

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

OF

TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 38480

APN 487-260-002, 003, 004, 005

±8.89 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

USGS SUNNYMEAD, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES

By

Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.

Cultural Resources Consultant

1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244

Encinitas, California 92024

Prepared For:

Vigorous Moreno, LLC
c/o Steve Hand and Kurt Yue
17114 Ridge Park Drive
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

April 2023

CONTENTS	
	Page
LIST OF FIGURES	ii
LIST OF TABLES	ii
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	5
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	
Topography and Geology	8
Biology	12
Climate	13
Discussion	13
CULTURAL SETTING	
Prehistory	14
Ethnography	15
History	20
METHODS AND PROCEDURES	
Research	33
Fieldwork	34
RESULTS	
Research	35
Fieldwork	46
SIGNIFICANCE	49
RECOMMENDATIONS	52
CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION	54
REFERENCES	55
APPENDIX	
Records Search Results	
Updated DPR Form	
Sacred Lands File Search Results	
Tribal Responses to Project Scoping Letters	

LIST OF FIGURES	Page
1. Tentative Tract Map No. 38480.	6
2. Location of Tentative Tract Map No. 38480 in the City of Moreno Valley, northern Riverside County.	7
3. Location of the study area relative to northern Riverside County.	9
4. Aerial view of the subject property.	10
5. Views of the subject property.	11
6. Typical quality of bedrock within the subject property boundaries.	12
7. Ethnographic location of the study area.	17
8. Location of the subject property within the SE ¼ of Section 4, Township 3 South, Range 3 West.	25
9. Location of the subject property within the 1891 Condee Subdivision in the supplemental map to the 1890 Bear Valley & Alessandro Development Company Map 1.	29
10. Town of Moreno, California, January 1, 1893.	30
11. Development history of the subject property, pre-1966 to 2007.	45
12. Remnants of the c. 1952 – 1966 residence and road.	46
13. Location and features of the archaeological site CA-RIV-3229.	48
LIST OF TABLES	
1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search.	36
2. Historical Property and Value Summary of Tentative Tract Map No. 38480.	41

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map No. 38480 (hereafter, TTM 38480) was requested by the project sponsor, Vigorous Moreno, LLC. The subject property encompasses ±8.89 acres of land located south of Fir Avenue, west of Azalea Street, north of Eucalyptus Avenue, and east of Shawnee Street, in the City of Moreno Valley, northern Riverside County. The proposed project is a 37-lot residential subdivision with lots ranging in size from 7,202 square feet to 12,140 square feet, as well as four lettered lots.

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 historical origin were observed within the boundaries of TTM 38480 during the field survey. Although a small bedrock milling feature site was relocated within the property boundaries, 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.

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center on March 29, 2023, indicated that the subject property had been involved in two previous cultural resources studies. However, upon review of the maps and reports, it became evident that one study, conducted by RMW Paleo Associates, Inc. in 1993 (RI-2086) clearly did not involve the subject property since it encompassed only a 27.5 acre parcel of land north of Fir Avenue. The second study, conducted in 1987 by Daniel McCarthy of the Archaeological Research Unit at the University of California, Riverside, did include what is now TTM 38480. Entitled "Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Moreno Valley" (RI-2171) the study encompassed 65 square miles of land located within the incorporated boundaries of the City of Moreno Valley. During the course of the field survey, a single archaeological site, CA-RIV-3229, was recorded at the base of the hill near the center of the subject property. The site was comprised exclusively of two milling slicks on a ground-level granitic bedrock outcrop; no associated cultural resources were observed. The report determined that the site represented a place of isolated seed milling activity, was not significant according to National Register of Historic Places criteria, that no further data was available, and that neither further research nor mitigation was recommended.

The subject property is located in a very well-studied area with 32 previous cultural resource studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius, many of which included large acreages. During the course of these studies, 59 cultural resources properties have been recorded, one of which was located on the subject property. Fifteen of the recorded sites are of historical origin, while 44 are of prehistoric (Native American) origin. With very few exceptions, the Native American sites are comprised exclusively of bedrock milling slicks. Eleven milling sites had only a single milling slick, indicating the use by an individual in processing plant food (seed) resources. Twenty-two sites contained two to three milling features, with the remaining sites having four to five slicks (four), one site with eight, and one site with 14 slicks. The majority of the multi-feature sites indicate that either a small group worked together processing resources or that these were sites visited over several seasons and used by an individual or even different individuals. The fact that milling features were predominantly slicks indicates that this area was used for seasonal exploitation of grasses and seeds. Neither associated cultural resources nor evidence of a subsurface cultural deposit were recorded at any of the sites, indicating that these were temporary special use sites, used exclusively for processing gathered plants, and not for long term habitation. Three sites represent far different cultural activities. One site appears to have been a camp located near a spring, and two sites were probably ceremonial sites. The three special cultural sites are all located one mile from TTM 38480.

A search of the *Sacred Lands File* for the subject property was completed on February 7, 2023, by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Based on the provided USGS quadrangle information, the search had negative results. Project scoping letters were sent to 20 tribal representatives listed by the NAHC as being interested in development in the Moreno Valley area, notifying them of the proposed project and requesting additional information. At this time, responses to the 20 project scoping letters sent to NAHC-listed tribes have been received from the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians (February 10, 2023), the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (February 17, 2023), and the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (March 9, 2023).

The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians responded that at this time, they are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, but should any cultural resources be discovered during project development, they request that their office be contacted immediately for further evaluation. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) responded that the project area is not located within the boundaries of their reservation, but it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For that reason, they requested that a cultural resources inventory of the property be conducted by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development in the area, copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records), a copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from EIC, and the presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities. After a review of the provided documents and their internal information, the Rincon

Band of Luiseño Indians has no information on the specific Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within or surrounding the project area to share, although they did determine that TTM 38480 is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño Indians and within the Tribe's specific Area of Historic Interest. Rincon recommended working closely with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians as they may have pertinent information to share. They request that a final copy of the cultural resources study be forwarded to them upon completion. Unfortunately, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians did not respond to the project scoping letter, although it is probable that they will be active participants in the AB 52 process with the City of Moreno Valley.

A previously recorded archaeological site of Native American origin was relocated during the current field survey. Site CA-RIV-3329 was first recorded in 1987 and is comprised exclusively of two milling slicks located on a ground-level granitic bedrock outcrop. The site was not discovered during the field survey conducted on February 17, 2023, and it was not until records search results obtained from the Eastern Information Center 10 weeks after submittal, that its existence became known. A second field survey was conducted using information contained within the 1987 site record form and the site was discovered in the general area it had been recorded in 36 years earlier, although neither the hand-drawn map nor the UTM coordinates matched exactly; a photograph of the site was not included in the original site record. The southern three-quarters of the ground-level outcrop had been buried in mud eroded from adjacent hillside slopes and the northern one-quarter was covered by a refuse pile. The condition of the site was as previously described. An updated DPR site record form is attached to this report as an appendix and submitted to the Eastern Information Center .

Based on California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria, archaeological site CA-RIV-3229 would be considered "non-unique archaeological resource." Isolated bedrock milling sites are the most common sites located in the vicinity of TTM 38480 and are ubiquitous throughout Riverside County, with tens of thousands recorded. Typically, unless bedrock milling features have an associated cultural deposit that permits dating of the features and potentially provides information about other site activities, they are considered to have limited data potential and are not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR or NRHP. As such, according to CEQA guidelines, a "non-unique archaeological resource" need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the Lead Agency. However, unless Phase II Testing has been conducted for a bedrock milling site, it is not possible to determine whether an associated subsurface cultural deposit exists. Until testing has been conducted, there is an assumption that a "non-unique archaeological resource" may possibly be determined significant and potentially be eligible for listing on the CRHR or NRHP. Realistically, however, conducting Phase II testing when there are no surface manifestations of a subsurface cultural deposit is a rather arbitrary endeavor, and usually, monitoring of controlled grading in the immediate vicinity

of the milling site is a more effective method of determining whether a subsurface cultural resource deposit exists in association with an isolated bedrock milling feature. Phase II Testing is not recommended for site CA-RIV-3229.

In consideration of the above summary, it is clear that TTM 38480 is located in an area that is highly sensitive archaeologically and moderately sensitive historically. Since site CA-RIV-3229, located within the boundaries of TTM 38480, is considered a “non-unique archaeological resource,” no further research or mitigation is recommended for the site. The small site is located in proposed Lot 32, near its boundary with Lot 31, so there may be a possibility that the outcrop could be preserved in place and integrated into landscaping. However, since the site is not considered significant according to CEQA criteria, no mitigation is legally required and as such, preserving the site is simply a suggestion, not a requirement. Although neither further research nor mitigation is recommended, the fact that a small archaeological site is located on the subject property and that an historical period residential compound existed until 2007, it is recommended that a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor actively monitor all on-site and off-site ground disturbing activities associated with development of TTM 38480, including, but not limited to, grubbing, tree removal, vegetation clearance, trenching, excavation, bedrock removal, and grading. In addition, it is recommended that a controlled grading plan be required within a 25-foot radius of CA-RIV-3229 to ensure that no subsurface cultural deposit exists in association with the bedrock milling features. Should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of earthmoving activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until the qualified archaeologist and tribal monitor can evaluate the resources, make a determination of their significance, and recommend appropriate treatment measures to mitigate impacts to the resources from the project, if found to be significant. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, compliance with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 is required, with no further disturbances to the land until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98.

INTRODUCTION

In compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Moreno 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 on January 18, 2023. 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 to staff at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside on January 19, 2023, to conduct a records search of available maps, site records, and reports. The results of the records search were received on March 30, 2023. A request for a Sacred Lands File search was also submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission January 19, 2023, with results received on February 7. On February 8, 2023, project scoping letters were sent to 20 tribal representatives listed by the NAHC as being interested in project development in Moreno Valley. The intent of the letters was to not only provide notification of the proposed project, but also to seek additional cultural information that would not otherwise be available. At this time, responses from the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians have been received. Research utilizing available published literature, cartographic sources, photographic sources, and archival documents pertaining to the subject property followed the records and Sacred Lands File searches. Finally, a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property was conducted on February 17, 2023, for the purpose of locating, documenting, and evaluating all existing cultural resources within its boundaries. A second field survey was conducted on March 31, 2023, for the purpose of relocating a small archaeological site that had been recorded on the subject property in 1987 but had not been observed during the original field survey.

The proposed project, currently entitled Tentative Tract Map No. 38480, is a 37-lot residential subdivision with lot sizes ranging from 7,202 square feet to 12,140 square feet, as well as four lettered lots (Fig. 1). As shown on the USGS Sunnymead California Topographic Map, 7.5' series, the subject property, which encompasses ± 8.89 acres of land, is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, Township 3 south, Range 3 west, SBM (Fig. 2). Current land use is vacant. Adjacent land uses are single family residential tracts in all directions. Disturbances to the subject property are substantial and represent cumulative impacts resulting from past agricultural endeavors, grading, refuse deposits, periodic weed abatement, construction, and residential occupation from circa 1950s to 2007.

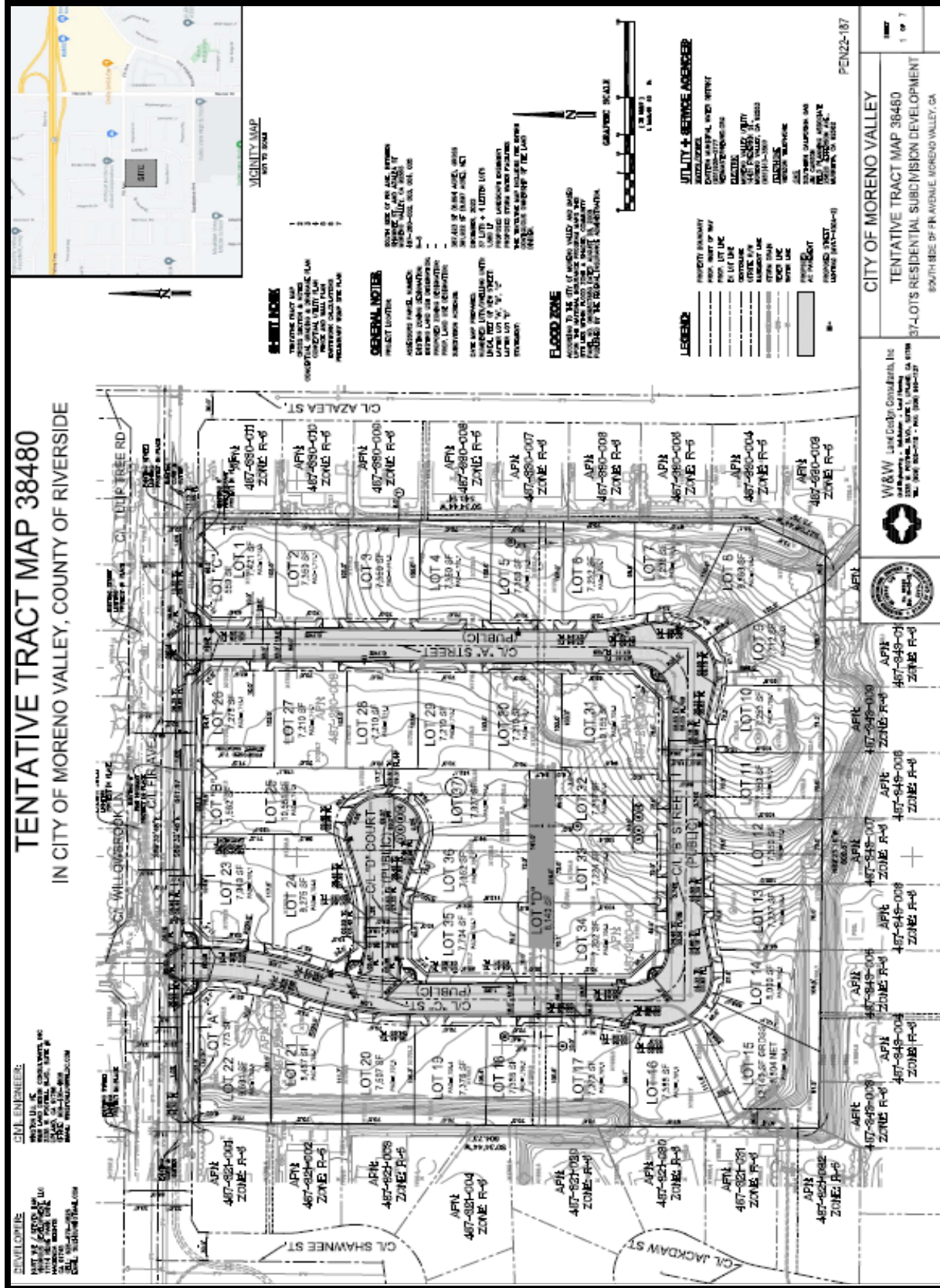


Figure 1: Tentative Tract Map No. 38480.

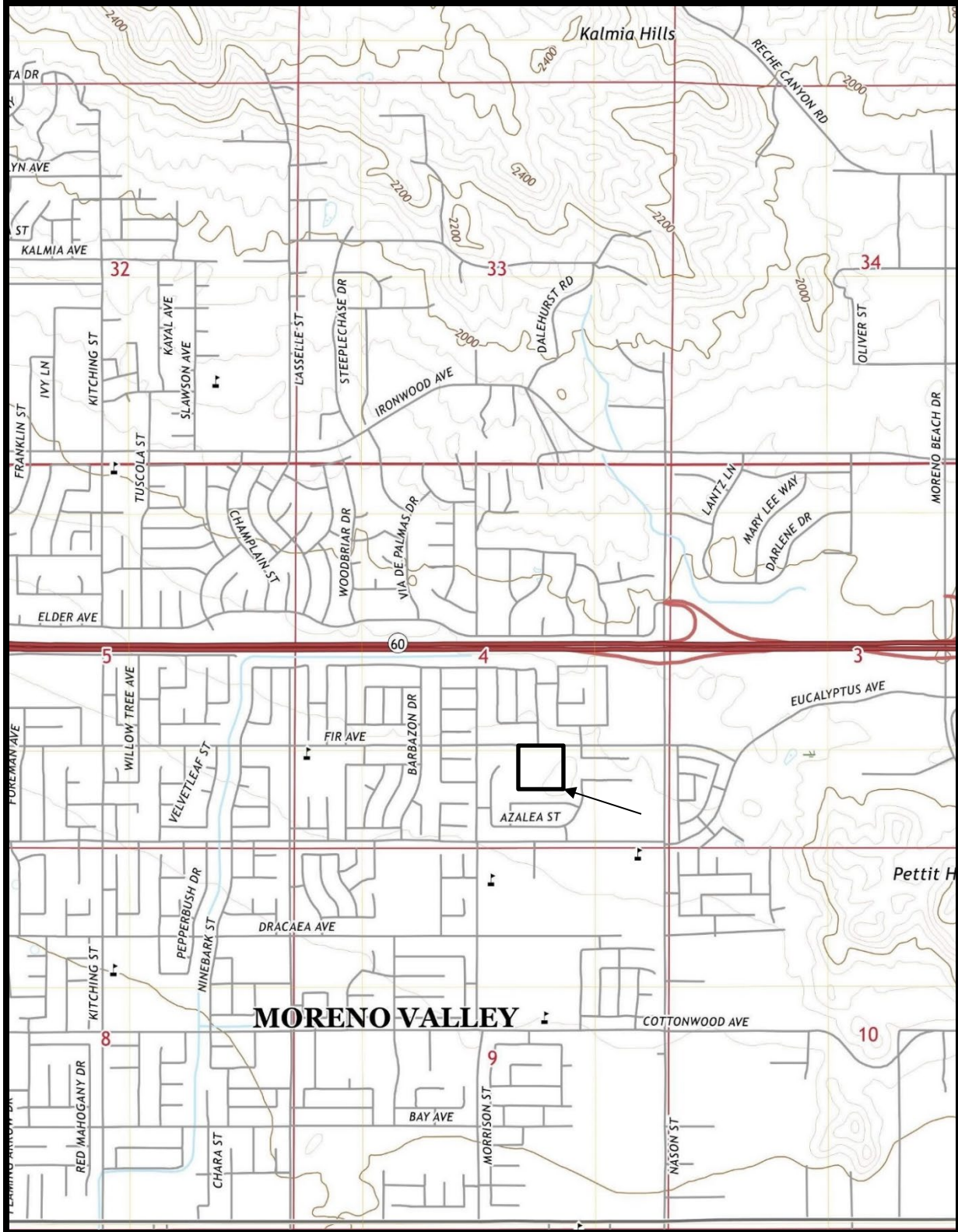


Figure 2: Location of Tentative Tract Map No. 38480 in the City of Moreno Valley, northern Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Sunnymead, California Quadrangle, Topographic Map, 7.5' series, 2021.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Topography and Geology

The subject property is located in the City of Moreno Valley, northern Riverside County. It is situated in a topographically diverse region that is defined by Moreno Valley to the north, Mt. Russell to the east, Bernasconi Hills to the south, and Mockingbird Canyon to the west (Fig. 3). Most of the drainage in the vicinity of the subject property has been channelized, but historically the drainage pattern has been in a northwesterly direction, flowing from the upper elevations of Mt. Russell and the Bernasconi Hills toward Moreno Valley and ultimately, to the San Jacinto River. For the most part, drainage is intermittent, occurring only as the result of seasonal precipitation.

Topographically, the subject property is comprised of the lower terraces of Mt. Russell that emanate in a northwesterly direction and that have been somewhat modified by past land use activities. There is a low, flat-topped knoll at the southern property boundary transitioning to a relatively flat alluvial plain in the northern portion of the property (Fig. 4 and 5). What appears to have once been an excavated holding pond or pool, with steps descending down from upper elevations, is located at the southeastern property corner. Elevations throughout TTM 38480 range from a high of 1731.3 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) on top of the knoll, to a low of 1695.7 feet AMSL near the southwestern property corner. A permanent source of water was not observed within the subject property, although it is obvious that seasonal precipitation flows down the slopes of the knoll. Prior to development, the closest permanent sources of water were USGS-designated blueline streams approximately one-eighth mile west and one-quarter mile east.

The proposed project is situated in the Perris Peneplain, a portion of the Northern Peninsular Range Province of Southern California. The Perris Peneplain is a broad valley bounded on three sides by mountain ranges: the San Jacinto Mountains on the east, the San Bernardino Mountains on the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains on the southwest. The northwestern extent of the Perris Peneplain is the Santa Ana River. The Peneplain is a large depositional basin composed primarily of materials eroded from the granitic bedrock surfaces of the Southern California Batholith. The geological composition of the subject property is representative of the region as a whole, with alluvial fans and terraces formed by local granitic bedrock decomposition. Several large granitic bedrock outcrops are scattered throughout the property, but as shown in Figure 6, the majority are highly exfoliating, fractured, and lichen covered. As such, they were not particularly suitable for use in food processing, rock art, or shelter by indigenous peoples of the region. There are also several granitic boulders of various sizes found throughout the property.

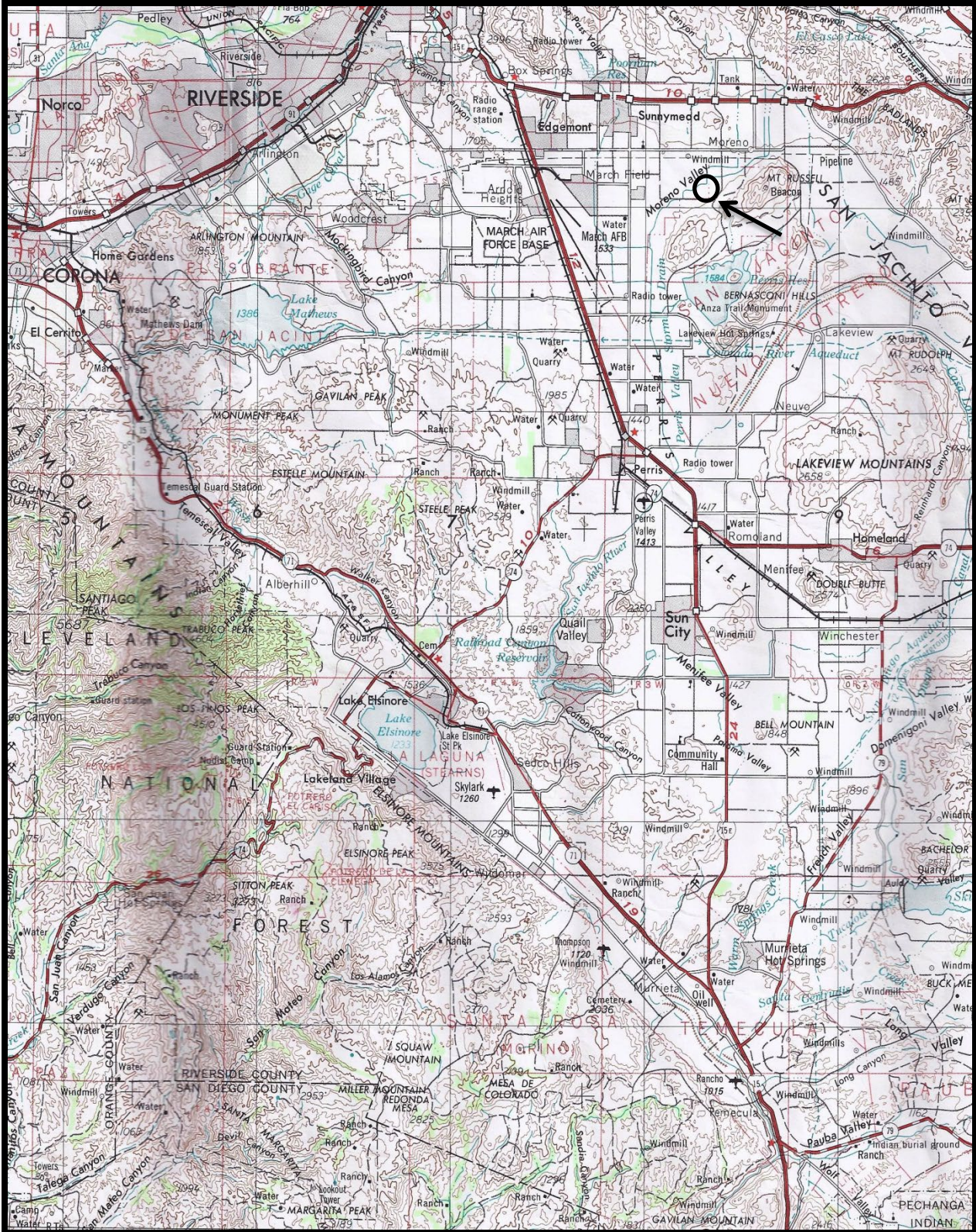


Figure 3: Location of the study area relative to western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Santa Ana, California Topographic Map (1959, photorevised 1979). Scale 1:250,000.



Figure 4: Aerial view of the subject property. (Google Earth 2021)

Aerial photographs from c. 1990s indicate that most of the boulders had originally been placed around the former residence on the knoll, and at some point, displaced downslope, particularly in the southern portion of the property. These were typically of finer quality than the weathering bedrock outcrops, so it is possible they were brought to the property along with the abundant gravel that has been spread across many areas. Native loose lithic material is very sparse, and has been comingled with imported rocks and gravel, and none observed would have been suitable for tool production by Native Americans who occupied this area. Near the northwestern property corner, a granitic bedrock outcrop appears to have been demolished, with broken pieces of rock scattered over a relatively large space.



View from the northeastern property corner looking southwest.



View from near the southeastern property corner looking northwest.

Figure 5: Views of the subject property.



Figure 6: Typical quality of bedrock within the subject property boundaries.

Biology

As a result of past agricultural endeavors, as well as regular weed abatement, the only native plants observed within the boundaries of TTM 38480 were Menzie's fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), coastal pricklypear (*Opuntia littoralis*), and brittlebush (*Encelia farinose*), all of which were primarily growing along the western property boundary. Invasive plants predominate throughout the subject property, growing in sparse to moderate density. Observed plants include redstem stork's bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), shortpod mustard (*Hirscheldia incana*), wall barley (*Hordeum murinum*), common bugloss (*Anchusa officinalis*), stinknet (*Oncosiphon piliferum*), desert rockpurslane (*Calandrinia ciliate*), wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), wild oat (*Avena fatula*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), and cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*). Several large non-native trees are located near the location of the former residence, including swamp mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*), Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*), kumquat (*Citrus japonica*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), and a large tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*) is growing near the northwestern property corner.

Prior to development of the property, the land was covered by representative plant species of the Coastal Sage Scrub Plant Community, which predominates in this region (Munz 1968). Characteristic plant species of this native community include white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertifolium*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*). Indigenous peoples of the region commonly used plants of this community for food, medicine, and implement production.

During both the prehistoric and historical 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*), Audobon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*).

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

The entirety of the subject property has been altered by past and current land uses and as a result, it is difficult to determine whether adequate resources would have been available to support indigenous populations of the region. Based on resources found on undeveloped land in the vicinity, it is probable that floral and faunal resources would have offered 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 and rock art are only minimally present, and none existed for shelter. Loose lithic material is very sparse, and none observed would have been suitable for ground or flaked stone tool production. It is possible that bedrock outcrops, boulders, and loose lithic materials were removed in the past to facilitate agricultural endeavors and residential occupation. A permanent source of water is not located within the property boundaries but is theoretically present in two USGS-designated blueline streams within one-eighth quarter mile to the west and one-quarter mile to the east. Due to the relative lack of available natural resources, it is likely that the subject property would only have been utilized for seasonal resource exploitation by indigenous peoples of the region and not for long-term occupation.

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 the availability of tillable soil, generally flat topography, 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 (8000 to 5000 BCE).

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 BCE. 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 BCE. 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 (1400-1750 CE) and the San Luis Rey II (1750-1850 CE). 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

Available ethnographic research indicates that the study area was included in the known territory of the Luiseño Indians during both prehistoric and historic times. There is also evidence that this area was used by the Cahuilla Indians, although their traditional homelands are generally believed to predominantly have been located farther east. For the purpose of this report, the subject property will be considered to have been primarily included in the traditional territory of the Luiseño. The name Luiseño is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to those aboriginal inhabitants of Southern California associated with the Mission San Luis Rey. As far as can be determined, the Luiseño, whose language is of 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. Instead, there were two different words within the *Chamtéela* (Luiseño language) that refer to their nationality. The Luiseño call themselves *Atáaxum*, which means “people,” and traditional songs refer to the people as *Payómkawichum*, “people of the west,” an association with a particular village. For example, today the Pechanga people refer to themselves as the *Pechangayam*, “people of Pechanga.” The use of these two words for nationality were dependent on the other person’s knowledge and placement within the territory.

According to ethnographers and Luiseño oral tradition, the territory of the Luiseño was extensive, encompassing much of coastal and inland Southern California. Known territorial boundaries extended on the west to the Southern Channel Islands, to the Santa Ana River and Box Springs Mountain on the north, as far northeast as Mt. San Jacinto, to Lake Henshaw on the southeast, and to Agua Hedionda Creek on the southwest. Their habitat included every ecological zone from sea level to 6000 mean feet above sea level.

Territorial boundaries of the Luiseño were shared with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the north, the Cahuilla to the east, the Cupeño and Ipai to the south (Fig.7). Except for the Ipai, these tribes shared similar cultural and language traditions. Although the social structure and philosophy of the Luiseño were similar to that of neighboring tribes, they had a greater population density and correspondingly, a more rigid social structure.

Indigenous culture is not static, it has always evolved based on a number of factors. As such, it is important to recognize that information relating to Luiseño ethnography is based on settlement patterns and cultural practices of only 400 years or so before present and does not reflect the occupation thousands of years prior. What is known about this relatively recent occupation is that the settlement pattern of the Luiseño was based on the establishment and occupation of sedentary autonomous village groups. 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, and a religious edifice. The permanent houses of the Luiseño were earth-covered and built over a two-foot excavation (Kroeber 654). According to informants' accounts, the dwellings were conical roofs resting on a few logs leaning together, with a smoke hole in the middle of the roof and entrance through a door. Cooking was done outside, when possible, on a central interior hearth when necessary. 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. Finally, the religious edifice was usually just a round fence of brush with a main entrance for viewing by the spectators and several narrow openings for entry by the ceremonial dancers (Kroeber 655).

Luiseño subsistence was 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. During the autumn of each year, however, most of the village population would migrate to the mountain oak groves and camp for several weeks to harvest the acorn crop, hunt, and collect local resources not available near the village. Hunters typically employed traps, nets, throwing sticks, snares, or clubs for procuring small animals, while larger animals were usually ambushed, then shot with bow and arrow. The Luiseño normally hunted antelope and jackrabbits in the autumn by means of communal drives, although individual hunters also used bow and arrow to hunt jackrabbits throughout the year. Many other animals were available to

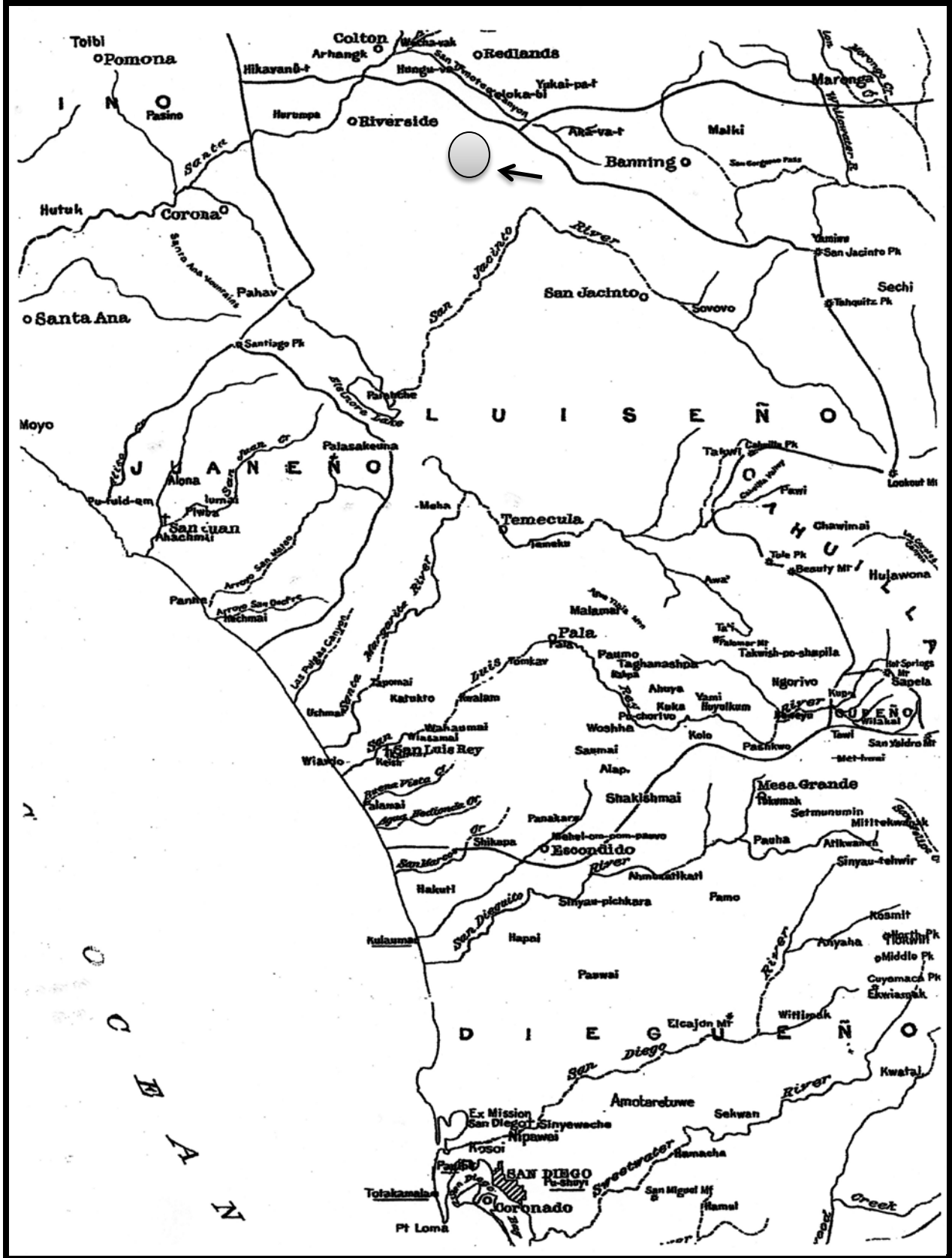


Figure 7: Ethnographic location of the study area. Adapted from Kroeber (1925).

the Luiseño during various times of the year but were generally not eaten. These included dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, dove, pigeon, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 62).

Small game was prepared by broiling it on coals. Venison and rabbit were either broiled on coals or cooked in an earthen oven. Whatever meat was not immediately consumed was crushed on a mortar, then dried and stored for future use (Sparkman 208). Of all the food sources utilized by the Luiseño, acorns were by far the most important. Six species were collected in great quantities during the autumn of every year, although some were favored more than others. In order of preference, they were black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepsis*), Engelmann Oak (*Q. engelmannii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), and scrub oak (*Q. berberidifolia*). The latter three were used only when others were not available. Acorns were prepared for consumption by crushing them in a stone mortar and leaching off the tannic acid, then made into either a mush or dried to a flour-like material for future use.

Herb and grass seeds were used almost as extensively as acorns. Many plants produce edible seeds which were collected between April and November. Important seeds included, but were not limited to, the following: California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), wild tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*), white tidy tips (*Layia glandulosa*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), calabazilla (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), sage (*Salvia carduacea* and *S. colombariae*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), peppergrass (*Lepidium nitidum*), and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Seeds were parched, ground, cooked as mush, or used as flavoring in other foods.

Fruit, berries, corms, tubers, and fresh herbage were collected and often immediately consumed during the spring and summer months. Among those plants commonly used were basketweed (*Rhus trilobata*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos Adans.*), miner's lettuce (*Montia Claytonia*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinuss*). When an occasional large yield occurred, some berries, particularly juniper and manzanita, were dried and later made into a mush.

Tools for food acquisition, preparation, and storage were made from widely available materials. Hunting was done with a bow and fire-hardened or stone-tipped arrows. Coiled and twined baskets were used in food gathering, preparation, serving, and storage. Seeds were ground with handstones on shallow granitic mutates, while stone mortars and pestles were used to pound acorns, nuts, and berries. Food was cooked in clay vessels over fireplaces or earthen ovens. The Luiseño employed a wide variety of other utensils produced from locally available geological, floral, and faunal resources in all phases of food acquisition and preparation.

The Luiseño 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 Luiseño 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. However, as the autumn acorn harvest approached, the settlement pattern of the Luiseño altered completely. Small groups joined to form the larger groups necessary for the harvest and village members left the villages for the mountain oak groves for several weeks. Upon completion of the annual harvest, village activities centered on the preparation of collected foods for use during the winter. 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.

Each Luiseño village was a clan tribelet – a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were both politically and economically autonomous from neighboring villages (Bean & Shipek 555). The chief of each village inherited his position and was responsible, with the help of an assistant, for the administration of religious, economic, and warfare powers. A council comprised of ritual specialists and shamans, also hereditary positions, advised the chief on matters concerning the environment, rituals, and supernatural powers.

According to early ethnographers, the social structure of the villages was considered obscure, since the Luiseño apparently did not practice the organizational system of exogamous moieties used by many of the surrounding Native American groups. At birth, a baby was confirmed into the house-holding group and patrilineage. 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 (Sparkman 221-225). The boys' ceremonies included the drinking of toloache (*Datura*), visions, dancing, ordeals, and the teaching of songs and rituals. Girl's puberty rituals, which included "roasting" in warm sands and rock painting, were centered on how to be a contributing adult in their society and their responsibilities in the cycles of the world. Marriages did not take place immediately after puberty rituals were completed as the relationship between girls, puberty, and marriage was very complex. Children's future marriages were often arranged at birth, but as the parties became adults, relationships were reevaluated. The Luiseño were concerned that marriages not occur between individuals too closely related. Although cross-cousin marriages occurred on occasion, they were not commonly accepted. Instead, marriage was based more on clan relationships. Luiseño marriages created important economic and social alliances between lineages and were celebrated accordingly with elaborate ceremonies and a bride price. Residence was typically

patrilineal. Men and women with large social responsibility often lived with multiple people and the relationships were of support for the community.

One of the most important elements in the Luiseño life cycle was death. At least a dozen successive mourning ceremonies were held following an individual's death, with feasting taking place and gifts being distributed to ceremony guests. Luiseño cosmology was based on a dying-god theme, the focus of which was *Wiyó-t'*, a creator-culture hero and teacher who was the son of earthmother (Bean & Shipek 557). The order of the world was established by this entity, and he was one of the first "people" or creations. Upon the death of *Wiyó-t'* the nature of the universe changed, and the existing world of plants, animals, and humans was created. The original creations took on the various life forms now existing and worked out solutions for living. These solutions included a spatial organization of species for living space and a chain-of-being concept that placed each species into a mutually beneficial relationship with all others.

Based on Luiseño settlement and subsistence patterns, the type of archaeological sites associated with this culture 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 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 Protohistoric Period (1540-1768 CE), the Spanish Mission Period (1769-1830 CE), the Mexican Rancho Period (1830-1848 CE), and the American Developmental Period (1848 CE - present).

In the general study area, the Spanish Mission Period (1769-1830 CE) first represents historical occupation. Although earlier European explorers had traveled throughout South California, it was not until the 1769 "Sacred Expedition" of Captain Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra that there was actual 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.

Although the Portola and Serra expedition apparently bypassed the study area, there is a possibility that Pedro Fages, a lieutenant in Portola's Catalan Volunteers, may have stopped in the area while looking for deserters from San Diego in 1772 (Hicks and Hudson 10; Hudson 14). In addition, historian Phillip Rush credits Captain Juan Pablo Grijalva and his party with the first white discovery of the region in 1795 (Rush 29). The first white men of record to enter the region were Father Juan Norberto de Santiago and Captain Pedro Lisalde. In 1797 their expedition party, comprised of seven soldiers and five Indians (probably Juaneños from the Mission San Juan Capistrano) stopped briefly near Temecula on their journey to find another mission site. Upon leaving the valley Fr. Santiago remarked in his journal that the expedition had encountered an Indian village called "Temecula: (Hudson 13-14).

In 1798 on the site Santiago had selected, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded and all aboriginals living within the mission's realm of influence became known as the "Luiseño." Within a 20-year period, under the guidance of Fr. Antonio Peyri, the mission prospered to a degree that it was often referred to as the "King of the Missions." At its peak, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, which is located in what is now Oceanside, controlled six ranches and annually produced 27,000 cattle, 26,000 sheep, 1300 goats, 500 pigs, 1900 horses, and 67,000 bushels of grain. During this period, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia claimed the entire region that is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County as a cattle ranch, although records of the Mission San Juan Capistrano show this region as part of their holdings.

By 1818 the greater Temecula Valley had become the Mission San Luis Rey's principal producer of grain and was considered one of the mission's most important holdings. It was at approximately this time that a granary, chapel, and majordomo's home were built in Temecula. These were the first structures built by whites within the boundaries of Riverside County (Hudson 1981:19). The buildings were constructed at the original Indian village of Temecula on a high bluff at the southern side of Temecula Creek where it joins Murrieta Creek to form the Santa Margarita River. This entire area continued to be an abundant producer of grain, as well as horses and cattle, for the thriving Mission San Luis Rey until the region became part of Mexico on April 11, 1822. Following this event, the Spanish missions and mission ranches began a slow decline.

Toward the end of this period, a federal law was passed that would have a substantial future impact on the study area in that it encouraged both increased settlement and land speculation. The Land Act of 1820, enacted April 24, 1820, ended the ability to purchase the United States' public domain lands on a credit or installment system over four years, as previously established.

The new law became effective July 1, 1820, and required full payment at the time of purchase and registration. But to encourage more sales and make land more affordable, Congress also reduced both the minimum price from \$2.00 to \$1.25 per acre and the minimum size of a standard tract from 160 to 80 acres. The minimum full payment now amounted to \$100, rather than \$320. By lowering the price of land and the amount of land required for purchase, the law made it possible for settlers to move to the West, thus increasing the population and decreasing the need for illegal occupation. Although the Land Act of 1820 was good for the average American, it was also good for the wealthy land speculators who had sufficient money to buy the lower cost land, hoping to sell it later at a higher price. Although the Land Act helped create a new age of Western growth and influence, it also increased the confiscation of land from Native Americans.

During the Mexican Rancho Period (1830-1848 CE) 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 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 was not included within any of the land grants. However, it was approximately two miles north of the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero Rancho, so it is probable that the subject property was at least indirectly involved in activities occurring on the rancho.

The first use of the name San Jacinto Rancho was for a Mission San Luis Rey cattle ranch that had been named for the Silesian-born Dominican Saint Hyacinth (Jacinto is Spanish for Hyacinth), although there is no record of exactly when the mission established the ranch. The ranch was claimed by the Mission San Juan Capistrano as well but remained in the possession of the Mission San Luis Rey. On August 9, 1842, José Antonio Estudillo, who had been *mayordomo* of the Mission San Luis Rey from 1840 to 1843, filed an application for a grant of the four square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho. Estudillo’s petition stated that the land was absolutely vacant and that the land contained only an “indifferent house covered with earth, ten *varas* in length and of a corresponding width, which however is in a ruinous condition, and also an old corral which is useless, all constructed by the Indians, who sometimes live there, at which times they also make some small gardens” (Gunther 1984:468). Mexican authorities investigated Estudillo’s claim and determined that the land was indeed vacant and had been so for a long time, with only “three Christianized Indians living on said place,” all of whom were reportedly desirous of Estudillo taking over the land. Although two other Individuals had previously petitioned for the ranch, Governor pro-tem Manuel Jimeno, apparently in consideration of Estudillo’s work for the

Mexican government as *mayordomo* of Mission San Luis Rey, granted eight square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho to Estudillo on December 21, 1842, an amount of land twice the size of what Estudillo had requested.

Such a large grant may have overwhelmed Estudillo because in 1845 Estudillo's son-in-law, Miguel de Pedorena, petitioned for the grant of surplus land from the San Jacinto Rancho. Pedorena's petition showed the original eight-league grant cut in half with Estudillo's portion to the southeast labeled "San Jacinto Viejo" (Old San Jacinto) and Pedorena's portion in the northwest named "San Jacinto Nuevo" (New San Jacinto). Pedorena also requested a small area north of San Jacinto in the Badlands. When submitted to the governor, Pedorena's entire petition was called the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, which essentially means "surplus lands of the old San Jacinto Rancho.

Apparently, Pedorena's ownership of the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero land grant was not initially recognized by the United States, as it was considered public land available for sale or homesteading in the 1853 - 1855 General Land Office surveys and subsequent plats. Archival records indicate that Pedorena's San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero rancho was not recognized until a Serial Patent for its 48,8817.84 acres was issued to Miguel Pedorena, Maria Antonia Estudillo Pedorena, Isabel Pedorena, and Helena Pedorena on January 9, 1883, under authority of the California Land Act of 1851. An updated GLO survey conducted in April 1882 delineated the boundaries of the land grant in anticipation of the patent being issued.

It was also during this historical period that the central event of California history -the Gold Rush - occurred. Although gold had been discovered as early as 1842 in the Sierra Pelona north of Los Angeles, it cost more to extract and process the gold than it was worth. The second discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill by James Marshall was serendipitously coincidental with California's change in ownership as the result of the Anglo-American victory in the Mexican War, occurring at a time when many adventurers had come to California in the vanguard of military conquest. If gold had not been discovered, California may have remained an essentially Hispanic territory of the United States. The discovery of gold and the riches it promised caused California to become a magnet that attracted Anglo-American exploration and colonization. It has been estimated that the Anglo-American population of California at the beginning of 1848 was 2000 and that by the end of 1849 it had exploded to over 53,000 (Farquhar 1965). In 1849 alone, more than 40,000 people traveled overland from the Eastern United States to California and by the end of the year, 697 ships had arrived in San Francisco, bringing another 41,000 individuals. In 1850, over 50,000 people came overland and 35,000 came by sea. Hence, despite the fact that thousands of disenchanted prospectors who left California (reportedly 31,000 in 1853 alone), California's population had grown to 380,000 by 1860 and to 560,000 by 1870, not including the Native Americans, whose populations were decimated by the Anglo-American invasion. Conversely, in

1846 the Native American population in California is estimated to have been at least 120,000 and by the 1860s, only 20,000-40,000 had survived. This period of history is often referred to as the “California Indian Holocaust”.

During the years of the Gold Rush most mining occurred in the northern and central portions of the state. As a result, these areas were far more populated than most of southern California. Nevertheless, there was an increasing demand for land throughout the state and the federal government was forced to address the issue of how much land in California would be declared public land for sale. The Congressional Act of 1851 created a land commission to receive petitions from private land claimants and to determine the validity of their claims. The United States Land Survey of California conducted by the General Land Office, began that year. The subject property was located in Section 4 of Township 3 south, Range 3 west and was surveyed from 1853 to 1882 (Fig. 8).

In the final period of historical occupation, the American Developmental Period (1848 CE-present), the first major changes in the study area took place because of land issues addressed in the previous decade. Following completion of the General Land Office surveys, large tracts of federal land became available for sale and for preemption purposes, particularly after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. California 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 portion 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 the 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 had to publish intent to close on the property 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 became Riverside County saw an influx of settlers as well as those seeking other opportunities, including gold mining. As Anglo-Americans came to this region in increasing numbers, the continued existence of Native Americans in the area was threatened as their traditional lands were taken from them.

On March 17, 1882, the California Southern Railroad commenced service, extending from National City near the Mexican border in San Diego County, northerly to Temecula and Murrieta, across the Perris Valley, down the Box Springs Grade, and on to the City of San Bernardino. Unfortunately, from the time the first train came through Temecula on its way to from National

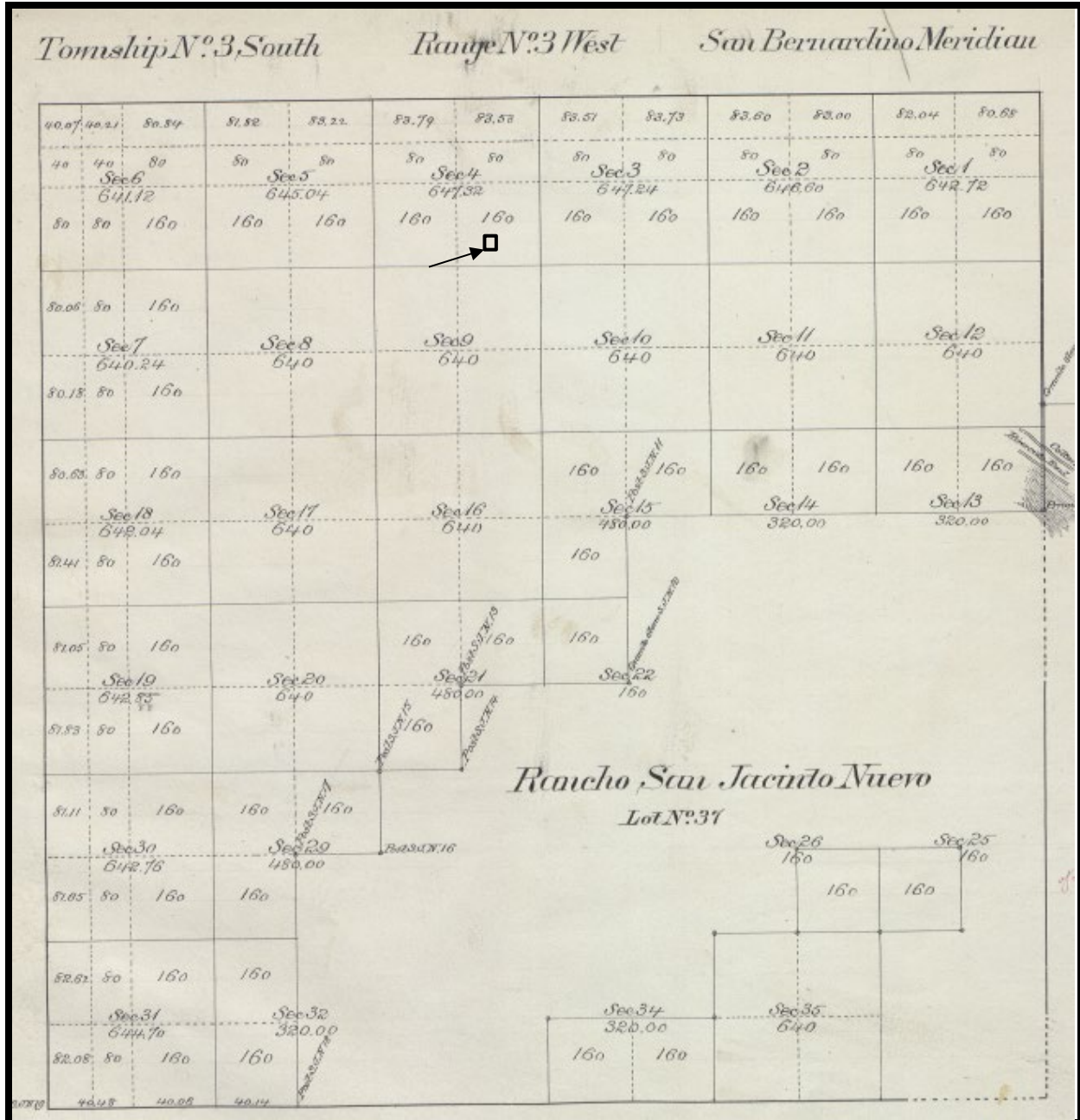


Figure 8: Location of the subject property within the SE ¼ of Section 4, Township No. 3 South, Range No. 3 West. (GLO Plat, 1853 – 1882).

City to San Bernardino, the California Southern Railroad had been plagued by flooding and washouts in Temecula Canyon. Railway service was disrupted for months at a time and a fortune was spent on rebuilding the washed-out tracks. Finally, in 1891, the Santa Fe Railroad constructed a new line from Los Angeles to San Diego down the coast and when later that year the California Southern Railroad’s route through Temecula Canyon once again washed out, that portion of the line was discontinued.

The General Land Office auctions of public lands in the 1860s and 1870s brought the first private ownership to the area that is now referred to as Moreno Valley. On March 15, 1870, Gustave Mahé, a banker from San Francisco, received a Serial Patent from the United States for 13,350.66 acres of land under authorization of the Land Sales Act of 1820. As previously discussed, the Land Sales Act did not require residency or use of the land, instead permitting the purchase of as little as 80 acres for \$1.25 per acre. Mahé's land, all of which was contained within Township 3 south, Range 3 west, generally extended south from Ironwood Avenue to Oleander Avenue, between Heacock Street and Theodore Street, except for the Mt. Russell area, which was located within the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero Reservation. Six months later, on September 20, 1870, William Bourne, a capitalist from San Francisco, received a patent for 10,560 acres of land in Township 4 south, Range 3 west under authorization of the Land Sales Act. Known as "The Bourne Tract," his land acquisition abutted Mahé's, extending from present-day Wood Road to Heacock Street, between Eucalyptus and Oleander Avenues (Lech 373). While a relationship between Mahé and Bourne could not be confirmed, it is probable that they knew each other through business dealings in the San Francisco Bay area, as Mahé was the Director of the French Savings and Loan Society and Bourne's occupation was listed as "Capitalist." Both lived in San Francisco and had land investments in the Bay area, so it is conceivable that Mahé's land investment in Moreno Valley led to Bourne's subsequent purchase of adjacent land. Both men were interested in the large tracts of land solely as a speculative investment opportunity, as they began selling small parcels of the land almost immediately to anyone who wanted to establish a home and farm (Lech 373).

With the advent of the California Southern Railroad, interest in the Moreno Valley area grew over the next few years, particularly among townsite speculators. In 1887, three investors from Pomona - Charles French, Theodore Rockwell, and a Mr. Packard - approached William Bourne about purchasing his land and on July 25, 1887, Bourne sold the 10,560-acre tract to them for \$146,440 (Lech 374). Considering the fact that he had purchased it in 1870 for only \$13,200, Bourne's investment had clearly paid off richly. French *et al* immediately created the Alessandro Development Company and the 10,560-acre tract was deeded to the company on September 24, 1887 (*Ibid.*). Interestingly, the name Alessandro was named after the hero in the novel *Ramona*. The group began subdividing their holdings even before they had received official title to it and on July 8, 1887, they recorded the "Official Plat of the Town of Alessandro, San Bernardino County, California." The town of Alessandro encompassed approximately 240 acres bisected by the California Southern Railroad, with the western portion divided into 50' x 100' and 150' lots and the eastern portion comprised of smaller, 25'-wide lots. The remainder of the 10,560-acre tract, as recorded in August 1887 as the "Map of the Alessandro Tract," was divided primarily into 40-acre farm parcels, with smaller parcels of two, five, and ten-acre parcels in the area immediately surrounding the townsite. Despite an acknowledgment by early settlers in the Moreno Valley area that there was little water and that the land was really only suitable for sheep

grazing, the founders of the Alessandro Development Company simply fabricated claims that the land instead had an abundance of “good, sparkling water gushing from exhaustless tanks” in order to sell parcels (Lech 375). However, by 1890, it had become evident that the claims of abundant water were false, a fact well-illustrated when all of the fruit trees that had been planted in earlier years died due to a lack of irrigation. The company’s promises of a future reliable water sources were not given credence and as a result, the entire Alessandro venture went into receivership.

Ironically, at about the same time that the founders of Alessandro abandoned that venture due to a lack of water, a new group came into the area with a plan to bring water and prosperity to what was then known as the Alessandro Valley. They already had the water, they just needed to find a way to bring it to the area. In 1883, Frank Brown, a surveyor/engineer and one of the founders of the town of Redlands, and an associate, Frank Morrison, organized a conglomerate of investors with a capital stock of \$360,000 and created the Bear Valley Land and Water Company, whose focus was on damming Bear Valley and creating a reservoir fed by the Santa Ana River. After construction in 1884 of a large single-arch granite dam across the western end of Bear Valley, the dam held and soon a massive lake existed which could initially be used for irrigating in Redlands. Their success led Brown to collaborate with the City of Perris to provide water for irrigation, as well as to search for additional investment properties that could benefit by having a reliable source of water. Since piping had to go through the Alessandro and Mahé tracts in order to get to Perris, it seemed logical to Brown that if he could extend water all the way to Perris, he should also extend it to this area. With this plan in mind, he convinced several key investors to purchase the Mahé Tract and what remained of the Alessandro Tract, plat new towns, and bring Bear Valley water to the valley, thus opening another large area to agricultural and townsite development. In order to accomplish this, in July 1890, the Bear Valley and Alessandro Development Company was formed with capital stock of \$400,000 (Lech 379). With the company’s formation, the company quickly purchased both tracts, giving them control of approximately 21,440 acres (about 34 square miles) and facilitating an ambitious development plan that would optimize utilization of this large tract of land. On November 3, 1890, the main subdivision map for the area, entitled “Map No. 1 of the Bear Valley and Alessandro Development Company,” was recorded, with a supplemental map adding Blocks 26, 39, and 50 soon following. Since the supplemental map continued the block and lot configuration of the original BV & AD Map 1, it is assumed that the company purchased this land simply to increase their holdings. The mechanism by which they acquired this acreage is unknown, except that it was not purchased from the government under the Land Act of 1820. Inexplicably, this land had not been included in Mahé’s 13,350.66-acre purchase, despite the fact that it was immediately adjacent to his tract, actually forming its western and southern boundaries.

Through the center of the Bear Valley & Alessandro Development Company tract ran Alessandro Boulevard. One-half mile north of this main thoroughfare was a railroad right-of-way, ostensibly for a rail line to connect to the massive California Southern Railroad system. Extending north of Alessandro Boulevard were streets named for trees in alphabetical order, and areas to the south were similarly named, but for other botanicals. North/south trending streets were named, in alphabetical order, for principals in the company. At the intersection of Redlands Boulevard and Alessandro Boulevard, a new townsite, originally named New Haven, was platted on 280 acres. The reason for choosing this particular name is that many of the original investors, including Frank Brown, came from New Haven, Connecticut. However, when the time came to officially name the new town, the word Moreno was adopted, the Spanish word for brown, to honor Frank Brown. The townsite was surveyed in December 1890 and on March 11, 1891, the "Map of the Town of Moreno" was recorded. The 280 acres were subdivided into town lots 25' or 50' in width, and ran from McAbee Avenue on the north, to Cactus Avenue on the south, Wilmot Street on the west, and Mermot Street on the east. Interestingly, the Moreno post office was opened on February 19, 1891, with Frances M. Townsend as the first postmaster, before the town map was even recorded.

Lot sales for Moreno began on April 29, 1891, with land priced at \$100 per acre. Interestingly, despite the fact that the Bear Valley & Alessandro Development Company had recorded a supplemental map to their original Map 1 subdivision, they apparently did not actually own all of the land. On November 23, 1891, Eliza Condee purchased the E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4 under authority of the Land Act, paying \$1.25 per acre instead of purchasing the acreage from BV & AD. Presumably, she purchased the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4 from the company, since there is no record of that land being purchased from the federal government. The land Condee purchased became known as the "Condee Subdivision." Interestingly, Condee maintained the block and lot configuration established in the BV & AD Map 1. The 10 acres of what is now TTM 38480 was located in Lot 3 of Block 50 (Fig. 9). In a remarkably short period of time after land sales commenced, both from the original BV & AD subdivision and from Condee's Subdivision, Moreno had a population of 500, four brick buildings, stores, offices, a weekly newspaper (*The Indicator*), a \$5000 school building, a hotel, livery, stable, two churches, a pharmacy, two fraternal orders, and a literary society (Gunther 333). The surrounding farmland became known as Moreno Valley. In the Spring of 1893, Riverside County designate Moreno as one of 40 original election precincts and one of the original 12 judicial townships (Fig. 10).

Unfortunately, the growth and prosperity that Moreno enjoyed was not to last. A cycle of dry years led to an insufficient amount of water in Bear Valley to serve all of the communities that had depended on it to survive and thrive. Since Redlands had the earliest claim to any Bear Valley water, there was not enough left to serve Perris, Alessandro, and Moreno and they were literally left without any water. Very soon, people began to leave Moreno Valley and it became known as

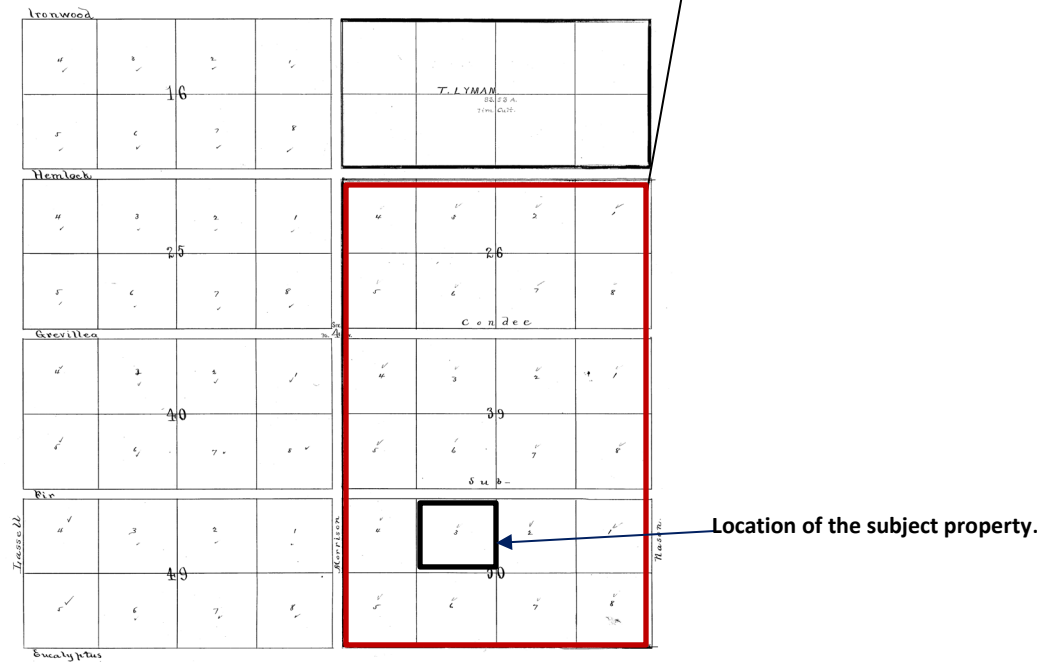
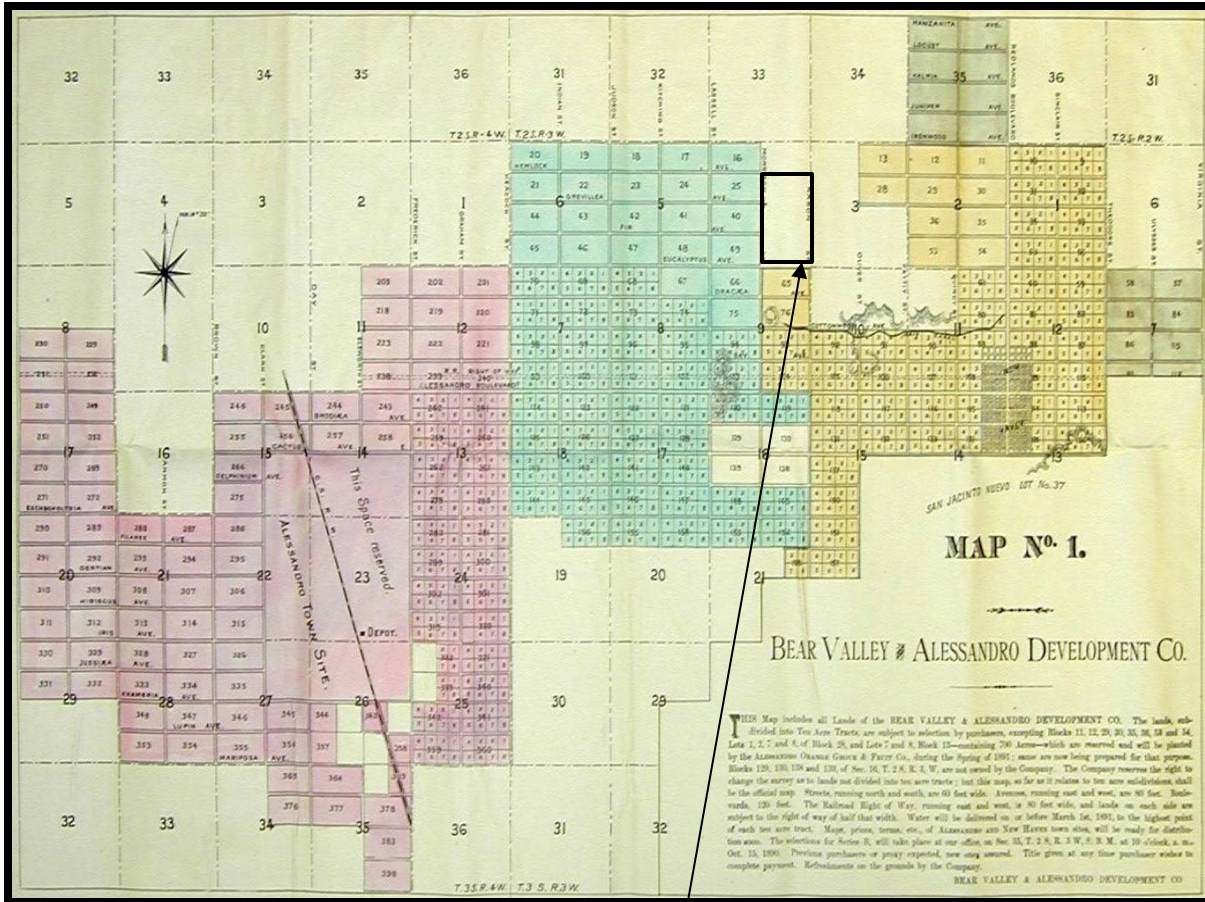


Figure 9: Location of the subject property within the 1891 Condee Subdivision in the supplemental map to the 1890 Bear Valley & Alessandro Development Company Map 1.

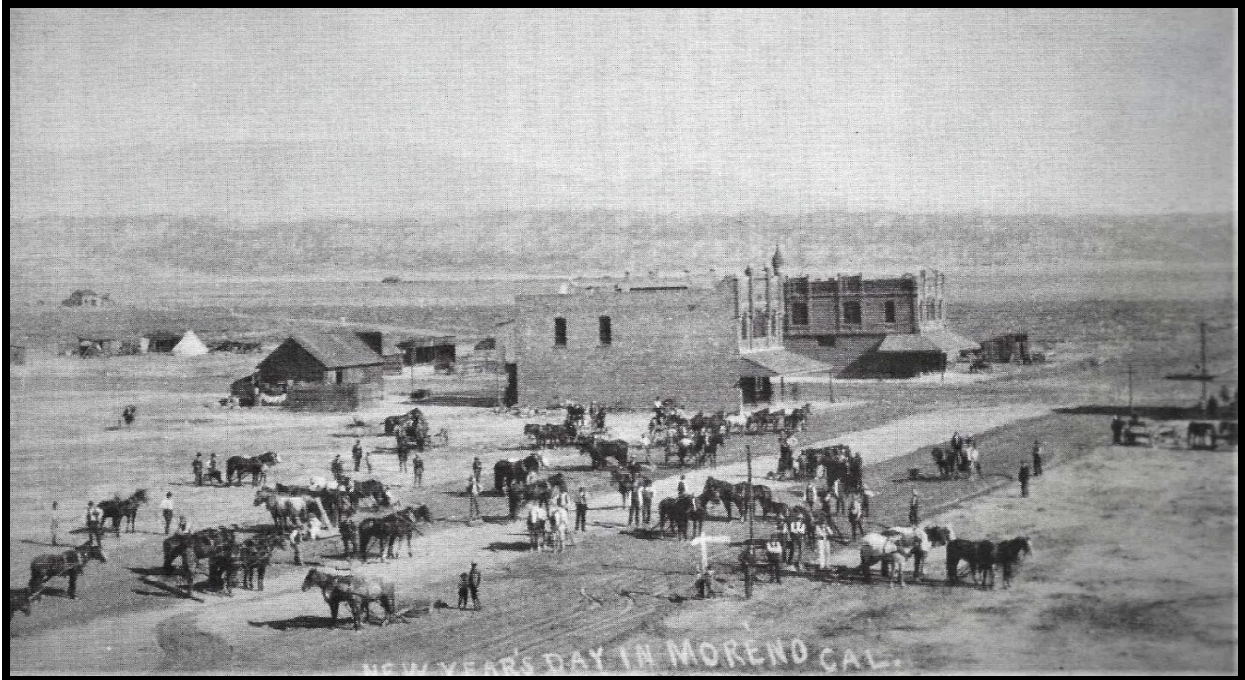


Figure 10: Town of Moreno, California, January 1, 1893.

“the valley on wheels” as houses and buildings were seen being transported on trucks and steam-powered tractors, rolling down the Box Springs Grade toward Riverside (Gunther 334). For decades, only the brick buildings at the main intersections of Moreno, as well as a few scattered houses remained in the once prosperous town. By 1901, few people lived in the Moreno Valley and those who remained turned primarily to dry farming.

Since 1918, the greatest influence on the Moreno Valley region has been March Air Force Base, located approximately five miles southwest of the town of Moreno. At a time when the United States was rushing to build up its military forces in anticipation of an entry into World War I, Congress appropriated almost \$640,000,000 in 1917 in an attempt to back the plans of General George O. Squier, the Army's chief signal officer, to "put the Yankee punch into the war by building an army in the air." (March 2010). Efforts by Mr. Frank Miller, then owner of the Mission Inn in Riverside, Hiram Johnson, and other California notables, succeeded in gaining War Department approval to construct an airfield at Alessandro Field located near Riverside, an airstrip used by aviators from Rockwell Field on cross-country flights from San Diego.

Sergeant Charles E. Garlick was selected to lead the advance contingent of four men to the new base from Rockwell Field. On March 20, 1918, Alessandro Flying Training Field became March Field, named in honor of Second Lieutenant Peyton C. March, Jr., son of the Army Chief of Staff, who had been killed in a flying accident in Texas the previous month. By late April 1918, enough progress had been made in the construction of the new field to allow the arrival of the first

troops. The commander of the 818th Aero Squadron detachment, Captain William Carruthers, took over as the field's first commander (March 2010).

Within 60 days, twelve hangars, six barracks equipped for 150 men each, mess halls, a machine shop, post exchange, hospital, a supply depot, an aero repair building, bachelor officer's quarters and a residence for the commanding officer had been erected. Although the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, did not initially halt training at March Field, by 1921, the decision had been made to phase down all activities at the new base in accordance with sharply reduced military budgets (March 2010). In April 1923, March Field closed its doors with one sergeant left in charge.

In July 1926, Congress created the Army Air Corps and approved the Army's five-year plan which called for an expansion in pilot training and the activation of tactical units. Funds were appropriated for the reopening of March Field in March of 1927 and Colonel William C. Gardenhire was assigned to direct the refurbishment of the base. In August 1927 Major Millard F. Harmon reported to take over the job of base commander and commandant of the flying school.

Just as March Field began to take on the appearance of a permanent military installation, the base's basic mission changed. When Randolph Field began to function as a training site in 1931, March Field became an operational base and soon became associated with the Air Corps' heaviest aircraft as well as an assortment of fighters. As an immediate result of the attack on Pearl Harbor in December of 1941, March Field again began training aircrews. During this period, the base doubled in area and at its peak supported approximately 75,000 troops (March 2010). At the same time, the government procured a similar-sized tract to the west and established Camp Hahn as an anti-aircraft artillery training facility. It supported 85,000 troops at the height of its activity.

After the war, March reverted to its operational role and became a Tactical Air Command base. In 1949, March became a part of the relatively new Strategic Air Command. Headquarters Fifteenth Air Force along with the 33d Communications Squadron moved to March from Colorado Springs in the same year. Also, in 1949, the 22d Bombardment Wing moved from Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Kansas to March. Thereafter, these three units remained as dominant features of base activities.

The 22nd Bombardment Wing was engaged in the Korean War for four months in 1953 and during the Vietnam War it deployed its planes several times. Following the end of hostilities in Southeast Asia, the 22d returned to its duties as an integral part of the Strategic Air Command. For the next eighteen years until 1982, March operated in an ancillary defensive position, but beginning in the

early 1980s, the large KC-10s stationed at March gave the field a featured part during Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

In 1993, March Air Force Base was selected for realignment. In August 1993, the 445th Military Airlift Wing transferred to March from Norton AFB, Calif. On January 3, 1994, the 22d Air Refueling Wing was transferred to McConnell AFB, Kansas, and the 722d Air Refueling Wing went to March. As part of the Air Force's realignment and transition, March's two Reserve units, the 445th Military Airlift Wing and the 452d Air Refueling Wing were deactivated and their personnel and equipment joined under the 452nd Air Mobility Wing on April 1, 1994. On April 1, 1996, March officially became March Air Reserve Base (March 2010).

With the presence of March Air Force Base, came increased interest in Moreno Valley, particularly by families who looked at the area as a viable alternative to “big city living.” By the mid-20th century, the population was marginally adequate enough to support a drive to incorporate Moreno Valley as a city but attempts in 1961 and 1969 were unsuccessful. It wasn't until 1973, when water from the Feather River was released into the nearby newly constructed Lake Perris that Moreno Valley began to revive (Gunther 334). Land developers descended on the area, buying large tracts of land at attractive prices. Families were enticed by below-market prices for housing and the opportunity to live outside of crime-ridden urban areas. As the population increased, there was yet another push for incorporation in 1982, but it was again rejected. Finally, on November 6, 1984, voters approved incorporation of a 47-square-mile area encompassing the communities of Sunnymead, Edgemont, and Moreno into the City of Moreno Valley, with a population of 49,702.

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 to staff at the Eastern Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside on January 19, 2023. The requested research included a review of all site maps, site records, survey reports, and mitigation reports relevant to the study 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. The results of the records search were received on March 30, 2023. In addition to the records search, a request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission on January 19, 2023, with results received on February 7, 2023. On February 8, 2023, project scoping letters were sent to 20 tribal representatives listed by the NAHC as being interested in project development in the Moreno Valley area.

Following the records and Sacred Lands File searches, research was conducted utilizing all available published literature, cartographic sources, and archival documents relevant to the history of the study area. 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 a plethora of archival materials held by Ancestry.com, the California Digital Newspaper Collection, and the California Internet Archives. Information regarding property ownership and valuation from 1892 to 1948 was available from the Riverside County Archives, but post-1948 information was not accessible due to current conservation efforts and scanning of the original materials.

1853 – 1882 GLO Plats for Township 3 south, Range 3 west
1901 Elsinore, California 30' USGS Topographic Map
1942 Perris, California 15' U.S. Dept. of the Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Map
1953 Sunnymead, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1959 Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map
1967 Sunnymead, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1980 (photorevised) Sunnymead, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1979 (photorevised) Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map
2021 Sunnymead, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map

Fieldwork

Subsequent to the literature, archival, and cartographic research, Jean Keller conducted a pedestrian field survey of the subject property on February 17, 2023. The field survey was accomplished by traversing the subject property, beginning at the northwestern property corner, in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals, proceeding in a generally west-east, east-west, direction following the existing land contours. With the exception of areas covered by gravel and numerous refuse piles of contemporary origin, all of the property was accessible for survey. Although the property appeared to have been plowed relatively recently, recent rains resulted in the growth of moderately dense ground cover in some portions of the property. Typically, visibility in the furrows was approximately 75%, while the ridges were 0 - 25%, for an average visibility of 50% throughout the plowed portions of the property. With essentially 100% visibility on the hilltop and along the access road, overall ground surface visibility throughout the entirety of the property increased to approximately 60%.

Although no cultural resources occurrences were observed during the February 17, 2023, field survey, the results of the EIC records search, received 10 weeks after the request was submitted, indicated that two bedrock milling feature sites had been recorded within the bounds of the subject property in 1987. Mapping indicated that one site was actually located on adjacent property to the west of TTM 38480. In consideration of the EIC results, a second field survey was conducted on March 31, 2023, to relocate the archaeological site that had actually been recorded within the property boundaries. Using the USGS map, stated locational measurements, and the description listed on the DPR site record, the site was relocated; no photographs were included in the site record form. The UTM coordinates given were incorrect, neither matching the hand-drawn map nor the locational data. The site had not been observed during the initial field survey because the southern three-quarters had been buried by soil eroded from the adjacent knoll slopes and the northern one-quarter was covered by refuse that had been dumped on the property. The site was cleared of soil and debris, photographed, and measured. An updated DPR site record was compiled for submittal to the EIC, and a copy is attached as an appendix to this report.

RESULTS

Research

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center on March 29, 2023, indicated that the subject property had been involved in two previous cultural resources studies. However, upon review of the maps and reports, it became evident that one study, conducted by RMW Paleo Associates, Inc. in 1993 (RI-2086) clearly did not involve the subject property since it encompassed only a 27.5 acre parcel for land north of Fir Avenue. The second study, conducted in 1987 by Daniel McCarthy of the Archaeological Research Unit at the University of California, Riverside, did include what is now TTM 38480. Entitled "Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Moreno Valley" (RI-2171), the study encompassed 65 square miles of land located within the incorporated boundaries of the City of Moreno Valley. During the course of the field survey, a single archaeological site, CA-RIV-3229, was recorded at the base of the knoll near the center of the subject property. The site was comprised exclusively of two milling slicks on a ground-level granitic bedrock outcrop; no associated cultural resources were observed. The report determined that the site represented a place of isolated seed milling activity, was not significant according to National Register of Historic Places criteria, that no further data was available, and that neither further research nor mitigation was recommendation.

The subject property is located in a very well-studied area with 32 cultural resource studies having previously been conducted within a one-mile radius of TTM 38480, many of which included large acreages. During the course of these studies, 59 cultural resources properties have been recorded, one of which was located on the subject property. Fifteen of the recorded sites are of historical origin, while 44 are of prehistoric (Native American) origin. With very few exceptions, the Native American sites are comprised exclusively of milling slicks. Eleven milling sites had only a single milling slick, indicating use by an individual in processing plant food (seed) resources. Twenty-two sites contained two to three milling features, with the remaining sites having four to five slicks (four), one site with eight, and one site with 14 slicks. The majority of the multi-feature sites indicate that either a small group worked together processing resources or that these were sites visited over several seasons and used by an individual or even different individuals. The fact that milling features were predominantly slicks (only one shallow basin, one mortar, and one shallow saucer mortar) indicates that this area was used for seasonal resource exploitation of grasses and seeds, and not for nuts and berries, such as acorns and juniper berries. Neither associated cultural resources nor evidence of a subsurface cultural deposit were recorded at any of the sites, indicating that these were temporary special use sites, used exclusively for processing gathered plants, and not for long term habitation. Three sites represent

far different cultural activities. Site P-33-001020 appears to have been a camp located near a spring, where a larger group may have resided, with 14 slicks, 10 manos, and one mortar present. Both P-33-001064 and P-33-003306 probably represent ceremonial sites as both contain cupules, and P-33-001064 also includes a rock shelter with circular and linear grooved petroglyphic elements. The three special cultural sites are all located one mile from TTM 38480. Table 1 lists the primary numbers and trinomials for each site, the recorded cultural resources, and the distance of the site from TTM 38480. Interestingly, no historical or archaeological sites have been recorded west of the subject property and very few are situated to the north or south; the vast majority of sites are located within one-quarter to three-quarters mile to the east of the property.

Table 1
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search

Primary Numbers (Trinomials)	Description of Recorded Cultural Resources	Distance from the Subject Property <i>In miles</i>
P-33-001020 (CA-RIV-1020)	Hillmer's Ricky Hill Ranch (2688 Ironwood Street). Bedrock milling features along spring at base of a hill: 14 slicks, 1 mortar, 10 manos,	1.00
P-33-001064 (CA-RIV-1064)	Small rock shelter with an excess of 100 cupules estimated to occur on both horizontal and vertical surfaces on the interior walls of the rock shelter, as well as on detached rocks inside and outside the shelter. In addition, there are 4 – 6 circular and linear grooved petroglyphic elements. Fire-blackening in a small recess in the rocks outside the south entrance.	1.0
P-33-002587 (CA-RIV-2587)	3 slicks on 1 bedrock outcrop	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-002588 (CA-RIV-2588)	1 slick	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-002589 (CA-RIV-2589)	1 slick	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-002590 (CA-RIV-2590)	5 slicks on 1 bedrock outcrop	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-003057 (CA-RIV-3057)	2 slicks on 1 bedrock outcrop	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-003067 (CA-RIV-3067)	1 saucer mortar & 1 mano (found during monitoring)	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-003088 (CA-RIV-3088)	1 slick	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-003089 (CA-RIV-3089)	5 slicks on 4 bedrock outcrops	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-003133 (CA-RIV-3133)	3 slicks	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-003134 (CA-RIV-3134)	1 slick	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-003135 (CA-RIV-3135)	2 slicks	0.25 – 0.50

P-33-003223 (CA-RIV-3223)	2 slicks	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-003224 (CA-RIV-3224)	1 slick	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-003225 (CA-RIV-3225)	3 slicks on 2 bedrock outcrops	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-003226 (CA-RIV-3226)	3 slicks & 1 basin (previously locus of CA-RIV-3057)	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-003227 (CA-RIV-3227)	1 slick	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-003228 (CA-RIV-3227)	2 slicks (previously locus of CA-RIV-3057)	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-00329 (CA-RIV-3229)	2 slicks (<i>within TTM PPA22-016</i>)	0.00 - -0.25
P-33-003230 (CA-RIV-32230)	1 slick (previously locus of CA-RIV-3057)	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-003231 (CA-RIV-3231)	4 slicks	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-003232 (CA-RIV-3232)	1 slick	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-003248 (CA-RIV-3248)	Brick & concrete cistern shaped like a beehive	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-003304 (CA-RIV-3304)	3 slicks on 2 boulders	1.00
P-33-003306 (CA-RIV-3306)	10 cupules on 1 granite boulder	1.00
P-33-003959 (CA-RIV-3959)	2 slicks & 1 milling basin on two boulders	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-003960 (CA-RIV-3960)	2 slicks (previously a locus of CA-RIV-3067)	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-003961 (CA-RIV-3961)	1 slick	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-003962 (CA-RIV-3962)	2 slicks on two bedrock outcrops	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-003963 (CA-RIV-3863)	3 slicks	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-003964 (CA-RIV-3963)	1 slick	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-003965 (CA-RIV-3965)	3 slicks on 2 boulders	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-003966 (CA-RIV-3966)	3 slicks on 3 bedrock outcrops	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-007281	1925 Vernacular adobe - Dr. Atwood's office & home. (27476 Cottonwood Street)	1.00
P-33-007982	1910 Vernacular wood frame house (26010 Eucalyptus Street)	0.50 - 075
P-33-00783	1910 Bungalow (26876 Eucalyptus Street)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-011215 (CA-RIV-8087)	Mid-1920s Remains of orchard house, outbuildings, & associated citrus orchard	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-014210	1950 Vorgeack/Baud Residence (26710 Fir Avenue)	0.25 – 0.50

P-33-014211	1940 Harris Residence. Vernacular wood frame split level with many modern additions (26740 Fir Avenue)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-015016	1 bifacial mano (broken)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-015017 (CA-RIV-7981)	2 slicks	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-015018 (CA-RIV-7982)	2 slicks	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-015019 (CA-RIV-7983)	3 slicks on two bedrock outcrops	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-015020 (CA-RIV-7984)	3 slicks	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-015021 (CA-RIV-7985)	1 slick	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-015022 (CA-RIV-7986)	8 slicks on 3 bedrock outcrops	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-015023 (CA-RIV-7987)	2 slicks	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-015924 (CA-RIV-7988)	2 contemporaneous historical refuse scatters. Rusted steel vent hole sanitary cans, sanitary cans of various sizes, and bottles.	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-015025 (CA-RIV-7989)	Concrete and steel check dam with perpendicular retaining wall. Probably associated with A.J. Condee orchard complex.	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-015026 (CA-RIV-7990)	1 large and 2 small steel riveted pipes associated with irrigation of historic A.J. Condee orchard complex.	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-015027 (CA-RIV-7991)	Remnants of historical concrete pipe irrigation system, including flow control pipes and standpipes.	0.25 – 0.75
P-33-015028 (CA-RIV-7992)	Post-1945 3 1-gallon paint cans, 1 crimped seal oil can, 1 5-gallon fuel can, fragmentary wood ladder.	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-015029 (CA-RIV-7993)	Earthen reservoir, 12' deep, 90' x 50' with east-west orientation.	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-015030 (CA-RIV-7994)	Poured concrete check dam supported by steel rebar at its center.	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-015031 (CA-RIV-7995)	Smudge pot elements, multiple cans, collars, and chimneys	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-015032 (CA-RIV-7996)	2 slicks on 2 bedrock outcrops	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-017851 (CA-RIV-8088)	1 mano	1.00
P-33-024882 (CA-RIV-12333)	4 slicks on two boulders	1.00
P-33-024883	1 quartzite hammerstone	0.75 – 1.00

A search of the *Sacred Lands Files* for the subject property was completed on February 7, 2023, by the Native American Heritage Commission. Based on USGS quadrangle information, the search had negative results. The NAHC also provided a list of tribal representatives that have expressed interest in development within the Moreno Valley area. On February 8, 2023, project scoping letters requesting additional information regarding the subject property were sent to 20 tribal

representatives on the NAHC list. At this time, responses to the 20 project scoping letters sent to NAHC-listed tribes interested in the Moreno Valley area have been received from the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians (February 10, 2023), the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (February 17, 2023), and the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (March 9, 2023).

The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians responded that at this time, they are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, but should any cultural resources be discovered during project development, they request that their office be contacted immediately for further evaluation. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) responded that the project area is not located within the boundaries of their reservation, but it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For that reason, they requested the following: a cultural resources inventory of the property be conducted by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development in the area; copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this property be provided to them; a copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center; and the presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). After a review of the provided documents and their internal information, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians has no information on the specific Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within or surrounding the project area to share but determined that the proposed project is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño Indians and within the Tribe's specific Area of Historic Interest. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. The project is in a culturally sensitive area and the tribe believes that the potential exists for cultural resources to be identified during further research and survey work. Rincon recommended working closely with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians as they may have pertinent information to share. They request that a final copy of the cultural resources study be forwarded to them upon completion. Unfortunately, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians did not respond to the project scoping letter, although it is probable that they will be active participants in the AB 52 process with the City of Moreno Valley. As requested, a copy of the EIC records search, including reports and site records, will be forwarded to the ACBCI. Copies of the final Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment will be provided to the tribes by the City of Moreno Valley as part of the AB 52 process.

A literature search found no information specific to the subject property. Archival research utilizing a variety of sources was conducted relating to previous ownership of the subject property. Early settlers in the Moreno Valley area typically obtained land from the public domain of the United States through homesteading or other means of public land acquisitions, such as the Land Act of 1820, or from agents of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In building an extension of the San Francisco to Los Angeles line eastward through Banning and Beaumont in the late 1870s, the Southern Pacific Railroad became eligible to receive federal grants of odd-numbered mile-

square sections of public lands to a distance of 20 miles on either side of the proposed railroad right-of-way. Other lands in the region, including even-numbered mile-square sections, were homesteaded or obtained through preemption. Lands were granted to the State of California on March 3, 1853, by an Act of Congress (Ch. 145, 10 Stat. 244) to support public schools. These lands consisted of the 16th and 36th sections of land in each township, except for lands reserved for other public purposes, lands previously conveyed, e.g., rancho lands, sovereign lands, and swamp or overflowed lands, and lands known to be mineral in character. No federal patents to the State were required under the grant. Title to the lands was vested in the State upon approval of the U.S. Township Survey Plats.

Available archival resources paint an intriguing, incomplete, and contradictory picture of early non-Native property ownership of the subject property. As previously discussed in the History section of this report, what is now TTM 38480, located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, Township 3 south, Range 3 west, was first owned by the Bear Valley & Alessandro Development Company (BV & AD), designated Block 50 Lot 3 of the supplemental map to the original BV & AD Map 1. It was inexplicably excluded from the massive tract purchased by Gustave Mahé in 1870, despite the fact that Mahé's land formed its western boundary, so how the company came to own the supplemental map land is unclear. According to Bureau of Land Management records, neither BV & AD nor any other individual or company obtained the land via the Land Act of 1820 or the Homestead Act of 1862. So, who owned this land and by what means was the company able to acquire it in 1890? It is quite possible that the answer to this question may be found in San Bernardino County archival records, but at the time of this report, such records were unavailable.

On November 23, 1891, Eliza Condee purchased the E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, Township 3 south, Range 3 west from the government via the Land Act of 1820. Although the land had already been mapped as a supplement to the 1890 BV & AD Map 1, the company apparently did not actually own the land or Condee wouldn't have been able to purchase it from the federal government. She also purchased the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, which included the subject property, but no documents could be found recording the transaction. One could assume the land was purchased from the Bear Valley & Alessandro Development Company – or perhaps not. In 1891, what had been the supplemental map to the BV & AD Map 1, was renamed "Condee's Subdivision." Interestingly, Eliza Condee did not change the configuration of her subdivision, but maintained the numbered blocks and lots as established in the BV & AD Map 1 and its supplement.

As shown in Table 2, subsequent to the Bear Valley and Alessandro Development Company's Map No. 1 subdivision in 1890 and the establishment of Condee's Subdivision in 1891, the first owner of what is now TTM 38480, which was Lot 3 of Block 50, was Hugh Houze Field, who purchased the 10-acre parcel for \$236 in 1892. Although he owned the land from 1892 through 1899, there

is no indication that this was anything but a speculative investment as he never developed the property and in fact, lived a considerable distance from it. However, it is equally possible that, having worked as a farmer for others, he saw purchasing this 10-acre parcel as an opportunity to have his own farm. Unfortunately, neither of his dreams became a reality. As discussed in the History section of this report, shortly after Hugh's purchase, the Moreno Valley area began to have problems receiving enough water to sustain any type of farming, ultimately leading to a mass exodus from Moreno to places such as Riverside, that possessed an ample supply of water. In fact, by 1901, very few people remained in Moreno, so it was fortuitous that Hugh Fields sold his property in 1899, despite taking a substantial loss, selling for less than half the purchase price.

Table 2

Historical Property Ownership and Value Summary of TTM 38480
Located in Lot 3 Block 50 of the Bear Valley and Alessandro Development Subdivision and the
Condee Subdivision (10 acres)

YEAR	OWNER	LAND VALUE	BUILDING VALUE	TREES/VINES VALUE
1890	Bear Valley & Alessandro Development Co.	?	-	-
1891	Eliza Condee	?	-	-
1892	Hugh H. Field	\$236 <i>10 acres</i> <i>Lot 3 Block 50</i>	-	-
1893	"	\$300	-	-
1894	"	\$250	-	-
1895	"	"	-	-
1896	"	\$125	-	-
1897	"	"	-	-
1898	"	\$115	-	-
1899	"	\$105	-	-
1900	Harry A. Atwood	\$100	-	-
1901		\$70	-	-
1902	"	"	-	-
1903	"	"	-	-
1904	"	"	-	-
1905	"	"	-	-
1906	"	"	-	-
1907	"	"	-	-
1908	"	"	-	-
1909	"	"	-	-

1910	"	"	-	-
1911	"	"	-	-
1912	Helen M. Smith	"	-	-
1913	"	\$100	-	-
1914	"	"	-	-
1915	J. F. Weaver	"	-	-
1916	"	"	-	-
1917	Terese Fenny	"	-	-
1918	W.A. Starr	\$100	-	-
1919	W.A. Starr	\$500 40 acres SW¼ SE¼	-	-
1920	"	\$3500 80 acres S½ SE¼	\$100 (house) SE¼ SE¼	\$3500 SE¼ SE¼
1921	"	"	"	"
1922	"	"	"	"
1923	"	"	"	"
1924	W.A. Starr	"	"	"
1925	"	"	"	"
1926	"	"	\$1000	\$3000
1927	"	"	"	"
1928	"	"	"	\$4000
1929	"	\$4400	"	\$5500
1930	"	"	"	"
1931	"	"	"	"
1932	"	"	\$900	"
1933	"	\$1140	\$0 (no house)	\$0 (no trees/vines)
1934	"	"	-	-
1935	"	\$2100	-	-
1936	Melvin A. & Lena Starr	\$2100 40 acres SW¼ SE¼	-	\$450
1937	"	\$2250	-	"
1938	"	\$2200	-	\$650
1939	"	"	-	"
1940	"	\$2790	-	"
1941	"	\$2710	-	\$870
1942	Starr Company, Inc.	"	-	\$1340
1943	"	"	-	\$1710
1944	"	"	-	\$2360

1945	Melvin A. & Harry Starr	“	-	“
1946		“	-	\$3050
1947	“	“	-	\$3470
1948	“	“	-	“

So, who was Hugh Houze Field, the first true non-Native owner of the subject property? Available archival documents are relatively limited, but they do paint a picture of a man who led a simple life, never marrying or having children, but instead living much of his life with or near his family. After his experience with the 10 acres of Moreno land, he never owned land again, never established his own farm, but continued to work for others at a variety of jobs.

Born in Mississippi to Hugh Hamlin Field (1811-1897) and Ellen M. Eldridge Field (1837-1914) in 1871, Hugh had a younger sister (Alice) and a younger brother (Alfred). In 1875, the family moved from Mississippi to Chino, California, where they lived at least until 1880. The family moved to Escondido (Barnardo Judicial District) in 1887 and continued their residency until 1892, when they moved to Alpine in San Diego County. After finally leaving the family home in 1908, Hugh moved first to San Diego, briefly to Julian (1910), then back to San Diego. Interestingly during this entire time, he maintained Alpine as his permanent residence, continuing to do so until 1932. Although Hugh Field participated in the U.S. Census for only three years (1880, 1900, 1910), he regularly registered to vote. The first year he registered was 1892, the same year he bought the subject property. The 21-year-old resident of Alpine was described as being 5’6” tall, having a light complexion, gray eyes, light brown hair, and scars on both his left cheek and chin. His occupation was listed as farmer, and he had no political party preference. Hugh only registered to vote in Alpine, his permanent residence, from 1892 to 1932, listing his occupation alternately as farmer, laborer, farm overseer, or rancher, and was apparently not committed to a single political party, as it changed almost every year from “No Party,” to Democrat, to Republican, and back again. Hugh Houze Field died at the age of 64 on April 1, 1935, although neither the cause of death nor the location of his burial is known.

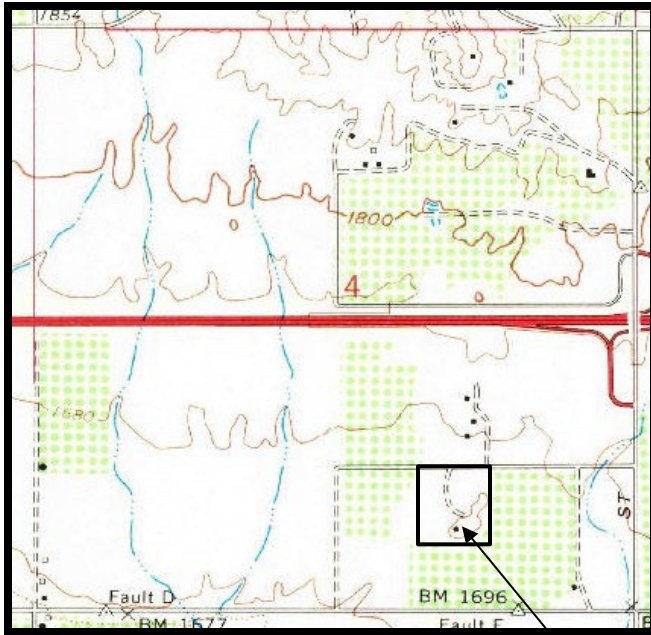
As illustrated in Table 2, ownership of the subject property changed numerous times from 1892 to 1948, the last year currently available in archival records. The property remained undeveloped during this entire time. Beginning in 1919, the value of the property changed significantly, but that was only because W.A. Starr, whose family would continue to own the property through 1948, purchased the SW¼ SE¼, combining Lots 4, 5, 6, & 8 of Block 50 into a 40-acre entity with a single assessed value. The following year, he purchased the adjacent 40 acres, thus controlling the S½ SE¼ of Section 4, again with a single assessed value. With each purchase, the assessed value of Starr’s holdings increased significantly over the value of the individual and/or combined smaller parcels. Following Starr’s land consolidation, he built a house and planted substantial trees/vines in the 40 acres of the SE¼ SE¼ of Section 4, but neither involved what was then Lot

3 of Block 50 and is now the subject property, TTM 38480. In 1936, Starr's original 80 acres was divided into two 40-acre parcels when the property transferred to Starr's son and daughter-in-law. They received the 40 acres of the SW¼ SE¼ and although they did not build a house, for the first time, trees/vines were planted in the area which encompassed the subject property. Interestingly, the 10-acre subject property was never included in agricultural operations, despite the fact that agriculture existed on adjacent lands to the west, south, and east.

As noted earlier, the history of the subject property ownership is intriguing and contradictory. The primary reason for that statement, although not reflected in Table 2, is that according to the Bureau of Land Management records, the State of California received a Serial Patent (CACAAA 000480 04) for the W½ SE¼ of Section 4, Township 3 south, Range 3 west, on November 20, 1896. This patent included what is now TTM 38480. The patent gave the State ownership of 17,355.94 acres of land in San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Riverside, Ventura, Santa Barbara, Orange, Kern, San Diego counties, although of the 197 parcels, only seven were located in Riverside County. In 1896, Hugh Houze Field owned part of the 80 acres that was granted to the state and in fact, since someone had owned the property at least as early as 1890, its inclusion in the patent is perplexing. However, what is most intriguing is that the authority by which the patent was issued was the *January 21, 1927 Indemnity Selections Act (44 Stat. 1022)*! Without going into too many details about this statute, school lands were granted to the State of California on March 3, 1853, by an Act of Congress (Ch. 145, 10 Stat. 244) for the purpose of supporting public schools. These lands consisted of the 16th and 36th sections of land in each township, save lands reserved for other public purposes, lands previously conveyed, e.g., rancho lands, sovereign lands, and swamp or overflowed lands, and lands known to be mineral in character. When a Section 16 or Section 36 was not granted to California because of an exception, the State was given the opportunity to select replacement lands from the United States. When the federal government approved replacement lands, it issued the State a Clear List and California's rights to the base lands were relinquished back to the federal government and title to the selected lands became vested in the State. Again, there is no logical or even reasonably understandable reason for the 1896 Serial Patent to the State of California that included the subject property.

Cartographic research indicates that between 1853 and 1882 (years of GLO surveys) no structures existed within the boundaries of the subject property, indicating that it was vacant during that time. The subject property continued to be undeveloped from 1897/1898 (date of survey for the 1901 USGS Elsinore topographic map) through 1951 (date of aerial photographs for the 1953 USGS Sunnymead Quad. However, at some time between 1951 and 1966 (date of aerial photos for the 1967 USGS Sunnymead Quad), a house and driveway appear cartographically within the property boundaries, and aerial photographs of the property indicate that over time a rather large residential compound developed, comprised of numerous ancillary buildings and use areas (Fig. 11). The County of Riverside purged all building permits from the

1960s, so there is no way to determine exactly when the house was constructed and since available archival records only extend to 1948, there is no way to determine who built the house. By 2008, all of the buildings within the property had been removed, the property was vacant, and has remained so since that time.



1967 Sunnymead (1966 aerial photographs)



Aerial view of former development (Google Earth, 2002)

Figure 11: Development history of the subject property, pre-1966 to 2007.

Fieldwork

No cultural resources of historical origin were observed within the boundaries of TTM 38480 during the current field surveys, conducted on February 17, 2023 and March 31, 2023. As previously discussed, at some time between 1951 and 1966, a house, access road, and ultimately, a residential compound, were built within the property boundaries. Aerial photographs indicate that by 2008, all of the structures had been removed. The only remains of this built environment observed during the current field surveys were a segment of a road partially covered by gravel and an area of decomposing concrete and placed rocks on top of the knoll near the southeastern corner of the property (Fig. 12).



Figure 12: Remnants of c. 1952-1966 residence and road.

Pieces of concrete, wood, tile, plastic, bricks, and other construction-related material are scattered throughout the subject property, but there was no way to determine whether this was the result of demolishing the residential compound, or whether it represented refuse dumps on the property, which appear to have been a relatively common occurrence for some time. No temporally diagnostic materials were observed. Concrete drainage channels parallel the northern and southern property boundaries and earthen berms follow the eastern and western property boundaries. However, all of these features are of contemporary origin, associated with construction of residential tract developments to the west, south, and east of TTM 38480.

No cultural resources occurrences of prehistoric (Native American) origin were observed during the February 17, 2023, field survey. However, the results of the EIC records search, received 10 weeks after the request was submitted, indicated that two bedrock milling feature sites had been recorded within the bounds of the subject property in 1987. In consideration of the EIC results, a second field survey was conducted on March 31, 2023, to relocate the archaeological site that had actually been recorded within the property boundaries. Site CA-RIV-3229 was relocated, with the site location generally conforming to the locational data of the 1987 DPR site record of 0.5-kilometer west of Nason Street and 97 meters south of Fir Street; the bedrock milling features also conformed, in general, to those previously recorded 1987, although the slicks have been scarred by a machine running over the outcrop (Fig. 13). The UTM coordinates on the DPR site record were incorrect, neither matching the hand-drawn map nor the locational data on the 1987 DPR form, but instead, placing the site within the residential development to the east of TTM 38480, and there were no photographs include in the previous site record.

The site had not been observed during the initial field survey because the southern three-quarters had been buried by soil eroded from the adjacent knoll slopes and the northern one-quarter was covered by refuse that had been dumped on the property. The site was cleared of soil and debris, photographed, and measured. Due to the “camouflage” of the ground-level bedrock outcrop, it does not appear as a topographic feature on TTM 38480, but based on the UTM coordinates, the site is located in Lot 32, near its boundary with Lot 31. An updated DPR site record with specific site details was compiled for submittal to the EIC, and a copy is attached as an appendix to this report.

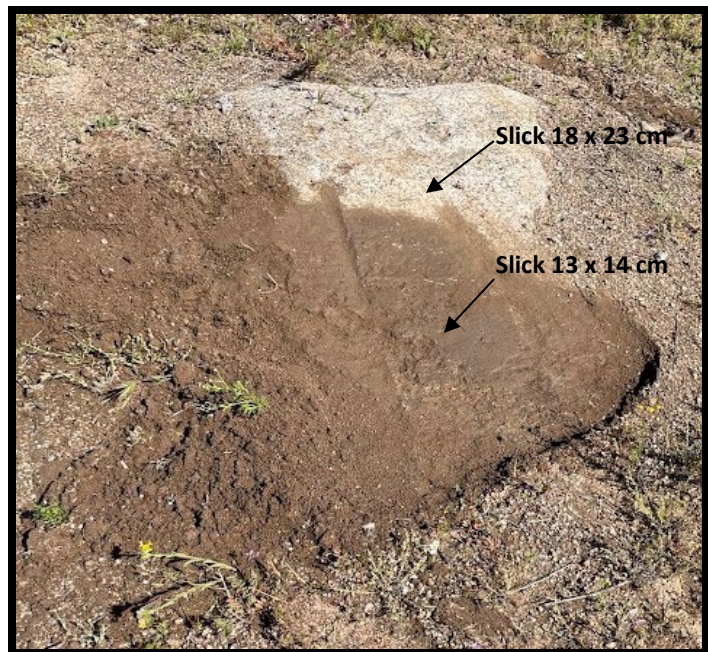


Figure 13: Location and features of archaeological site CA-RIV-3229.

SIGNIFICANCE

Evaluations for site significance are typically made with respect to eligibility criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Since this measure of significance has come to be the determining factor in whether or not a particular site warrants consideration by the federal government in federally funded projects, state and local governments often use it to assess sites as well. However, the State of California has established its own criteria, as set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), with respect to eligibility criteria for nomination to the California Register of Historical resources and since this is the principal statute utilized by the City of Moreno Valley in processing TTM 38480, the archaeological site located therein will be addressed accordingly.

The California Environmental Quality Act applies to all discretionary projects and equates a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource with a significant effect on the environment. Standards such as those of the California Register were established with the recognition that not every property of a certain age is necessarily significant and what is significant can only be determined by the integrity of the resources and by the historic context in which the property exists. Despite the existence of the above eligibility criteria and similar guidelines for assessing archaeological or historical significance found in other legislation, the determination of significance remains a somewhat subjective, and often difficult, endeavor. This is primarily due to conflicting perceptions of "important" or "distinctive" or "contributing," but also because it is not always easy to remain objective when considering the past.

According to the *Regulations for California Register of Historical Resources* formally adopted by the State Historical Resources Commission on December 31, 2018, and in effect January 1, 2019, an historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria (Section 15064.5 a):

- A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- B. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- D. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory of the local area, California, or the nation.

CEQA also relates to archaeological resources, specifically characterizing them as “Unique or Non-Unique” archaeological sites (Section 15064.5 g). As used in this section, “unique archaeological resource” means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, that there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in the information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest or its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Alternately, according to this section, a “non-unique archaeological resource” means an archaeological artifact, object, or site which does not meet the criteria in the above subdivision. A “non-unique archaeological resource” need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the Lead Agency, if it so elects.

Based on the above criteria, it is clear that the bedrock milling features recorded at archaeological site CA-RIV-3229 (P-33-003229) would be considered “non-unique archaeological resources.” The site is comprised exclusively of a ground-level granitic bedrock outcrop containing two milling features generally evidencing a light to moderate degree of wear, with edge exfoliation and no polish. The quality of the bedrock itself is relatively good compared to that found elsewhere on the subject property. The site is considered to be an isolated food processing station utilized for a short period of time by an individual during seasonal resource procurement. It must be noted that since Phase II Testing has not been conducted for the site there is no way to definitively determine whether a subsurface cultural deposit is associated with the site. Classification as “non-unique archaeological resources” does not negate the possibility that a site could be considered a significant resource according to CRHR or NEPA criteria. However, based on the many similar bedrock milling sites recorded within a one mile radius, none of which have an associated subsurface cultural deposit, it is highly unlikely that one exists in association with CA-RIV-3229. Phase II Testing is not recommended for this site.

Bedrock milling sites are by far the most common sites in the vicinity of TTM 38480 and are ubiquitous throughout Riverside County, with tens of thousands recorded. Typically, unless bedrock milling features have an associated cultural deposit that permits dating of the features and potentially provides information about other site activities, they are considered to have limited data potential and are not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR or NRHP. As part of

the cultural resources study conducted in 1987 by the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California Riverside, archaeological site CA-RIV-3229 was evaluated pursuant to National Register of Historic Places significance criteria. The evaluation determined that the site represented a place of isolated seed milling activity, was not significant according to National Register of Historic Places criteria, that no further data was available, and that neither further research nor mitigation was recommendation. The current Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment concurs with ARU's conclusion.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources of historical origin were observed within the boundaries of TTM 38480 during the field survey. A residential complex comprised of multiple buildings and use areas existed on the property beginning at some time between 1951 and 1966 but was demolished in 2007 and no remains currently exist. A previously recorded archaeological site of Native American origin was relocated during the current field survey. Site CA-RIV-3329 was first recorded in 1987 and is comprised exclusively of two milling slicks located on a ground-level granitic bedrock outcrop, with no evidence of a subsurface cultural deposit. An updated site record was compiled for submittal to the EIC and is attached to this report as an appendix. 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.

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center on March 29, 2023, indicated that the subject property had been involved in two previous cultural resources studies. However, upon review of the maps and reports, it became evident that only one study actually involved the subject property. The second study that encompassed 65 square miles, conducted in 1987 by Daniel McCarthy of the Archaeological Research Unit at the University of California, Riverside, did include what is now TTM 38480. During the course of the field survey, a single archaeological site, CA-RIV-3229, was recorded at the base of the hill near the center of the subject property. The site was comprised exclusively of two milling slicks on a ground-level granitic bedrock outcrop; no associated cultural resources were observed. The report determined that the site represented a place of isolated seed milling activity, was not significant according to National Register of Historic Places criteria, that no further data was available, and that neither further research nor mitigation was recommendation.

The subject property is located in a very well-studied area with 32 previous cultural resource studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius, many of which included large acreages. During the course of these studies, 59 cultural resources properties have been recorded, one of which was located on the subject property. Fifteen of the recorded sites are of historical origin, while 44 are of prehistoric (Native American) origin. With very few exceptions, the Native American sites are comprised exclusively of bedrock milling slicks, indicating the seasonal use by an individual or small group in processing plant food (seed) resources. Neither associated cultural resources nor evidence of a subsurface cultural deposit were recorded at any of the sites, indicating that these were temporary special use sites, used exclusively for processing gathered

plants, and not for long term habitation. Three recorded sites represent far different cultural activities, with one being a camp located near a spring, and two probable ceremonial sites. The three special cultural sites are all located one mile from TTM 38480.

A search of the *Sacred Lands File* for the subject property was completed on February 7, 2023, by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Based on the provided USGS quadrangle information, the search had negative results. Project scoping letters were sent to 20 tribal representatives listed by the NAHC as being interested in development in the Moreno Valley area, notifying them of the proposed project and requesting additional information. At this time, responses to the project scoping letters sent to NAHC-listed Tribes have been received from the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians (February 10, 2023), the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (February 17, 2023), and the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (March 9, 2023). None of the responding Tribes were aware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, although each determined that the property is within their Traditional Use Area. As such, requests were made for a cultural resources inventory of the property, copies of any cultural resource documentation, and the presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities.


Based on California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria, archaeological site CA-RIV-3229, would be considered “non-unique archaeological resource.” Isolated bedrock milling sites are the most common sites located in the vicinity of TTM 38480 and are ubiquitous throughout Riverside County, with tens of thousands recorded. Typically, unless bedrock milling features have an associated cultural deposit that permits dating of the features and potentially provides information about other site activities, they are considered to have limited data potential and are not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR or NRHP. As such, according to CEQA guidelines, a “non-unique archaeological resource” need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the Lead Agency. However, unless Phase II Testing has been conducted for a bedrock milling site, it is not possible to determine whether an associated subsurface cultural deposit exists. Until testing has been conducted, there is an assumption that a “non-unique archaeological resource” may possibly be determined significant and potentially be eligible for listing on the CRHR or NRHP. Realistically, however, conducting Phase II testing when there are no surface manifestations of a subsurface cultural deposit is a rather arbitrary endeavor, and usually, monitoring of controlled grading in the immediate vicinity of the milling site is a more effective method of determining whether a subsurface cultural resource deposit exists in association with an isolated bedrock milling feature. For this reason, Phase II Testing is not recommended for CA-RIV-3229.

In consideration of the above summary, it is clear that TTM 38480 is located in an area that is highly sensitive archaeologically and moderately sensitive historically. Since site CA-RIV-3229,

located within the boundaries of TTM 38480, is considered a “non-unique archaeological resource,” no further research or mitigation is recommended for the site. The small site is located in proposed Lot 32, near it’s boundary with Lot 31, so there may be a possibility that the outcrop could be preserved in place and integrated into landscaping. However, since the site is not considered significant according to CEQA criteria, no mitigation is legally required and as such, preserving the site is simply a suggestion, not a requirement. Although neither further research nor mitigation is recommended, the fact that a small archaeological site is located on the subject property and that an historical period residential compound existed until 2007, it is recommended that a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor actively monitor all on-site and off-site ground disturbing activities associated with development of TTM 38480, including, but not limited to, grubbing, tree removal, vegetation clearance, trenching, excavation, bedrock removal, and grading. In addition, it is recommended that a controlled grading plan be required within a 25-foot radius of the site CA-RIV-3229 to ensure that no subsurface cultural deposit exists in association with the bedrock milling features. Should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of earthmoving activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until the qualified archaeologist and tribal monitor can evaluate the resources, make a determination of their significance, and recommend appropriate treatment measures to mitigate impacts to the resources from the project, if found to be significant. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, compliance with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 is required, with no further disturbances to the land until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98.

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

April 12, 2023

Date

REFERENCES

Ancestry.com

1822-1995 *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

1940-1989 California Death Index, 1940-1989 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013.

1600s-current U.S., Find-A-Grave Index, 1600s – current [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. 2012.

1870 – 1920 Department of Commerce – Bureau of Census

1850 – 1900 Birth, Marriage, and Death Records Collection

Bailey, H.P.

1966 *Weather of Southern California*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe

1884-1890 *History of California*, 7 vols. The History Company, San Francisco, California.

Bean, Lowell John, and Florence C. Shipek

1978 Luiseño. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California*; pp. 550-563. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Bean, Walton and James J. Rawls

1983 *California: An Interpretive History*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Bolton, Herbert Eugene

1933 *Font's Complete Diary*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

California State Library

1866 – 1898 *Great Register of Voters, 1866 – 1898*. Sacramento, California.

1866-1910 *Great Register of Voters, 1866 - 1910*. Sacramento, California.

1900- 1968 *Great Register of Voters, 1900 – 1968*. Sacramento, California.

Caughey, J.W.

1948 *The California Gold Rush*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Cowan, Robert G.

1956 *Ranchos of California*. Academy Library Guild, Fresno, California.

Cutter, D.C.

1949 "The Discovery of Gold in California," in *The Mother Lode Country* (Centennial Edition). *Geologic Guidebook Along Highway 49, Sierra Gold Belt, California Division of Mines*, Bulletin 141:13-17, San Francisco, California.

Department of Commerce and Labor – Bureau of the Census

1880 Tenth Census of the United States, Schedule 1 - Population
Chino Township, San Bernardino County, California
June 11, 1880; W.H. Hartshorn, Enumerator

1900 Twelfth Census of the United States, Schedule 1 - Population
Alpine Township, Riverside County, California
June 4 & 5, 1900; Samuel O. Prince, Enumerator

1910 Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910 - Population
Julian Township Cleveland National Forest Reserve, Riverside County, California
May 18, 1910; Edwin B. Tilton, Enumerator

Division of Mines

1954 "Geology of Southern California" in *Geologic Guide No. 5: Northern Part of the Peninsular Range Province, Bulletin 170*, San Francisco, California.

DuBois, Constance G.

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

Dumke, G.S.

1944 *The Boom of the Eighties in Southern California*. The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Elders, W.A.

1971 *Geological Excursions in Southern California*. University of California, Number 1, Riverside, California.

Elliot, Wallace W.

1890 *History of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties*. Wallace W. Elliot & Co.

Farquhar, F.

1965 *History of the Sierra Nevada*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Gabbert, J.R.

- 1990 *Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-1880*. The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior

- 1853-1882 Plat Map: Township No. 3 South Range No. 3 West, San Bernardino Meridian. Bureau of Land Management, online database
1853-1882 Land Patent Records, Section 4, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, SBM.

Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State of California

- 2012 *CEQA, California Environmental Quality Act: Statutes and Guidelines*. State of California, Sacramento.

Gunther, Jane Davies

- 1984 *Riverside County, California Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. Rubidoux Printing Company, Riverside, California.

Harding, M.

- 1951 La Jollan Culture. *El Museo* 1(1), pp. 10-11, 31-38. San Diego, California.

Heizer, Robert F., ed.

- 1978 *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Hicks, Sam, and Tom Hudson

- 1970 The Trail of Vail. *High Country* (Summer), pp. 6-12. Temecula, California.

Holmes, E.W.

- 1912 *History of Riverside County*. Historic Record Co., Los Angeles, California.

Holtzclaw, Kenneth M. (Moreno Valley Historical Society)

- 2007 *Images of America, Moreno Valley*. Arcadia Publishing: Charleston, South Carolina.

Hudson, Bennie

- 1969 The Big Wide land: Now.....and Then. *High Country* (Winter), pp. 25-34. Temecula, California.

Hudson, Tom

- 1981 *A Thousand Years in the Temecula Valley*. Temecula Valley Chamber of Commerce, Temecula, California

Kroeber, Alfred L., ed.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California. Bulletin 78, Bureau of American Ethnology.* Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Lech, Steve

- 2004 *Along the Old Roads.* Self-published. Riverside, California.

Lewis Publishing Company

- 1890 *Illustrated History of Southern California.* Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois.

McCarthy, Daniel (Archaeological Research Unit, UCR)

- 1987 Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. Unpublished manuscript on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

McWilliams, Carey

- 1945 *Southern California Country.* Duell, Sloan & Pierce, New York, New York.

Meighan, C. W.

- 1954 "A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory," *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 10(2):215-227.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology.* Academic Press, San Diego, California.

Munz, Phillip A.

- 1968 *A California Flora and Supplement.* University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Ormsby, William L.

- 1942 *The Butterfield Overland Mail.* Lyle H. Wright & Josephine M. Bynum, eds. The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Oxendine, Joan

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

Patterson, Tom

- 1964 *Landmarks of Riverside and the Stories Behind Them.* The Press-Enterprise Company, Riverside, California.
- 1966 *A Colony for California: Riverside's First Hundred Years.* The Press-Enterprise Company, Riverside, California.

Riverside County, Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder's Office (Riverside County Archives)

- 1892 - 1895: Index Map
 - Assessor Map T3S R3W Sec 40
 - Property Ownership Resister T3S R3W Sec 4
- 1896 - 1899: Index Map
 - Assessor Map T3S R3W Sec 4
 - Property Ownership Register T3S R3W Sec 4
- 1899 - 1907: Index Map
 - Assessor Map T3S R3W Sec 4
 - Property Ownership Register T3S R3W Sec 4
- 1907 - 1913: Index Map
 - Assessor Map T3S R3W Sec 4
 - Property Ownership Register T3S R3W Sec 4
- 1913 - 1919: Index Map
 - Assessor Map T3S R3W Sec 4
 - Property Ownership Register T3S R3W Sec 4
- 1920 - 1926: Index Map
 - Assessor Map T3S R3W Sec 4
 - Property Ownership Register T3S R3W Sec 4
- 1926 - 1932: Index Map
 - Assessor Map T3S R3W Sec 4
 - Property Ownership Register T3S R3W Sec 4
- 1933 - 1936: Property Ownership Register T3S R3W Sec 4 (no maps)
- 1937 - 1942: Property Ownership Register T3S R3W Sec 4 (no maps)
- 1943 - 1948: Property Ownership Register T3S R3W Sec 4 (no maps)

Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency

- 2022 Building and Safety Department Records for APN 487-260-002, 003, 004, 005. Online database.

Robinson, W.W.

- 1948 *Land in California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- 1957 *The Story of Riverside County*. Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles, California.

Rogers, Malcolm J.

- 1939 *Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas*. San Diego Museum Papers No. 3.
- 1945 "An Outline of Yuman Prehistory." *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 1:167-198.
- 1966 *Ancient Hunters of the Far West*. R.F. Pourade, (ed). San Diego Union Publishing Company, San Diego, California.

Rush, Phillip

1965 *Some Old Ranchos and Adobes*. Neyenesch Printers, Inc., San Diego, California.

Santa Fe *Coast History*

1940 Santa Fe Railway Public Relations Office, Los Angeles, California.

Sparkman, Phillip S.

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

Strong, William Duncan

1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California in 1972.

True, D.L.

1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 20:68-72.

1977 Archaeological Investigations in San Diego County: Preliminary Report on the Sites SDI-4558, 4562, and 4562A. Report to the California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, California.

True, D.L., C. W. Meighan, and H. Crew

1974 *Archaeological Investigations at Molpa, San Diego County, California*. University of California Publications in Anthropology, Vol. 11, University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

United States Dept. of the Army Corps of Engineers

1942 Map: Perris, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939

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

1901 Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898

1953 Map: Sunnymead, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1951

1959 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); aerial photos taken in 1955

1967 Map: Sunnymead, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1966

1979 Map: Sunnymead, Calif. (7.5', 24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1973

1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised 1979

2021 Map: Sunnymead, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken 2020

Wallace, William. J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

-
- 1978 Post Pleistocene Archaeology, 9,000 to 2,000 B.C. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.) *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California*; pp. 25-36. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.

- 1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In Cynthia Irwin-Williams (ed.): *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*; pp.1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.

Warren, Claude N, D.L. True, and A.A. Eudrey

- 1961 *Early Gathering Complexes of Western San Diego County: Results and Interpretations of an Archaeological Survey. University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Annual Survey Report, 1960-1961.* University of California Press, Los Angeles, California.

White, R.C.

- 1963 *Luiseño Social Organization.* University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 48, No. 2. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

APPENDIX

Records Search Results
Updated DPR Form for CA-RIV-3229
Sacred Lands File Search Results
Tribal Responses to Project Scoping Letters

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00234	NADB-R - 1080291; Voided - MF-0221	1977	Kenneth Daly	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of Section 33, T2S, R3W, Sunnymead 7.5' Quadrangle, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00481	NADB-R - 1080523; Voided - MF-0418	1978	James Swenson	Letter Report:Tentative Parcel Map No. 11564	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00729	NADB-R - 1080778; Voided - MF-0648	1979	James D. Swenson	Letter Report: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 13956 (UCRARU # 434)	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00909	NADB-R - 1080961; Voided - MF-0824	1980	Jean A. Salpas	An Archaeological Assessnment of Tract 14606	Archaeological Consultant	33-001019, 33-001976, 33-001977
RI-00912	NADB-R - 1080964; Voided - MF-0827	1984	Jean A. Salpas	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of General Plan Amendment 218 Sunnymead, California	Consulting Archaeologist	
RI-00913	NADB-R - 1080965; Voided - MF-0827	1980	Christopher E. Drover	An Archaeological Assessment of RS 49/8, 75 Acres of Land in Moreno Valley, Riverside County	Archaeological Consultant, Riverside, CA	
RI-01632	NADB-R - 1081917; Voided - MF-1723	1983	VAN HORN, DAVID M.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: TT 12681 IN SUNNYMEAD, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, LTD.	33-002588
RI-01850	NADB-R - 1082229; Voided - MF-2015	1986	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCE REASSESSMENT FOR TRACT 19861, MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA	33-003067
RI-01851	NADB-R - 1082230; Voided - MF-2015	1984	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR TRACT 19861, NEAR MORENO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-01852	NADB-R - 1082323; Voided - MF-2015	1988	MACKO, MICHAEL E.	DRAFT REPORT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS CHECK AND LITERATURE REVIEW FOR THE STONERIDGE CENTER SPECIFIC PLAN NO. 211, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	THE KEITH COMPANIES	33-003067
RI-01853	NADB-R - 1083249; Voided - MF-2015	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: THE STONERIDGE PROJECT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	33-003067
RI-02021	NADB-R - 1082445; Voided - MF-2211	1986	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TRACT 20464, MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	33-003088, 33-003089

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02049	NADB-R - 1082478; Voided - MF-2243	1986	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 27 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED IN THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-003132, 33-003133, 33-003135
RI-02085	NADB-R - 1082516; Voided - MF-2279	1986	DE BARROS, PHILIP	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TT 21901 SITUATED IN THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	33-003057
RI-02086	NADB-R - 1084325; Voided - MF-2279	1993	SHINN, JUANITA R.	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECONNAISSANCE FOR APPROXIMATELY 27.5 ACRES, TENTATIVE TRACT 27593, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	RMW PALEO ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-003057
RI-02171	NADB-R - 1082753; Submitter - 0870; Voided - MF-2358	1987	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-000361, 33-000395, 33-000497, 33-000857, 33-000860, 33-001063, 33-001064, 33-003223, 33-003224, 33-003225, 33-003226, 33-003227, 33-003228, 33-003229, 33-003230, 33-003231, 33-003232, 33-003233, 33-003234, 33-003235, 33-003236, 33-003237, 33-003238, 33-003239, 33-003240, 33-003241, 33-003242, 33-003243, 33-003244, 33-003245, 33-003246, 33-003247, 33-003248, 33-003249, 33-003250, 33-003254, 33-003258, 33-003259, 33-003260, 33-003261, 33-003262, 33-003263, 33-003264, 33-003265, 33-003266, 33-003267, 33-003268, 33-003269, 33-003270, 33-003271, 33-003272, 33-003273, 33-003304, 33-003305, 33-003306, 33-003341, 33-003342, 33-003343, 33-003344, 33-003345, 33-003346, 33-003347, 33-003351, 33-003352, 33-003353
RI-02172	NADB-R - 1083564; Voided - MF-2358	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	ENVIRONMENTAL INPACT EVALUATION: HIGHWAY 60 CORRIDOR STUDY, MORENO VALLY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	Consulting Archaeologist, Santa Ana, CA	33-015796
RI-04607	NADB-R - 1085967	2002	DEMACK, CAROL R.	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 72-ACRE PARCEL IN THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-05141	NADB-R - 1086504; Other - 2-98	2005	HARRIS, NINA and DENNIS GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR NASON BASIN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	
RI-06751	NADB-R - 1088120; Submitter - LSA PROJECT NO. BEH532	2006	AUSTERMAN, VIRGINIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM: STONERIDGE RANCH, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC., Riverside, CA	33-003067, 33-015022
RI-06886	Other - TC 18824-01	2006	Tetra Tech, Inc.	An Archaeological Survey of Approximately 20 Acres (AP 477-180-012 and -013) for the Tentative Tract 34397 Moreno Valley Project Located Southeast of Cottonwood Avenue and Nason Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California 92555		
RI-08242	Submitter - 05-08-06- 1377	2008	Jeanette A. McKenna	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Two Alternative Moreno Valley Unified School District Sites, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	McKENNA et al.	33-001064
RI-08357		2009	Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Moreno MDP Line K Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	CRM TECH	
RI-08368	Submitter - Job No. 06-09-08-1448	2009	Jeanette A. McKenna	Addendum Study: A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Two Alternative Sewer Pipeline Alignments for the Moreno Valley Unified School District Sites, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	McKenna et al.	33-001064, 33-014952
RI-08511	Other - SCE Purchase Order Number: 4500179336; Other - WO 6077- 4800	2010	Jay K. Sander	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Pole Removal Project Spice 12kV Transmission Line Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Chambers Group	
RI-08802		2012	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Phase I archaeological Assessment: Moreno Master Drainage Plan Revision	CRM TECH	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09308		2014	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Dracaea Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1401)	BCR Consulting	
RI-09385		2015	Mathew M. DeCarlo and Diane L. Winslow	Engineering Refinement Survey and Recommendation of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	ASM Affiliates	
RI-09901	Other - APN 487-461-006	2016	Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the TTM 37060 Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10485		2018	Wendy Blumel	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report Cottonwood Interim Basin	ECORP Consulting, Inc	
RI-10497		2017	Wendy Blumel and Andrew Myers	Cultural Resources Investigation of The One-Acre Cottonwood Basin Project in the City of Moreno Valley	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	
RI-10582		2005	Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate CM-455-01 (RS-030-01) Redden, 26930 Fir Avenue, Moreno Valley, Riverside, California	Michael Brandman Associates	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-003227	CA-RIV-003227	Other - MV-5	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003229	CA-RIV-003229	Other - MV-7	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-001020	CA-RIV-001020	Other - SBCM - 570; Other - Hilmer's Rockyhill Ranch B	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04; AP05	1963 (G. Smith, San Bernardino County Museum)	
P-33-001064	CA-RIV-001064	Other - Isolated Bedrock Milling Station (Job 1377)	Site	Prehistoric	AP04; AP05; AP08	1976 (Eastvold, UCR ARU); 1987 (R. E. Parr, B. Arkush, Archaeological Research Center, U C Riverside); 2008 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	RI-02171, RI-08242, RI-08368
<i>P-33-001976</i>	<i>CA-RIV-001976</i>	Outside of 1-mile radius	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	1980 (Jean A. Salpas, UCR ARU)	RI-00909
<i>P-33-001977</i>	<i>CA-RIV-001977</i>	Outside of 1-mile radius	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1980 (Jean A. Salpas, UCR ARU)	RI-00909
P-33-002587	CA-RIV-002587	Other - S-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1983 (Van Horn and Murray, Archaeological Associates, Costa Mesa, CA.)	
P-33-002588	CA-RIV-002588	Other - S-2	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1983 (Murray and Van Horn, Archaeological Associates, Costa Mesa, CA.)	RI-01632
P-33-002589	CA-RIV-002589	Other - S-3	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1983 (Murray and Van Horn, Archaeological Associates, Costa Mesa, CA.)	
P-33-002590	CA-RIV-002590	Other - S-4	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1983 (Van Horn and Murray, Archaeological Associates, Costa Mesa, CA.)	
P-33-003057	CA-RIV-003057	Other - OH-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1986 (Philip de Barros, UCLA/Golden West Col, Stanton, CA.)	RI-02085, RI-02086
P-33-003067	CA-RIV-003067	Other - SRS-693-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1985 (M.L. Hemphill, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA.); 1990 (C.E. Drover and D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover, Santa Ana, CA.); 2004 (P. Fulton and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc., Riverside, CA.); 2006 (V. Austerman, n/a)	RI-01850, RI-01852, RI-01853, RI-06751
P-33-003088	CA-RIV-003088	Other - 20464A	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1986 (C.E. Drover, UCR)	RI-02021
P-33-003089	CA-RIV-003089	Other - 20464B	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1986 (C.E. Drover, n/a)	RI-02021

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-003133	CA-RIV-003133	Other - UCR ARU #853	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1986 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02049
P-33-003134	CA-RIV-003134	Other - UCR ARU #853	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1986 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	
P-33-003135	CA-RIV-003135	Other - UCR ARU #853	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1986 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02049
P-33-003223	CA-RIV-003223	Other - MV-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 1990 (Letter: Kathryn Gualtieri, Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, CA.); 2001 (Kay White Email to: Joseph McDole, EIC); 2001 (Fax: Joseph McDole, Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003224	CA-RIV-003224	Other - MV-2	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003225	CA-RIV-003225	Other - MV-3	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003226	CA-RIV-003226	Other - MV-4	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003228	CA-RIV-003228	Other - MV-6	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 1993 (Juanita R. Shinn and Joan Brown, RMW Paleo Associates, Mission Viejo, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003230	CA-RIV-003230	Other - mv-8	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003231	CA-RIV-003231	Other - MV-9	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003232	CA-RIV-003232	Other - MV-10	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003248	CA-RIV-003248/H	Other - MV-26	Site	Historic	AH05	1987 (Karen K. Swope, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-003304	CA-RIV-003304	Other - MV-126	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (R. Parr and B. Arkush, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003306	CA-RIV-003306	Other - MV-128	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (R. Parr and B. Arkush, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003959	CA-RIV-003959		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover); 2004 (P. Fulton/N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-003960	CA-RIV-003960		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover)	
P-33-003961	CA-RIV-003961		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover)	RI-06752
P-33-003962	CA-RIV-003962		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover); 2004 (P. Fulton/N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06752
P-33-003963	CA-RIV-003963		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover); 2004 (P. Fulton/N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06752
P-33-003964	CA-RIV-003964		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover)	RI-06752
P-33-003965	CA-RIV-003965		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover); 2004 (P. Fulton/N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06752
P-33-003966	CA-RIV-003966		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover); 2004 (P. Fulton/N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06752
P-33-007281		Other - Dr. Atwood's office and home; OTIS Resource Number - 464912; OHP Property Number - 062622	Building	Historic	HP02; HP06; HP41	1983 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-007282		Other - Ser. No. 33-2388-7; OTIS Resource Number - 464913; OHP Property Number - 062623	Building	Historic	HP02	1983 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007283		Other - Ser. No. 33-2388-8; OTIS Resource Number - 464914; OHP Property Number - 062624	Building	Historic	HP02	1983 (J. Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-011215	CA-RIV-008087	Other - Orchard 11215; Other - Ser. No. 33-2388-17	District	Historic	HP02; HP33	1983 (Jim Warner, Riv. Co. Historical Comm); 2004 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates)	
P-33-014210		Other - Granite-1; Other - Vorgeack / Baud Residence	Building	Historic	HP02	2005 (White, Laura S., Archaeological Associates)	RI-06173
P-33-014211		Other - Granite-2; Other - Harris Residence	Building	Historic	HP02	2005 (White, Laura S., Archaeological Associates)	
P-33-015016		Other - LSA-BEH435-I-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-015017	CA-RIV-007981	Other - LSA-BEH435-S-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06752
P-33-015018	CA-RIV-007982	Other - LSA-BEH435-S-2	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06752
P-33-015019	CA-RIV-007983	Other - LSA-BEH435-S-3	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06752
P-33-015020	CA-RIV-007984	Other - LSA-BEH435-S-4	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06752
P-33-015021	CA-RIV-007985	Other - LSA-BEH435-S-5	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06752
P-33-015022	CA-RIV-007986	Other - LSA-BEH435-S-6	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06751, RI-06752
P-33-015023	CA-RIV-007987	Other - LSA-BEH435-S-7	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06752
P-33-015024	CA-RIV-007988	Other - LSA-BEH435-H-8	Site	Historic	AH04	2005 (Brunzell, David and Rory Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06752
P-33-015025	CA-RIV-007989	Other - LSA-BEH-435-H-9	Structure	Historic	HP21	2004 (Goodwin, R., LSA Associates, Inc.)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-015026	CA-RIV-007990	Other - LSA-BEH-435-H-10	Site	Historic	AH06	2004 (Goodwin, R., LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-015027	CA-RIV-007991	Other - LSA-BEH435-H-11	Structure	Historic	AH06	2004 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-015028	CA-RIV-007992	Other - LSA-BEH435-H-12	Site	Historic	AH04	2004 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-015029	CA-RIV-007993	Other - LSA-BEH435-H-13	Site	Historic	HP22	2005 (Brunzell, David, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-015030	CA-RIV-007994	Other - LSA-BEH-435-H-14	Site	Historic	AH06	2004 (Brunzell, D., LSA Associates)	
P-33-015031	CA-RIV-007995	Other - LSA-BEH435-H-15	Site	Historic	AH04	2004 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-015032	CA-RIV-007996		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-015320	CA-RIV-008088		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-017851		Other - CRM TECH 2373-Iso-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2009 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, Colton, CA)	
P-33-024882	CA-RIV-012333	Other - GID-Site-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2014 (Kyle Garcia, Chris Purcell, and Lauren Willey, PCR Services Corporation)	
P-33-024883		Other - GID-Iso-1	Object	Prehistoric	AP16	2014 (Kyle Garcia, Chris Purtell and Lauren Willey, PCR Services Corporation)	

The site was relocated as recorded in 1987 and in generally the same condition, although machine scrapes have scarred part of the surface. The ground-level granitic bedrock outcrop had been buried by soil eroded from the adjacent hillside slopes, as well as refuse that had been dumped on it, thus necessitating reliance on site locational description and hand-drawn map to relocate; UTM's were incorrect. Correct UTM's: 482236mE, 3754861 mN. The accumulated soil and refuse were cleared, the features measured and photographed. No evidence of subsurface cultural deposit or associated cultural resources.



Slick 18 x 23 cm

Slick 13 x 14 cm

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3229

Temporary Site Number: MV-7

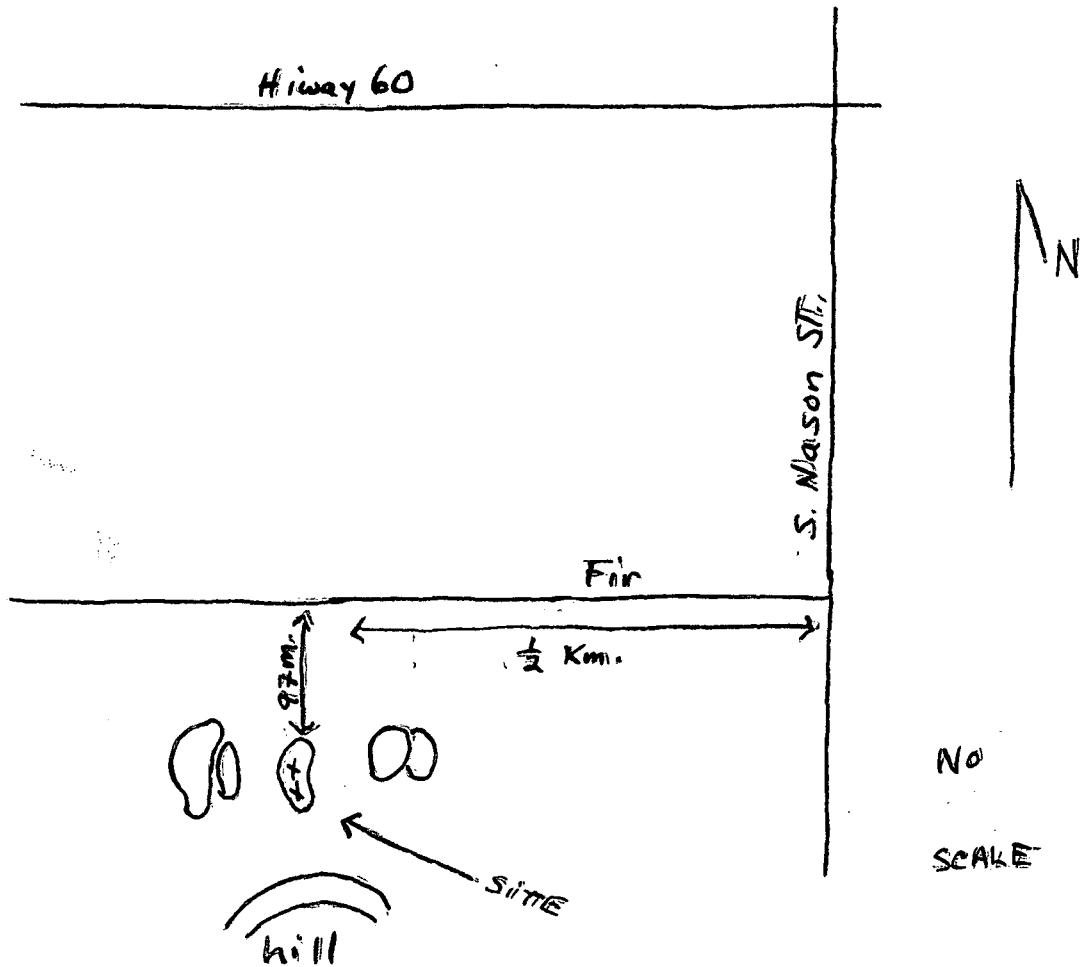
Page 1 of 3

1. **County:** Riverside
2. **USGS Quad:** Sunnymead (1976) 7.5' quad
3. **UTM Coordinates:** Zone 11: 481920 mE 3754760 mN
4. **Twp. 3S Rng. 3W, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SE 1/4** Section 4
5. **Map Coordinates:** 300 mmS 208 mmE 6. **Elevation:** 1680'
7. **Location:** West of South Nason Street off of Fir Street, approximately .5 k west on Fir, 97 m south of Fir, at base of hill.
8. **Prehistoric:** X **Historic:** **Protohistoric:**
9. **Site Description:** Boulder with 2 milling slicks; one with exfoliated edge.
10. **Area:** 90 cm (N/S) x 2.8 m (E/W); **Method of Determination:** Tape
11. **Depth:** Surface
12. **Features:** Boulder with 2 milling slicks.
13. **Artifacts:** None observed
14. **Non-artifactual Constituents:** None
15. **Date Recorded:** 3/2/87
16. **Recorder:** D. Pinto
17. **Affiliation and Address:** Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside
18. **Human Remains:** None observed
19. **Site Integrity:** Plowed area, near residence
20. **Nearest Water:** Unknown
21. **Vegetation Community (site vicinity):** Valley Grassland, Coastal Sage Scrub
22. **Vegetation (on site):** grasses,
23. **Soil:** Granitic rock, grus
24. **Surrounding Soil:** Grus
25. **Geology:** Granitic outcrops
26. **Landform:** Rolling hills
27. **Slope:** <5%
28. **Exposure:** Open
29. **Landowner and Address:** Private
30. **Remarks:** None
31. **References:** Munz (1974)
32. **Name of Project:** City of Moreno Valley Cultural Resources Survey (UCRARU 870)
33. **Type of Investigation:** Surface Survey
34. **Site Accession Number:** N/A **Curated at:** N/A
35. **Photos:** None **Taken by:** N/A
36. **Photo Accession #:** N/A **On File at:** N/A

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION
MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3229 1
Mo. Yr.
Other Designations: MV# 7

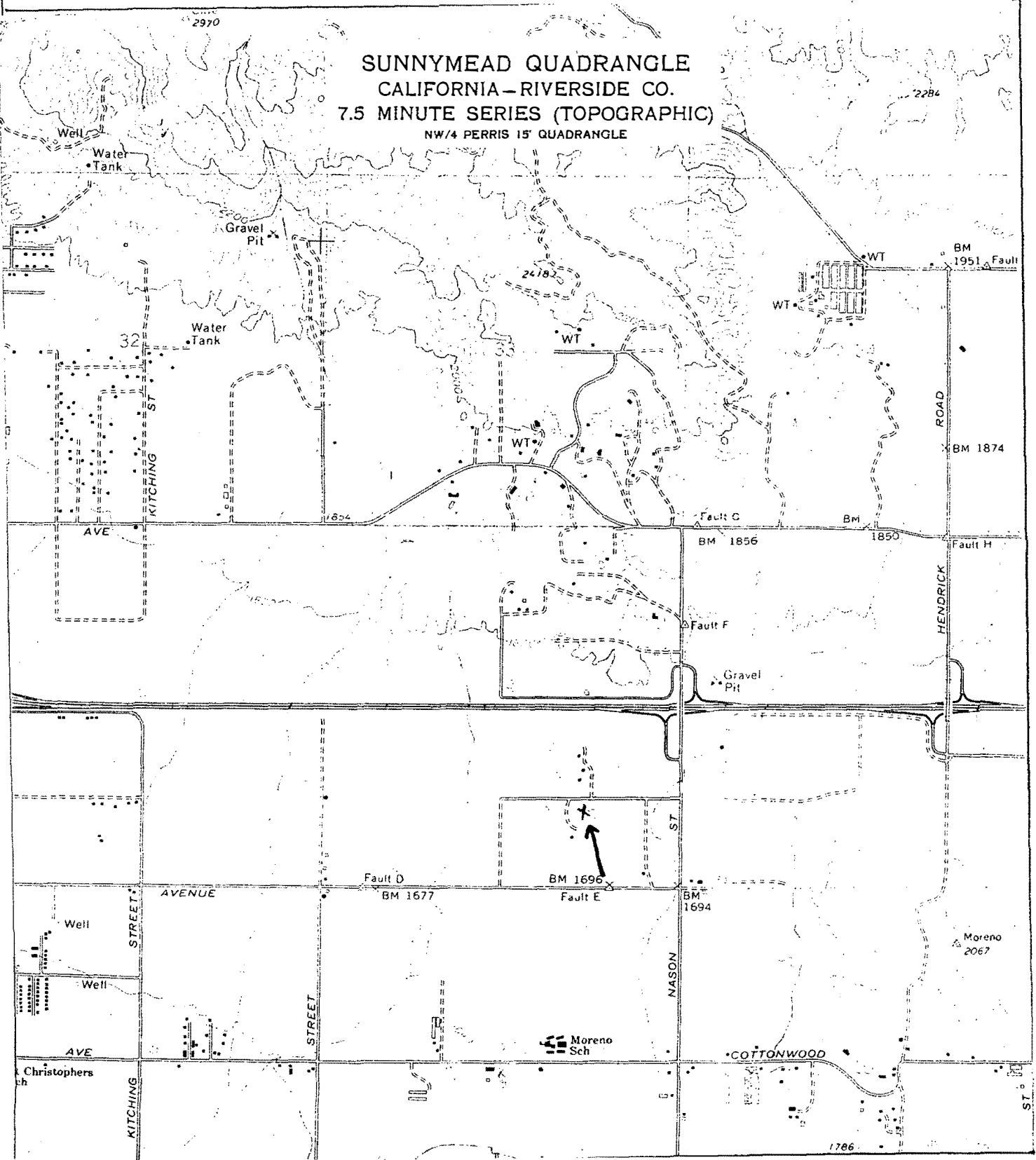
Page 2 of 3



- = boulder
- ⊗ = slick
- boulders feature = 90cm. X 280cm.
- slcks = 15 X 25cm.
- 10 X 14cm.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION
MAP

Other Designations: MV # 7



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 7, 2023

Jean A. Keller
Cultural Resources Consultant

Via Email to: 4jakeller@gmail.com

Re: TTM PPA22-0016 (APN 487-260-002, 003, 004,005) Project, Riverside County

Dear Dr. 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
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
2/7/2023**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
84-001 Avenue 54 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed TTM PPA22-0016 (APN 487-260-002, 003, 004,005) Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
2/7/2023**

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

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

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

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

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

***San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians***

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

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

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

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

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 TTM PPA22-0016 (APN 487-260-002, 003, 004,005) Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
2/7/2023**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

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 TTM PPA22-0016 (APN 487-260-002, 003, 004,005) Project, Riverside County.



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236
Telephone: (760) 398-4722
Fax (760) 369-7161
Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance
Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin
Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin

Date: 02/10/2023

Dear: Jean A. Keller
Cultural Resources Consultant

Subject: Proposed Project: Residential tract development
Land Use: Vacant
Acreage: +8.89 acres
Location: South of Fir Avenue, east of Morrison Street, west of Azalea Street, and north of Eucalyptus Avenue, in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County
Map: Sec.4, T.3s, R.3w USGS Sunny mead, California Quad Topographic Map, 7.5' series

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Geramy Martin

Geramy Martin, Tribal Secretary
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-024-2023-001

February 17, 2023

[VIA EMAIL TO:4jakeller@gmail.com]
Jean A. Keller Cultural Resources
Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244
Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: TTM PPA22-0016

Dear Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Residential Tract Development TTM PPA22-0016 project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- *A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- *The presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 423-3485. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



Xitlaly Madrigal
Cultural Resources Analyst
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



March 9, 2023

Sent via email: 4jakeller@gmail.com

Re: TTM PPA22-0016, County of Riverside, California

Dear Ms. Keller,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government in response to your request for information pertaining to cultural and tribal cultural resources on the above referenced project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and is also within the Tribe’s specific area of Historic interest. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After review of the provided documents and our internal information, the Rincon Band has no information on specific Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within or surrounding the project area to share. However, this does not mean that none exist. The proposed project is in a culturally-sensitive area and the Tribe believes that the potential exists for cultural resources to be identified during further research and survey work. We recommend working closely with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians as they may have pertinent information to provide. Please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 320 or via electronic mail at slinton@rincon-nsn.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Shuuluk Linton".

Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Cultural Resources Coordinator