remains of these homesteads and farmsteads typically comprises concrete, river cobble or adobe structure foundations, irrigation systems and trash scatters. However, not all debris scatters (e.g. tin can, glass, crockery) can be connected to a particular home or farmstead. In many instances, isolated scatters of dumped historic debris represent nothing more than illicitly discarded rubbish.

IV. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH METHODS

A. Cultural Resources Records Search

An in-person records search of the study area was conducted by Robert S. White on August 24, 2023 at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California. The search also included a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources situated within a one-mile radius of the project area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying historic properties.

1. Previous Surveys

a. Inside Study Area

The results of the search indicated that the study area had been previously surveyed for cultural resources as part of the 800-acre Sunrise Ranch Project in 1991 (Drover 1991). Drover's assessment failed to identify any prehistoric or historic resources with the boundaries of the current study area.

b. Outside Study Area

Outside the study area, a minimum of ten cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius. These investigations cover approximately 95% of the surrounding land within the search radius. They include survey reports for linear, and both small (less than 20 acres) and large (40 acres or more) projects. The largest of these studies was the aforementioned 800-acre Sunrise Ranch Project conducted in 1991 that included the Valle Reseda property (ibid). The nearest, more recent study was for a power pole replacement project conducted in 2009. Located approximately 7/8-mile to the southeast, the results of the Phase I Assessment were entirely negative (Heidelberg 2009).

2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within the Study Area

The results of the records search indicated that no prehistoric or historic sites or isolates have been previously recorded within the boundaries of the study area.

3. Prehistoric Archaeological Sites/ Isolates Within a One-Mile Radius

No prehistoric archaeological sites (prehistoric) have been documented within a one-mile radius of the study area. However, two prehistoric isolates have. Both comprise bifacial manos and were found within approximately 500 feet of one another. The closest of these (Primary #33-14888) lies approximately 1-mile to the southwest of the project area (Moslak 2004). Each of these resources are summarized in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Archaeological Sites/Isolates within a One-Mile Radius.

Site Number (CA-SBR-) or (36-)	Site Description
33-148888	Isolated, bifacial granitic mano. Battered around circumference and/or shaped.
33-148889	Isolated, bifacial semi-crystalline quartz mano. Battered around circumference and/or shaped.

4. Historic Buildings/Structures/Features Within a One-Mile Radius

Outside the study area, eight historic resources have been recorded. Four include farm and ranch houses, one consists of a section of abandoned road and another is a irrigation feature. Additionally, a portion of the San Diego Aqueduct alignment and the Russian Trans-Polar Landing Site also lie within the search radius. The closest of these resources to the study area is historic irrigation feature comprising a vertical concrete irrigation feature (Primary # 18035) Taft & Lynch 2010). Each of these resources is summarized in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Historic Buildings/Structures/Features within a One-Mile Radius

Primary #	Resource Description
33-7309	Mediterranean/Spanish Revival residence located at 22051 Lyon Avenue constructed in 1939. In good condition at the time of recording.
33-7322	Bungalow style home located at 22148 Sanderson Avenue constructed circa 1901-1926. Earthquake damage evident.
33-7351	Vernacular Ranch Style house and associated Moderne Style milking parlor located at 38460 De Anza Drive. House was constructed in 1890, the milking parlor in 1937. given.
33-7352	Vernacular Ranch Style residence located at 38691 De Anza Drive constructed in 1900. High pitched roof and very tall brick chimney. Associated garage and barn.
33-9697	Russian Trans-Polar Landing Site. California Point of Historical Interest [(CPHI) Riverside County Historical Commission 1988].
RIV-8195 33-15734	San Diego Aqueduct alignment (underground). Appears eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
33-16637	Abandoned 147-foot paved section of N. Ramona Boulevard. No date of construction given.
33-18035	Vertical concrete pipe with associated irrigation features. Characterized as a 'tankhouse' ?? Date is speculative, early to mid twentieth century. Closest historic resource to the study area.

5. Heritage Properties

No listed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Historical Landmarks (CHL) have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project. However, the Russian Trans-Polar landing Site is listed as a California Point of Historical Interest [(CPHI) Riverside County Historical Commission 1988]. The San Diego Aqueduct has been previously evaluated and appears eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [(NRHP)].

B. Historic Map Research

In addition to the records search, numerous historic General Land Office (GLO) and Geological Survey (USGS) maps of the San Jacinto region were inspected. These maps are on file with one or more of the following entities: Bureau of Land Management, Map Room of the Science Library at UC Riverside, the USGS TopoView Historic Topographic Map Database, and the California Historic Topographic Map Collection housed in Special Collections at the Merriam Library at California State University, Chico. These included:

GLO Map of Township No. 4 South Range No.1 West San Bernardino Meridian
Surveyed 1852-1867, Examined and Approved September 27, 1867

GLO Map of Township No. 4 South Range No. 1 West San Bernardino Meridian
Surveyed 1852-1880, Examined and Approved May 8, 1885

GLO Map of Township No. 4 South Range No. 1 West San Bernardino Meridian,
California, Surveyed 1894-1900, Examined and Approved March 4, 1901

Southern California Sheet No.1, 1:250,000, 1901 reprinted 1948
Surveyed 1893-1900.

1901 *San Jacinto* 1:125,000 USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1953 *San Jacinto* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1953 *San Jacinto* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1972

1953 *San Jacinto* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1979

A review of these maps was performed for the purpose of identifying locations of potential historical resources. No man-made features appear within the parcel boundaries until a water well is depicted on the Photorevised 1972 edition of San Jacinto 7.5' Quadrangle. The well, which was in use until recently, lies adjacent to Ranch View Lane.

C. Land Patents

Archival research also included a review of land patents on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Sacramento. The subject parcel lies within the Southeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼ of Section 20 and the West ½ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 21, Township 4 South, Range 1 West, as shown on a portion of the *San Jacinto* USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Office records indicate that a Serial Patent for 35,014.68 acres (San Jacinto Viejo) was issued to Resaria de Estudillo Aguirra, Jose Antonio Estudillo, Concepcion Estudillo, Francisco Estudillo, Guadalupe Estudillo, Jose Maria Estudillo, and a possible second Jose Antonio Estudillo on January 17, 1880 by authority of the March 3, 1851:Grant-Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat. 631). The patent included all of Section 29. The land patent is recorded as Document Nr: Plc 489, Accession #/BLM Serial # CACAAA 080421. It is highly unlikely, although unconfirmed, any of the assignees constructed the small dwelling within the boundaries of the study area.

V. NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

A. Sacred Lands File Check

On December 15, 2020, a Sacred Lands File Check for the project area was requested by Robert S. White. The search was conducted on January 5, 2021 by Mr. Andrew Green, Cultural Resource Analyst for the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento. The results of the search indicated that no sacred Native American sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area. A list of both individual and Native American groups was also provided for further correspondence (see Appendix C).

B. Native American Correspondence

In order to learn more about the potential archaeological sensitivity of the project area, letters of inquiry were sent to Native American individuals and groups included on the NAHC consultation list. To date, no responses have been received.

VI. FIELD SURVEY

An intensive pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted by Archaeological Associates on November 28, 2020. Personnel included Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), and Richard Guttenberg, M.A. RPA (surveyor). The intent of the survey was to identify all

potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the property. Historic resources include places and structures relating to significant historic events or having historical or special aesthetic qualities in and of themselves. Prehistoric resources include Indian sites of all types. All field notes, photographs, and maps generated or used during the field study are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The pedestrian survey began in the northeast corner of the study area and proceeded in a southerly direction. Surface visibility throughout the parcel was excellent, approaching 100% due to recent discing. The survey of the property was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced at 5-10 meter intervals. Backdirt piles resulting from rodent excavations were also examined for any signs of buried, archaeological deposits. By employing these techniques, a thorough examination of the study area was accomplished

VII. REPORT OF FINDINGS

A. Prehistoric Resources

The results of the updated records search failed to identify any prehistoric resources within the project boundaries. The results of the field study were also negative. No prehistoric resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation.

B. Historic Resources

The partial updated search also failed to identify any historic resources within the project boundaries. No historic resources were discovered during the course of the field study.

VIII. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

A. Prehistoric and Historic Resources

The results of the records search and field study were negative for the presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project area. Therefore, no further work in conjunction with prehistoric or historic resources is warranted or recommended including monitoring of earth disturbing activities connected with future develop.

B. Discovery of Human Remains

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98*

of the Public Resources Code) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the San Bernardino County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

REFERENCES CITED

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1972 *Temalpakh: Cahuilla Indian Knowledge and Useage of Plants*. Malki Museum Press. Banning.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

1989 *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*. California Office of Historic Preservation. Sacramento.

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1991 A Cultural Resources Assessment of the 800 Acre Sunrise Ranch, Lakeview and San Jacinto USGS Quadrangles, Riverside County. Unpublished report on file with the Eastern Information Center (RI-3791), University of California at Riverside.

DUBOIS, CONSTANCE GODDARD

1908 The Religion of the Luiseño Indians of Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, Vol. 8, No. 3. Berkeley.

ELSASSER, ALBERT B.

1978 Development of Regional Prehistoric Cultures. IN, *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: 37ff. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D.C.

GIFFORD, E.W.

1918 Clans and Moieties in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, Vol. 14, pp.155-219.

HEIDELBERG, KURT

2009 Archaeological Survey Report For Southern California Edison's Service Pole Installations in Menifee and San Jacinto, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file with the Eastern Information Center (RI-8486), University of California at Riverside.

HEIZER, ROBERT F. AND M.A. WHIPPLE

1951 *The California Indians: A Source Book*. University of California Press. Berkeley.

KROEBER, ALFRED A.

1925 *Handbook of Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin No. 78. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D.C.

MASIEL-ZAMORA, MYRA RUTH

2013 *Analysis of 'Éxva Teméeku, a Luiseño Indian Village Site Named Temeku,*. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.

MAY, RONALD V.

- 1975 A Brief Survey of Kumeyaay Ethnography: Correlations Between Environmental Land-Use Patterns, Material Culture, and Social Organization. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*, Vol. 11, No. 4., pp. 1-25.

MOSLAK, KEN

- 2004 Site record form for prehistoric isolate 33-14888 on file with the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside.

OXENDINE, JOAN

- 1983 *The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era*. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

RAVEN, P.H.

- 1966 *Native Shrubs of Southern California*. California Natural History Guides:15. Berkeley.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

- 1988 Application For Point of Historic Interest: Russian Transpolar Landing Site. Unpublished application with support material on file with the Eastern Information Center (P-33-9697), University of California at Riverside.

SPARKMAN, PHILIP STEDMAN

- 1908 The Culture of the Luiseño Indians. *University of California Publication in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, Vol. 8, No. 4. Berkeley.

STRONG, WILLIAM DUNCAN

- 1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, Vol. 48, No. 2. Berkeley.

TAFT, RYAN and MAUREEN LYNCH

- 2010 Site record form for historic resource #33-18035 on file with the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside.

VAN HORN, DAVID

- 1987 *Excavations at the Del Rey Site (LAN-63) and the Bluff Site (LAN-64) in the City of Los Angeles*. Unpublished report on file with Archaeological Associates. Sun City.

WALLACE, WILLIAM J.

- 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwest Journal of Anthropology*, Vol. 11, No. 3:214ff.

WILKE, PHILLIP J.

- 1974 Settlement and Subsistence at Perris Reservoir: A Summary of Archaeological Investigations. IN: *Perris Reservoir Archaeology, Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California*. S.F. O'Connell et al., eds. *Archaeological Report 14*. Sacramento Department of Parks and Recreation.



Plate I. Top: Looking southwest from the northeast property corner.
Bottom: Looking northeast from the southwest property corner.



Plate II. Top: Looking west across the southern project boundary from the eastern access road (south half of property). **Bottom:** Looking northwest from the extreme southeast corner (south half of property).

APPENDIX A: Personnel Qualifications

**RÉSUMÉ OF
ROBERT S. WHITE
Principal, Archaeological Associates**

Mr. White has been affiliated with Archaeological Associates since 1983. Starting in 1991 he became the firm's Director and in 2013, Principal. Mr. White has extensive experience in many aspects of cultural resource management, including but not limited to, project administration, field survey, excavation, lab analysis, land survey and cartography, archival research, budgeting, planning, and report writing/production. In those jurisdictions requiring professional certification, Mr. White is certified by the Counties of Riverside, Orange, and Ventura to conduct all phases of archaeological investigation.

Since 1983, Mr. White has conducted well over 500 prehistoric and historic archaeological investigations in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Kern, San Diego, Imperial, Sonoma, and Inyo Counties. Additionally, in concert with colleague Dr. David Van Horn, they have pioneered innovative techniques that revolutionized data recovery programs on large, low-density archaeological sites.

EDUCATION

B.A., Liberal Studies (emphasis in Anthropology), California State University Long Beach, 1987

A.A., Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College, 1977

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

Joined Archaeological Associates in 1983
1991 to 2013, Director of Archaeological Associates
2013 to Present, Principal of Archaeological Associates
Riverside County Approved Archaeologist #164
Orange County Approved Archaeologist

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Committee for the Preservation of Archaeological Collections (ACPAC)
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

PUBLICATIONS

Van Horn, David, Laura S. White, and Robert S. White

2005 The Prehistory of Gretna Green, a Site in Northern San Diego County, pp. 145-168
IN: Onward and Upward! Papers in honor of Clement W. Meighan (Keith L. Johnson, editor). Stansbury Publishing, Chico.

White, R.S.

1991 Prehistoric Fire-Making Techniques of California and Western Nevada. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 27-38.

Van Horn, D.M. and R.S. White

1986 Some Techniques for Mechanical Excavation in Salvage Archaeology.
Journal of Field Archaeology, 13:239-244.

TRAINING

Tortoise Awareness Training. Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (September, 2008).

SB 18 Consultation Seminar. Riverside (December, 2005). Offered through the Governor's Office of Planning and research et. al.

- * 1987 B.A. in Liberal Studies with emphasis in Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
 - * 1977 A.A. Degree in Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College.
 - * Riverside County Certified Archaeologist #164
 - * Orange County Certified Archaeologist
 - * Over 30 years of full-time experience conducting cultural resource management projects in southern California.
-

APPENDIX B: Records Search Results

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

On August 24, 2023, an in-person cultural resources records search was conducted by Robert S. White at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) housed at the University of California. Consequently, there is no official letter from the Information Center to attach here. The in-person search included a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within a one-mile radius of the study area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying any historic properties. Copies of site record forms were obtained for those resources situated within a one-mile radius of the project. Pertinent archaeological reports were also reviewed and all relevant information was incorporated into the study.

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Check

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

December 15, 2020

Ms. Katy Sanchez
Associate Environmental Planner
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

RE: Sacred Lands File Check for the 37.84 acre proposed Silver Beach Grand residential development (P20-012) located immediately southwest of the intersection of North Ramona Boulevard and Ranch View Lane in the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County.

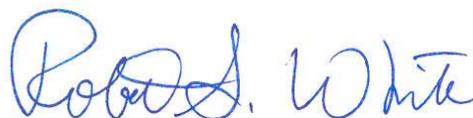
Dear Ms. Sanchez:

I am writing to you to request a Sacred Lands File Check for the above-referenced project in the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County. Briefly, per the request of the City of San Jacinto Community Development Department, Archaeological Associates has been asked to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 37.84-acre property comprises active farmland bordered by North Ramona Boulevard on the north and Ranch View Drive on the east. Vacant land abuts both the western and southern project boundaries. Presently, it is desired to develop the parcel with single-family residential housing. Legally, the subject property lies in the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20 and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, Township 4 South, Range 1 West, SBBM as shown on the *San Jacinto 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, 1979 (attached).

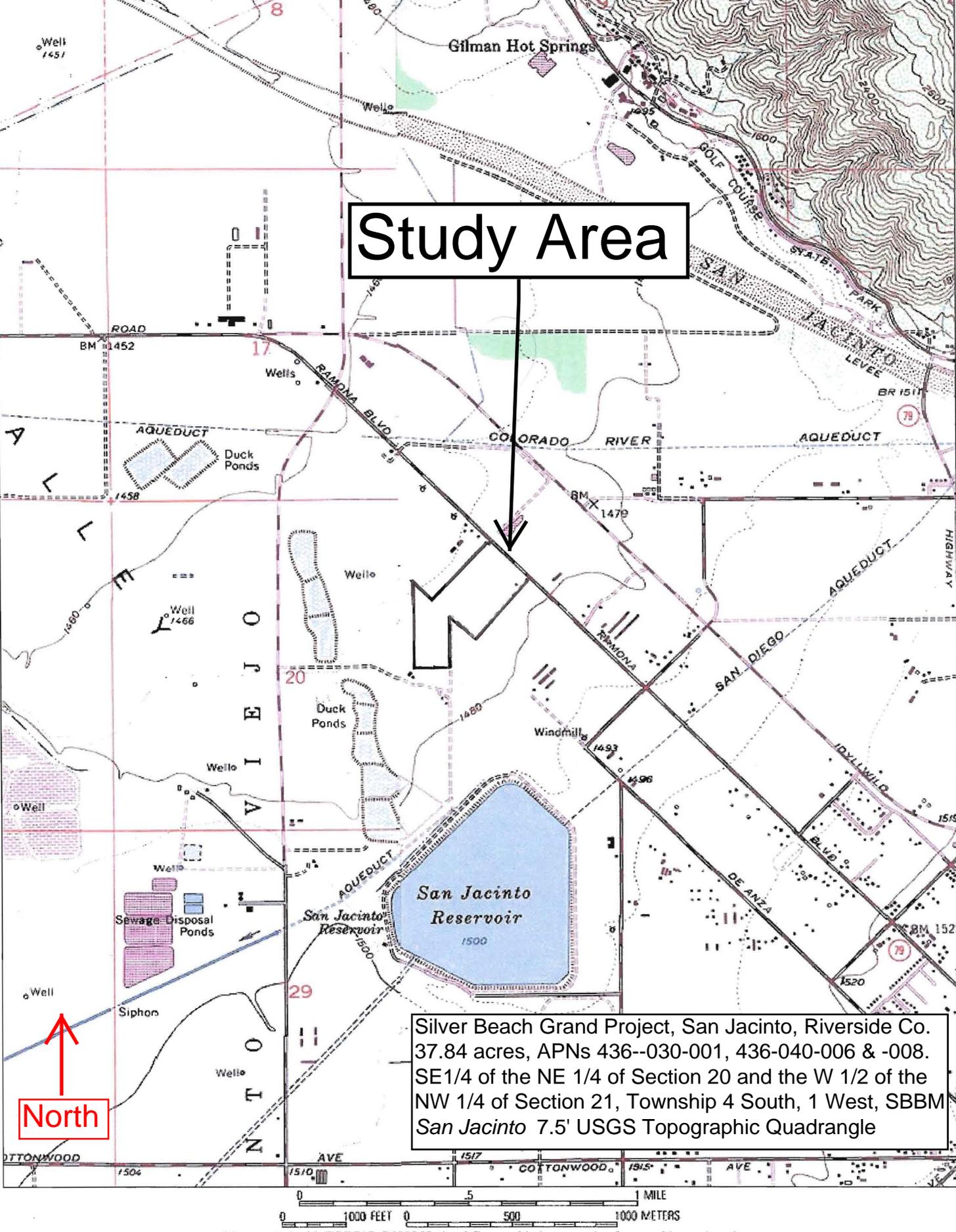
We look forward to hearing from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

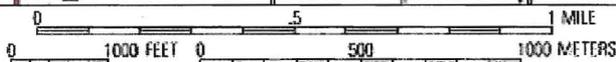
RSW:file;nahc.com
by email



Study Area

Silver Beach Grand Project, San Jacinto, Riverside Co.
37.84 acres, APNs 436--030-001, 436-040-006 & -008.
SE1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 20 and the W 1/2 of the
NW 1/4 of Section 21, Township 4 South, 1 West, SBBM
San Jacinto 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle

North



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 5, 2021

Robert White
Archaeological Associates

Via Email to: archaeological_associates@hotmail.com

Re: Silver Beach Grand Residential Development Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. White:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/5/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

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

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Silver Beach Grand Residential Development Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/5/2021**

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

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

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

Jill McCormick, Historic
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P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
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historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
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jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Silver Beach Grand Residential Development Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/5/2021**

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

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

Cahuilla

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Silver Beach Grand Residential Development Project, Riverside County.