

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**RICH DEVELOPMENT LLC PROJECT
CITY OF SAN JACINTO
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

LSA

December 2023

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CITY OF SAN JACINTO
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

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LSA Project No. 20231262

National Archaeological Database Information (NADB):

Type of Study: Phase I Pedestrian Survey

Sites Recorded: 33-024106 (update)

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: San Jacinto, California

Acreage: 14.48 acres

Key Words: San Jacinto, Phase I Survey, positive results, historic-period resource



December 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

IMG LLC retained LSA to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed construction of the Rich Development LLC Project (project) in San Jacinto, Riverside County, California. This cultural resources assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. Although a resource was previously documented within the project area, it is a marginal historic-period site (remnant foundations and refuse) that was previously evaluated as not a “historical resource” under CEQA, and the current study results do not change that determination. Therefore, due to the nature of the cultural resource within the project area (not significant) and the lack of prehistoric resources within 1 mile, there is little to no potential for significant impacts to cultural resources and no further investigations or archaeological monitoring are recommended.

In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, further work in the area should be halted until a qualified archaeologist has assessed the nature of the find(s) and has determined appropriate treatment.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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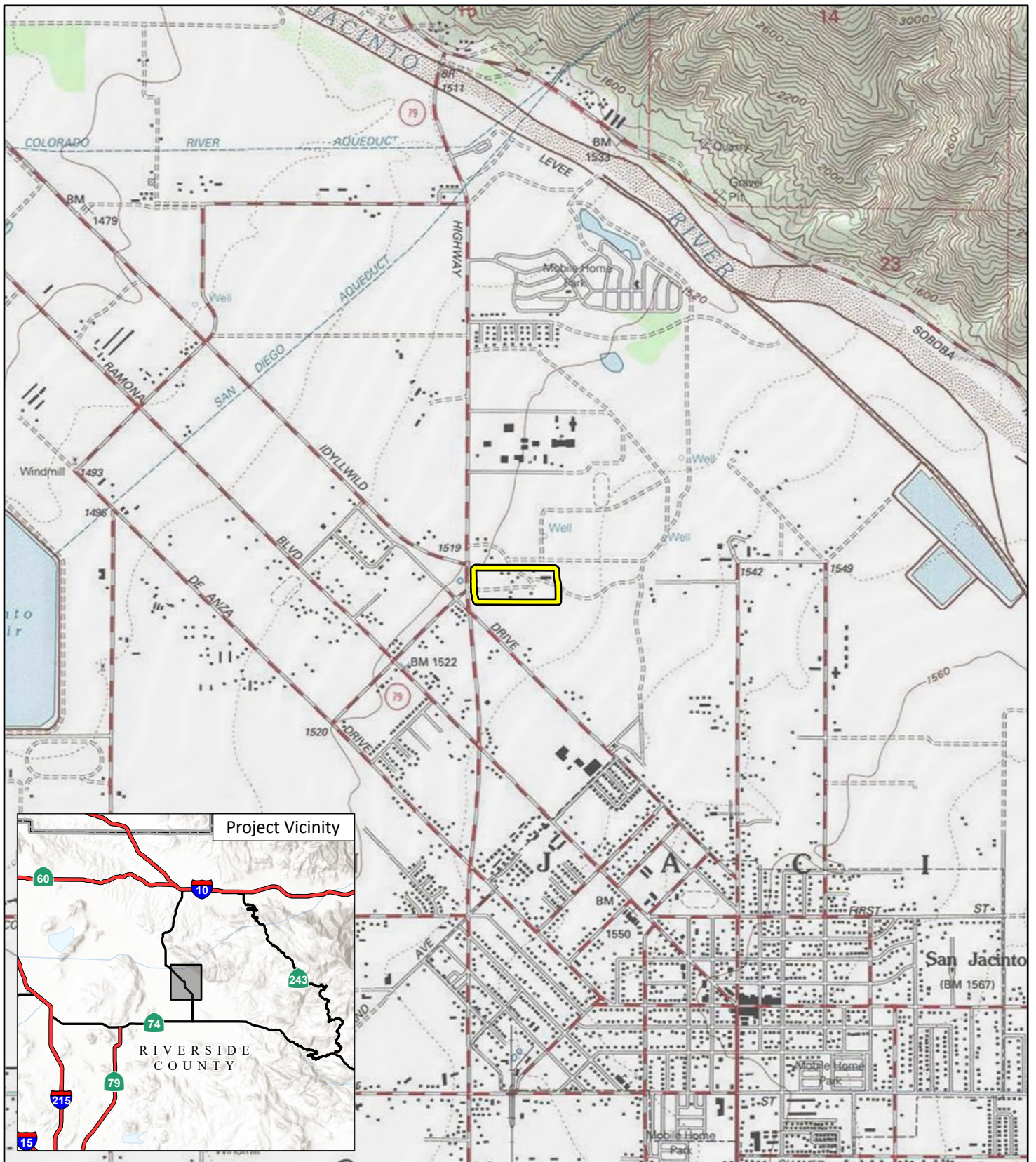
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- A: RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS
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INTRODUCTION

IMG LLC retained LSA to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed construction of the Rich Development LLC Project (project) in San Jacinto, Riverside County, California. The assessment included a records search, additional research, and a field survey of the project area. This assessment report documents the potential for cultural resources to be present within the project area and whether those resources will be affected by construction of the project. This assessment addresses the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; as amended January 1, 2016); Public Resources Code (PRC), Division 13 (Environmental Quality), Chapter 2.6 Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) and Section 21084.1 (Historical Resources); and the *Guidelines for CEQA* (as amended December 1, 2015), California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5 Section 15064.5 (Determining the Significance of Impacts on Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources).

The project area is on the southeast corner of West Ramona Expressway and North State Street. It is bounded by commercial and residential development to the north, vacant land and residential development to the south, commercial and residential development to the east, and commercial development to the west. The project area is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *San Jacinto, California* 7.5-minute topographic map in an unsectioned area of Township 4 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1979) (Figure 1). The project area encompasses Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 434-080-025-2 and 434-080-026-3. The project proposes to construct a commercial building and associated parking.



 Project Location

FIGURE 1

LSA



0 1000 2000
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - San Jacinto (1979), CA

J:\20231262\GIS\Pro\Rich Development Project\Rich Development Project.aprx (11/14/2023)

Rich Development Project
Project Location

NATURAL SETTING

CLIMATE, WATERSHED AND BIOLOGY

At an average elevation of 1,520 feet, the project is within the Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to an elevation of approximately 3,500 feet. The project region is characterized by a semi-arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall averages 5–15 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). The project area is approximately 0.93 mile southwest of the San Jacinto River. Although the native vegetation of the project area has been largely removed, common wild plants observed included mustard, puncture vine, Russian thistle, and hare oat. Common animals include deer, coyotes, foxes, rabbits, rodents, ravens, raptors, reptiles, and insects.

Geology

The project area is at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900-mile-long northwest-southeast trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb, 1976). The total width of this province is approximately 225 miles, extending from the Colorado Desert in the east, across the continental shelf to the Southern Channel Islands (Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente) in the west (Sharp 1976). This province is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas fault (California Geological Survey 2002). It contains extensive pre-Cretaceous (older than 145 million years ago [Ma]) igneous and metamorphic rocks covered by limited exposures of post-Cretaceous (younger than 66 Ma) sedimentary deposits (Norris and Webb 1976). Within this province, the project is on the Perris Block, a fault-bounded structural block that extends from the southern foot of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains southeast to the vicinity of Bachelor Mountain and Polly Butte (Morton and Miller 2006; Kenney 1999). It is bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto fault and on the southwest by the Elsinore Fault Zone (Morton and Miller 2006).

CULTURAL SETTING

PREHISTORY

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California area have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (2004). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's (1984:340–430) chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren 1986).

ETHNOHISTORY

The project is within the traditional territorial boundary of the Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925; Bean 1978). Tribal territories were somewhat fluid and changed over time. The first written accounts of these Southern California tribes are attributed to Spanish explorers and mission fathers, and later documentation was by others indicated below.

Cahuilla

The territory of the Cahuilla ranged from the San Bernardino Mountains south to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains, from Orocopia Mountain to the east, to the San Jacinto Plain and Palomar Mountain to the west (Kroeber 1908). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and encompassed diverse environments ranging from inland river valleys and foothills to mountains and desert (Bean 1978).

Cahuilla villages, generally located near water sources within canyons or near alluvial fans, comprised groups of related individuals, generally from a single lineage, and the territory around the village was owned by the villagers (Bean 1978). Like other Native American groups in Southern

California, the Cahuilla were semi-nomadic peoples leaving their villages and using temporary campsites to exploit seasonably available plant and animal resources (James 1960).

Cahuilla subsistence was based primarily on acorns, honey mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and cactus fruit, supplemented by a variety of wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens (Kroeber 1925; Heizer and Elsasser 1980). Hunting deer, rabbit, antelope, bighorn sheep, reptiles, small rodents, quail, doves, ducks, and reptiles by means of bows, throwing sticks, traps, and communal drives is documented (James 1960).

The Cahuilla were documented by Barrows (1900), Kroeber (1908), Hooper (1920), and Strong (1929), among others.

HISTORY

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), the Mexican Period (1821–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). Since the cultural resource documented within the project area dates to the latter half of the 20th century (see below), the Spanish and Mexican periods are not particularly relevant and therefore are not discussed further. Instead, this historical summary focuses on the city of San Jacinto and the resource itself (Woodhead/Quandt Ranch).

San Jacinto

The community was established in the 1850s on a portion of the *San Jacinto Nuevy y Potrero Rancho* (granted to José Antonio Estudillo in 1846). By 1870, it was well established with a post office, a store, and 23 residences. In 1883, the community was moved north to its present location by the San Jacinto Land Association, which purchased land from the Estudillo family and laid out a new town site (Gunther 1984). In 1886, the population numbered in excess of 1,500. The San Jacinto Valley Railway branch line from Perris was completed in 1888, and San Jacinto was incorporated as a city the same year. When Riverside County was formed, the community was designated 1 of the 12 original judicial townships (Gunther 1984). By the beginning of World War I, San Jacinto had a diversified economic base that included not only expansive cattle/dairy ranching but also apiaries and extensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, grain, alfalfa, and grain crops over thousands of acres (McGroarty 1914). Agriculture sustained growth in the 20th century, which was enhanced by tourists visiting the local hot springs (Bernasconi, Eden, and Gilman Hot Springs).

Woodhead/Quandt Ranch (33-024106, see below)

In 1873, Charles B. Woodhead and others of the American Livestock Company acquired 1,000 acres roughly bounded by the San Jacinto River to the north, Idyllwild Drive to the south, San Jacinto Avenue to the east, and State Street to the west (including the entire project area on the southeast corner of West Ramona Expressway and North State Street) (Peterson 2014). The Woodhead family initially established a carriage horse ranch on the land and subsequently ran a dairy from the 1910s into the 1930s (HSJGS 1989). By the mid-1940s, periodic floods and a depleted water table had made the dairy operation unprofitable, and Mrs. Ida G. Woodhead sold the ranch to Carl H. Quandt, who had leased the ranch from the Woodheads since the late 1930s (HSJGS 1989). Quandt diversified the ranch with cattle and a variety of crops, persevering into the early 1960s (HSJGS

1989). The ranch ultimately gave way to other land uses, including a sand and gravel pit on the San Jacinto River (Quandt Materials), a college campus (Mt. San Jacinto Community College), a trailer park, and a strip mall.

METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On November 21, 2023, a cultural resources records search was completed for the project area and a mile radius around it at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at the University of California, Riverside. The objectives of this research were (1) to establish the status and extent of previously recorded cultural resources sites, surveys, and studies; (2) to note the likelihood of encountering cultural resources and their type(s) based on previously recorded resources within 1 mile of the project area; and (3) to uncover relevant historical contexts. Data sources consulted at the EIC include archaeological site records and reports from previous studies.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

In November 2023, Archaeologist/Senior Cultural Resources Manager Riordan Goodwin reviewed previous research conducted for the 2014 Ramona Expressway Widening Phase II project and the resource record of the remnant features/deposit of the Woodhead/Quandt Ranch (33-024106) previously recorded by LSA in 2014, as well as online aerial photographs.

FIELD SURVEY

On November 17, 2023, LSA Archaeologist Christopher Morgan conducted a pedestrian survey of the project area. The entire project area was surveyed in systematic parallel transects spaced by approximately 10 meters (approximately 33 feet). The purpose of this survey was to identify and document any cultural resources that might be exposed and locate areas within the project area that might be sensitive for cultural resources prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities.

RESULTS

RECORDS SEARCH

Data from the EIC indicated 35 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 1-mile radius, three of which included the entirety of the project area (Shephard 2007; Goodwin 2015; Stever and Duke 2017). One resource was documented within the project parcels (see below), and another 35 built environment properties were recorded within 1 mile, including mostly residences with several churches and commercial buildings (see the Record Search Results in Appendix A). No prehistoric resources were documented within 1 mile.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

Review of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs indicated the historic-period buildings, associated features, and landscaping dating to the 1940s or later were removed from the project parcels sometime between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s (Historic Aerials var.; USGS 1952, 1955).

FIELD SURVEY

Visibility was good (approximately 85 percent) with little obstruction by vegetation. The project site has been moderately to severely disturbed by agricultural and vegetation abatement activities. Soils are silty alluvium. The following is a summary of the resource previously documented within the project area.

33-024106 (Portion of Woodhead/Quandt Ranch)

This resource was initially noted in the late 2000s but not documented (Shephard 2007). LSA formally documented a portion of this resource (two remnant slabs and temporally ambiguous refuse) in the mid-2010s (Goodwin 2014). The survey for the current project (99 Cents Only Store) noted the condition was generally consistent with that of the previous site description and indicated so on the site record, with four additional (undocumented) features identified (concrete steps and Slabs “C,” “D,” and “E”; see the Department of Parks and Recreation [DPR] site record update in Appendix B for details).

DISCUSSION

The resource within the project area (33-024106) was previously evaluated as not a “historical resource” under CEQA (Goodwin 2015). The previously undocumented features are marginal, all date to the 1940s (decades after the period of significance for the City, during its formative era of 1869–1888), there is no historic-period refuse within the project area, and the previous evaluation of this portion of the resource (within APNs 434-080-025-2 and 434-080-026-3) as not a “historical resource” under CEQA remains valid (Shephard 2007; Goodwin 2014). Therefore, any impacts to the resource are not significant and it does not need to be considered further in project planning.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. Although a resource was previously documented within the project area, it is a marginal historic-period site (remnant foundations and refuse) that was previously evaluated as not a “historical resource” under CEQA, and the current study results do not change that determination. Therefore, due to the nature of the cultural resource within the project area (not significant) and the lack of prehistoric resources within 1 mile, there is little to no potential for significant impacts to cultural resources and no further investigations or archaeological monitoring are recommended.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, further work in the area should be halted until a qualified archaeologist has assessed the nature of the find(s) and has determined appropriate treatment.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall take place until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-01725	NADB-R - 1082050; Voided - MF-1850	1983	PINTO, DIANA	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE MANZANITA GARDEN APARTMENTS, SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-05671	NADB-R - 1087034; Submitter - CA-7260B	2004	Erika Thal	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project in Riverside County, California, Site Name/Number: CA-7608/ Domengoni	EarthTouch, Inc.	
RI-05672	NADB-R - 1087035	2003	SHEPARD, RICHARD S., and JEANETTE A. MCKENNA	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION: TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 20341, RAMONA ESTATES, SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	BONTERRA CONSULTING	33-007834, 33-007835
RI-05718	NADB-R - 1087081	2004	SHEPARD, RICHARD S.	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 32376, WESTERN VILLAGE, SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	BONTERRA CONSULTING	33-007297
RI-05769	NADB-R - 1087132	2005	KYLE, CAROLYN	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE FOOTHILLS RANCH PROJECT, A 48.9 ACRE PARCEL LOCATED IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	KYLE CONSULTING FOR JAMES AND BRIGGS ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES	
RI-05772	NADB-R - 1087135	2004	JONES & STOKES	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE NORTH SAN JACINTO SEWER PROJECT, CITY OF SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	JONES & STOKES	33-007383
RI-06478	NADB-R - 1087843; Submitter - CRM TECH CONTRACT #1675A	2005	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, DEIRDRE ENCARNACION, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, SAN JACINTO MDP DETENTION BASIN, IN THE CITY OF SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06742	NADB-R - 1088109; Submitter - LSA Project No. LEN 547	2005	David Brunzell	Cultural Resource Assessment: 39-Acre Stein Project (APN 431-090-009-8), City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-06883	Submitter - 11342-244	2006	Kevin Hunt, James Clifford, and Stephen O'Neil	Archaeological Site Visit and Background Study for the Coventry Acres Development Project, San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	SWCA Environmental Consultants	
RI-06885	Submitter - 9887-168	2005	Kevin Hunt and Alex Wesson	Cultural Resources Survey for the Ramona Expressway Widening Project: State Street to Lake Park Drive, San Jacinto, Riverside County, California.	SWCA Environmental Consultants	33-003970, 33-003971

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-07531	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2150	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, John J. Eddu, and Josh Smallwood	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 434-200-006, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	33-016708
RI-07533		2007	Richard S. Shepard	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report: Crossroads at San Jacinto Commercial Development, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	Richard Shepard Consulting Services	
RI-07557		2007	Hoover, Anna N., Kristie R. Blevins, and Hugh M. Wagner	A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the San Jacinto Retail Park, APN 434-050-014, a 1.7 Acre Property, in the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	L&L Environmental, Inc.	
RI-07559		2005	Smith, Brian F. and Dylan S. Amerine	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Ramona Expressway Cell Site Project, 1283 Ramona Expressway, San Jacinto, California, Site ID# CA-04-RC001; APN 431-030-053-2; Project No. CES04.070	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-07638		2005	Smith, Brian F. and Adriane Dorler	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Quail Ranch Estates, San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-07860		2008	Scott Crull	Phase I Archaeological Records Search and Field Survey on a 1.86-Acre Property, APN: 434-353-023 (Parcel #105), Located on Idyllwild Drive, in the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	
RI-07898		2007	Sara Moreno and Brian F. Smith	A Phase Archaeological Assessment for the 218, LLC Project, City of San Jacinto, California, APNs 434-020-022, 434-020-023, 434-020-024	Brian F. Smith & Associates	
RI-07988	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2294A	2009	Josh Smallwood and Daniel Ballester	Addendum to: Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: San Jacinto River Levee Project, in and near the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH, Colton, CA	33-017364
RI-08144		2006	Jennifer M. Sanka	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Ramona Expressway and Alessandro Avenue Project San Jacinto, Riverside County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08160		2008	Michael Hogan and Bai Tang	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan In and near the City of San Jacinto Riverside County, California	CRM Tech, Colton, California	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-08350		2009	Deidre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Report: EMWD Citrus In-Lieu Northern Alignment Reach 1, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California.	CRM TECH	
RI-08486	Other - SCE Purchase Order Number: 4500032069; Other - WO 6077-4800/E-4839 and E-4840	2009	Kurt Heidelberg	Arcaeological Survey Report	AECOM, Inc.	
RI-08651	Submitter - IE25955-C	2011	Wayne H. Bonner, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE25955-C	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08687	Submitter - 2520	2011	Robert Porter, Michael Hogan, Laura Shaker, and John D. Goodman II	Historic/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel No. 434-070-033	CRM Tech	
RI-08814	Other - IO3210843/TD51875 5; 20120420; Other - RSOC Project No. 201238	2012	Rebecca S. Orfila	An Archaeological Survey Report for SCE Co.'s Archaeological Survey for the SCE Co.: GRM Project	RSO Consulting	
RI-08831		2012		A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed San Jacinto Unified School District Elementary/Middle School Site	Mckenna et al.	
RI-08963		2013	Nicholas F. Hearth	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment For The Fountainhead Delta, LP, Family Dollar Project, In The City Of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	Applied Earth Works, Inc.	
RI-09138		2002	Barbara Sylvia	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Colorado River Aqueduct		
RI-09326		2015	Riordan Goodwin	Cultural Resources Monitoring Program Ramona Expressway Widening Phase II City of San Jacinto Riverside County, California	LSA	33-024106, 33-024107
RI-09587		2011	Riordan Goodwin and Britt Wilson	Cultural Resources Assessment Ramona Expressway Widening Project Sanderson Avenue to Main Street City of San Jacinto Riverside County, California	LSA	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10239		2017	Kholood Abdo-Hintzman and Joan George	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE 777 COTTONWOOD AVENUE PROJECT, CITY OF SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY. CALIFORNIA	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
RI-10396		2018	Jennifer M. Sanka, William R. Gillean, and Leslie Nay Irish	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Parcel Map NO .35511	L & L Enviromental, Inc.	33-028508
RI-10401		2018	Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Mountain View Plaza Project	Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc.	
RI-10430	Other - C-0207	2017	Matthew Stever, Benjamin Scherzer, and Curt Duke	Cultural Resource Study for the San Jacinto Downtown Specific Plan, San Jacinto, Riverside County	Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC	
RI-10867		2016	Samatha Murray and Salli Hosseini	Cultural Resources Study for the Mt. San Jacinto Community College District, San Jacinto Campus Master Plan Project, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	Dudek	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-004464	CA-RIV-004464	Other - IRI-POT-13H; Other - MWD-II Reservoirs	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH06; AH15	1990 (G. Romani, A. Keith, J. Baker, E. Crabtree, L. Spencer)	
P-33-005776		Other - San Jacinto Forest Fire Station; Voided - 33-007409	Building	Historic	AH16	1980 (R. C. Browning, CDF); 1994 (Mark V. Thornton, Historian- Consultant)	RI-10814
P-33-007298			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (David Stuart, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007299			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007305			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007318			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007319		Other - Bosman's Sewing Barn	Building	Historic	HP06	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007320			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007321				Historic		1982 (Margaret Van Luven, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007333				Historic		1982 (Susan Stuart, Riversider County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007336				Historic		1982 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007340				Historic		1982 (Margaret Van Loven, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007342				Historic		1982 (Margaret Van Loven, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007343		Other - William Record Home	Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007345			Building	Historic	HP33	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007347			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-007348			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007349			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007350			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007352			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007354			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007355			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007356			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007383		Other - 21450 Potter Road; Other - JSA 1; Other - Ser. No. 33-2383-90	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33; HP46	1982 (Laura Swift, Riverside Historical Comm.); 2003 (Noelle Storey, Jones & Stokes)	RI-05772
P-33-007386				Historic		1982 (M. Luven, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007387				Historic		1982 (M. Luven, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007388				Historic		1982 (D. Stuart, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007389				Historic		1982 (S. Stuart, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007400				Historic		1982 (S. Stuart, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007401			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (S. Stuart, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-014994	CA-RIV-007967			Historic		2006 (Sanka, J., Michael Brandman Associates)	
P-33-016708	CA-RIV-008748	Other - CRM TECH 2150-1	Building	Historic	AH02; AH03; AH04; AH05	2007 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM TECH)	RI-07531
P-33-017364		Other - CRM TECH 2294-1		Historic		2008 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM TECH)	RI-07988, RI-09227

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-021063	CA-RIV-010911	Other - James A. Stein Property; Other - Devoe/Bandick Ranch Complex, San Jacinto, Riv. Co.	Site	Historic	HP33	2012 (Jeanette A. McKenna, Mckenna et al.)	
P-33-024106	CA-RIV-011852	Other - LSA-TLK1301-S-1; Other - Woodhead/Quandt Ranch	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04	2014 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates)	RI-09326
P-33-028508	CA-RIV-012844	Other - SAN JACINTO RETAIL CENTER-1; Other - SJRC-1	Site	Historic	AH02	2018 (J.M.Sanka and W.R. Green, L&L Environmental Inc.)	RI-10396

APPENDIX B

DPR SITE RECORD UPDATE

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 33-024106

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-RIV-011852

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-TLK1301-S-1; Woodhead/Quandt Ranch

*Recorded by Chris Morgan

*Date: 11/17/2023

Continuation

Update

This resource was initially noted in the late 2000s, but not documented. LSA formally documented a portion of this resource (two remnant slabs and temporally ambiguous refuse) in 2014. The survey for the current project (Rich Development LLC) noted the condition was generally consistent with that of the initial site description and indicated on the site record, with four additional (undocumented) features identified (concrete steps and Slabs 'C', 'D' and 'E'). These features all appear to date to the 1940s (decades after the period of significance for the City during its formative era of 1869-1888), there is no historic period refuse within the project area, and therefore the previous evaluation of this portion of the resource (within APNs 434-080-025-2 and 434-080-026-3) as not a "historical resource" under CEQA remains valid.

Reference:

Goodwin, Riordan

2014 DPR Site Record for 33-024106/CA-RIV-011852.

Shepard, Richard S.

2007 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report: Crossroads at San Jacinto Commercial Development, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California.



Southwest view of Slab 'E'

