

September 23, 2021

Job No. 3-418-0250

Mr. Oscar Etemadian  
**Village at Moreno Valley, LLC**  
10995 Indiana Avenue  
Riverside, CA 92503

**Subject: REVISED CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY**  
Proposed Village at Moreno Valley  
NWC Nason Street and Fir Avenue  
Moreno Valley, CA

Dear Mr. Etemadian:

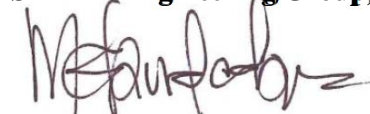
At your request and authorization, a Cultural Resources Survey for the above-referenced project (Riverside County Assessor Parcel Numbers [APNs] 487-250-006, -007, -010 and DD#9241-0A-01) located at the above-referenced project in Moreno Valley, California (subject property) was conducted. The Cultural Resources Survey was conducted to identify potential significant cultural resources located within the subject property boundaries. The Cultural Resources Survey was prepared in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This report was prepared according to the *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* contained within the States Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a) (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1989).

Based upon the investigation and the results of the records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center at University of California (EIC) indicated that the subject property had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Additionally, no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or isolates have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area. The results of the field survey were equally as negative as no prehistoric or historic finds of any kind were made. The existing residence is considered modern as it is less than 45 years of age (construction date 1981). Consequently, no additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended including monitoring of any future earth-disturbing activities.

We appreciate the opportunity to assist you with this project. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our office at (909) 980-6455.

Respectfully submitted,

**SALEM Engineering Group, Inc.**



Maria G. Ruvalcaba, EP  
Project Manager

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**Attachment**

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**PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE 8+ACRE VILLAGE AT MORENO VALLEY PROJECT SITE LOCATED IMMEDIATELY NORTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF NASON STREET AND FIR AVENUE, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY**

*by*

Robert S. White

Archaeological Associates  
P.O. Box 180  
Sun City, CA, 92586

*for*

Salem Engineering Group, Inc.  
13355 Noel Road, Suite 1100  
Dallas, Texas 75240

Attention: Maria G. Ruvalcaba

*Sunnymead* USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle (1978/80)  
SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 4, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, SBBM

APNs 487-250-006, -007, -010 & DD # 9241-0A-01

***Revised***

November, 2020

**KEYWORDS:** Phase I Survey, Sunnymead, Moreno Valley, Nason Street, Riverside County

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



.....  
Robert S. White  
Principal Investigator

## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

*Author:* Robert S. White

*Consulting Firm:* Archaeological Associates  
P.O. Box 180  
Sun City, CA 92595

*Report Date:* December, 2018, **Revised** November, 2020

*Report Title:* Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the 8±  
Acre Village at Moreno Valley Project Site Located  
Immediately Northwest of the Intersection of Nason  
Street and Fir Avenue, City of Moreno Valley,  
Riverside County

*Prepared for:* Maria G. Ruvalcaba  
Branch Manager, Project Manager  
Salem Engineering Group, Inc.  
13355 Noel Road, Suite 1100  
Dallas, Texas 75240

*USGS Quadrangle:* *Sunnymead 7.5'*, California, 1978/80

*Study Area:* 8±Acres, (APNs 487-250-006, -007 & -010).  
Southeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼ of the Southeast ¼  
of Section 4, Township 3 South, Range 3 West,  
SBBM.

*Keywords:* Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, City of  
Moreno Valley, Sunnymead, Riverside County, CA  
**Negative Results**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Salem Engineering Group, Inc., Archaeological Associates has undertaken a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of 8± acres of partially developed land identified as APNs 487-250-006, -007 & -010. The study area is located immediately north of Fir Avenue, south of the 60 Freeway, and adjacent to the west side of Nason Street, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County. Presently, it is desired to construct a mixed use retail complex on the property.

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

The results of the records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside indicated that the property had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Additionally, no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or isolates have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area. The results of the field survey were equally as negative as no prehistoric or historic finds of any kind were made. The existing house on the property was constructed in 1981. It is considered modern as it is less than 45 years in age. Consequently, no additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended including monitoring of any future earth-disturbing activities.

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

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

The following report was written for Salem Engineering Group, Inc. by Archaeological Associates. It describes the results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the 8± acre Village at Moreno Valley project site identified as APNs 487-250-006, -007 & -010. The study area is located immediately northwest of the intersection of Nason Street and Fir Avenue in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County. Presently, project proponents desire to develop the property with various retail enterprises.

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

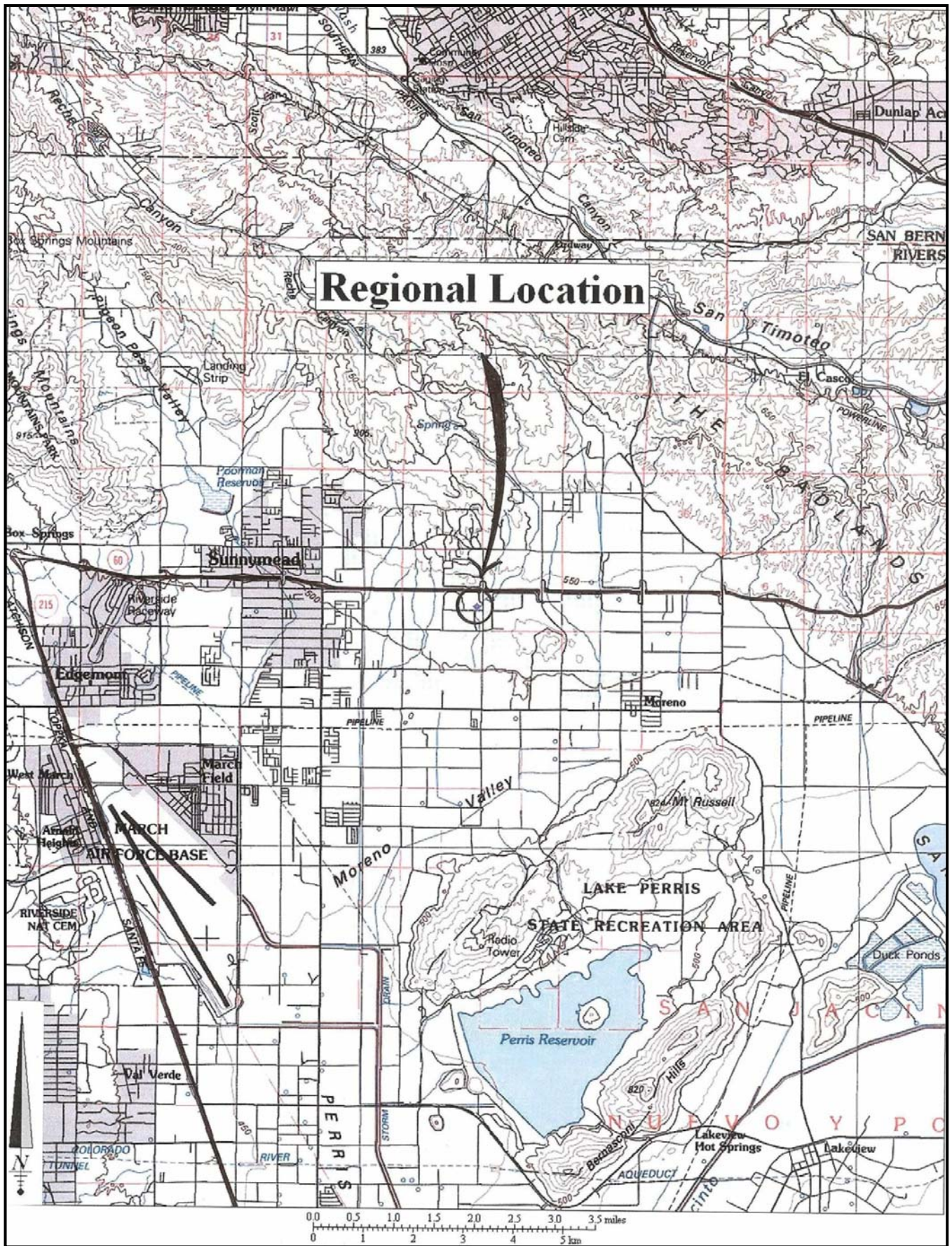
The archaeological records search for the project was performed by Robert S. White. The intensive survey of the property was conducted by Robert S. White (Principal Investigator, County Approved Archaeologist #164). The study was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA),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

## **II. SETTING**

### A. Study Area Location

Regionally, the study area lies within the northern margin of Moreno Valley approximately 2 ½ miles east of the community of Sunnymead and 2 miles northwest of the small enclave of Moreno, Riverside County. The 60 Freeway lies just to the north of the study area (fig.1). The parcel is irregular in shape with the eastern and southern project boundaries delineated by Nason Street and Fir Avenue, respectively. The northern property boundary abuts State Land (Caltrans ROW) while the western boundary adjoins modern tract housing. Legally,





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

the subject property lies within the Southeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 4, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, SBBM as shown on a portion of the *Sunnymead* USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2).

## B. Natural Setting

The study area is situated in a region of the county where the climate consists of hot and dry summers followed by mild to occasionally wet winters. Topographically, the property comprises a gentle, southerly exposed slope that is devoid of any significant relief. An enhanced drainage ditch transects the eastern portion of the property from north to southwest. Elevations range from a maximum of approximately 1760 feet above mean sea level along the northern property boundary to a minimum of 1725 feet in the southwest corner.

On-site vegetation comprises introduced and native species. Some of the more readily identifiable trees and plants included eucalyptus, willow, and pepper trees, castor bean, sunflower, buckwheat, tree tobacco, encelia, cabazilla, globemallow, horseweed, and tumbleweed. Soils are composed of clayey sand/loam. No bedrock exposures, isolated boulders or sources of natural surface water were encountered anywhere on the property (fig 3.). No water was running in the drainage ditch at the time of the field study. Fauna observed were limited to doves, a Red-tailed Hawk as well as numerous common lizards.

Disturbance within the study area is extensive but not unexpected given past and present land use. Disturbed areas comprise: 1) Northwest portion of study area has been graded/disrupted as it once contained a portion of the off-ramp for the east bound 60 Freeway at Nason Street, 2) a modern (1981), rural residential complex in the southwesterly portion of the project site, 3) a decommissioned cellular site located in close proximity to the aforementioned house, and 4) discing for weed abatement. The nature of the disturbance did not significantly hinder the efforts of the field study.

## C. General Prehistory of southern California

### **1. Introduction**

The Native Americans occupying most of Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties at the time of the Spanish arrival had not always held these territories. Their earliest well-documented predecessors, who are known only archaeologically, are collectively referred to as the "Millingstone" peoples. Millingstone groups are thought to have been scattered over much



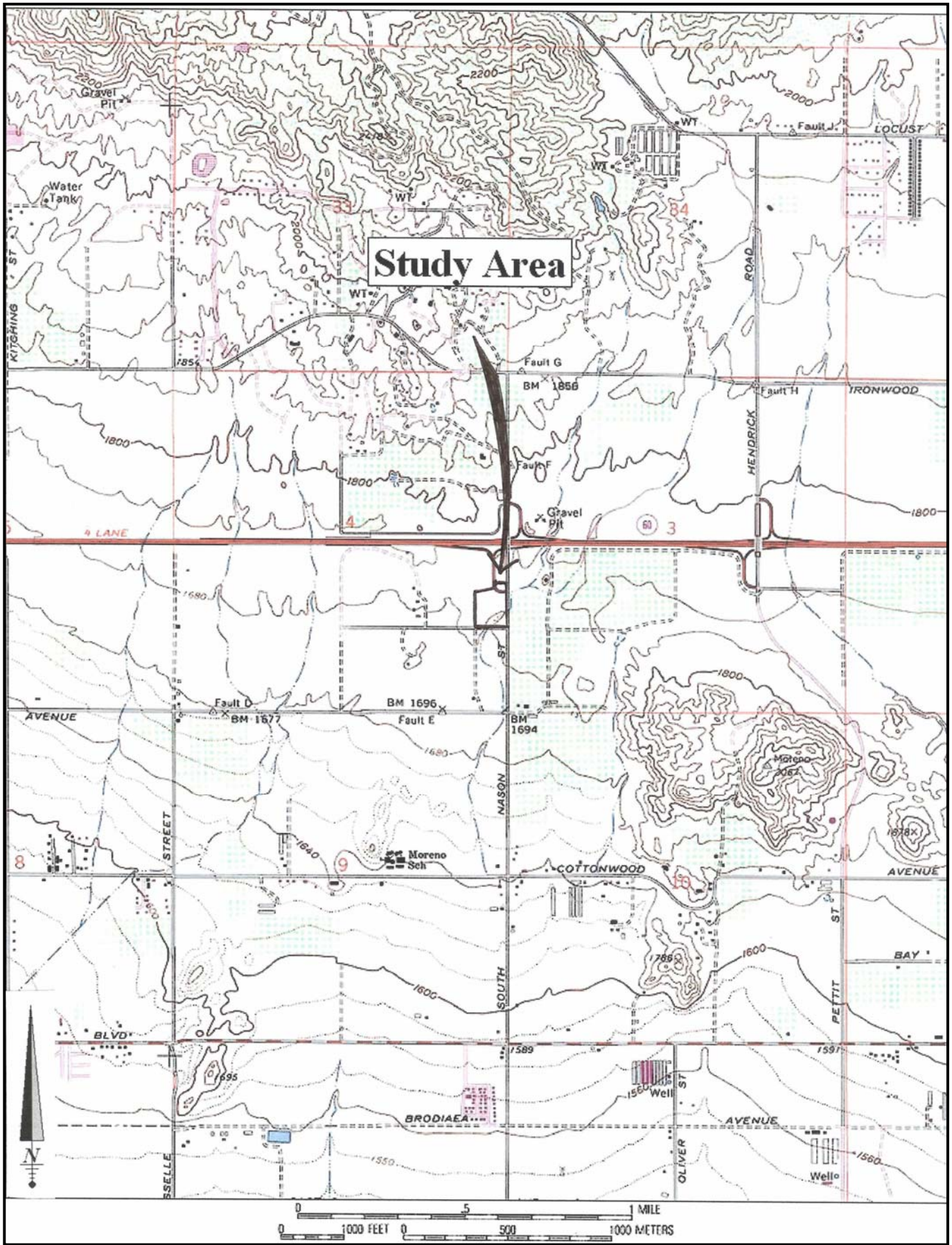


Figure 2. Study area as shown on a portion of the *Sunnymead* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle 1978/80).

of southern California from as early as ca. 6000 B.C. (cf. Wallace 1955). The Millingstone people were principally seed and root gatherers who rarely seemed to have developed large settlements and who probably never occupied a single area on a year-round basis.

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

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

It is not known whether the Shoshoneans arrived in a great wave over a relatively short period of time or whether they filtered in over hundreds of years. By the time the Spanish arrived, they had become subdivided into three groups: (1) the Gabrielino who occupied Los Angeles and northern Orange Counties, (2) the Juaneño who resided around what became San Juan Capistrano, and (3) the Luiseño who lived in western Riverside and northern San Diego Counties. It is to be emphasized that the dialectical differences between the groups were minor, all being mutually intelligible. Thus, the differences between say, the Luiseño and Juaneño generally relate to territory and environment. Of course, certain mythological variation also developed over time. It should be noted that some Luiseño groups reject the notion of the Shoshonean "incursion". Based upon their oral tradition of creation stories and songs they maintain that they have always occupied their traditional territory from time immemorial and did not migrate to it (Dubois 1908, Masiel-Zamora 2013:2).

#### D. A Brief Culture History of the Luiseño

##### **1. Introduction**

Our study area falls within the historically known territory of the Luiseño Indians. The Luiseño were the most southwesterly of all Tatic speaking peoples and were among the most populous of the Native American groups early in this century (Strong 1929:274). They

survived in much greater numbers than their Shoshonean neighbors to the west (the Gabrieliño and Juaneño) and consequently there is more ethnographic literature relating to the Luiseño. Early investigators included Sparkman (1908), DuBois (1908), Kroeber (1925), Gifford (1918), and Strong (1929). For an excellent source on Luiseño villages and settlement practices, the reader is referred to Oxendine's 1983 Ph.D. dissertation entitled "*The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era.*" Here we shall present only a brief overview of what is known about the Luiseño people.

## **2. Territory**

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

## **3. Society**

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

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

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







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

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

#### 4. Subsistence

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

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

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

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



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

## **5. Material Culture and Technology**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 6. Religion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **III. RESEARCH ORIENTATION**

#### **A. Introduction**

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

#### **B. Research Goals**

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

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

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

## **IV. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH METHODS**

### **A. Cultural Resources Records Search**

An in-person records search of the study area was conducted by Robert S. White at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California at Riverside on September 17 and October 3, 2018. The search entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated on or within a one-mile radius of the project area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying historic properties.

#### **1. Previous Surveys**

##### *a. Inside Study Area*

The results of the search indicated that the study area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

##### *b. Outside Study Area*

Outside the study area, a minimum of four cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius. These investigations cover approximately 50% of the surrounding land within the search radius. They include survey reports for small (less than 20 acres) and large (40 acres or more) scale projects. The most recent and closest of these studies was a cultural resources re-survey and subsequent testing program for the 217 acre Stoneridge Ranch project site situated immediately to the east across Nason Street (Brunzell 2005).

#### **2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within the Study Area**

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

#### **3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within a One-Mile Radius**

The one-mile search radius has indicated that the regions to the south-southeast and to the north-northwest are sensitive for prehistoric resources. Of these prehistoric sites, 44 comprise bedrock milling stations (slicks). The closest of the milling stations is CA-RIV-7987 (P33-

15023). Described as a single boulder bearing two slicks, it is located just to the east across Nason Street (Fulton & Lawson 2004).

Two rock art sites have also been recorded in the search radius. Both are lie to the north and north-northwest of the project site. The closest of the rock art sites is CA-RIV-3306 located 1 mile to the north. It comprises a large granite boulder with ten cupules (Parr & Arkush 1987).

Other archaeological sites within the search radius comprise a historic trash scatter (Brunzell & Goodwin 2005) and a low density scatter of lithics and groundstone (Salpas [Keller] 1980). The historic debris scatter is situated approximately ½ mile to the southeast, the prehistoric artifact scatter 1 mile to the northwest.

#### **4. Historic Structures and Locations Within a One-Mile Radius**

Four historic structures have been recorded within the 1 mile search radius. All comprise residences dating from the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is unclear if any of the four remain today. The closest of these resources are two single-family homes situated on the same 28-acre property. The earliest of the two was constructed in 1940 and carries the address of 26740 Fir Avenue, Primary #33-14211 (White 2005). The second structure was built in 1950 and is located at 26710 Fir Avenue, Primary #33-14210 (ibid.). Both houses are located ¼ mile to the east.

Six historic feature locations also lie within the search radius. All comprise of historic period grove irrigation features and lie to the east of the project site. The closest of the features is a large, grove system consisting of above and below ground concrete irrigation conduits and standpipes (CA-RIV-7991). It is mapped immediately to the east across Nason Street (Goodwin 2004). It appears to have been removed.

#### **5. Heritage Properties**

No listed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Historical Landmarks (CHL) have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project.

#### **B. Historic Map Research**

In addition to the records search, numerous historic General Land Office (GLO) and Geological Survey (USGS) maps of the Sunnymead-Moreno Valley region were inspected. These maps are on file with one or more of the following entities: Bureau of Land Management,

Map Room of the Science Library at UC Riverside, the USGS TopoView Historic Topographic Map Database, and the California Historic Topographic Map Collection housed in Special Collections at the Merriam Library at California State University, Chico. These included:

*GLO Map of Township No. III South Range No. III West San Bernardino Meridian*  
Surveyed 1853, Examined and Approved February 28, 1855

*GLO Map of Township No. 3 South Range No. 3 West San Bernardino Meridian*  
Surveyed 1853-1882, Examined and Approved February 15, 1883

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

1901 *Elsinore* 30' USGS Topographic Quadrangle  
**Surveyed 1897 and 1898**

1942 *Perris* 15' USGS Topographic Quadrangle  
**Aerial Photography 1939**

1953 *Sunnymead* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1967 *Sunnymead* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1967 *Sunnymead* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1973

1967 *Sunnymead* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1973/1980

A review of these maps was performed for the purpose of identifying locations of potential historical resources. No man-made features appear within the parcel boundaries until the 1967 *Sunnymead* 7.5' Quadrangle when the off-ramp for the east bound 60 Freeway is depicted in the northern portion of the study area.

### C. Land Patents

Archival research also included a review of land patents on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Sacramento. The subject parcel lies within the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 4, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Office records indicate that a Serial Patent for 80 acres was issued to Eliza Condee on November 23, 1891 by authority of the April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566). The patent included the whole of the East ½ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 4 inclusive of the subject property. The land patent is recorded as Document Nr: 4017, Accession #/BLM Serial # CACAAA 082223. There is no record of Ms. Condee constructing a dwelling within the boundaries of the study area.

## **V. FIELD SURVEY**

An intensive pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted by Archaeological Associates on October 10 and November 9, 2018. A second field reconnaissance was performed on October 12, 2020 that included an additional parcel on the west (APN 487-250-006). Personnel for both field assessments included Robert S. White (Principal Investigator) and Susan Klein (surveyor). The intent of the surveys were to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the property. Historic resources include places and structures relating to significant historic events or having historical or special aesthetic qualities in and of themselves. Prehistoric resources include Indian sites of all types. All field notes, photographs, and maps generated or used during the field studies are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The pedestrian survey began in the southeast corner of the study area and proceeded in a northerly direction. Surface visibility varied from 50 to 100% depending on the density of the low-lying vegetation. Where feasible, the survey of the property was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced at 5-10 meter intervals. Where obstacles rendered parallel transects impractical, meandering transects were employed. Particular attention was paid to the drainage ditch escarpments and backdirt piles resulting from rodent excavations for any signs of buried, archaeological deposits. By employing these techniques, a thorough examination of the study area was accomplished.

## **VI. REPORT OF FINDINGS**

### A. Prehistoric Resources

The results of the records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center failed to identify any prehistoric resources within the boundaries of the study area. The results of both field studies were also negative. No prehistoric resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation.

### B. Historic Resources

The results of the records search indicated that no historic archaeological sites or historic buildings had been previously recorded within the project area. The results of the historic map research and field survey were also entirely negative. No historic resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation. Riverside County records indicate that the



occupied house on property was constructed in 1981. Therefore, it is classified as modern as it is less than 45 years in age and is not subject for consideration as a historic resource.

## **VII. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

### **A. Prehistoric and Historic Resources**

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

### **B. Discovery of Human Remains**

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

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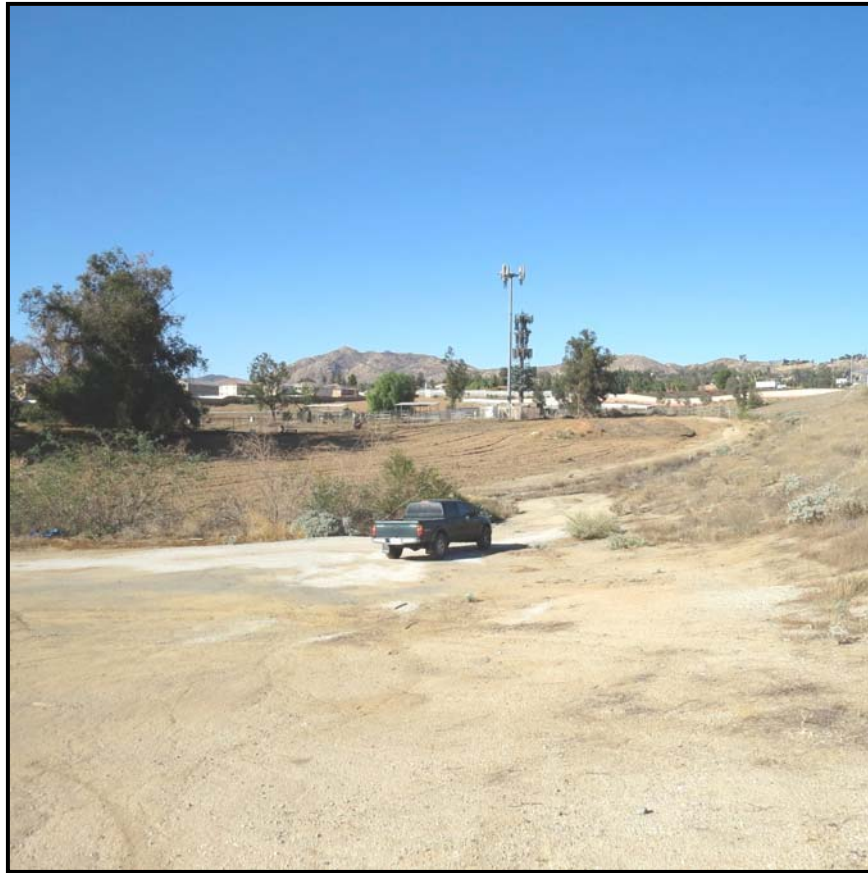
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**Plate I. Top:** Looking south through study area from the northern boundary.  
**Bottom:** Southwesterly view across property from the northeast project corner.



**Plate II. Top:** Looking northwest across study area from the southeast property corner.  
**Bottom:** Looking southeast into residential parcel from a point adjacent to a recently constructed wireless site.





**Plate III. Top:** Looking northeast across study area from the southwest property corner.  
**Bottom:** Looking north along the western margin of the study area from the southwest corner.

## **APPENDIX A: Personnel Qualifications**



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

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

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

**EDUCATION**

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

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

**PROFESSIONAL HISTORY**

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

**PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

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

## **PUBLICATIONS**

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

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

White, R.S.

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

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

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

## **TRAINING**

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

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

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

## **CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH**

On September 17 and October 3, 2018, an in-person cultural resources records search was conducted by Robert S. White at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) housed at the University of California, Riverside. Consequently, there is no official letter from the Information Center to attach here. The in-person search included a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within a one-mile radius of the study area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying any historic properties. Copies of site record forms were obtained for those resources situated within a one-mile radius of the project. Pertinent archaeological reports were also reviewed and all relevant information was incorporated into the study.