

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

OF

JURUPA VALLEY SELF-STORAGE

MA20064 (PAR 20009)

APN 152-020-010, 152-060-007, 009, AND A PORTION OF 006

±19.57 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST, SECTIONS 30 & 31, SBM
USGS CORONA NORTH, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Jurupa Valley Self-Storage (MA20064/PAR20009) was requested by the project sponsor, Jurupa Valley 18 LP. The subject property encompasses ±19.57 acres of land located south of Limonite Avenue, north of the Santa Ana River, and east of I-15, in the City of Jurupa Valley, western Riverside County. The proposed development is a mini-warehouse and RV parking facility, with an associated access road, borrow site, and open space. Changes to the existing zoning and General Plan Land Use Designation are being submitted concurrent with this project.

The purpose of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment was two-fold: 1) information was to be obtained pertaining to previous land uses of the subject property through research and a comprehensive field survey, and 2) a determination was to be made if, and to what extent, existing cultural resources would be adversely impacted by the proposed project.

No cultural resources of prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of the subject property during the field survey. No information has been obtained through Native American consultation that the subject property is culturally or spiritually significant and no Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current cultural resources evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices.

A request for a records search was submitted to the staff at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside on September 12, 2020, with results being received on February 28, 2021. According to the records search, a portion of the subject property had been included in a 3860-acre study conducted in 1988 and no cultural resources had been observed within the boundaries of MA20064. The subject property is located within a well-studied area with 30 previous cultural resources studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius. During field surveys associated with these studies, only seven cultural resource properties were recorded, six of which are 20th Century structures, and one is an isolate of post-1963 origin. The Native American Heritage Commission determined that the Sacred Lands File search results were negative. Only a single tribe, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, responded to the Project Scoping Letters sent to 17 tribes listed by the Native American Heritage Commission as being interested in projects in the Jurupa Valley area. They had no information to provide and suggested contacting a tribe that is closer to the project that may have pertinent information.

Literature, cartographic, and archival research was conducted for the purpose of learning about the prehistory and history of the subject property. While a number of resources are available, information specific to past ownership and land use of the property could not be obtained. This information is available only through the Riverside County Archives, which have been closed for several months due to the COVID-19 situation. Consequently, the history of the property is incomplete and there is currently no way to provide detailed information pertaining to land ownership and/or use.

No cultural resources of prehistoric or historic origin were observed within the boundaries of the Jurupa Valley Self-Storage project (MA20064/PAR20009) and no tribes have expressed an interest in this project. Due to these factors, further research or mitigation would typically not be recommended. However, since archival research could not be completed and possibly, may not be completed in the foreseeable future. In light of these extenuating circumstances, should it be feasible for case MA20064/PAR20009 to move forward without completion of this Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment component, it is recommended that a Riverside County/City of Jurupa Valley qualified archaeologist actively monitor all ground disturbing activities associated with development of the Jurupa Valley Self-Storage project (MA20064 /PAR 20009). Should any tribes participating in the AB 52 process request Tribal monitoring, it is recommended that their request be honored.

INTRODUCTION

In compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Jurupa Valley Planning Department requirements, the project sponsor contracted with Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Consultant, to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the subject property in August of 2020. The purpose of the assessment was to identify, evaluate, and recommend mitigation measures for existing cultural resources that may be adversely impacted by the proposed development.

The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment commenced with a request submitted on September 12, 2020 to staff at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside to conduct a records search of available maps, site records, and reports. A request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission on the same day. Upon receipt of the NAHC findings, project scoping letters were sent to 17 tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development in the Jurupa Valley area. A literature search of available publications and archival documents pertaining to the subject property followed the records and Sacred Lands File search requests. Finally, a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property was conducted on September 26, 2020 for the purpose of locating, documenting, and evaluating any existing cultural resources within its boundaries.

The proposed project, currently entitled Jurupa Valley Self-Storage (MA20064 / PAR20009) is a mini-warehouse and RV storage facility comprised of four buildings totaling 188,371 square feet (sqft), which includes a 1399-sqft office, and a 1594-sqft apartment for an on-site caretaker (6.08 acres), 79 recreational vehicle parking spaces (1.85 acres), 8.69 acres of recreational open space (including a 5-acre borrow area), and a 3.1-acre access road (Fig. 1). As shown on the USGS Corona North, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series, the subject property, which encompasses ±19.57 acres of land, is located in the Jurupa Rancho, projected sections 30 & 31, Township 2 south, Range 6 west, SBM (Fig. 2). Current land use is vacant. Adjacent land uses are the I-15 freeway to the west, a single-family residential subdivision to the north, vacant to the east, and the Santa Ana River to the south. Disturbances to the subject property are moderate and represent cumulative impacts resulting from construction and earthmoving on adjacent properties, periodic vegetation clearance, grading, and dumping of debris. It is unlikely that any portion of the property has not been impacted, either indirectly or directly.

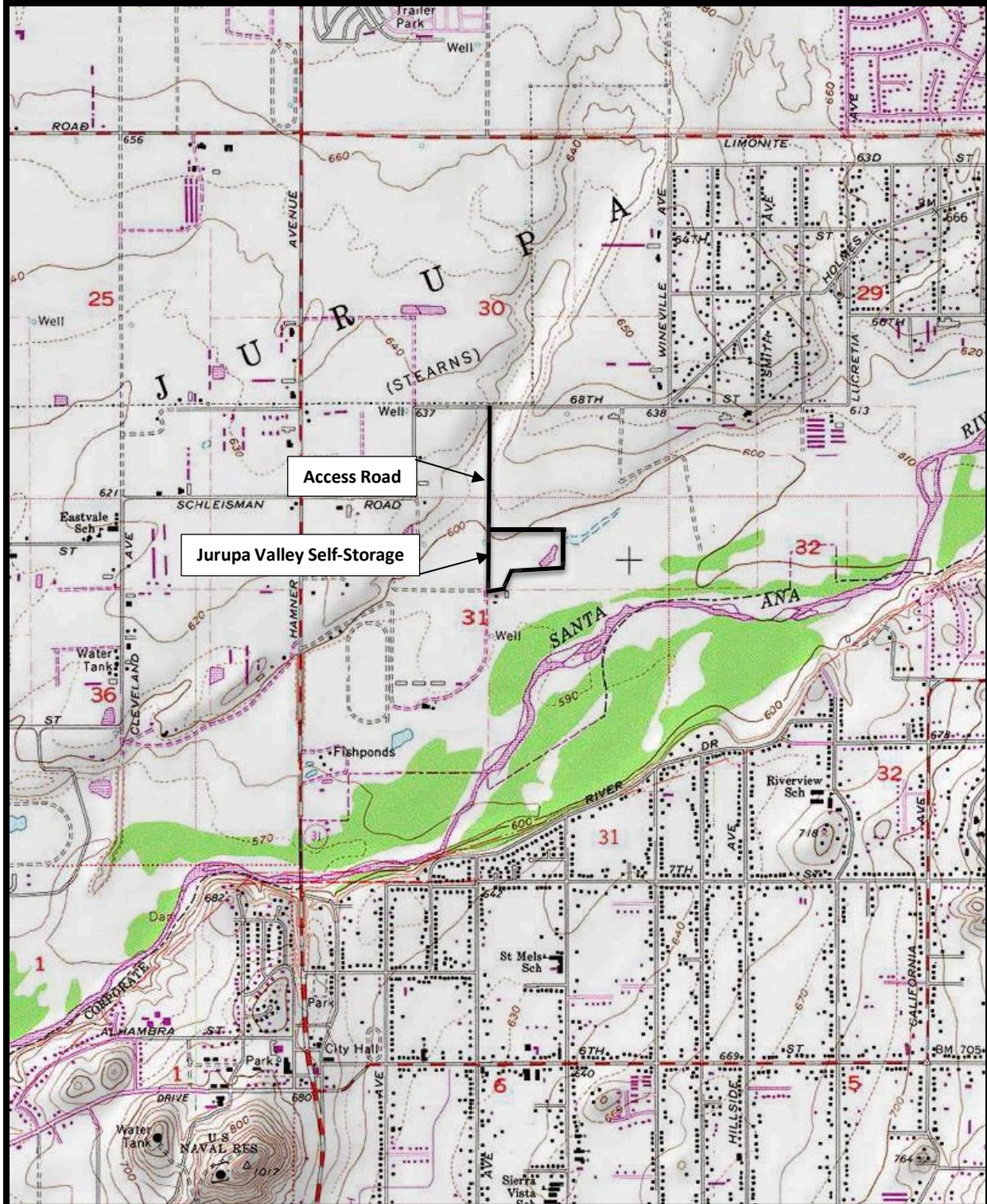


Figure 2: Location of Jurupa Valley Self-Storage (MA20064 /PAR20009) in the City of Jurupa Valley, western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Corona North, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series (1967 photorevised 1981).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Topography and Geology

The subject property is located in the southwestern portion of the City of Jurupa Valley, western Riverside County (Fig. 3). It is situated in a topographically diverse region that is defined by the Santa Ana Mountains to the southwest, Lake Mathews to the southeast, San Dimas Canyon to the northwest, and Jurupa Mountains to the northeast. The study area lies within a portion of the Northern Peninsular Ranges of Southern California, with the general province characterized by upland surfaces, prominent ridges and peaks, longitudinal valleys, basins, and steep-walled canyons.

Topographically, the subject property maintains an elevation of 590 feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) across its entirety, rising only slightly to 596 feet AMSL at the southwestern property corner and 595 feet AMSL near the southeastern corner (Fig. 4 & 5). There are no unique topographic or aesthetic features present on the subject property other than the Santa Ana River, which the Jurupa Area Plan identifies as a unique and significant visual resource. The property has been somewhat modified over the years to facilitate construction on adjacent properties, agricultural endeavors, and unimproved roads and trails. A segment of the Santa Ana River watershed crosses the southeastern quadrant of the property, thus providing a permanent source of water, albeit usually subsurface.

Geological formations within the Northern Peninsular Range are generally comprised of the great mass of basement igneous rocks called the Southern California Batholith, with the primary rocks being granitic tonalite and diorite of Jurassic age. Exposed granitic bedrock outcrops or boulders suitable for use by indigenous peoples of the region for food preparation, rock art, or shelter are not present within the property boundaries. Very little loose lithic material was observed within the subject property and little of that would have been suitable for production of flaked or ground stone tools by Native Americans of the region.

Biology

Due to various agricultural endeavors conducted over several decades, as well as periodic vegetation clearance, grading, and other activities, little native vegetation remains within the property boundaries. Recent vegetation clearance left only sparse non-native grasses and weeds throughout most of the subject property, with greatest density around the property perimeters. Observed plant species included, but were not limited to, Russian Thistle (*Salsola tragus*), shortpod mustard (*Brassica geniculata*), brome grass (*Bromus diandrus*), rattail fescue (*Vulpia myuros*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), sunflower (*Helianthus annus*), and telegraph weed



Figure 3: Location of the study area relative to western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Santa Ana, California Topographic Map (1980). Scale 1:250,000.

(*Heterotheca grandiflora*). Prior to development and disturbance, the subject property hosted the Riversidian Sage-Scrub Plant Community, which predominates in this region. Representative plant species of this native community include the dominant interior California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), as well as chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), thick-leaved lilac (*Ceanothus crassifolius*), California scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus Mexicana*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbtifolia*),

Native vegetation classified as Willow Riparian Forest does remain in parts of the Santa Ana River watershed found in the southeastern quadrant of the property. This native plant community is dominated by willow species including arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepus*), Gooding's Willow (*Salix goodingii*), narrowleaf willow (*Salix exigua*), and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). Additional plants observed within this part of the property included, but were not limited to, Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*), and black mustard (*brassica nigra*). Rather minimal representation of the Willow Riparian Forest is located within the property boundaries, while that found farther south in the Santa Ana Rivers watershed is exceptionally dense and contains a plethora of representative plant species.



Figure 4: Aerial view of the subject property (without access road).



Looking north along access road, from near the northwestern property corner.



Looking east across the property from near the northwestern corner.

Figure 5: Views of the subject property.

During both the prehistoric and historic periods an abundance of faunal species undoubtedly inhabited the study area. However, due to regional urbanization, the current faunal community is generally restricted to those species that can exist in proximity to humans, such as valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), Audobon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and occasionally, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

Climate

The climate of the study area is that typical of cismontane Southern California, which on the whole is warm, and rather dry. This climate is classified as Mediterranean or "summer-dry subtropical." Temperatures seldom fall below freezing or rise above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The rather limited precipitation received occurs primarily during the summer months.

Discussion

Based on existing resources found on undeveloped land in the immediate vicinity of the subject property, it is probable that floral and faunal resources would have offered abundant opportunities to Native Americans for procuring food, as well as components for medicines, tools, and construction materials. Bedrock outcrops suitable for use in food processing, rock art are not present within the project boundaries and loose lithic material has very limited availability, with little of that observed suitable for ground or flaked stone tool production. The Santa Ana River, which represents a permanent source of water, is located in the southeastern quadrant of the subject property, an area that will be maintained in open space. It is probable that the subject property was viewed in a favorable light at least for seasonal resource exploitation, primarily due to the existence of the river and the plants and animals its presence would have drawn.

Criteria for occupation during the historical era were generally somewhat different than for aboriginal occupation since later populations did not depend solely on natural resources for survival. During the historical era, the subject property would probably have been considered very desirable due to tillable soil, relatively flat topography, an abundant source of water, and its proximity to urban centers and major transportation corridors.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

On the basis of currently available archaeological research, occupation of Southern California by human populations is believed to have begun at least 10,000 years ago. Theories proposing much earlier occupation, specifically during the Pleistocene Age, exist but at this time archaeological evidence has not been fully substantiated. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, only human occupation within the past 10,000 years will be addressed.

A time frame of occupation may be determined on the basis of characteristic cultural resources. These comprise what are known as cultural traditions or complexes. It is through the presence or absence of time-sensitive artifacts at a particular site that the apparent time of occupation may be suggested.

In general, the earliest established cultural tradition in Southern California is accepted to be the San Dieguito Tradition, first described by Malcolm Rogers in the 1920s. The San Dieguito people were nomadic large-game hunters whose tool assemblage included large domed scrapers, leaf-shaped knives, and projectile points, stemmed projectile points, chipped stone crescentics, and hammerstones (Rogers 1939; Rogers 1966). The San Dieguito Tradition was further divided into three phases: San Dieguito I is found only in the desert regions, while San Dieguito II and III occur on both sides of the Peninsular Ranges. Rogers felt that these phases formed a sequence in which increasing specialization and refinement of tool types were the key elements. Although absolute dates for the various phase changes have not been hypothesized or fully substantiated by a stratigraphic sequence, the San Dieguito Tradition as a whole is believed to have existed from approximately 7000 to 10,000 years ago.

Throughout southwestern California the La Jolla Complex followed the San Dieguito Tradition. The La Jolla Complex, as first described by Rogers (1939, 1945), then redefined by Harding (1951), is recognized primarily by the presence of millingstone assemblages within shell middens. Characteristic cultural resources of the La Jolla Complex include basined millingstones, unshaped manos, flaked stone tools, shell middens, and a few Pinto-like projectile points. Flexed inhumations under stone cairns, with heads pointing north, are also present (Rogers 1939, 1945; Warren *et al* 1961).

The La Jolla Complex existed from 5500 to 1000 B.C. Although there are several hypotheses to account for the origins of this complex, it would appear that it was a cultural adaptation to climatic warming after c. 6000 B.C. This warming may have stimulated movements to the coast of desert peoples who then shared their millingstone technology with the older coastal groups

(Moratto 1984). The La Jollan economy and tool assemblage seems to indicate such an infusion of coastal and desert traits instead of a total cultural displacement.

The Pauma Tradition, as first identified by D.L. True in 1958, may be an inland variant of the La Jolla Complex, exhibiting a shift to a hunting and gathering economy, rather than one based on shellfish gathering. Implications of this shift are an increase in number and variety of stone tools and a decrease in the amount of shell (Meighan 1954; True 1958; Warren 1968; True 1977). At this time, it is not known whether the Pauma Complex represents the seasonal occupation of inland sites by La Jollan groups or whether it represents a shift from a coastal to a non-coastal cultural adaptation by the same people.

The late period is represented by the San Luis Rey Complex, first identified by Meighan (1954) and later redefined by True *et al* (1974). Meighan divided this complex into two periods: San Luis Rey I (A.D. 1400-1750) and the San Luis Rey II (A.D. 1750-1850). The San Luis Rey I type component includes cremations, bedrock mortars, millingstones, small triangular projectile points with concave bases, bone awls, stone pendants, *Olivella* shell beads, and quartz crystals. The San Luis Rey II assemblage is the same as San Luis Rey I, but with the addition of pottery vessels, cremation urns, tubular pipes, stone knives, steatite arrow straighteners, red and black pictographs, and such non-aboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads (Meighan 1954). Inferred San Luis Rey subsistence activities include hunting and gathering with an emphasis on acorn harvesting.

Ethnography

According to available ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence, the study area was included in the known territory of the Gabrieliño Indians during both prehistoric and historic times. The name Gabrieliño is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to those aboriginal inhabitants of Southern California associated with the Mission San Gabriel, which was built in this area in 1771. As far as can be determined, the Gabrieliño, whose language is of the Cupan language in the Takic family (part of the Californian Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock), had no equivalent word for their nationality because they did not consider themselves to “belong to” the Spanish occupiers. They referred to themselves as *kumivit* or Tongva. Except for the Chumash, the Gabrieliño were considered the richest and most powerful ethnic group in Southern California, with at least 5500 members at the time the Spanish arrived. They exerted a strong influence on many other aboriginal groups, extending as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado Rivers, and south into Baja California.

The fixing of definitive territorial boundaries for the Gabrieliño is difficult, although its broad parameters are known. According to ethnographers and oral tradition, the territory of the Gabrieliño was extensive, encompassing much of coastal and inland Southern California. At the

time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, territorial boundaries included much of current-day Los Angeles and Orange counties, as well as portions of what were to become Riverside and San Bernardino counties. In general, Gabrieliño territory included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers, several smaller intermittent streams in the Santa Monica and Santa Ana Mountains, all of the Los Angeles basin, the coast from Aliso Creek in the north to Topanga Creek in the south, and the islands. The extent of this group was bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent was located east of current day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent included the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent of their range included portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrieliño also occupied several Channel Islands, including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Territorial boundaries of the Gabrieliño were shared with the Serrano to the north, the Cahuilla to the east, the Luiseño and Juaneño to the south (Fig. 6).

Gabrieliño territory was topographically diverse, resulting in a number of ecological zones, each capable of providing a distinctive set of resources available for exploitation. Generally, there were four major ecological zones with Gabrieliño territory (excluding the islands): Interior Mountains/Adjacent foothills, Prairie, Exposed Coast, and Sheltered Coast. It is in the Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothill zone that the subject property is located.

The settlement pattern of the Gabrieliño was based on the establishment and occupation of sedentary autonomous village groups, as well as smaller secondary camps occupied at different times of the year. Villages were usually situated near adequate sources of food and water, in defensive locations primarily found in sheltered coves and canyons. Typically, a village was comprised of permanent houses, a sweathouse, earth-covered buildings used for pleasure or a meeting place for adult males, menstrual huts, and a ceremonial enclosure called the *yuva'r*. The *yuva'r* was built near the chief's house and was essentially an open-air structure, oval in plan, made with willows inserted wicker fashion among willow stakes, decorated with eagle and raven feathers, skins, and flowers, and containing inside the enclosure painted and decorated poles. Only very old men or very powerful ones were allowed inside the inner sanctuary. The permanent houses of the Gabrieliño were domed, circular structures thatched with tule, fern, or carrizo. Ethnographers report that in some cases, the houses were large enough to hold 50 people. The sweathouse was similar to the houses except that it was smaller, elliptical, and had a door in one of the long sides. Heat was produced directly by a wood fire.

Many resources were available in this ecological zone. Gabrieliño subsistence based on seasonal floral and faunal resource procurement. Each village had specific resource procurement territories, most of which were within one day's travel of the village. Primary floral resources included sage, acorns, and piñon nuts, while faunal resources included deer and a variety of small

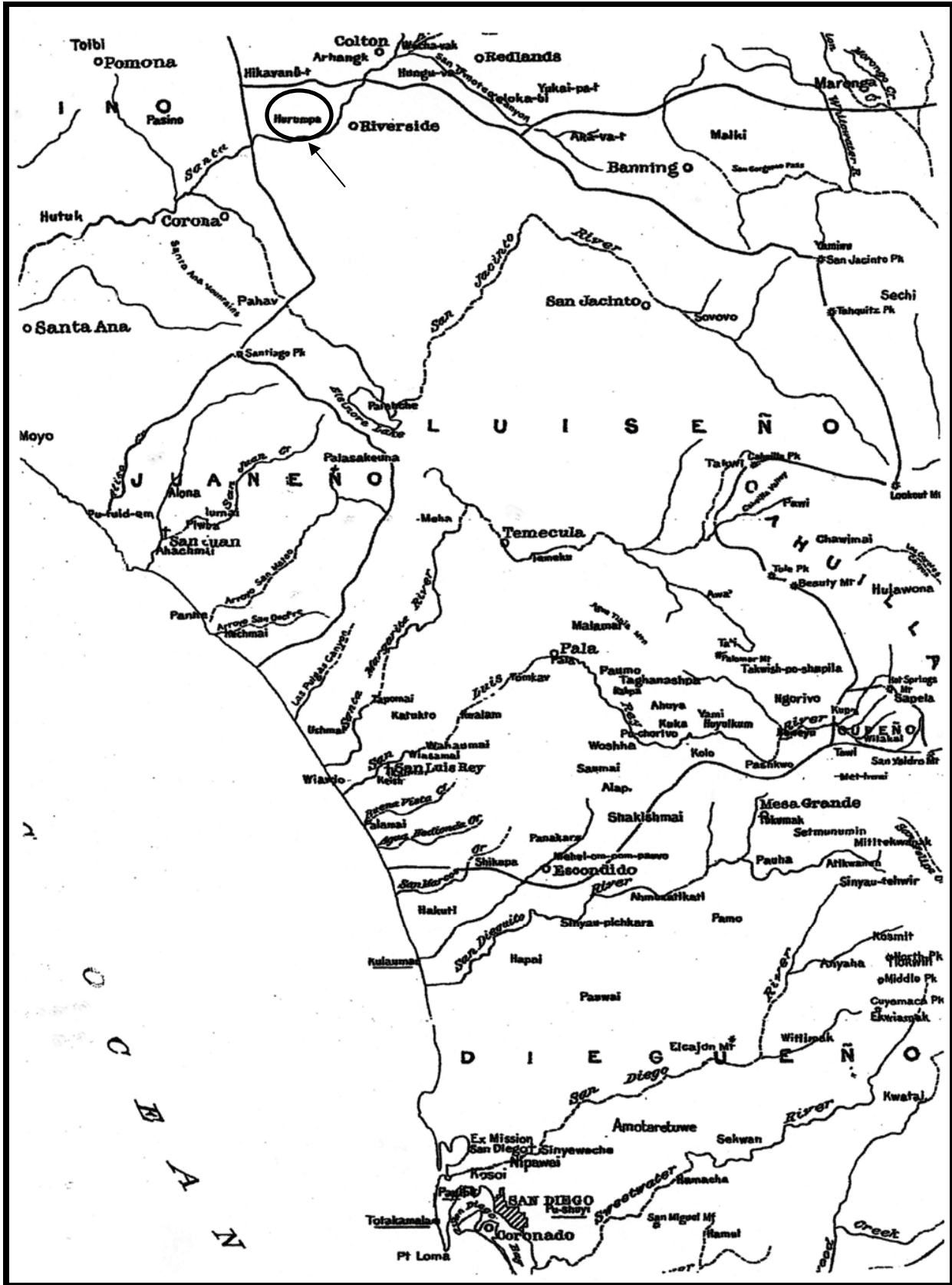


Figure 6: Ethnographic location of the study area (Adapted from Kroeber (1925)).

Animals. Males hunted, typically employing traps, nets, throwing sticks, snares, or clubs for procuring small animals, while larger animals were usually ambushed, then shot with bow and arrow. They were also responsible for most trading and the ceremonial and political well-being of their families was also their primary concern. Women were mainly involved in collecting and preparing most floral and animal resources, as well as producing baskets, pots, and clothing. Old men and women shared the responsibility of teaching, supervising, and caring for the children.

Tools for food acquisition, preparation, and storage were made from widely available materials. Gabrieliño technology was sophisticated and reflected a high degree of artisanship. With an abundance of resources to draw on, they were able to produce some unusual implements and to embellish ever everyday items with shell inlaid in asphaltum, carvings, paintings, and rare minerals. Coiled and twined baskets were used in food gathering, preparation, serving, and storage. Seeds were ground with handstones on shallow granitic metates, while stone mortars and pestles were used to pound acorns, nuts, and berries. Food was cooked in clay vessels over fireplaces or earthen ovens. Pieces of shell or bone were used to make needles, fishhooks, and sharp-pointed awls for drilling holes. For hunting, they used wood to make bows and arrows, clubs, sabers, and slings. One hunting weapon was a curved, flat stick which was thrown at small game like rabbits and birds. Hunting was done with a bow and fire-hardened or stone-tipped arrows.

The Gabrielino had many contacts with other groups in which they traded goods. Those who lived inland traded with those on the coast. They also traded a great deal with other tribes. Shells and steatite from the Gabrielino made their way across the southwest as far as the Pueblo in New Mexico. Steatite, both in its natural form and made into articles of use or decoration, was the primary trade item for the Gabrielino. They also supplied shell beads, dried fish, and sea otter skins to people living away from the ocean. In exchange they got acorns, seeds, obsidian (volcanic glass), and deerskins. Much of the trading was of the barter type, where one item is traded for another. When money was needed, strings of beads made from *olivella* or clam shells were used.

The Gabrieliño subsistence system described above constitutes seasonal resource exploitation within their prescribed village-centered procurement territory. In essence, this cycle of seasonal exploitation was at the core of all Gabrieliño lifeways. During the spring collection of roots, tubers, and greens was emphasized, while seed collecting and processing during the summer months shifted this emphasis. The collection areas and personnel (primarily small groups of women) involved in these activities remained virtually unchanged. Since few plant food resources were available for collection during the winter, this time was generally spent repairing and manufacturing tools and necessary implements in preparation for the coming resource procurement seasons.

Details of Gabrieliño social organization are unknown and only rudimentary knowledge of basic organizational features is available. While it appears that a moiety system similar to other Takic-speakers in southern California existed, it apparently did not function viably in controlling socioeconomic interrelationships. In addition, virtually nothing is known about adult life among the Gabrieliño except that there appears to have existed at least three hierarchically ordered social classes. The highest class was the elite, comprised of the chief, his immediate family, and the very rich, with this class even having a specialized language to set them apart from the other classes. The second class, comprised of those who were fairly well-to-do and long-established lineages, was the second class. Everyone else was in the third class, individuals who engaged in ordinary socioeconomic pursuits. Interestingly, some individuals actually owned property, with the boundaries marked by painting a copy of the owner's personalized tattoo on trees, post, and rocks (Bean and Smith 1978:543).

Villages were politically autonomous and composed of nonlocalized lineages (Bean & Smith 1978:545). Each village had its own leader and at various times of the year fragmented into smaller subsistence-based units that ventured out seasonally to exploit available resources before returning to the village. The leader of each village's dominant lineage was considered the "chief," whose authority was legitimized by possession of the sacred bundle. The sacred bundle was believed to be the link between the sacred past, the present, and the material temporal representation of the Gabrieliño reason for existing, as well as the primary embodiment of "power." Often, several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The chief of each village generally inherited his position, but if the direct line-of-descent male replacement was unavailable or unacceptable, a new chief was selected by the community of elders from the same kin group as the previous chief. If a suitable male candidate was not available, a female, usually the sister or daughter of the previous chief, would be appointed (Bean and Smith 1978:544). The chief's primary responsibility was to administer community solidarity and welfare, and to act as the guardian of the sacred bundle, albeit with the help of several assistants.

Information about aboriginal Gabrieliño marriage and residence patterns is practically nonexistent and what data are available is sketchy and confusing (Bean and Smith 1978:544). Marriages were typically between individuals of nearly equal social rank, with marriage partners coming from different lineages (lineage exogamy). Although parents sometimes promised their children in marriage (child betrothal), it was more common that when a man found a suitable partner, the fact was simply advertised to all relations, even to 19th cousins. On the appointed day for marriage, the male, along with his male relations, went to the bride's house where she and all her female relations were gathered, and presented shell beads to her relatives (Heizer 1968:25). The bride, adorned with beads, feathers, paint, and skins, would be carried halfway to her husband's home, accompanied by friends, relatives, and neighbors singing, dancing, and scattering gifts. At the halfway point, the procession would be met by his relatives who would

resume carrying the bride the rest of the way. Upon arrival, the bride and groom were placed together and baskets of seeds were poured over them to signify a rich and fruitful life together. Except in the case of chiefs, who practiced polygyny, a man usually only had one wife at a time. Should a husband abuse his wife, she would complain to her family who would return all the bride gifts, and the woman was free to return home. If a woman was barren or unruly, the same procedure would be applied, but in reverse. Unfortunately, in the case of a wife's infidelity, the husband was free to beat or even kill her, or if possible, claim the wife of her lover (Bean and Smith 1978:5454)

At birth, a baby was confirmed into the householding group and patrilineage. Sharp distinctions were made between families in different classes both within and beyond the lineage. As the child grew, it was expected to show deference to elders, never to walk between adults, or interrupt their conversations. Girls and boys went through numerous puberty initiation rituals during which they learned about the supernatural beings governing them and punishing any infractions of the rules of behavior and ritual. Some adolescent boys were involved in a complex ceremony resembling the *toloache* cult of their neighbors, the Luiseño, which included drinking the toloache, dancing, ordeals, and the teaching of songs and rituals. Girls' ceremonies included advice and instruction in the necessary knowledge for married life, a purification ceremony similar to that of women at childbirth, and sandpainting depicting certain cosmological - supernatural beings, the significance of which would be explained to the young woman.

When an important person died, a piece of flesh from his or her shoulder was eaten, with the person consuming the flesh gaining some of the deceased's powers, while the deceased was assured a quick passage to the heavens to be a star (Johnston and Harrington in Bean and Smith 1978:5454). Ordinary people who died went underground and danced and feasted forever. In mainland villages, the corpse was wrapped in a blanket that had been used during life, relatives gathered for ritual wailing and dancing, and after three days, the corpse, along with his or her possessions, was burned. Death ceremonies on the islands, were significantly different than those on the mainland.

Based on Gabrieliño settlement, subsistence, and cultural patterns, the type of associated archaeological sites may be expected to represent the various activities involved in seasonal resource exploitation. Temporary campsites usually evidenced by lithic debris and/or milling features, may be expected to occur relatively frequently. Food processing stations, often only single milling features, are perhaps the most abundant type of site found. Isolated artifacts occur with approximately the same frequency as food processing stations. The most infrequently occurring archaeological site is the village site. Sites of this type are usually large, in defensive locations amidst abundant natural resources, and usually surrounded by the types of sites previously discussed, which reflect the daily activity of the villagers. Little is known of ceremonial

sites, although the ceremonies themselves are discussed frequently in the ethnographic literature. It may be assumed that such sites would be found in association with village sites, but with what frequency is not known.

History

Four principal periods of historical occupation existed in Southern California: the Explorer Period (A.D. 1540-1768), the Spanish Mission Period (A.D. 1769-1830), the Mexican Ranch Period (A.D. 1830-1848), and the American Developmental Period (A.D. 1848-present).

In the general study area, the Spanish Mission Period (A.D. 1769-1830) first represents historical occupation. Although the Gabrieliño first had contact with the Spaniards in 1542 and again in 1602, it was not until the 1769 “Sacred Expedition” of Captain Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra that there was sustained contact with aboriginal inhabitants of the region. The intent of the expedition, which began in San Blas, Baja California, was to establish missions and presidios along the California coast, thereby serving the dual purpose of converting Indians to Christianity and expanding Spain’s military presence in the “New World.” In addition, each mission became a commercial enterprise utilizing Indian labor to produce commodities such as wheat, hides, and tallow that could be exported to Spain. Founded on July 16, 1769, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá was the first of the missions, while the Mission San Francisco Solana was the last mission, founded on July 4, 1823. Several land expeditions were launched to find suitable mission sites and by 1771, four missions had been established within the territory occupied by the Gabrieliño, although none were within what is now Riverside County.

The aboriginal groups who suffered the most from European occupation were usually those living closest to them and most dependent on them, so the Gabrieliño were especially vulnerable. Since their territory was so rich in resources, it was considered a prime area for Spanish colonization. As a result, the Gabrieliño were exposed to diseases, liquor, changes in diet which caused nutritional deficiencies, and a variety of European-induced maladies that effectively destroyed their traditional lifeways. Most of the Gabrieliño were reduced to living in hovels or in the open around Los Angeles but had been their village of *Yangna* prior to Spanish occupation. They were often virtually enslaved, jailed on a regular basis for vagrancy or drunkenness, and their labor sold to farmers and contractors. This labor practice was specifically authorized by California Statute 133. By the end of the 19th century, the Gabrieliño had been so decimated that they in essence ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable entity. Long before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted, Gabrieliño had lost their traditional homelands and most were dead. Fortunately, there has been a resurgence and reinvigoration of the Gabrieliño, who refer to themselves as *Tongva*.

During the Mexican Period (A.D. 1830-1848) the first of the Mexican ranchos were established following the enactment of the Secularization Act of 1833 by the Mexican government. Mexican governors were empowered to grant vacant land to “contractors (*empresarios*), families, or private citizens, whether Mexicans or foreigners, who may ask for them for the purpose of cultivating or inhabiting them” (Robinson 1948:66). Mexican governors granted approximately 500 ranchos during this period. Although legally a land grant could not exceed 11 square leagues (about 50,000 acres or 76 square miles) and absentee ownership was officially forbidden, neither edict was rigorously enforced (*ibid*). The subject property is located within the Jurupa Rancho (Stearns).

The Jurupa land grant had originally been one of the principal ranchos of the Mission San Gabriel prior to its secularization. In 1838, Mexican Governor Juan B. Alvarado appointed Juan Bandini the administrator of the Mission San Gabriel and all of its lands. Although originally of Italian ancestry, Bandini was born in Peru in 1800 and came to California around 1820 while it was still under Spanish control, becoming a naturalized Mexican when Mexico took the lands from Spain. During his first year of administration, Bandini petitioned Alvarado for a grant of the former mission cattle ranch called “Jurupa,” which included both banks of the Santa Ana River from Guapa at the mouth of Cucamonga Wash to Slover Mountain in Colton. On September 28, 1838, Bandini was granted the seven square leagues (33,819.11 acres) of the Jurupa Rancho, as well as seven square leagues of the contiguous mission property called “Guapa.” Bandini was also the grantee of the Tecate Rancho in San Diego, which Indians forced him to abandon in 1837, and later, Rancho Rincon.

Bandini built adobe homes on both the Jurupa Rancho and the Rancho Rincon, overlooking the Santa Ana River from the north. His Jurupa home was slightly west of the present Hamner Avenue, which is located approximately three-quarters of a mile west of the subject property. On August 18, 1839, Juan Bandini and his wife, Refugio Arguello, sold 25,519.17 acres of the Jurupa Rancho, under the name Guapa, to their American son-in-law, Abel Stearns, for \$7500. The deed, however, was not recorded until August 23, 1859, and the Jurupa Rancho (Stearns) was not confirmed until May 23, 1879 (Gunther 1984:260). On May 6, 1843, Bandini sold approximately 1.5 leagues of the Jurupa Rancho to Benjamin D. “Benito” Wilson for \$1000. Wilson built an adobe house on the land, approximately one-half mile west of the Santa Ana River, and lived there for four years; he was the first American man to live in the Jurupa area. He built the Jurupa Ditch, an irrigation ditch running from the Santa Ana River to his property, between 1843 and 1845.

On May 8, 1848, Wilson sold half of his land to Louis Robidoux for \$500.00. Then, Isaac “Julian” Williams (an American who owned the adjacent Rancho del Chino), who at some previous time had purchased the other half of Wilson’s land, sold the land, plus a house and corrals, to Robidoux

for \$3000 plus 200 *fanegas* of grain (about 320 bushels) on December 13, 1849. This land became known as the Jurupa Ranch (Rubidoux). A total of 6,749.99 acres of land was confirmed to Louis Robidoux in March of 1872 (Gunther 1984: 260). Interestingly, Robidoux's name was spelled Roubideau and Roubideux on the rancho plats but has commonly been spelled Rubidoux for over 100 years.

In the final period of historic occupation, the American Developmental Period (A.D. 1848-current) the first major changes in the study area took place as a result of the land issues addressed in the previous decade. Following completion of the G.L.O. land survey, large tracts of federal land became available for sale and for preemption purposes, particularly after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. The state was eventually granted 500,000 acres of land by the federal government for distribution, as well as two sections of land in each township for school purposes. Much of this land was in the southern part of the state. Under the Homestead Act of 1862 160-acre homesteads were available to citizens of the United States (or those who had filed an intention to become one) who were either head-of-household or a single person over the age of 21 (including women). Once the homestead claim was filed, the applicant had six months to move onto the land and was required to maintain residency for five years as well as to build a dwelling and raise crops. Upon completion of these requirements, the homesteader was required to publish an intent to close on the property in order to allow others to dispute the claim; if no one did so, the homesteader was issued a patent to the property, thus conveying ownership. Individuals were attracted to the federal lands by their low prices and as a result, the population began to increase in regions where the lands available for homestead were located. It was at this time, that the region of southern California which came to be known as Riverside County saw an influx of settlers, as well as those seeking other opportunities, including gold mining. Homestead claims in the Jurupa area were relatively limited due to the existence of so many privately held Mexican and Spanish land grants.

At some time prior to his purchase of the Jurupa Rancho, Robidoux had built a grist mill on the land and powering it was apparently one of Wilson's reasons for construction of the Jurupa Ditch. However, the great flood of 1862 wreaked havoc with both the Santa Ana River bottomlands and the Jurupa Ditch, ultimately leading to closure of the mill. Following the closure of the mill and a broken hip resulting from a fall off a horse, Robidoux's Jurupa Rancho fell into a state of neglect. He sold some of his land to Arthur Parks, who also became an agent to sell off more land. The site of the Rubidoux (Robidoux) Grist Mill is now California Historical Landmark No. 303.

After Robidoux's death in 1868, the new owners of the Jurupa Rancho organized a water association and either dug a new ditch, rebuilt the old one, or did some of both. The first formal filing for the water rights of the Jurupa Ditch was March 1, 1869 by Cornelius Jensen, Francisco Alvarado, and others. In 1883, the owners of the Jurupa Ditch sued the Riverside Canal Company, predecessor of

the Riverside Water Company, for the right to 700 miner's inches of flow. The claim was eventually compromised at 300 inches, but the Riverside Water Company was required to let 700 inches flow past its intake to ensure 300 inches at the Jurupa Ditch intake. In 1902 the Jurupa Ditch organization became a company. Each of the 284 shares of stock in the Jurupa Ditch Company represented an hour's flow of half the ditch capacity every eight days. The shares were divided among approximately 50 irrigators, but three or four stockholders owned half the shares (Documents of the Jurupa Ditch Company, UCR).

Prior to the establishment of Riverside County in 1893, the Jurupa area saw very little organized development, with few people settling on either rancho or non-rancho lands and no true townsite development. In 1887 the *Riverside Press & Horticulturist* reported that a program for placing a large tract of land on the west side of the Santa Ana River on the market was nearly completed. This tract of land was to be called West Riverside. West Riverside did not start out as a town, but rather, as a series of farm lots developed by the North Riverside Land and Water Company (Lech 2004:193). The company had been formed in 1887 for the purpose of bringing water to the area of the Jurupa Rancho north of the Jurupa Ditch and south of the Jurupa Hills (*ibid.*). The North Riverside Land and Water Company formed a partnership with the real estate firm of Cunningham and Co, of San Bernardino, with the latter purchasing 900 acres of surplus land from the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company for \$100 per acre. With the partnership completed, surveyor F.W. Finkle was hired to subdivide the land, creating a "Map of West Riverside" comprised of twenty-two blocks of lots ranging in size from five to twenty acres, with a total of approximately 100 lots filling the map (Lech:2004:194). No townsite was proposed with the subdivision.

The rest of the Jurupa Rancho (Stearns) remained intact until the late 1880s, when the owners of the rancho hired the engineering firm of Parmley and Finkle to survey the land and draw up the "Map of the Jurupa Rancho." However, all this actually did was extend Township, Range, and Section lines across the rancho to make it easier to subdivide at a later date. The area of the map was between the rancho line on the north, to the Santa Ana River on the south, present-day Bain Street on the west, and a line extending north-south from the present-day intersection of Mission Boulevard and Jurupa Road on the east (Lech 2004:195).

By the early 1890s, the Jurupa area had many settlers, as well as large-scale agricultural endeavors, but no true towns. It was only after the turn of the century that communities such as Pedley, Wineville (Mira Loma), Glen Avon, and Rubidoux, would come into existence. Originally part of the Jurupa Rancho, the City of Jurupa Valley Incorporated on July 1, 2011. Covering a 44-square mile area, it encompasses the communities of Jurupa Hills, Mira Loma, Glen Avon, Pedley, Indian Hills, Belltown, Sunnyslope, Crestmore Heights, and Rubidoux. As previously noted, most of these communities were established around the turn of the 20th century. The City borders San Bernardino County to the north, Riverside to the south and east, Eastvale and San

Bernardino County to the west. Portions of the Santa Ana River traverse the southern portion of the City, the location of the Jurupa Valley Self-Storage project.

Prior to incorporation, the subject property was located within the city limits of Mira Loma, which was separated from the City of Riverside by the Santa Ana River. Originally, this area was called Cucamonga Valley or Union, before being given the official name of Stalder with the U.S. Post Office in 1896 (Gunther 1984:510). Arnold J. Stalder was the first postmaster for the region and ran the postal office out of his home. In 1900, the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad (now Union Pacific) added a line through the valley and a train station was built at the intersection of the railway line and Etiwanda Avenue. Not surprisingly, the station was also named Stalder.

In 1908 Stalder and its train station were renamed Wineville after a train wreck resulting from a train order, which confused Stalder with Streeter (another train station between Stalder and Riverside) (Gunther 1984:511). The name of Wineville was chosen due to the hundreds of acres of grapes cultivated on the land and the new construction of the Riverside Vineyard Company winery. Arnold Stalder and his brother Frederick were said to have dry farmed 8,000 acres of land encompassing Wineville, Corona, Arlington, and West Riverside before selling it off in 1920 (*ibid.*).

In 1928, Wineville received notoriety as the residence of Gordon Stewart Northcott and his mother Louise Northcott, who committed the heinous mass "chicken-coop murders" on the Northcott farm on Wineville Avenue. Wineville Avenue is approximately one-quarter mile northeast of the subject property. The Northcotts were tried, convicted, and sentenced to prison for their crimes, but the shocking publicity was too much for the law-abiding citizens of Wineville, so they changed the name of the post office to Mira Loma on November 1, 1930 (Gunther 1984:578).

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Research

Prior to commencement of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment field survey, a request to conduct a records search was submitted on September 12, 2020 to staff at the Eastern Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside. The requested research was to include a review of all site maps, site records, survey reports, and mitigation reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. The following documents were also to be reviewed: the National Register of Historic Places, the California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory. In addition to the records search, a request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission on the same day and upon receipt of their findings, project scoping letters were sent to 17 tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development in the Jurupa Valley area.

Following requests for the records and Sacred Lands File searches, a literature search of available published references to the study area was undertaken. Reference material included all available photographs, maps, books, journals, historical newspapers, registers, and directories held in various repositories. Archival and cartographic research was conducted through the USGS Historical Map Collection, the General Land Office records currently maintained by the California Office of the Bureau of Land Management, and documents containing census and other information held by Ancestry.com. Closure of the Riverside County Archives due to the COVID-19 crisis precluded additional archival research into property ownership and land use. The following maps were consulted:

1853 - 1900 General Land Office Plats of Township No. II South, Range No. VI West, San Bernardino Meridian
1902 Corona, California 30' USGS Topographic Map
1942 Corona, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1954 Corona North, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1959 Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map
1967 Corona North, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1973 (photorevised) Corona North, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1980 (photorevised) Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map.
1981 (photorevised) Corona North, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
2018 Corona North, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map

Fieldwork

Subsequent to the literature, archival, and cartographic research, Jean Keller conducted a comprehensive on-foot field survey of the subject property on September 26, 2020. The survey was accomplished by first traversing both sides of the existing paved access road that extends from 68th Street to the northwestern property corner. Due to the limited unpaved area, only one transect on each side of the road was necessary. This portion of the survey began at the northwestern corner of the access road, extended south to its terminus, then continued north on the eastern side of the road until reaching its northeastern corner. All of the unpaved land was accessible for survey with an average overall surface visibility of approximately 60%. The second part of the pedestrian field survey was conducted for the area in which Jurupa Valley Self-Storage will be developed, as well as the designated open space and borrow areas. This survey was accomplished by traversing the subject property, beginning at the northwestern property corner, in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals. The survey proceeded in a generally west-east, east-west direction following the existing land contours. All of the property was accessible for survey with the exception of those areas covered by piles of dirt and rock, as well as scattered debris. Ground surface visibility ranged from 75% for the majority of land, which had recently been cleared of vegetation, to less than 25% in perimeter areas along portions of the northern, western, and southern boundaries where vegetation was exceptionally dense.

RESULTS

Research

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center, received on February 28, 2021, indicated that one previous cultural resources study had involved a portion of the subject property. This study, conducted in 1988 by Greenwood and Associates, encompassed 3860 acres and was entitled, “Cultural Resources Survey: Upper Santa Ana River, California” (RI-02307). Cultural resources were not observed within the boundaries of the subject property during this field survey.

The subject property is located within a well-studied region with 30 cultural resources studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius of MA 20064. During the course of field surveys for these studies, only seven cultural resources properties have been recorded, all of which date to the 20th Century (Table 1). Three of the properties represent dairies, which once were the predominant industry in the Jurupa Valley area.

Table 1

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search

Primary Number	Description of Recorded Cultural Resources	Distance from MA 20064 (in miles)
P-33-012401	ca. 1920s – 1930s California Bungalow with Craftsman elements (“Boersma #1, 6810 Hamner Avenue)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-012402	Mid-1950s Ranch Style single story house (“Boersma #2, 6780 Hamner Avenue)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-013794	ca. 1930 – 1960 Streamline Moderne Style milking barn (Vanden Berge Dairy, 6715 Wineville Avenue)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-015256	Dairy barn (Alger Dairy)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-017220	Isolate. Thick blue ceramic tiles and toilet seat (post-1963)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-017221	ca. 1946 – 1960 Lynn Bar Ranch/A Bar Ranch/Silverlakes	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-017382	Ca. 1915 Hipped roof cottage (11630 Holmes Avenue)	0.50 – 0.75

The Sacred Lands File search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. Only a single tribe, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, responded to project scoping Letters sent to seventeen tribal representatives listed by the Native American Heritage Commission as being

interested in projects in the Jurupa Valley area. They had no information to provide and suggested contacting a tribe that is closer to the project that may have pertinent information.

The literature search offered no information specific to the subject property, but as previously discussed in the History section of this report, the first non-Native owner of the property on record was Juan Bandini, who on September 28, 1838 had been granted seven square leagues of the Jurupa Rancho by Mexican Governor Juan B. Alvarado. The Mission San Gabriel, at which Bandini worked for the Mexican government as an administrator, had originally claimed this land as a cattle rancho, despite the fact that it was occupied by Native peoples.

Bandini's ownership of the Jurupa Rancho was to be relatively short-lived. As the result of its defeat in the Mexican American War (1846-1848), Mexico ceded the northern one-third of the country to the United States in the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The immediate result of this act was that Juan Bandini no longer technically owned the rancho. All of the ceded land was now considered public land owned by the United States and once surveyed by the General Land Office, would be available for sale under the 1820 Land Act, and later, available under the Homestead Act of 1862. Title to some of the public lands was eventually transferred to the states in which they were located. California became a state in 1850 and the first GLO survey of the Jurupa Valley Self-Storage land occurred in 1853 (township lines), with section lines surveyed in 1856. As illustrated in Figure 7, the subject property was originally shown as being within the Jurupa Rancho, although at this time, its exact boundaries had not been surveyed.

Interestingly, another component of the original text of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo stipulated that the United States would continue to recognize the validity of Mexican land grants. Although Congress struck out this provision of the treaty during the ratification process, the United States assured Mexico that it would uphold valid grants and adjudicate land rights accordingly. In order to comply with the treaty terms for lands in California, the United States Congress passed "An Act to Ascertain and Settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California" on March 3, 1851 (aka Grant-Spanish/Mexican, 009 Stat. 0633). This law provided a mechanism for owners of Mexican land grants to apply for validation and reinstatement of their claims.

On September 25, 1852, Juan Bandini filed a claim with the Commissioner of Private Land Claims, asking that his title be confirmed for the seven leagues of grazing land in "that part of the rancho of Jurupa called Guapa." Bandini's petition was successful, but unfortunately, not until long after his passing in 1859. In anticipation of the approval of Bandini's petition, the General Land Office finally surveyed the boundaries of the Jurupa Rancho on September 23, 1878, designating the land "Part of Jurupa Ranch (Abel Stearns) Lot No. 37" (Fig. 8). As previously discussed in the History section of this report, Bandini sold this part of the Jurupa Rancho to son-in-law Abel Stearns in 1839, while the remainder was sold to Benito Wilson and later, Louis Robidoux, hence

the addition of Stearns' name. It was not until May 23, 1879 that a serial patent for 24,310.38 acres of the Jurupa Rancho was finally issued to Juan Bandini (Fig. 9).

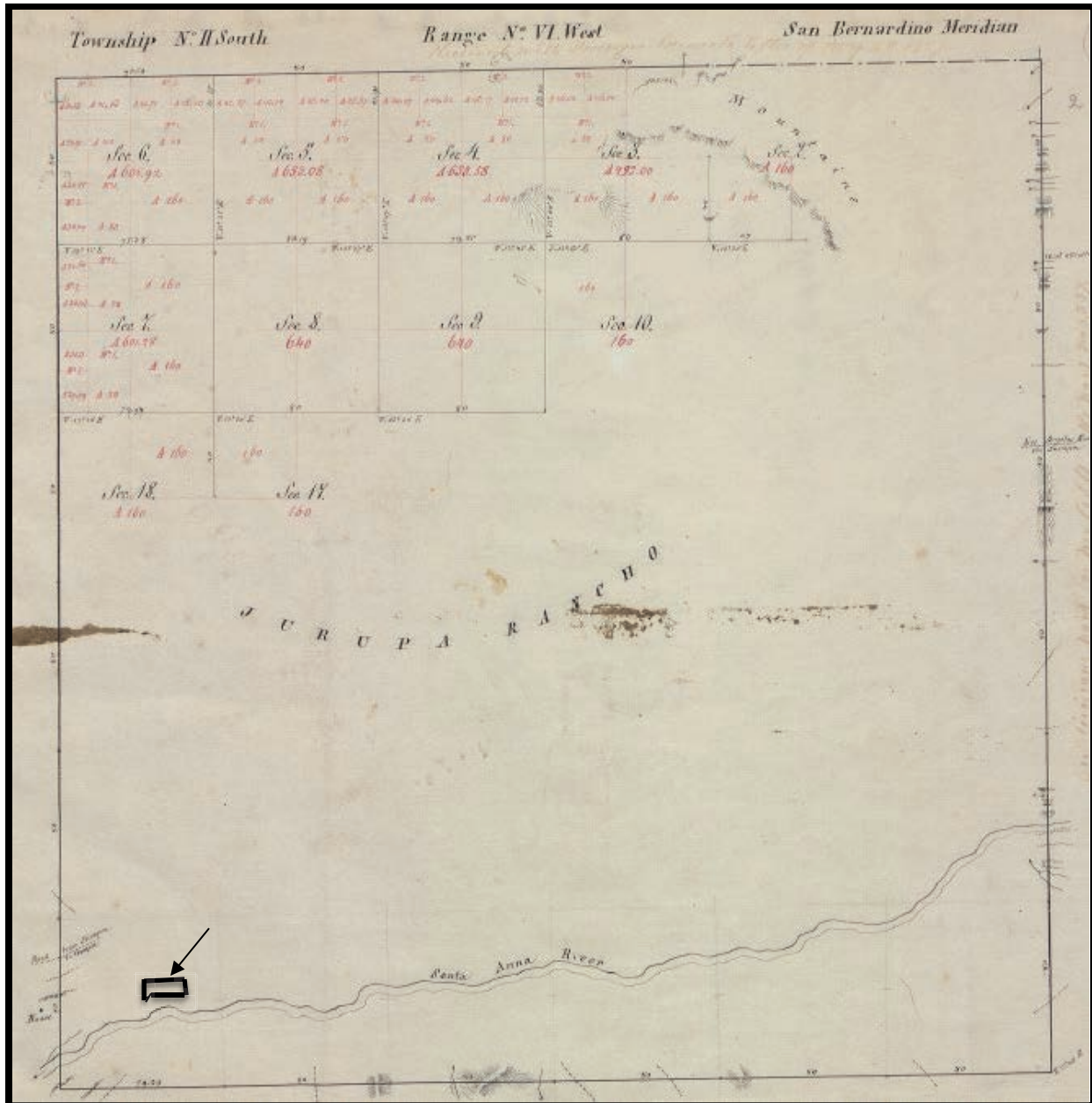


Figure 7: Location of the subject property in the Jurupa Rancho (GLO 1853-1856).



Figure 8: Location of the subject property in the Jurupa Rancho (Abel Stearns) (GLO 1878-1895).

Patent sent to San Francisco Cal. 24th 1879
 The United States of America,
 Jurupa To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:
 Whereas, it appears from a duly au-
 thenticated transcript filed in the General
 Land Office of the United States that pursu-
 ant to the provisions of the Act of Congress
 approved the third day of March Anno
 Domini, one thousand eight hundred and
 fifty-one entitled "An act to ascertain and
 settle the Private Land Claims in the State
 of California" Juan Bandini as claim-
 ant filed his petition on the twenty-fifth
 day of September A. D. one thousand eight
 hundred and fifty-two with the Commis-
 sioners to ascertain and settle the Private
 Land Claims in the State of California,
 sitting as a Board in the City of Los Angeles,
 in which petition he claimed the confirma-
 tion of his title to, that part of the rancho
 of Jurupa called Guapa, the whole tract
 as originally granted, which was called
 Jurupa, containing according to the
 terms of the concession seven leagues of
 grazing land a little more situate in the
 present county of San Bernardino and
 State aforesaid, said claim being founded
 on a Mexican grant to the petitioner made
 on the twenty-eighth day of September A. D.,
 one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
 eight by Juan B. Alvarado, then Political
 Chief and interim of Alta California and
 approved by the Departmental Assembly
 on the twenty-second day of May A. D.,
 one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Figure 9: Serial Patent issued to Juan Bandini for the Jurupa Rancho, May 23, 1879.

Cartographic research indicates that no structures or other development appears within the property boundaries from 1853 (GLO survey) to 2016 (date of aerial photography for 2018 USGS Corona North Topographic Map), indicating that the property has always been vacant. At some time between 1973 and 1978 a ponding feature appears near the southeastern corner of the property that is now part of the Santa Ana River watershed. No evidence of this specific feature was observed during the current field survey. Historical photographs indicate that the subject property has been used for agricultural endeavors over time, but without advanced archival research it is not possible to determine if such activities were associated with residential occupation in the surrounding area or for how long they were conducted. Interestingly, in analyzing cartographic evidence from 1853 to 2016, it is clear that the course of the Santa Ana River and associated watershed has changed considerably over time.

Fieldwork

No cultural resources of prehistoric or historic origin were observed within the boundaries of the subject property (MA 20064/ PAR20009), including the access road, open space, borrow area, and proposed Jurupa Valley Self-Storage development, during the field survey. No bedrock outcrops exist within the property boundaries and loose lithic material is sparse. While debris has been scattered throughout some areas of the subject property, all that observed was of contemporary origin. Several holes excavated throughout the property showed no soil discoloration or other evidence of a subsurface cultural deposit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources of prehistoric or historic origin were observed within the boundaries of the subject property during the field survey. No information has been obtained through Native American consultation that the subject property is culturally or spiritually significant and no Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current cultural resources evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices.

A request for a records search was submitted to the staff at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside on September 12, 2020, with results being received on February 28, 2021. According to the records search, a portion of the subject property had been included in a 3860-acre study conducted in 1988 and no cultural resources had been observed within the boundaries of MA 20064. The subject property is located within a well-studied area with 30 previous cultural resources studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius. During the field surveys associated with these studies, only seven cultural resource properties were recorded, six of which are 20th Century structures, and one is an isolate of post-1963 origin. The Native American Heritage Commission determined that the Sacred Lands File search results were negative. Only a single tribe, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, responded to the Project Scoping Letters sent to seventeen tribes listed by the Native American Heritage Commission as being interested in projects in the Jurupa Valley area. They had no information to provide and suggested contacting a tribe that is closer to the project that may have pertinent information, which had already been done.

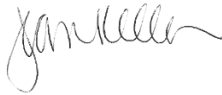
Literature, cartographic, and archival research was conducted for the purpose of learning about the prehistory and history of the subject property. While a number of resources are available, information specific to past ownership and land use of the property could not be obtained. This information is available only through the Riverside County Archives, which have been closed for several months due to the COVID-19 situation. Consequently, the recent history of the property is incomplete and there is currently no way to determine certain information regarding land ownership and/or use.

In consideration of the above factors, further research or mitigation would typically not be recommended. However, archival research could not be completed and possibly, may not be completed in the foreseeable future. In light of these extenuating circumstances, should it be feasible for case MA20064/PAR20009 to move forward without completion of this Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment component, it is recommended that a Riverside County/City of

Jurupa Valley qualified archaeologist actively monitor all ground disturbing activities associated with development of the Jurupa Valley Self-Storage project (MA20064 /PAR 20009). Should any tribes participating in the AB 52 process request Tribal monitoring, it is recommended that their request be honored.

CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that the attached report is a true and accurate description of the results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment described herein.



Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.
Riverside County Certificate No. 232

March 20, 2021

Date

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True, D.L.

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USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1902 Map: Corona, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1894 & 1899
- 1942 Map: Corona, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1939
- 1954 Map: Corona North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken 1952
- 1959 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); aerial photos taken in 1955
- 1967 Map: Corona North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1966
- 1973 Map: Corona North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1973
- 1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised 1979
- 1981 Map: Corona North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1981
- 2018 Map: Corona North, Calif, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken 2016

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APPENDIX

Sacred Lands File Search Results
Tribal Project Scoping Letter Response
Records Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 24, 2020

Jean A. Keller
Cultural Resources ConsultantVia Email to: 4jakeller@gmail.com**Re: MA20064 (PAR 20009) Project, Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Keller:

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
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
WintunCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
**Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie**
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
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California 95691
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nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/24/2020**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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Gabrieleno

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Cahuilla

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
Gabrielino

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
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hhaines@augustinetribe.com
Cahuilla

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
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Gabrielino

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

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Cahuilla

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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Gabrielino

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
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Fax: (760) 782-0712
Cahuilla

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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Gabrieleno

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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Cahuilla
Serrano

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 MA20064 (PAR 20009) Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/24/2020**

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
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Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
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Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
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jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
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Valley Center, CA, 92082
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Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
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bomazzetti@aol.com

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
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Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
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Isaul@santarosacahuilla-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 MA20064 (PAR 20009) Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/24/2020**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
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jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

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Resource Coordinator
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Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 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 MA20064 (PAR 20009) Project, Riverside County.

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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



October 26, 2020

Sent via email: 4jakeller@gmail.com

Jean A. Keller
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244
Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Jurupa Self-Storage (MA PAR 20009)

Dear Ms. Keller,

This letter is written on behalf of Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, (“Rincon Band” or “Band”), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government.

The Band has received the notification for the above referenced project. The location identified within project documents is not within the Band’s specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI).

At this time, we have no additional information to provide. We recommend that you directly contact a Tribe that is closer to the project and may have pertinent information.

Thank you for submitting this project for Tribal review. If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at crd@rincon-nsn.gov.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Deneen Pelton

Deneen Pelton
Cultural Resources Department
Administrative Assistant II

Bo Mazzetti
Chairman

Tishmall Turner
Vice Chair

Laurie E. Gonzalez
Council Member

Alfonso Kolb, Sr.
Council Member

John Constantino
Council Member

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00061	NADB-R - 1080072; Other - DACW09-83-C-0033; Voided - MF-0055	1985	Paul E. Langenwalter II and James Brock	Phase II Archaeological Studies Prado Basin And The Lower Santa Ana River	ECOS Management Criteria, Inc., Cypress, CA	33-000100, 33-000652, 33-000653, 33-001044, 33-001098, 33-001543, 33-002203, 33-002754, 33-002755, 33-002778, 33-002797, 33-002802, 33-002803, 33-002804
RI-00117	NADB-R - 1080134; Voided - MF-0104	1973	Phlip J. Wilke and Stephen Hammond	LA Loma-Mira Loma Transmission Line: Expected Impact on Archaeological Values.	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C.. Riverside	33-000127, 33-000494, 33-000502, 33-000615, 33-000616, 33-000617, 33-000618, 33-000619, 33-000620, 33-000621, 33-000622, 33-000623, 33-000624
RI-00262	NADB-R - 1080317; Voided - MF-0241	1977	Don Lipp	An Archaeological Evaluation of Proposed Development of Two Water Wells and Associated Facilities Near Norco, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-03000	NADB-R - 1083543; Voided - MF-3223	1989	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE I-15 CORRIDOR SPECIFIC PLAN JURUPA, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	33-001848
RI-03060	NADB-R - 1083610; Voided - MF-3283	1990	DUFFIELD, ANNE and GALE BROEKER	DEEP CANYON PARCEL, 160 ACRES, SW 1/4 SECTION 4, T.6S R.6E SBBM.	AUTHORS	33-001327
RI-03673	NADB-R - 1086064	2003	WHITE, ROBERT S. and LAURA S. WHITE	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 31107, A 46.2-ACRE PARCEL LOCATED IMMEDIATELY NORTHEAST OF HAMNER AVENUE AND SCHLEISMAN ROAD, MIRA LOMA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	JOHN MINCH & ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-012401
RI-03781	NADB-R - 1084614; Voided - MF-4115	1994	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE DAY CREEK CHANNEL STAGE 6 ALIGNMENT, LOCATED IN THE MIRA LOMA AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	
RI-05049	NADB-R - 1086411	2003	MCKENNA ET AL.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED EASTVALE WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	33-000652, 33-001042, 33-001043, 33-001436, 33-001451, 33-003357, 33-006006, 33-006524, 33-006525, 33-006668, 33-006669, 33-006688
RI-05052	NADB-R - 1086414; Submitter - Job No. 11-02-03-690	2003	MCKENNA ET AL.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED EASTVALE WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	McKENNA et al., Whittier, CA	33-000652, 33-001042, 33-001043, 33-001436, 33-001451, 33-003357, 33-006006, 33-006524, 33-006525, 33-006668, 33-006669, 33-006688

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-05394	NADB-R - 1086757; Other - 22120021	2003	DICE, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESORUCES ASSESSMENT AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH FOR TRACT MAP #31323 (APN# 134-250-010), COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-05409	NADB-R - 1086772; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #740	2001	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, MICHAEL HOGAN, and MARIAM DAHDL	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, ARLINGTON DESALTER AND PIPELINE, CITIES OF RIVERSIDE, CORONA, AND NORCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-011195
RI-06194	NADB-R - 1087557; Submitter - CRM TECH CONTRACT #1216	2004	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, MARIAM DAHDL, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, ICSD/VAN LEEUWEN PARK SITY, NEAR THE CITY OF NORCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06213	NADB-R - 1087576; Submitter - PROJECT NUMBER: CA-5378B	2006	Sean M. Thal	Letter Report: Historic Consultation for Nextel of California (Nextel) Wireless Telecommunications Service (WTS) Facility Project River Trails/ CA-5378B, near Mira Loma, in unincorporated Riverside County, California	EARTH TOUCH, INC.	
RI-06543	NADB-R - 1087910; Submitter - JOB #1656A	2006	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, JOSH SMALLWOOD, DANIEL BALLESTER, and TERRI JACQUEMAIN	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 34202, NEAR THE CITY OF NORCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-015256
RI-06547	NADB-R - 1087914; Submitter - JOB #1656A	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, JOSH SMALLWOOD, DANIEL BALLESTER, and TERRI JACQUEMAIN	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 34201, NEAR THE CITY OF NORCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-07388		2006	Dice, Michael	Final, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map #34014, 7080 and 7090 Cleveland Avenue, Norco Area, Riverside County, California.	MBA	
RI-08426		2001	Laurie S. White	Letter Report: Records Search Results for Nextel Communications Facility CA7252A (Holmes), near Norco, Riverside County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-08536	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2455; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2455	2010	Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encanacion, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project	CRN TECH	33-007734, 33-013627, 33-016029, 33-016681
RI-08613		2010	Antonina M. Delu	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Profit 12kV out of Pedley Distribuion Substation Planning Project (IO 313390)	Souther California Edison	
RI-08666	Submitter - IE24269-A	2011	Sarah Williams and Wayne Bonner	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24269-A (El Camino Nursery), 4780 California Avenue, Norco	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08772		2010	Terri Jacquemain	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Jurupa Community Services District Sewer System Capital Improvements Project, Jurupa Area, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	33-003833, 33-011752, 33-013239, 33-013240, 33-014963, 33-016681, 33-017379, 33-017382
RI-08921	Submitter - Contract No. 2671	2013	Bai "Tom" Tang	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program, Monitoring Wells Inland Empire Utilities Agency Peace II Project, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California	CRM Tech	
RI-09000		2014	Bai "Tom" Tang	Re: Update to Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey, Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California, CRM TECH Contract No. 2767	CRM Tech	
RI-09072		2013	Brian F. Smith	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR TENTATIVE TRACT 36391, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-09193		2014	Mary E. Seagrave	FCC Tower (NT) Submission Packet CA45647-A Holmes	Sims & Associates	
RI-09344		2014	Sarah Williams and Wayne Bonner	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate RS0395 (Holmes), 7155 Hammer Avenue, Eastvale, Riverside County, California. CASPR No. 3551454994	Environmental Assessment Specialists	
RI-09865		2016	Sherri Gust and Victoria Harvey	Cultural Resources Assessment for the North Norco Channel Stage 11 Project City of Norco, Riverside County, California	Cogstone	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10205	Other - SCH No. 96021051	1996	GRC Redevelopment Consultants, Inc.	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Merger of Redevelopment Project Areas 2- 1986, 2-1987 and 2-1989, and the Addition of Territory	GRC Redevelopment Consultants, Inc.	
RI-10622		2015	Bill Wilkman	City of Norco, Cultural Resource Nomination Application, Final Designation Application for: City of Norco Community Center and Park at 3900 Acacia ave Norc, CA 92860	Wilkman Historical Services	33-028733
RI-10624		2018	Bill Wilkman	Cultural Resources Letter Report Gateway Commercial Project Sixth Street and Sierra Avenue, Norco, CA	Wilkman Historical Services	33-028736, 33-028737, 33-028738

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-001042*	CA-RIV-001042	Other - ACE-LEL-4	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1975 (M. Hall, UCR ARU)	RI-00534, RI-05049, RI-05052
P-33-001452*	CA-RIV-001452		Site	Prehistoric		1977 (S. Hammond, Caltrans)	RI-00418, RI-00534
P-33-012401			Building	Historic			RI-03673
P-33-012402			Building	Historic			
P-33-013794				Historic		2004 (Hoover, Anna M., L&L Environmental, Inc.)	RI-04925
P-33-015256				Historic		2002 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM Tech)	RI-06543, RI-06675
P-33-016681*	CA-RIV-013014	Other - Southern Sierras Powerline; Voided - P-33-028983; Other - PR-002	Site	Historic	AH15	2007 (Dice, Michael, Michael Brandman Associates); 2011 (Robbin D. Hoffman, ICF); 2016 (J.M. Sanka, L&L Environmental, Inc.); 2018 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	RI-08536, RI-08772, RI-09730
P-33-017220		Other - Silverlakes Isolate	Other	Historic		2008 (M. Aislin-Kay, Michael Brandman Associates); 2008 (Sanka, J. M., Michael Brandman Associates)	
P-33-017221		Other - LynnBar Ranch/ A Bar Ranch/ Silverlakes		Historic		2008 (Crawford, Kathleen, Crawford Historic Services)	
P-33-017382		OHP PRN - 33-1752-6; OHP Property Number - 0559378		Historic		1984 (Saunders, Sharon, Riverside County Historical Commission)	RI-08772
P-33-028733*			Building, Structure	Historic	HP13; HP31	2015 (Bill Wilkman, Wilkman Historical Services)	RI-10622
P-33-028736*		Other - 1426 Sixth Street	Building	Historic	HP02	2018 (Bill Wilkman, Wilkman Historical Services (WHS))	RI-10624
P-33-028737*		Other - 1452 Sixth Street	Building	Historic	HP02	2018 (Bill Wilkman, Wilkman Historical Services (WHS))	RI-10624
P-33-028738*		Other - 1470, 1472, 1474 Sixth Street	Building	Historic	HP03	2018 (Bill Wilkman, Wilkman Historical Services (WHS))	RI-10624

**Denotes sites recorded 1.0 – 1.5 miles from MA20064 and erroneously included in the records search*