CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE GRAND AVENUE PROJECT

15410 GRAND AVENUE LAKE ELSINORE, CALIFORNIA 92530

APNs 379-060-005, -022, and -027

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Report Date:	May 25, 2021
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study for the Grand Avenue Project, 15410 Grand Avenue, Lake Elsinore, California 92530 (APNs 379-060-005, -022, and -027)
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Historic Structure Assessment
New Site(s):	None
Updated Site(s):	P-33-007230
USGS Quadrangle:	*Alberhill, California* (7.5 minute)
Acreage:	35 acres
Key Words:	Survey; no prehistoric sites identified; remains of the historic Machado Adobe (P-33-007230); property is CRHR-eligible for location and past owners, but the building ruins do not possess integrity or research potential; not CEQA-significant; archaeological and Native American monitoring recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request from the project applicant, a cultural resources study was conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the proposed Grand Avenue Project in the city of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The project consists of a proposal for the planned construction of a 35-acre residential development. The subject property includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 379-060-005, -022, and -027 and is located within the former La Laguna (Stearns) Land Grant (Township 6 South, Range 5 West [Projected]), as found on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute *Alberhill, California* Quadrangle. As designed, the project would remove the ruins of the circa 1858 Machado Adobe (Site P-33-007230). No other cultural resources were identified within the property boundaries. The Machado Adobe building and subject property are known for their association with the Machado family (1858 to 1884). Portions of the Machado Adobe building were previously incorporated into an expansive residence which burned in a fire on September 2, 2017 (Williams 2017a). Presently, only damaged remnants of the original adobe building remain. Prior to the fire that destroyed most of the structure, the City of Lake Elsinore's General Plan Final Program Environmental Impact Report (FPEIR) had listed the structure as a "Community-Recognized Significant Historical Resource" (City of Lake Elsinore 2011).

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project area and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Lake Elsinore's environmental review process for this development conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The only cultural resource identified within the subject property was the remnants of the Machado Adobe. As part of this cultural resources study, the Machado Adobe was evaluated to determine if the remaining elements constitute a significant historical resource eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) as defined by CEQA criteria. The evaluation would provide an opinion as to whether the demolition of the structural remains would have an adverse effect on the built environment.

A records search was requested from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside (UCR). However, due to the limitations imposed by the evolving circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the results are delayed for the foreseeable future. As such, data on-file with BFSA was utilized for this assessment, which identified four recorded resources within one-quarter mile of the project, two of which, P-33-007230 (the Machado Adobe) and P-33-011009 (Lake Elsinore), are mapped within the boundaries of the subject property. Site P-33-007230, the Machado Adobe was subject to additional study as part of this assessment, while Site P-33-011009 includes the boundaries of the lake and contains no associated cultural features or artifacts. In addition, a search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within the project.

During the survey of the subject property, the Machado Adobe (Site P-33-007230) was identified and found to be in a state of extreme disrepair. The only remnants of the original Machado Adobe building consist of two rooms comprised of structurally unsound adobe brick and mud mortar walls, which are crumbling and collapsing. Due to the past impacts to the structure, including additions, modifications, modernization, fire, vandalism, and neglect, the building retains a very low level of integrity. No prehistoric or historic artifacts tied to the property's nineteenth century occupation were identified during the survey. BFSA evaluated the architectural and historical significance of the remains of the Machado Adobe in conformance with CEQA. The assessment of the building located at 15410 Grand Avenue has concluded that, although the Machado Adobe (P-33-007230) is significant for its association with historic individuals and events as recognized in the City's General Plan FPEIR, it does not retain the level of integrity needed to convey this significance. The Machado Adobe qualifies for the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 2 for its association with events and persons important to the history of Lake Elsinore. However, the existing structure ruins have no integrity or research value, and, as such, the site is not a significant historical resource. Past alterations, expansion, neglect, and fire have impacted the historic structure and removed all but a small ruin of the original structure. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) update forms have been prepared for Site P-33-007230 and submitted to the EIC at UCR (Appendix B).

The proposed residential development project includes the demolition of the ruins of what remains of the Machado Adobe. The planned removal of the structural remains will impact a CRHR-eligible historical resource. The CRHR eligibility status of the Machado Adobe is primarily based upon the association of the property with the Machado family and the early historic occupation along Lake Elsinore. However, the adobe structure itself has been highly modified over time and no record exists of the original configuration of the building. Therefore, impacts to the site associated with the demolition of the remaining ruins will not constitute a significant impact. The stated association of the location with the Machado family will remain and the historical record of their importance to the historic development of the area has been previously documented. Since the ruins no longer possess the level of integrity to convey its association with significant historical events and individuals, its removal will not constitute an adverse impact. Based on the current state of the building, preservation or rehabilitation of the building is likely not feasible, as the entire structure would have to be dismantled and reassembled. Furthermore, no historic records of the adobe exist that would provide the dimensions of the original adobe, the interior or exterior configuration of doors, windows, and rooms, or roof structural design. Therefore, reconstruction of the adobe would be based on assumptions that may not be historically accurate. The City of Lake Elsinore's "high priority" to preserve the building (City of Lake Elsinore 2011) was stated in the FEIR prior to events that led to its rapid demise over the past decade. Preservation of the ruins is not meaningful at this time because most of what is currently observable is not original to the adobe. While some of the adobe walls that were covered in metal screen and plaster from the early to mid-1900s expansion of the dwelling still exist, all visible

elements are decaying rapidly.

As part of the approved process for this project, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is recommended. The property has been used historically since at least the 1850s and additional historic features and deposits may be exposed during grading. Likewise, prehistoric Native American occupation of the lake area has been documented and, given that this property includes areas of the Lake Elsinore shoreline, the potential exists that Native American sites would be encountered during grading. Therefore, archaeological and Native American monitoring of grading will be recommended as part of the MMRP. A MMRP has been provided in Section 6.0 of this report.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at UCR. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The cultural resources study for the Grand Avenue Project was conducted in order to comply with the CEQA and City of Lake Elsinore environmental guidelines for the review of the development project. This project is located at 15410 Grand Avenue, east of the intersection of Riverside Drive and Grand Avenue at the northwestern edge of Lake Elsinore in the city of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The approximately 35-acre subject property contains the remains of the circa 1858 Machado Adobe (P-33-007230) (later known as the Rippey Ranch and Robert McGill's Rayo de Sol) and the associated former agricultural land that surrounded the ranch structures. The project includes APNs 379-060-005, -022, and -027 and is located within the former La Laguna (Stearns) Land Grant (Township 6 South, Range 5 West [Projected]), as found on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute *Alberhill* Quadrangle (Figure 1.1–2). As currently designed, the project consists of the future residential subdivision of the subject property (Figure 1.1–3).

The study for this project includes the entire 35-acre subject property. The decision to request this investigation was based upon cultural resource sensitivity of the locality as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in southwestern Riverside County were focused around fresh water resources and a food supply.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The Grand Avenue Project is generally located in southwestern Riverside County, within the Lake Edge District of the city of Lake Elsinore. The subject property is situated at the base of the eastern edge of the Elsinore Mountains, on the northwestern edge of Lake Elsinore. The Elsinore Mountains lie within the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. Geologically, the project primarily lies on Holocene and late Pleistocene-aged young, sandy alluvial valley deposits (Morton and Miller 2006).

Elevations at the subject property range between approximately 1,250 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the northeastern corner and 1,295 feet AMSL in the southeastern corner. The Grand Avenue Project property has been previously impacted by historic cultivation, the construction and later removal of ancillary ranch structures, and fires and vandalism to the Machado Adobe building.

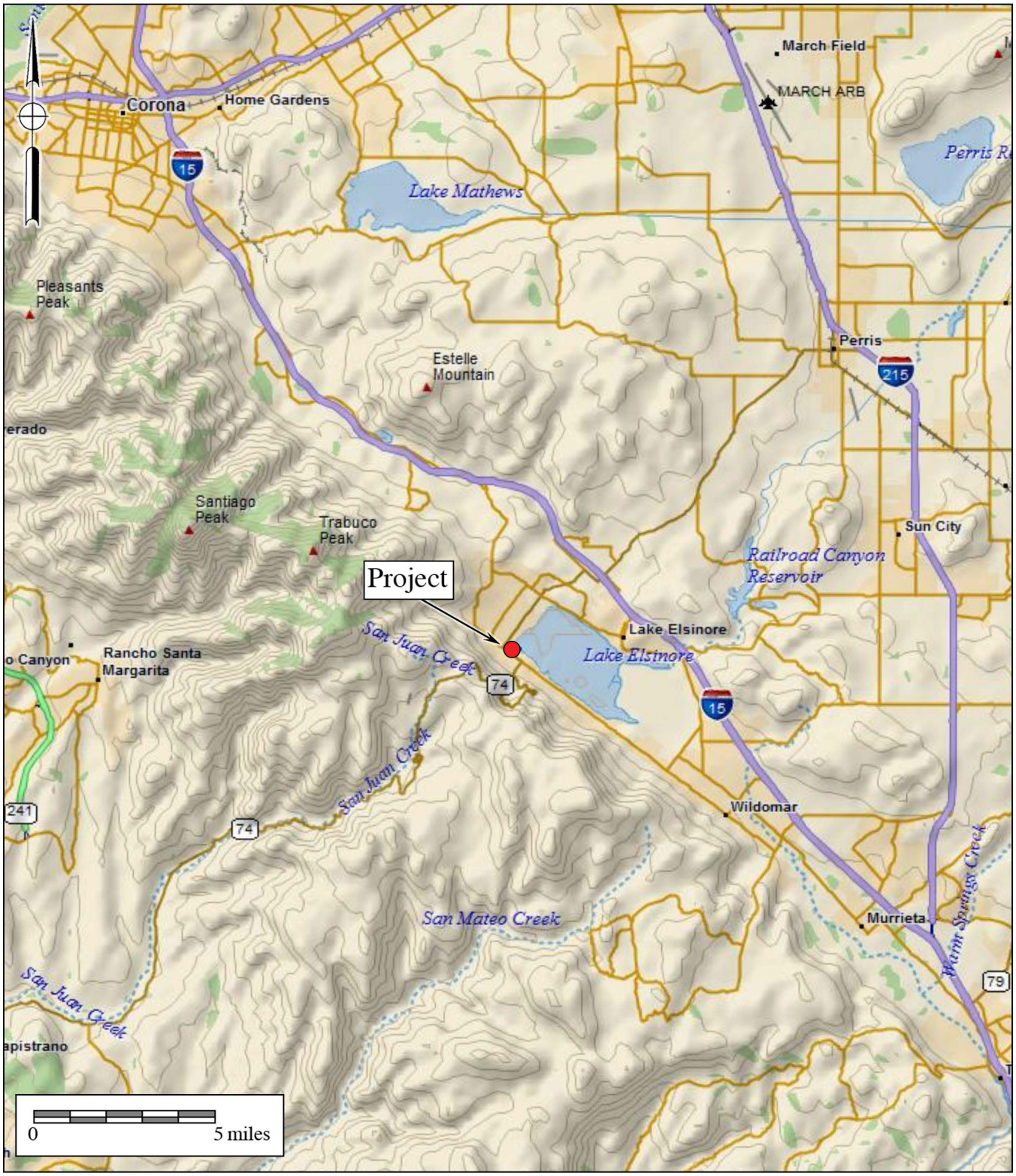


Figure 1.1–1

General Location Map

The Grand Avenue Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

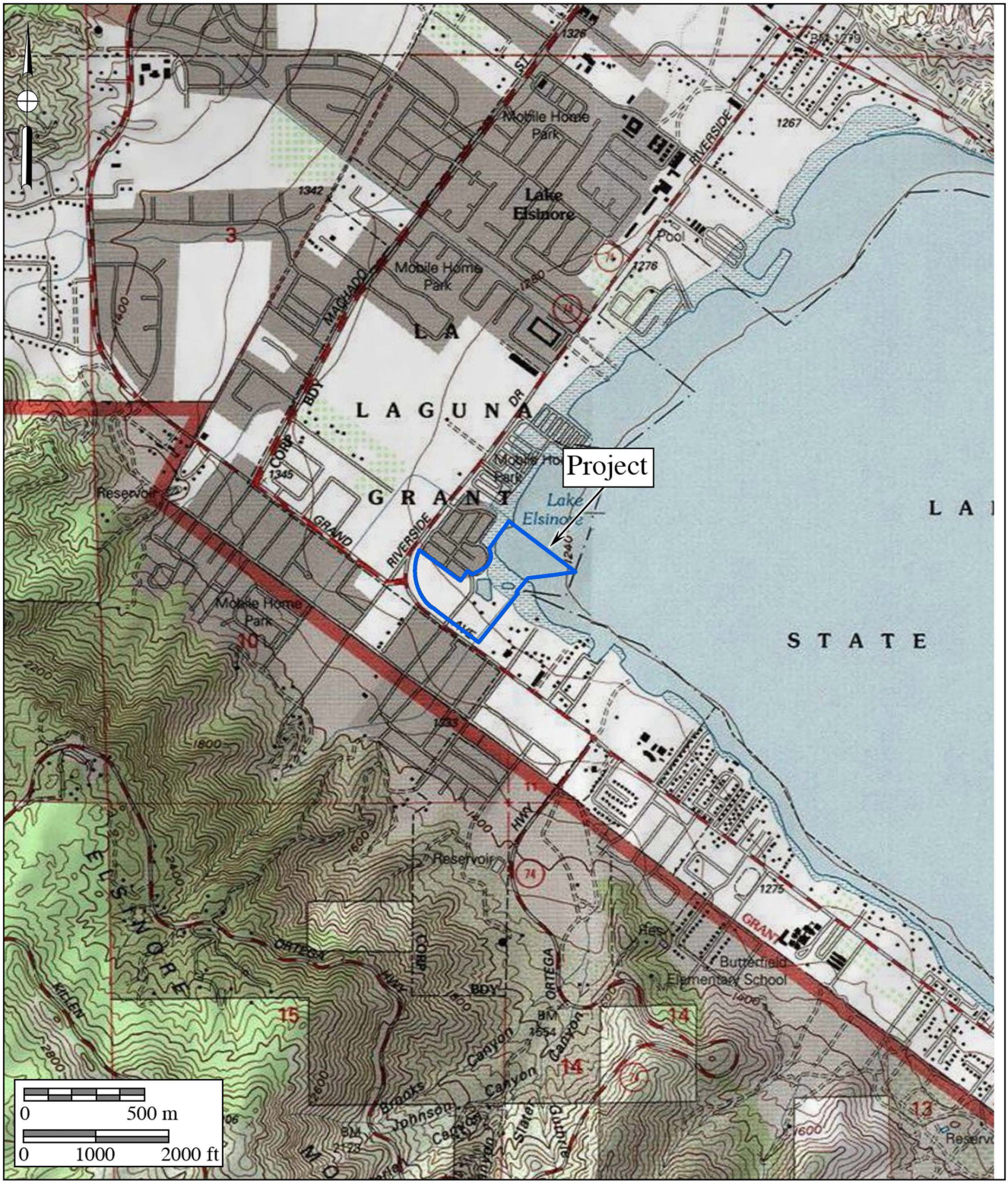


Figure 1.1–2

Project Location Map

The Grand Avenue Project

USGS *Alberhill* and *Lake Elsinore* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

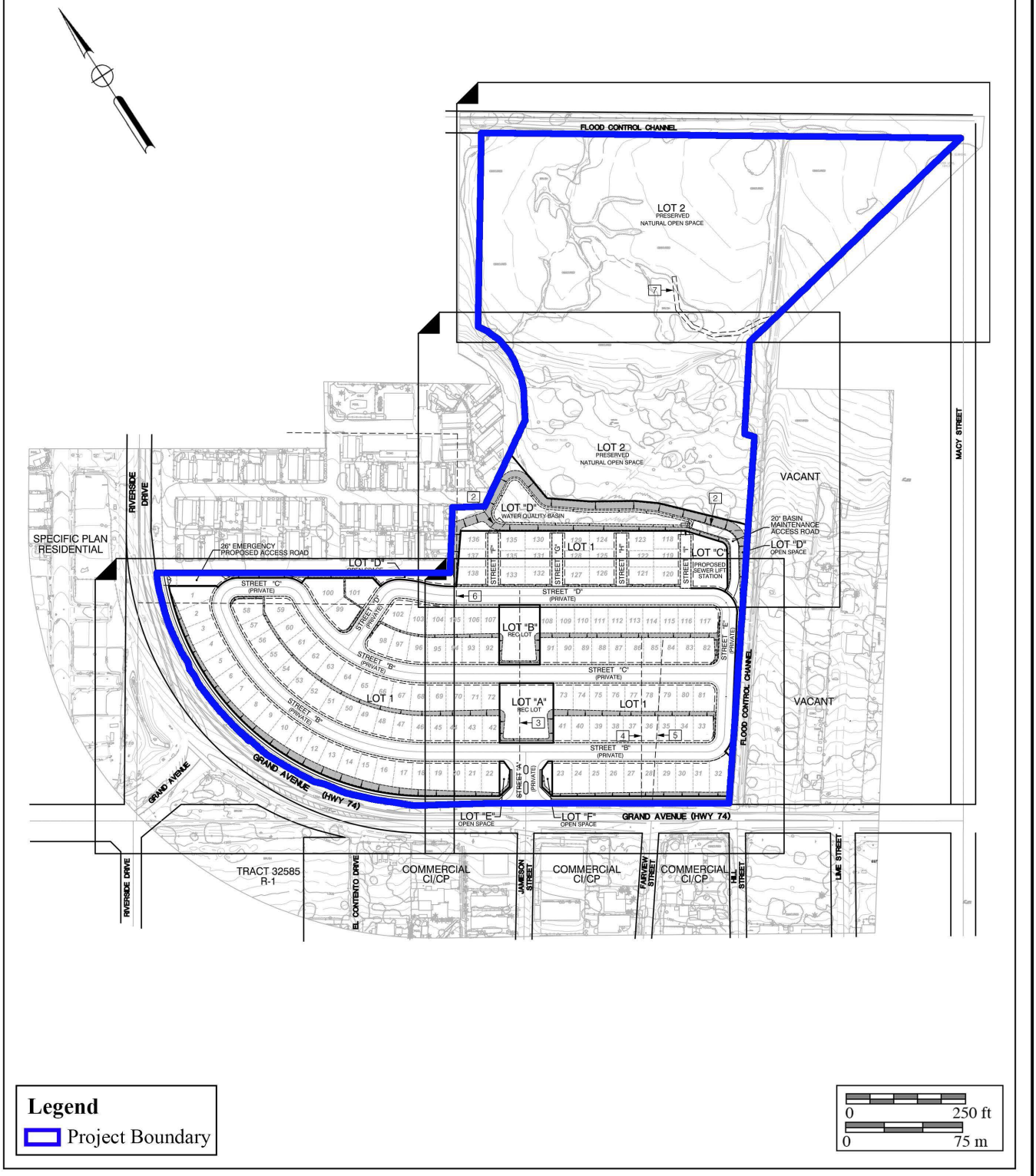


Figure 1.1–3

Project Development Map

The Grand Avenue Project

During the prehistoric period, vegetation near the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. Mammals within the region include mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, ground squirrel, and quail. Birds include hawks, eagles, owls, mourning dove, mockingbird, jay, heron, crow, finch, and sparrow. The natural setting of the project during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from creeks located within nearby canyons, Temescal Wash, and Lake Elsinore. Historically, the property contained the same plant and animal species that are present today.

1.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done using a range of scientific methodologies, almost all of which draw from evolutionary theory as the base framework. Archaeology allows one to look deeper into history or prehistory to see where the beginnings of ideas manifest themselves via analysis of material culture, allowing for the understanding of outside forces that shape social change. Thus, the archaeological perspective allows one to better understand the consequences of the history of a given culture upon modern cultures. Archaeologists seek to understand the effects of past contexts of a given culture on this moment in time, not culture in context *in* the moment.

Despite this, a distinction exists between "emic" and "etic" ways of understanding material culture, prehistoric lifeways, and cultural phenomena in general (Harris 1991). While "emic" perspectives serve the subjective ways in which things are perceived and interpreted by the participants within a culture, "etic" perspectives are those of an outsider looking in, in the hopes of attaining a more scientific or "objective" understanding of the given phenomena. Archaeologists, by definition, will almost always serve an etic perspective as a result of the very nature of their work. As indicated by Laylander et al. (2014), it has sometimes been suggested that etic understanding, and therefore an archaeological understanding, is an imperfect and potentially ethnocentric attempt to arrive at emic understanding. In contrast to this, however, an etic understanding of material culture, cultural phenomena, and prehistoric lifeways can address significant dimensions of culture that lie entirely beyond the understanding or interest of those solely utilizing an emic perspective. As Harris (1991:20) appropriately points out, "Etic studies often involve the measurement and juxtaposition of activities and events that native informants find inappropriate or meaningless." This is also likely true of archaeological comparisons and juxtapositions of material culture. However, culture as a whole does not occur in a vacuum and is the result of several millennia of choices and consequences influencing everything from technology, to religions, to institutions. Archaeology allows for the ability to not only see what came before, but to see how those choices, changes, and consequences affect the present. Where possible, archaeology should seek to address both emic and etic understandings to the extent that

they may be recoverable from the archaeological record as manifestations of patterned human behavior (Laylander et al. 2014).

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the "ethnographic present" from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

1.3.1 Introduction

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component present in the Riverside County area was primarily represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this archaeological discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the archaeologically-based culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

1.3.2 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized

hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

1.3.3 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat, which is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). Over a two-thousand-year period at Batiquitos Lagoon, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda,

Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed "Pauma Complex" (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

More recent work by Sutton has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Mark Sutton and Jill Gardener (2010). Sutton and Gardener (2010:25) state that "[t]he early millingstone archaeological record in the northern portion of the interior southern California was not formally named but was often referred to as 'Inland Millingstone,' 'Encinitas,' or even 'Topanga.'" Therefore, they proposed that all expressions of the inland Milling Stone in southern California north of San Diego County be grouped together in the Greven Knoll Complex.

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardener (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yukaipa't Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that "coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the

vicinity of the Cajon Pass."

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and metates, core tools, hammerstones, large dart points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Mortars and pestles are absent from this early phase, and the subsistence economy emphasized hunting. Sutton and Gardener (2010:26) propose that the similarity of the material culture of Greven Knoll Phase I and that found in the Mojave Desert at Pinto Period sites indicates that the Greven Knoll Complex was influenced by neighbors to the north at that time. Accordingly, Sutton and Gardener (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400 YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and discoidals. Again, small numbers of mortars and pestles are present. Greven Knoll Phase III spans from approximately 3,000 to 1,000 YBP and shows a reliance upon seeds and yucca. Hunting is still important, but bones seem to have been processed to obtain bone grease more often in this later phase (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

The shifts in food processing technologies during each of these phases indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant-based foods eventually became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). Sutton's (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the middle Holocene can be attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for groups from the east moving toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

1.3.4 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Many Luiseño hold the world view that as a population they were created in southern California; however, archaeological and anthropological data proposes a scientific/archaeological perspective. Archaeological and anthropological evidence suggests that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with

the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

1.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

According to Charles Handley (1967), the primary settlements of Late Prehistoric Luiseño Indians in the San Jacinto Plain were represented by Ivah and Soboba near Soboba Springs, Jusipah near the town of San Jacinto, Ararah in Webster's Canyon en route to Idyllwild, Pahsitha near Big Springs Ranch southeast of Hemet, and Corova in Castillo Canyon. These locations share features such as the availability of food and water resources. Features of this land use include petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as widespread milling, which is evident in bedrock and portable implements. Groups in the vicinity of the project, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented below.

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of datura (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were comprised of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were intensively used from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica, Quercus agrifolia, Quercus chrysolepis, Quercus dumosa, Quercus engelmannii,* and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, flowering plants, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or nota, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare.

The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1971).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering and men principally hunted, although at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the Chingichngish religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included deerskin moccasins and sandals fashioned from yucca fibers. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made of bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claw, mica, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made from cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Other adornments were commonly decorated with semiprecious stones including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wood tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow, open pits to be used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other

utensils included wood implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone or clay smoking pipes and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned and areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Cahuilla's use of plant resources is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included valley oak acorns and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts. Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite, agave, Mohave yucca, cacti, palm, chia, quail brush, yellowray goldfield, goosefoot, manzanita, catsclaw, desert lily, mariposa lily, and a number of other species such as grass seed. A number of agricultural domesticates were acquired from the Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal species taken included deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove, duck, roadrunner, and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

The Cahuilla was not a political nation, but rather a cultural nationality with a common language. Two non-political, non-territorial patrimoieties were recognized: the Wildcats (túktem) and the Coyotes (?ístam). Lineage and kinship were memorized at a young age among the Cahuilla, providing a backdrop for political relationships. Clans were comprised of three to 10

lineages; each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Lineages within a clan cooperated in subsistence activities, defense, and rituals (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were arranged by parents from opposite moieties. When a child was born, an alliance formed between the families, which included frequent reciprocal exchanges. The Cahuilla kinship system extended to relatives within five generations. Important economic decisions, primarily the distribution of goods, operated within this kinship system (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Cahuilla houses were dome-shaped or rectangular, thatched structures. The home of the lineage leader was the largest, located near the ceremonial house with the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla clothing, like other groups in the area, was minimal. Men typically wore a loincloth and sandals; women wore skirts made from mesquite bark, animal skin, or tules. Babies wore mesquite bark diapers. Rabbit skin cloaks were worn in cold weather (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wood mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long grinding implements made from wood to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbrush. Different species and leaves were chosen for different colors in the basket design. Coiled-ware baskets were either flat (for plates, trays, or winnowing), bowl-shaped (for food serving), deep, inverted, and cone-shaped (for transporting), or rounded and flat-bottomed for storing utensils and personal items (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla pottery was made from a thin, red-colored ceramic ware that was often painted and incised. Four basic vessel types are known for the Cahuilla: small-mouthed jars, cooking pots, bowls, and dishes. Additionally, smoking pipes and flutes were fashioned from ceramic (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and occupied smaller resource-gathering camps at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray and shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin and porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks, such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and numerous snake species (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established

lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a yuvar, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets

were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

1.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at “San Miguel”; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from

Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as "ranchos," covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo

(Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry established during the earlier rancho period. However, by 1859, the first United States Post Office in what would eventually become Riverside County was set up at John Magee's store on the Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984).

During the same decade, circa 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto Valley and the San Gorgonio Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified these treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian navel orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that tree population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino and San Diego counties (Patterson 1971).

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of March Air Reserve Base. During World War II, Camp Haan was constructed in what is now the current location of the National Veteran's Cemetery. In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents (Patterson 1971).

Brief History of the Lake Elsinore Area

The project is most influenced by the development of the Lake Elsinore region. The region's history is tied to the Rancho La Laguna (Stearns) land grant, travel, mining, and tourism. The area surrounding Lake Elsinore was granted in 1844 to Julian Manriquez under the name of "La Laguna de Temecula" (Gould 1936). In 1851, Abel Stearns acquired the 13,338-acre rancho and the name "La Laguna" was established. The title was confirmed to Stearns in 1854; however, the land patent was not confirmed until 1872 (Gould 1936). By this time, Agustín Machado, who purchased the La Laguna ranch in 1858, already owned the property (Gould 1936; Lech 2004).

The original construction of the adobe structure found within the project has generally been attributed to Agustín Machado sometime after 1858. There are historic accounts of a structure being present in the vicinity of the current project location when the rancho was owned by Manriquez, possibly as early as 1847 (Miller 2009, 2012); however, the location of any structure associated with Manriquez has never been documented. Regardless, it is generally accepted that the adobe building within the property was established as part of the "home property" of Machado, who held possession of the La Laguna Rancho until his death in 1865, after which it passed to his widow, Ramona Sepúlveda Machado (Gunther 1984). In 1873, Charles A. Sumner, an Englishman newly arrived in the area, purchased the majority of the La Laguna Rancho from Machado's widow (Hudson 1978; Gould 1936; Gunther 1984). Five hundred acres at the northwestern corner of Lake Elsinore were excluded from the sale and retained by Juan Machado, Agustín's eldest son, who continued to raise livestock on the property and reside in the Machado Adobe house (Hudson 1978). Sumner and his brother, Fred, primarily utilized the property for sheep ranching, but also raised cattle and planted what may have been the very first eucalyptus trees in southern California; however, in the late 1870s and early 1880s, the level of the lake began to recede, causing the Sumner family to mortgage their portion of Rancho La Laguna to the London and San Francisco Bank (Hudson 1978). By 1883, Franklin Heald, William Collier, and Donald and Margaret Collier Graham acquired the former Sumner land and later founded the town of Elsinore (City of Lake Elsinore 2021a). Juan Machado's remaining acreage was sold in 1884 to George S. Irish, who later subdivided it in 1895 (Hudson 1978).

The primary transportation route through the settlements surrounding Lake Elsinore was the Southern Emigrant Road or "Old Emigrant Road," which extended through the region generally along what is now Grand Avenue along the southern boundary of the subject property (Lech 2004; Miller 2012). The Old Emigrant Road and various branches have served as important routes throughout the twentieth century by a succession of modern transportation ways, including the Santa Fe Railroad, old Highway 71, and Interstate 15 (Tang et al. 2008). The Old Emigrant Road was among one of the most traveled gateways through the region during the nineteenth century, especially in 1858, when it was selected by John Butterfield's Overland Mail Company as a stagecoach line. In 1936, Janet Williams Gould, a local historian, postulated that the Machado Adobe located within the subject property was utilized as a stop for the Butterfield Stage which has been incorporated into the history of the subject property (Gould 1936). However, according to Gould (1936), "[since] there were several adobes on the ranch at different times, some dispute has arisen as to which was the one used as a stage station." One possible alternate location for the original Butterfield Stage station is the former location of a building across Grand Avenue at 32912 Macy Street, which was demolished along with an associated small adobe outbuilding in 1962 (Kyle et al. 2002). The 32912 Macy Street building also served as a post office for a short time between 1898 and 1902 under the name of "Willard" (Gunther 1984; Kyle et al. 2002). Ultimately, Gould (1936) states:

> … Señor Macedonia Machado, of Temecula, states that the remodelled house on Grand Avenue, overlooking the lake, was his grandfather Agustin's home … The writer's conclusion, based on some years of investigation, is that the now-restored Machado house on Grand Avenue contains some of the original rooms of the house built by Agustin Machado, and that travelers were here accommodated in very early days. All the requirements of a stage station were here fulfilled – corrals, camp ground, water, room for those who would make repairs, and meals … While it is not now possible to be entirely dogmatic on the subject, little evidence points to any other location, and much evidence points to Machado's old adobe as the station site.

Furthermore, recent research by Anne Miller confirms that the Southern Emigrant Road, and later the Butterfield Stage route, passed by the subject property and that the subject property served as a stop along the route (Miller 2012). Regardless, the Southern Emigrant Trail became less utilized toward the end of the nineteenth century as a result of the Santa Fe Railroad's Alberhill spur along the main branch road to the north (Hudson 1978). As automobile travel became prevalent in the twentieth century, the southern route was slightly shifted and labeled Highway 71 (now Lake Street located northwest of the project). Highway 71 served as a major thoroughfare across the northern Elsinore Valley throughout the mid-twentieth century (Tang et al. 2008).

With the emergence of the railroad through the region in the 1880s, a steady stream of settlers, miners, and prospectors traveled to the area, increasing the population of the community of Elsinore. By 1884, the developing town had a school and post office established, and in 1893, the town officially became recognized as the city of Elsinore, a name selected by Margaret Graham Collier (Hudson 1978). In the late nineteenth century, the region experienced a boom due to gold mining between Elsinore and nearby Perris. The most prosperous mine was the Good Hope Mine (Plate 1.3–1), which produced over two million dollars' worth of gold (Hudson 1978).

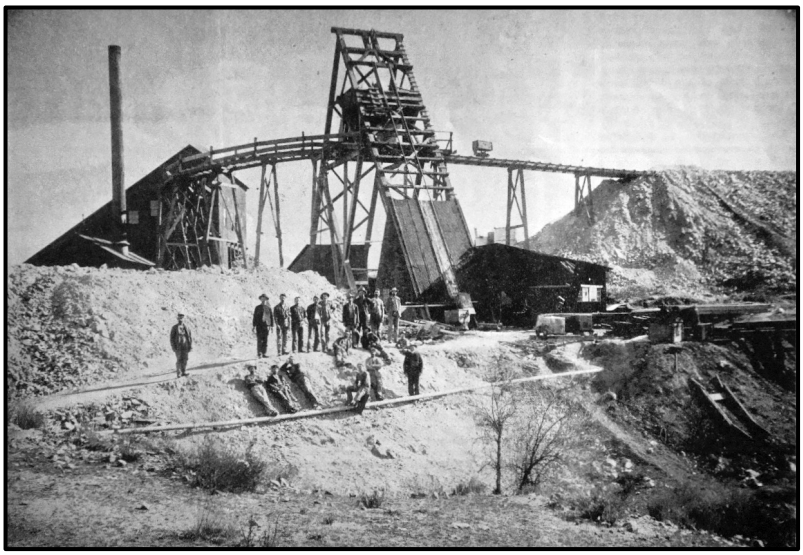


Plate 1.3–1: The Good Hope Mine circa 1907.
(Photograph courtesy of Los Angeles Mining Review)

In addition to gold mining, the region is also known for tine ore, coal, clay, and asbestos mining. In 1887, the short-lived town of Lucerne was founded north of Elsinore (Gunther 1984). Lucerne was founded around the same time as another competing "town site" known as Terra Cotta City. Despite the name, Terra Cotta City was little more than a clay products manufacturing plant (Gunther 1984; Lerch et al. 2006). Both Lucerne and Terra Cotta City were founded by speculators hoping to develop the area as a result of the coal and clay mining industries beginning to take form during the late nineteenth century (Gunther 1984; Tang et al. 2008). However, as the early twentieth century progressed, the vision for Lucerne never materialized.

In contrast to Lucerne, Alberhill, to the north, *did* experience boom with the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad spur through community in 1886 (Gunther 1984). In 1906, the California Fireproof Construction Company rebuilt and expanded the Terra Cotta City factory, but it only functioned for about six years (Hudson 1978). In 1915, the Pacific Clay Products Company of Los Angeles acquired the Terra Cotta City factory and coal and clay properties in Alberhill (Gunther 1984). Terra Cotta City remained in operation until 1940, when all operations were consolidated to the Alberhill locations (Hudson 1978).

In 1927, due to an influx of tourists attracted by the boat and auto racing opportunities, as well as the lakefront resorts, the name Elsinore was officially changed to Lake Elsinore to better promote the destination. The earliest Lake Elsinore attraction was the legendary Crescent Bathhouse, which was built in 1923. Historically, the Crescent Bathhouse attracted many Hollywood stars, such as Will Rogers. The bathhouse was declared a National Historic Place on July 30, 1975 (Hudson 1978). In 1932, the Ortega Highway (SR 74) and the airport were opened, continuing to bring people into the city. The Great Depression limited expansion, except for the completion of a new post office in 1932 (Hudson 1978).

1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was requested from the EIC at UCR on April 20, 2021. However, due to the limitations imposed by the evolving circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, records search access has become limited and the results are delayed for the foreseeable future. As such, data on-file with BFSA was utilized to compile a records search consisting of the project parcels and a quarter-mile radius. An updated report will be provided to the City of Lake Elsinore once the results of the records search from the EIC are available.

Based on the available records search data, four previously recorded resources were identified within the one-quarter mile search radius, two of which P-33-007230 (the Machado Adobe) and P-33-011009 (Lake Elsinore) are mapped within the boundaries of the subject property. The remaining two resources include a prehistoric habitation site (RIV-4045) and simply a mapped location without any additional information (P-33-012338). The results of the records search indicate the property is sensitive for both historic and prehistoric resources. Brief descriptions of the four resources located within a one-quarter mile radius are provided in Table

1.4–1 and the complete records search results are provided in Appendix C.

Table 1.4–1
Archaeological Sites Located Within a
One-Quarter Mile Radius of the Grand Avenue Project

Site(s)	Description
P-33-007230*	Machado Adobe/Rippey Ranch
P-33-011009*	Lake Elsinore
RIV-4045	Prehistoric habitation site
P-33-012338	Unknown/incomplete information

**Located within the subject property*

Based on the data currently available, no previous studies have been conducted within the project; however, a total of nine cultural resource studies were identified within the quarter-mile radius. In addition, the following sources were consulted as part of the records search:

- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Index
- Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD)
- 1:125,000 USGS *Elsinore* topographic map (1901)
- 1:125,000 USGS *Elsinore* topographic map (1936)
- 30' 1:62,500 USGS *Lake Elsinore* topographic map (1942)

All of the historic topographic quadrangle maps show the Machado Adobe building within the subject property. The NRHP index does not list any properties within the project. However, the BERD does list the "Juan Machado Home, Rippey Ranch" as "eligible for the National Register as an individual property through survey evaluation." In addition, prior to the near total destruction of the building, the City of Lake Elsinore's General Plan FPEIR listed the Machado Adobe as a Community-Recognized Significant Historical Resource and noted that "[t]he preservation of this structure is a high priority for the City" (City of Lake Elsinore 2011).

BFSA also requested a Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC. The search results were positive for sacred, religious, or ceremonial sites within the area surrounding the project; however, no additional information was provided regarding the positive results. All correspondence may be found in Appendix D.

Based upon the available data, the subject property is sensitive for both historic and prehistoric resources. The presence of the Machado Adobe remains and known historic occupation of the project as far back as 1858, and potentially even earlier, indicates the project has potential to contain other historic resources. Further, given the proximity to Lake Elsinore and prehistoric

habitation Site RIV-4045, the property also has potential to contain prehistoric resources.

1.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination, as provided below.

1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (Section15064.5[a]), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

    a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
    d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (Section 15064.5[b]), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect upon the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
    b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
    c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects upon archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.

3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2(c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts upon other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Sections 15064.5(d) and 15064.5(e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC, as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

    1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
    2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is in the city of Lake Elsinore in southwestern Riverside County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Grand Avenue Project included the survey of approximately 35-acre area and the assessment of the circa 1858 Machado Adobe. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for the region?

For the historic Machado Adobe building recorded as P-33-007230, the research process was focused upon the built environment and those individuals associated with the ownership, design, and construction of the building within the project footprint. Although historic structure evaluations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed historic resources:

- Can the building be associated with any significant individuals or events?
- Is the building representative of a specific type, style, or method of construction?
- Is the building associated with any nearby structures? Does the building, when studied

with the nearby structures, qualify as a contributor to a potential historic district?
- Was the building designed or constructed by a significant architect, designer, builder, or contractor?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Further, the overall goal of the historic structure assessment is to understand the construction and use of the building within its associated historic context. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from both archaeological and historic perspectives is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural and historic resources occurring within the project;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified, and the type, style, and method of construction for any buildings;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective;
4) To identify persons or events associated with any buildings and their construction; and
5) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural and historic resource identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of institutional records searches, an intensive cultural resource survey of the approximately 35-acre project, and the detailed recordation of all identified cultural resources. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Lake Elsinore environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison conducted the survey of the subject property on May 6, 2021 as directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 15 meters apart while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey areas and overall survey conditions were taken frequently.

During the survey, the remains of the Machado Adobe (P-33-007230) were identified along with signs of later development within the property; however, ground visibility was limited throughout the project as it was hindered by dense vegetation (Plate 3.1–1). Within the southern two-thirds of the property, the vegetation consists primarily of non-native weeds and grasses (Plate 3.1–2). Stumps from removed oak, palm, and cottonwood trees near the adobe structure were also noted. The northeastern third of the project consists of dense vegetation primarily consisting of trees and shrubs associated with marshland and riparian forest habitats (Plate 3.1–3). Noted disturbances on the property included piles of pushed dirt and various piles of building materials and rubble from either ancillary structures constructed in the mid-twentieth century or the later additions to the Machado Adobe house (Plate 3.1–4). In addition, a man-made concrete V-ditch extends north along the eastern boundary of the project, transitioning into an earthen soft-bottomed drainage before draining into Lake Elsinore.

The official record for the Machado Adobe, P-33-007230, was updated according to the OHP's manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources,* using DPR forms. In addition, the survey included a photographic documentation of the remains of the Machado Adobe.



Plate 3.1–1: Overview of Site P-33-007230, the Machado Adobe remains, located within the subject property, facing east.



Plate 3.1–2: Overview of the project from the southeast corner, showing the dense non-native grasses that cover the subject property, facing north.



Plate 3.1–3: Overview of the dense brush and tree vegetation within the northern third of the project, facing northeast.



Plate 3.1–4: View of the piles of rubble and remnant roof tiles near the Machado Adobe remains, facing west.

3.1.2 Archival Research

Records relating to the ownership and developmental history of this project were sought with a view to not only fulfill the requirements of this report, but to identify any associated historical or architectural significance. Records located at the BFSA research library, those of the Riverside Assessor/Recorder/County Clerk, and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were accessed for information regarding the building.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological field survey of the approximately 35-acre project area resulted in the identification of the remains of one previously recorded historic building, P-33-007230, the Machado Adobe. No prehistoric Native American sites were identified during the survey. The adobe had previously been incorporated into an expansive residence that was abandoned after 1994. Subsequently, the structure was nearly completely destroyed in a fire on September 2, 2017 (Williams 2017a). However, two rooms survived the fire due to the adobe building material and more modern plaster coating. The building's remaining walls are in an advanced stage of deterioration and are crumbling (Plate 3.2–1). Further, many of the walls have been tagged with graffiti, and it is evident that transients have been residing within the remains and dumping garbage in the rooms (Plate 3.2–2).



Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the north and east façades of Site P-33-007230, the Machado Adobe, facing south.



Plate 3.2–2: View of graffiti on the remaining standing walls of the Machado Adobe and modern garbage dumped within the building remains, facing southwest.

In addition to the remnant adobe walls, a concrete foundation, associated with the later additions to the building; tiled flooring adjacent to the west and east sides of the building; and a tiled walkway are present surrounding the structural remains. Further, the former wing walls of an entrance gate to the property situated along Grand Avenue, a partially paved driveway extending from the gates to the remains of the building, and a concrete standpipe, which all appear to be tied to the later early to mid-twentieth century agricultural use of the property, were identified within the project (Plates 3.2–3 and 3.2–4). Again, piles of rubble, either from portions of the residence destroyed in the 2017 fire or from other ancillary structures that have since been removed, were noted just east of the adobe remains. However, the rubble appears to consist of building materials dating to the mid-twentieth century intermixed with modern plastic PVC pipe and trash. No prehistoric or historic artifacts tied to the property's pre-twentieth century occupation were identified within the project.



Plate 3.2–3: View of the entrance gate wing walls and partially paved driveway leading to the Machado Adobe building remains, facing northeast.



Plate 3.2–4: View of a concrete standpipe on the property, facing south.

It is apparent from historic aerial photographs that the property has been modified and cleared multiple times since 1938. The 1938 aerial photograph shows the Machado Adobe and driveway surrounded by agricultural fields (Plate 3.2–5). An access road can be seen leading from the residence to a number of ancillary ranch structures to the north outside of the current study area (see Plate 3.2–5). By 1953, the property appears to consist of groves of trees, possibly citrus and cleared agricultural fields (Plate 3.2–6). Further, the 1953 aerial photograph is the first to show the driveway, entry gate, and wing walls, with the driveway extending from Grand Avenue to a garage located just southwest of the residence. Little change to the property is visible in the 1962 aerial photograph, with the exception of the addition of a swimming pool just northeast of the Machado Adobe building (Plate 3.2–7). By 1962, Lake Elsinore had receded significantly, shrinking to perhaps half the size shown in the previous aerial photograph (see Plates 3.2–5 and 3.2–6). By the next available photograph from 1967, the ancillary ranch structures located just off of the subject property are in the process of being demolished for the construction of a prefabricated home community (Plate 3.2–8). The next available photograph from 1980 shows a number of ancillary structures had been added to the subject property since 1967, and the adjacent prefabricated home community had been completed (Plate 3.2–9). At the time of the 1980 aerial photograph, Lake Elsinore had flooded due to abnormally heavy rain conditions, destroying many structures along its banks, inundating a significant portion of the subject property, and coming within a few hundred feet of the Machado Adobe building (see Plate 3.2–9; Chin et al. 1991; City of Lake Elsinore 2021a). Later aerial photographs from Google Earth show that in 2004, the garage visible on the 1953 aerial photograph, the swimming pool visible on the 1962 aerial photograph, and the additional ancillary structures visible on the 1980 aerial photograph were still located within the subject property. It appears that between 2006 and 2009, all structures but the residence, driveway, and entry gate wing walls were cleared from the project (Plate 3.2–10). Subsequent photos show little change to the property until most of the residence burned in a fire on September 2, 2017, leaving only the two rooms of the residence remaining (Plate 3.2–11) (Williams 2017a).



Plate 3.2–11: The remnants of the Machado Adobe building after the 2017 fire.
(Photograph courtesy of Williams 2017a)

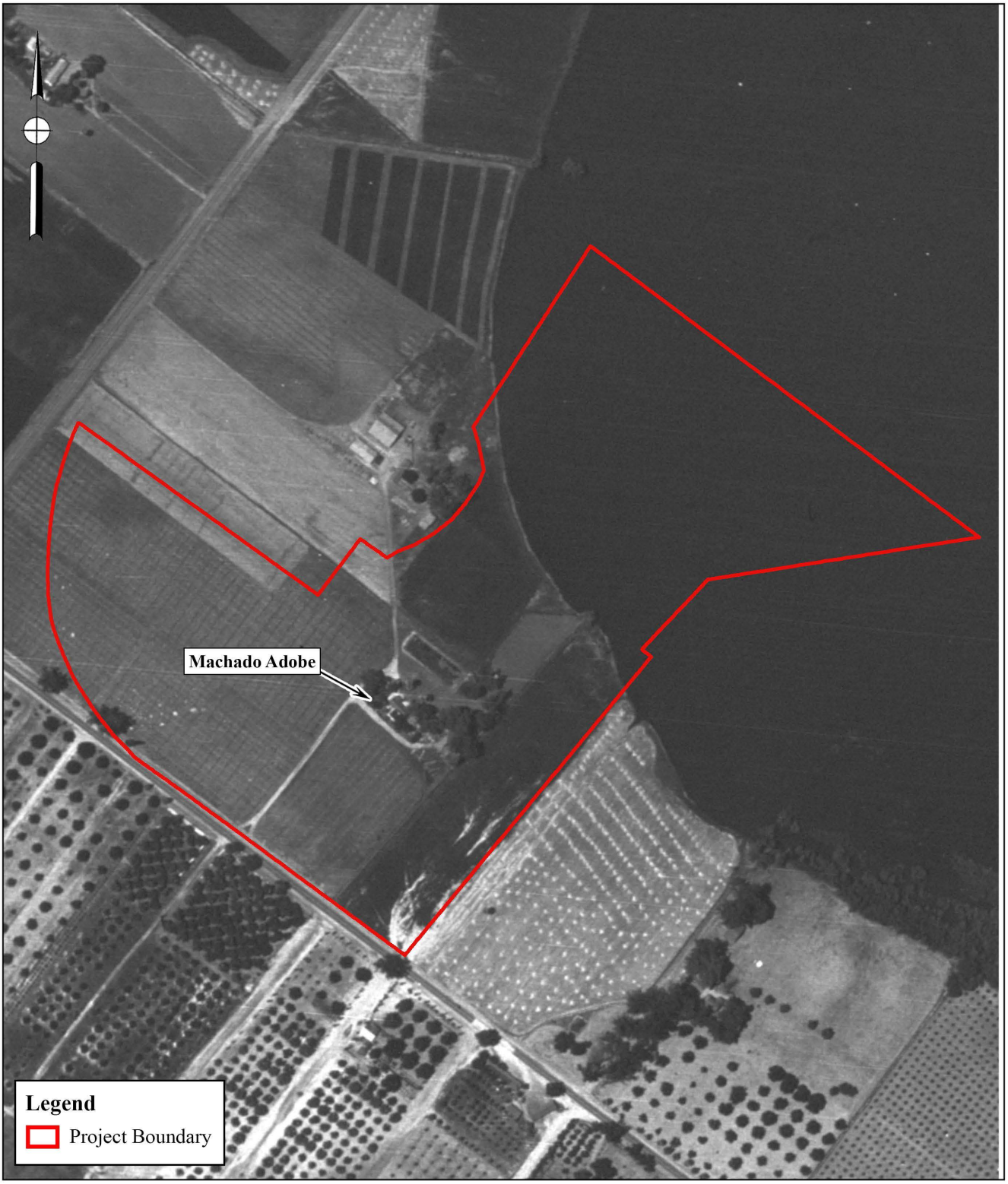


Plate 3.2–5

1938 Aerial Photograph

The Grand Avenue Project



Plate 3.2–6

1953 Aerial Photograph

The Grand Avenue Project



Plate 3.2–7

1962 Aerial Photograph

The Grand Avenue Project



Plate 3.2–8

1967 Aerial Photograph

The Grand Avenue Project



Plate 3.2–9

1980 Aerial Photograph

The Grand Avenue Project



Plate 3.2–10

2009 Aerial Photograph

The Grand Avenue Project

Despite the presence of prehistoric resources within a quarter-mile of the property, the proximity of the Lake Elsinore shoreline to the project, and the documented historic occupation of the subject property since at least 1858, the only features identified on the project beyond the structural remains of the adobe appear to be associated with the later, mid-twentieth century use of the subject property. The official site record form for P-33-007230 has been updated to include the current survey findings. In addition, given that the elements of the Machado Adobe date to at least 1858, the standing ruins of the building were evaluated for potential historic significance in accordance with CEQA and City of Lake Elsinore environmental guidelines. This evaluation is presented in Section 4.0.

4.0 HISTORIC STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

Within the boundaries of the subject property, the remains of one historic residence (P-33-007230) were identified (Figure 4.0–1). Based upon information obtained at the Riverside County Recorder's Office, County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives, and additional archival research, the building may have been constructed as early as 1847 by Julian Manriquez shortly after taking possession of Rancho La Laguna; however, the original building and its construction is most notably associated with Agustín Machado, indicating it was constructed circa 1858. This section provides a description and evaluation of the possible significance of the identified historic resource.

4.1 Background Information

BFSA evaluated the architectural and historical significance of the structural remains located at 15410 Grand Avenue within the Grand Avenue project area in conformance with CEQA and City of Lake Elsinore environmental guidelines. Records relating to the ownership and developmental history of this project were sought with a view to not only fulfill the requirements of this report, but to identify any associated historical or architectural significance. Records located at the BFSA research library, those of the Riverside Assessor/Recorder/County Clerk, County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives, and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were accessed for information regarding the structure.

4.2 Historic Structure Survey

A photographic documentation survey was conducted by Andrew Garrison on May 6, 2021. Preparation of architectural descriptions was conducted in the field and supplemented using the photographic documentation. Additional information was drawn from supplemental research efforts and incorporated into this report. What remains of the historic residence in relation to the approximate footprint of the 1940s expanded residence is shown on aerial imagery in Figure 4.2–1.

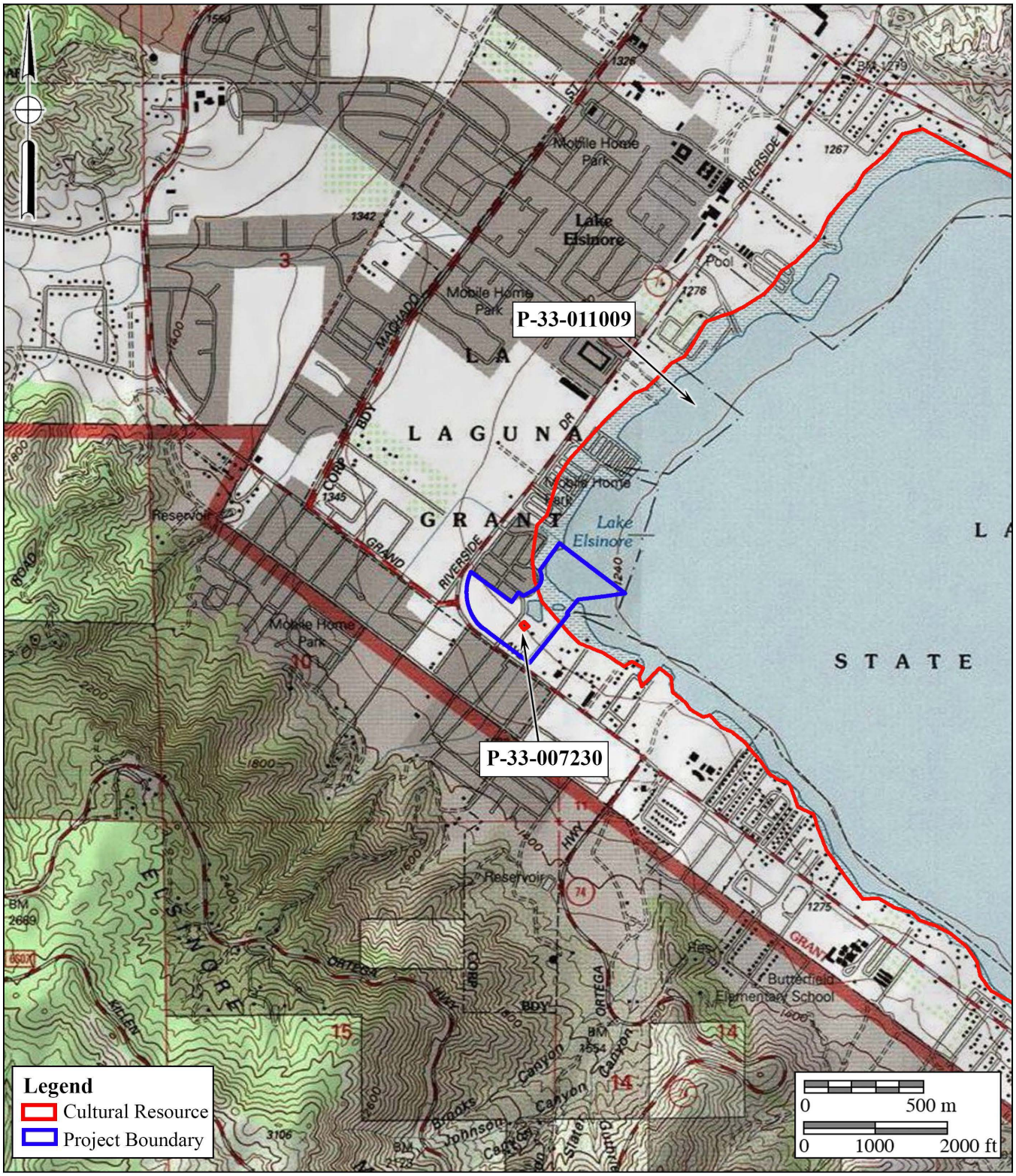


Figure 4.0–1

Cultural Resource Location Map

The Grand Avenue Project

USGS *Alberhill* and *Lake Elsinore* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



Figure 4.2–1

Historic Structure Footprint Shown on 2020 Aerial Imagery

Site P-33-007230

The Grand Avenue Project

4.2.1 Description of Surveyed Resources

Based upon information obtained from the archival research, County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives, and the Riverside County Recorder's Office (Appendix E), construction of the Machado Adobe residential building located at 15410 Grand Avenue was completed circa 1858, although, as discussed below, some sources indicate that the original adobe building may have been constructed as early as 1847. Based upon the archival research, the original adobe structure served as a residence for the Machado family, possibly as the Butterfield Stage Station, and as a general store throughout the later nineteenth century before its "modernization" sometime prior to the 1930s (Gould 1936). Early accounts indicate the original adobe building was a long three-room rectangular structure (Nordhoff in Lech 2004; *Tipton Times* 1958). The building was most likely originally constructed in the Spanish Colonial style. The Spanish Colonial style was inspired by Native American building traditions found in Spanish America which incorporated Spanish housing traditions (McAlester 2015). Often this included the use of adobe brick with either a pitched or flat roof with exposed beams, or vigas ("roughly dressed logs" utilized to help support the building and maintain its structure [U.S. Department of the Interior 1978]). Identifying features associated with the Spanish Colonial style, as described by McAlester (2015), include:

> [O]ne story (less commonly two stories) with low-pitched or flat roof; thick masonry walls of adobe brick or rubble stone (usually covered with protective stucco); originally with multiple external doorways and few small window openings lacking glass (bars or grilles of wood or wrought iron covered the exterior openings which were closed from the interior by solid wood shutters; except in reconstructions, most such early windows have been altered to accommodate double-hung, glazed sashes and trim).

A photograph of the Machado Adobe from circa 1900 shows the structure still containing many of the Spanish Colonial-style character-defining features of an 1850 to 1900 adobe (Plate 4.2–1). The building is a single-story structure exhibiting a side gabled roof; a long narrow covered porch under an extended roof; and plaster or stucco covered walls, although some wood siding is also visible. The photograph also appears to show an additional rectangular structure just next to the adobe which likely is a kitchen that was added after its original construction (*Tipton Times* 1958). Another three-room adobe, located southwest of Rancho La Laguna within Rancho Santa Rosa (now the Temecula/Murrieta area), was constructed in a similar style by Agustín Machado in 1855 (Downey 1999). Initially, the adobe at Rancho Santa Rosa served as a ranch house, similar to the Machado Adobe at Rancho La Laguna, but was later used as a bunkhouse for ranch hands who worked on the nearby Vail cattle ranch (Downey 1999). The Rancho Santa Rosa adobe is still standing today and may provide a close approximation of how the original Machado Adobe in Lake Elsinore looked at the time of its construction (Plate 4.2–2).



Plate 4.2–1

Circa 1900 Photograph of the Machado Adobe

The Grand Avenue Project

(Photograph courtesy of the University of Southern California, California Historical Society Collection)



Plate 4.2–2

Photograph of the Rancho Santa Rosa Adobe, Located Near Temecula, Constructed by Agustín Machado in 1855

The Grand Avenue Project

(Photograph courtesy of gypsylaurel.com)

Sometime between 1900 and the early 1930s, one of the three adobe rooms was destroyed, but the remaining two rooms were incorporated into a more modern, larger residence (Gould 1936). It is not clear which of the previous owners modified the structure or exactly when the building was expanded; however, based on historic photographs, there were likely two major instances of modifications. An undated photograph from the early 1900s (potentially circa 1912 according to the City of Lake Elsinore [2021b]) shows the modified adobe building, along with a brick-clad, hipped roof addition constructed in a Classical Revival style (Plate 4.2–3). At the time of this photograph, the property was likely owned by Henry H. Harris. It is possible that Harris was the first to make significant improvements and additions to the structure, as County Assessor data indicates an increase in the value of the buildings on the property in 1907 and again in 1920.

A historic photograph on file with the Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL), Works Progress Administration (WPA) Collection, appears to show the same view of the Machado Adobe house, but the 1900 to early 1930s brick addition has been modified to an adobe or stucco Pueblo Revival style addition (Plate 4.2–4). According to the LAPL, this photograph is attributed a date of circa 1930; however, given its association with the WPA, the photograph likely dates to 1935 at the earliest, as that is when the WPA was established. Furthermore, the LAPL indicates the subject of the photograph is the "Charles H. Rippey adobe on Grand Avenue [sometimes referred to as the Rippey Ranch], Lake Elsinore, located one-third mile left of the main highway" (LAPL 2021). The Rippey family's ownership of the property between the mid-1930s and 1942 further indicates that the photograph dates to the mid-1930s at the earliest. Although it is unknown if the Pueblo Revival style modifications can be attributed to the Rippeys, the assessed value for buildings did increase between 1939 and 1940 from $680 to $900. This Pueblo Revival style addition is visible on the west façade of the building on a historic aerial photograph from 1938 (see Plate 3.2–5).

By 1953, an aerial photograph of the property appears to show a number of additional improvements to the building, expanding it to the north and converting it into a side-gabled residence with a Spanish-tiled roof (see Plate 3.2–6). It is likely that most of this later expansion of the residence occurred in 1941 or shortly thereafter, as the County Assessor's Property Characteristics Report shows the building as having an "actual" and "effective" build date of that year, and the assessed value for buildings increased from $900 to $6,120 in 1942, and then to $13,700 in 1943. The circa 1941 to 1943 building additions and renovations appear to be the most extensive and significant modifications made to the Machado Adobe building, although assessed values do show another large increase in building value between 1948 and 1949 while it was owned by Robert and Gisela McGill. A 1958 interview with then-property owners Robert and Gisela McGill confirms that two of the original three adobe rooms had been preserved and incorporated into their ranch home, which they called "Rayo de Sol," one of which was used as a living room and the other as a bedroom (*Tipton Times* 1958). It is unknown what happened to the third original adobe room and the kitchen building shown in the circa 1900 photograph. According to the *Tipton Times* (1958), "several rooms have been added and the whole tied together with Spanish pink stucco exterior, sky blue wrought iron grills at windows and a red tile roof with bell cupola."

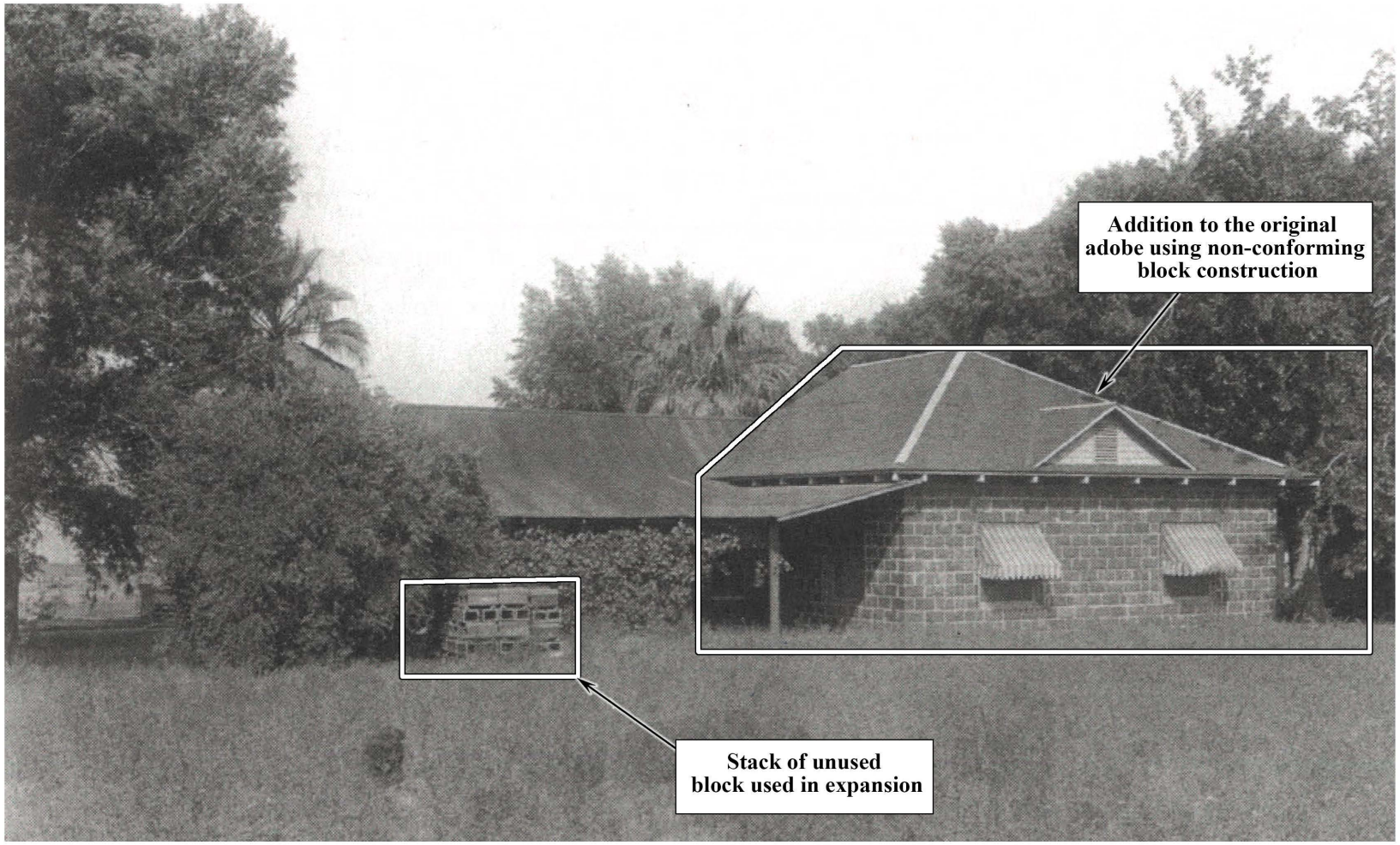


Plate 4.2–3

Early 1900s Photograph of the Machado Adobe, Showing the Brick-Clad, Hipped-Roofed, Classical Revival-Style Addition

The Grand Avenue Project

(Photograph courtesy of the City of Lake Elsinore GIS Map Gallery)



Plate 4.2–4

Mid- to Late 1930s Photograph of the Machado Adobe, Showing the Change to Pueblo Revival-Style Architecture

The Grand Avenue Project

(Photograph courtesy of the Los Angeles Public Library, Works Progress Administration Collection)

Subsequent aerial photographs do not show any major additions or changes to the Machado Adobe building until after most of the residence burned in a fire on September 2, 2017 (Williams 2017a) (Plates 4.2–5 and 4.2–6). Measurements of the residence's footprint show the building was approximately 3,800 square feet at the time of the fire. As a result of the fire, all of the non-original elements of the building were destroyed, but the two original adobe rooms, while damaged, remained standing (see Plate 4.2–5; Williams 2017b).

At the time of the current assessment, the burned exterior of the building, consisting of the later additions to the structure, had been removed from the property, although piles of rubble were present surrounding the Machado Adobe. All that remains of the residence are two approximately 18 by 18-foot rooms of the original, circa 1858 adobe structure, generally oriented north to south lengthwise, as well as remnant non-original tiled walkways, tiled patios, and a concrete foundation located within the footprint of the later, now destroyed larger structure (Plates 4.2–7 and 4.2–8; see Figure 4.2–1). A single arched doorway is located within the north façade, which is not original to the building, while the east façade contains two large rectangular windows and a doorway leading from a tiled patio situated east of the structure to the northernmost room (Plates 4.2–9 to 4.2–11). All surfaces appear to have been previously covered in stucco which has been tagged in graffiti (Plate 4.2–12). The façades of the structural remains are crumbling, exposing the original adobe bricks underneath. As a result, the bricks comprising the west façade of both remaining rooms of the structure have begun to crumble and deteriorate; however, it appears the west façade originally consisted of a rectangular doorway to each room and a single window in the northernmost room (Plate 4.2–13).

Within the structural remains, the door and window openings all exhibit angled jambs (Plate 4.2–14 and 4.2–15). A single rectangular interior doorway provides access between the two rooms (Plates 4.2–16). The northern room also contains a brick fireplace leading to a brick chimney visible on the exterior of the building (Plate 4.2–17 and 4.2–18). Due to the difference in materials between the adobe building remains and the brick fireplace and chimney feature, it appears the fireplace was either a later addition to the structure or was extensively altered during the building modifications in the early to mid-1900s. Furthermore, the location of this fireplace does not appear to match the fireplace associated with the original adobe.

The various modifications and additions to the structure throughout the early to mid-twentieth century have resulted in a hodgepodge of incompatible material that has aided in the deterioration of the original adobe bricks. Adobe bricks, traditionally, were never kiln-fired and do not permanently harden; therefore, they shrink and swell over time due to changing water content, which affects their strength and structural integrity (U.S. Department of the Interior 1978). The stucco exterior and metal screening used to adhere it to the building, along with concrete and other impenetrable and inflexible materials placed where the building meets the ground have trapped in moisture and limited the ability of the adobe bricks to naturally expand and contract. This has caused the walls to cave in at the base where the original bricks are visible, in addition to the collapsing of the west façade (Plate 4.2–19). Other alterations include electrical outlets present

within both rooms and conduit which has been installed through the interior of the walls (Plate 4.2–20). The floor of the remaining rooms is currently covered by gravel and broken stucco, and much of the ground surface was obscured by modern trash which has been dumped within the confines of the building remains (Plate 4.2–21). The only remaining ancillary features to the residence are the remnants of a paved driveway extending southwest from the residence to two entry gate wing walls found along Grand Avenue, neither of which are original to the 1858 building (Plate 4.2–22).

History of the Property: Ownership and Development

The original construction of the 15410 Grand Avenue adobe building has been attributed to Agustín Machado, who acquired Rancho La Laguna in 1858 and likely constructed the building shortly thereafter. However, the archival record concerning the early history of the adobe is much more ambiguous. In 1844, cattle rancher Julian Manriquez was granted the six leagues that made up "Rancho La Laguna de Temecula," later becoming Rancho La Laguna, by Governor Manuel Micheltorena (Gould 1936; Lech 2004; Miller 2012). In the petition for the land grant, Manriquez indicated he needed a place for his "several thousand head of cattle and hundreds of horses and sheep" (Miller 2012). An 1844 map of Rancho La Laguna de Temecula does not show any structures within the general region of the subject property (Figure 4.2–2); however, the map does show a road called "Camino Real" traversing near the subject property along the general alignment that would later be utilized as the Southern Emigrant Trail and Butterfield Stage Route. Manriquez died in 1848 and Rancho La Laguna de Temecula passed to his sons, Manuel and Juan, who sold the land to Abel Stearns in 1851 (Miller 2012; Gould 1936).

Local historian Anne Miller has postulated that the adobe structure predates Machado's ownership of Rancho La Laguna and was constructed by Julian Manriquez (Miller 2009, 2012). According to Miller (2012):

> It would not be surprising that Manriquez would have built a home on the rancho within the first year. Recipients of land grants were required to build a house and love on the property; and to have livestock and/or crops. In Manriquez' situation, he already owned a great many livestock and needed a place for them. In his deposition for the Land Commission case, Juan Bonet noted that when he was on the rancho in 1846, the house had three to five rooms and was occupied by Manriquez. Julian Manriquez died in December 1848, just four years after he obtained Rancho La Laguna. When the 1850 census was taken on March 6, 1851, Manriquez' two sons, Manuel and Juan, along with other family members, were listed as living in the area. The Manriquez family sold Rancho La Laguna to Abel Stearns in 1851. The home is listed on Stearns' 1855 inventory of taxable property. Stearns then sold the rancho to Agustin Machado in 1858.



Plate 4.2–5: Overview of the south and east façades of the Machado Adobe after the 2017 fire.



Plate 4.2–6: Interior view of the Machado Adobe after the 2017 fire.

Plates 4.2–5 and 4.2–6

The Grand Avenue Project

(Photographs courtesy of Williams 2017a)



Plate 4.2–7: Overview of the west façade of the Machado Adobe, facing east.



Plate 4.2–8: View of a buried remnant non-original concrete foundation, facing west.

Plates 4.2–7 and 4.2–8

The Grand Avenue Project



Plate 4.2–9: View of the non-original arched doorway in the north façade of the Machado Adobe, facing southwest. Note the framing around the doorway, indicating that the opening may once have been rectangular.



Plate 4.2–10: Overview of the east façade of the Machado Adobe, facing west. Note the non-original tiled patio in the foreground.

Plates 4.2–9 and 4.2–10

The Grand Avenue Project



Plate 4.2–11: View of the non-original tiled patio area on the east façade of the Machado Adobe, facing south.



Plate 4.2–12: Interior view of the Machado Adobe showing graffiti and modern trash, facing west.

Plates 4.2–11 and 4.2–12

The Grand Avenue Project



Plate 4.2–13: View of the crumbling stucco and adobe bricks on the west façade of the Machado Adobe, facing south. Note that portions of the wall have almost completely collapsed.



Plate 4.2–14: View of an exposed door jamb (foreground) and angled window jamb (background), facing east.

Plates 4.2–13 and 4.2–14

The Grand Avenue Project



Plate 4.2–15: Interior view of the angled window and door jambs, facing northwest. The arched doorway is not original to the Machado Adobe.



Plate 4.2–16: View of the rectangular interior doorway between the two rooms, facing south.

Plates 4.2–15 and 4.2–16

The Grand Avenue Project



Plate 4.2–17: View of the likely non-original brick fireplace located in the northern room of the Machado Adobe, facing east.



Plate 4.2–18: View of the likely non-original brick chimney located on the east façade of the Machado Adobe, facing southwest. Note the crumbling adobe bricks on the north façade (right).

Plates 4.2–17 and 4.2–18

The Grand Avenue Project



Plate 4.2–19: View of the west and south façades of the Machado Adobe showing the extensive damage to the building, facing north. Note the eroding of the adobe bricks at the base of the building due to water and fire damage.



Plate 4.2–20: Interior view of the northern room of the Machado Adobe, showing the installed electrical outlets and conduit running through the walls, facing northwest.

Plates 4.2–19 and 4.2–20

The Grand Avenue Project



Plate 4.2–21: Close-up view of the gravel, broken stucco, and modern trash obscuring the floor of the Machado Adobe.



Plate 4.2–22: View of the non-original entry gate wing walls and paved driveway with the Machado Adobe remains in the background (right), facing east.

Plates 4.2–21 and 4.2–22

The Grand Avenue Project



Figure 4.2–2

1844 Map of Rancho de La Laguna de Temecula

The Grand Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of California State University Monterey Bay)

Further, Miller points to the diary of Judge Benjamin Hayes who noted "a substantial adobe" on the ranch in 1850 in which "two or three men lived … with their wives" (Miller 2012), indicating that the adobe structure was present on the property before Machado's ownership of the La Laguna Rancho. In contrast, other researchers and historians have suggested that Manriquez did build and reside in an adobe located in the general vicinity, but that it was actually across what is now Grand Avenue at 32912 Macy Avenue (Hoover et al. 1966; Kyle et al. 2002). This adobe building, along with an associated ancillary adobe outbuilding, was demolished in 1962 (Kyle et al. 2002). The Macy Avenue adobe has also been labeled as the Machado's "home property" and was expanded and incorporated into a post office for the short-lived community of Willard which only operated between 1898 and 1902 (Gunther 1984; Kyle et al. 2002). Given the level of detail supplied, the proximity of the two properties makes it difficult to conclusively tie any of the early structures within or near the subject property to Manriquez.

When Abel Stearns took possession of the rancho in 1851, it was listed as spanning 13,338 acres, with much of that land encompassing the lake itself. It does not appear as though Stearns ever lived within the property or has any possible association with the 15410 Grand Avenue adobe building (Gould 1936; Gunther 1984; Lech 2004).

Agustín Machado was born in Santa Barbara on August 27, 1794 (Plate 4.2–23). His first wife, Maria Petra Buelna, died while giving birth to their son Juan Bautista Machado in 1826. In 1827, Agustín married Ramona Sepúlveda and together they would have 14 more children. In 1839, Agustín and his brother Ygnacio, along with Felipe and Tomás Talamantes, were granted Rancho La Ballona located in what is now the Westside region of Los Angeles County (*Los Angeles Herald* 1875; Cerra 2009). Agustín Machado would continue to acquire land grants throughout what is now Riverside and Los Angeles counties throughout the early to mid-1800s.



Plate 4.2–23: Agustín Machado
(Photograph courtesy of Culver City Historical Society)

By the time Machado purchased Rancho La Laguna from Abel Stearns, he not only already owned Rancho La Ballona, but also a vineyard in Los Angeles, and Rancho Santa Rosa, which is adjacent to the southwest of Rancho La Laguna (Hudson 1978). Hudson (1978) noted that the Machados had two homes and a few outbuildings within the confines of Rancho La Laguna. When Machado died in 1858, his widow Ramona and their 12 living children remained in control of the entire Rancho La Laguna until 1873, when all but 500 acres, owned by Agustín's eldest son Juan, were sold to Charles and Fred Sumner (Gould 1936; Gunther 1984; Hudson 1978). Juan Machado's "pie shaped" 500 acres contained the Machado Adobe building and extended into the lake to ensure access to water, as the lake was known to raise during wet seasons but also recede considerably during dry years (Hudson 1978). The original, undated map of Juan Machado's property shows that 120 acres consisted of the lake (Figure 4.2–3). The

map also shows the location of two structures, a spring located to the east of the structures along the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, and roads. Presumably, the road entering the property from the southeastern corner is the alignment previously used by the Southern Emigrant Trail and Butterfield Stage (see Figure 4.2–3). The two structures shown on this map are present within the general vicinity of the subject property; however, the map does not contain a scale nor any visual landmarks, making it difficult to determine if either correspond to the adobe building currently present on the subject property.

Juan Machado remained in possession of the 500 acres, including the subject property and adobe building, until 1884 and would become known as Don Juan to many of the locals (City of Lake Elsinore 2011; Hudson 1978). In 1874, Charles Nordhoff, a reporter for the *New York Herald*, wrote a book documenting his travels through the region. During his time at Rancho La Laguna, he wrote of meeting Juan Machado, describing the adobe as an oblong three-room structure containing a store or shop where goods were sold to "Indians and any others who chose to come," a bedroom, and a dining room (Nordhoff in Lech 2004). Machado continued cattle ranching on his property; however, Nordhoff made a note that Juan Machado also had "half an acre of young grape-vines, two or three dozen young apple and orange trees, and a small orchard of young English walnuts, set out much too close together" (Hudson 1978; Nordhoff in Lech 2004).

Juan Machado's 500-acre holdings were eventually sold to George S. Irish in 1884. Irish, who would later subdivide the property in 1895, stated that a large seven-room adobe occupied by Agustín Machado was located outside of the current study area near the intersection of what is now Machado Street and Grand Avenue, while a smaller adobe located within the current study area, was built by his eldest son Juan (Hudson 1978). However, it is not entirely clear where this larger house was located, as the 1883 map of the Elsinore subdivision shows Machado Street curving through what remained of the Machado property at that time to eventually intersect with the proposed alignment of Grand Avenue (Figure 4.2–4). The map also shows a ranch house in the location of the current project, as well as a larger house on the property directly adjacent to the current project.

The 1895 County of Riverside tract map for the area shows the subject property as part of a 104.1-acre property identified as Block D of the La Laguna Ranch (Figure 4.2–5). After the subdivision, Irish sold the property to Ella Z. Grow in 1896. The County Assessor's Lot Books beginning in 1896 indicate Block D was assessed for the value of a house, presumably the adobe structure, and trees once purchased by Grow. No information beyond the ownership of the property could be found for Ella Grow.

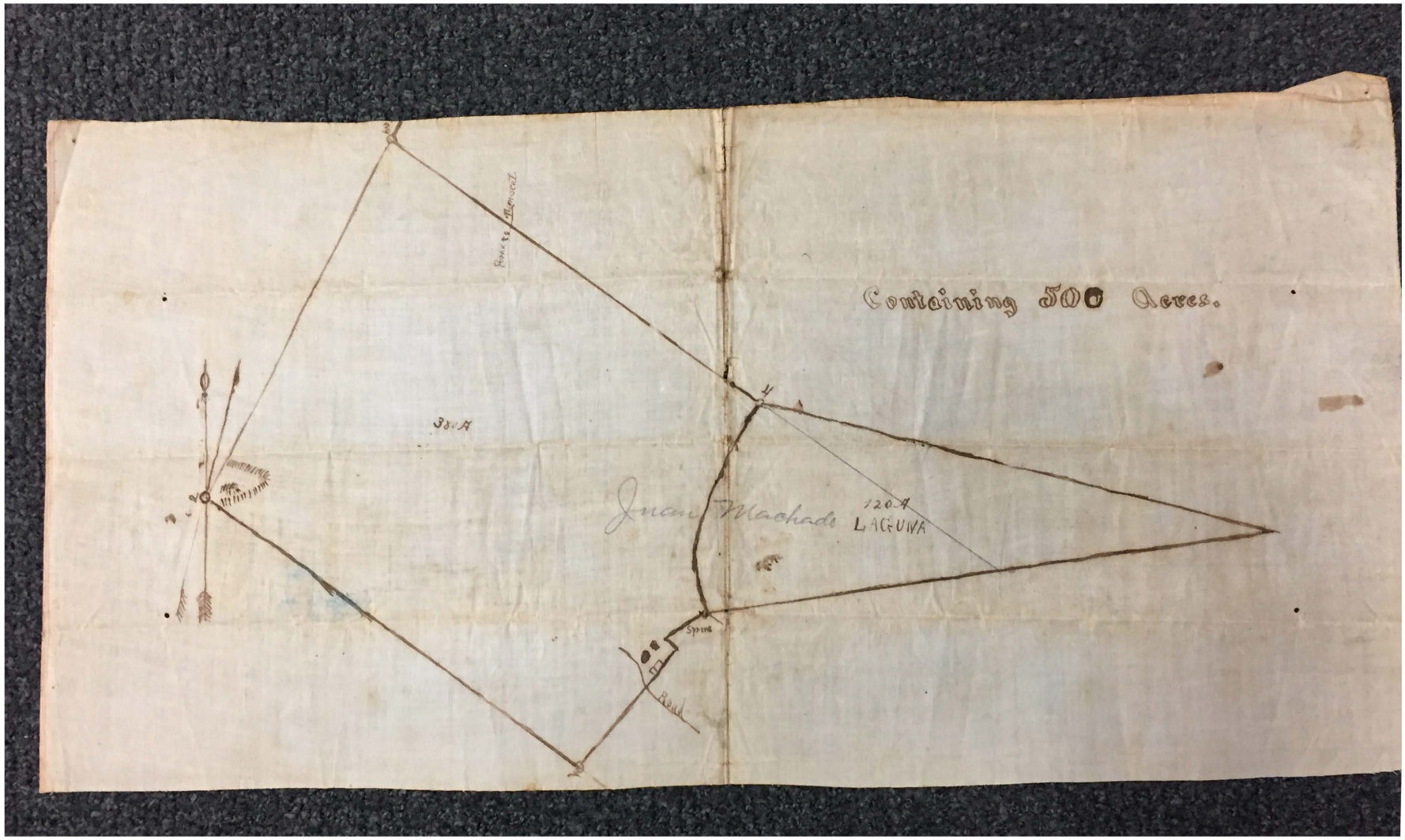


Figure 4.2–3

Original, Undated Map of Juan Machado's 500-Acre Portion of Rancho La Laguna

The Grand Avenue Project

(Photograph courtesy of the University of California San Diego Special Collections)

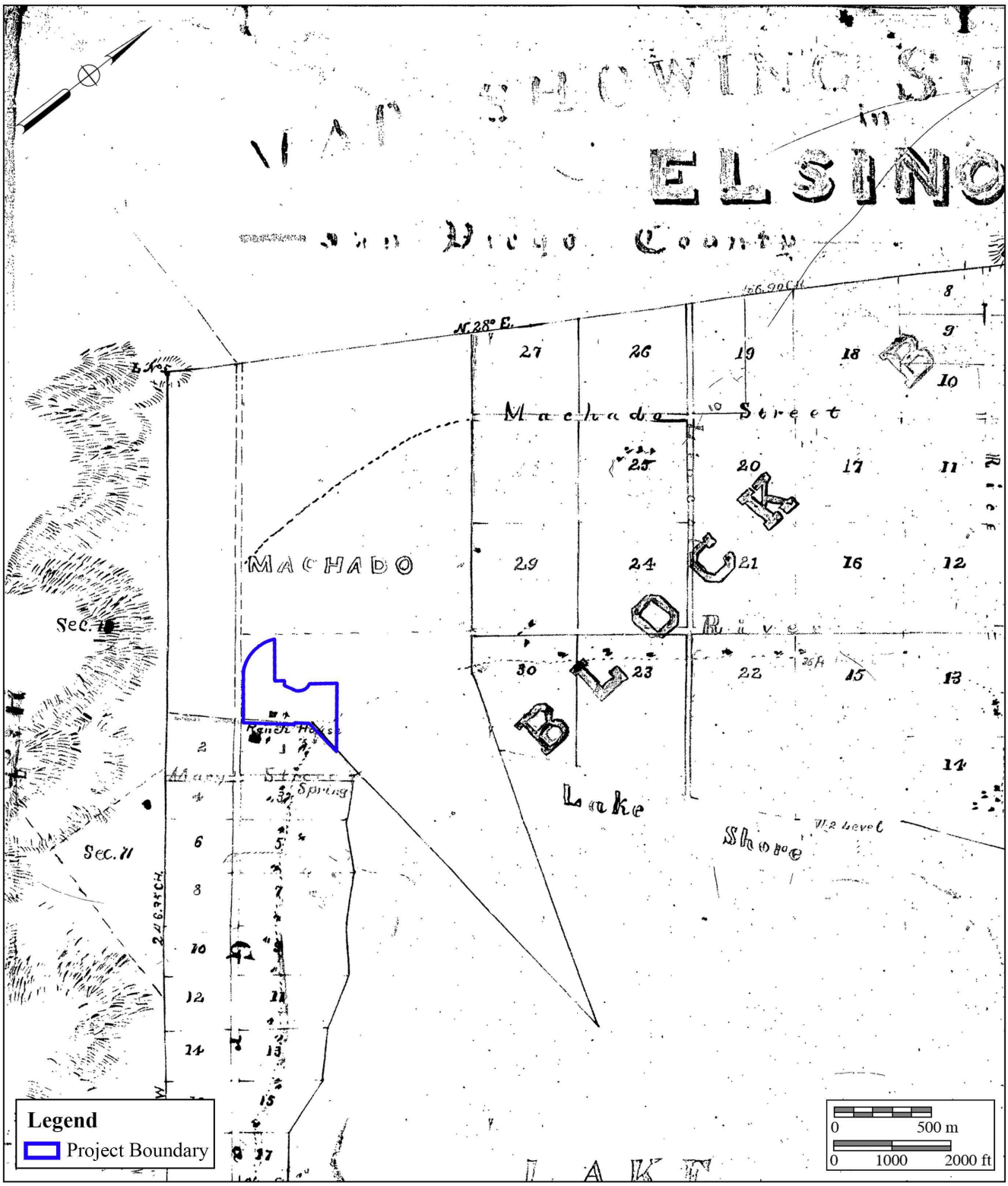


Figure 4.2–4

Portion of the 1883 Elsinore Subdivision Map, Showing the Current Project

The Grand Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of County of Riverside SDMB8/377)

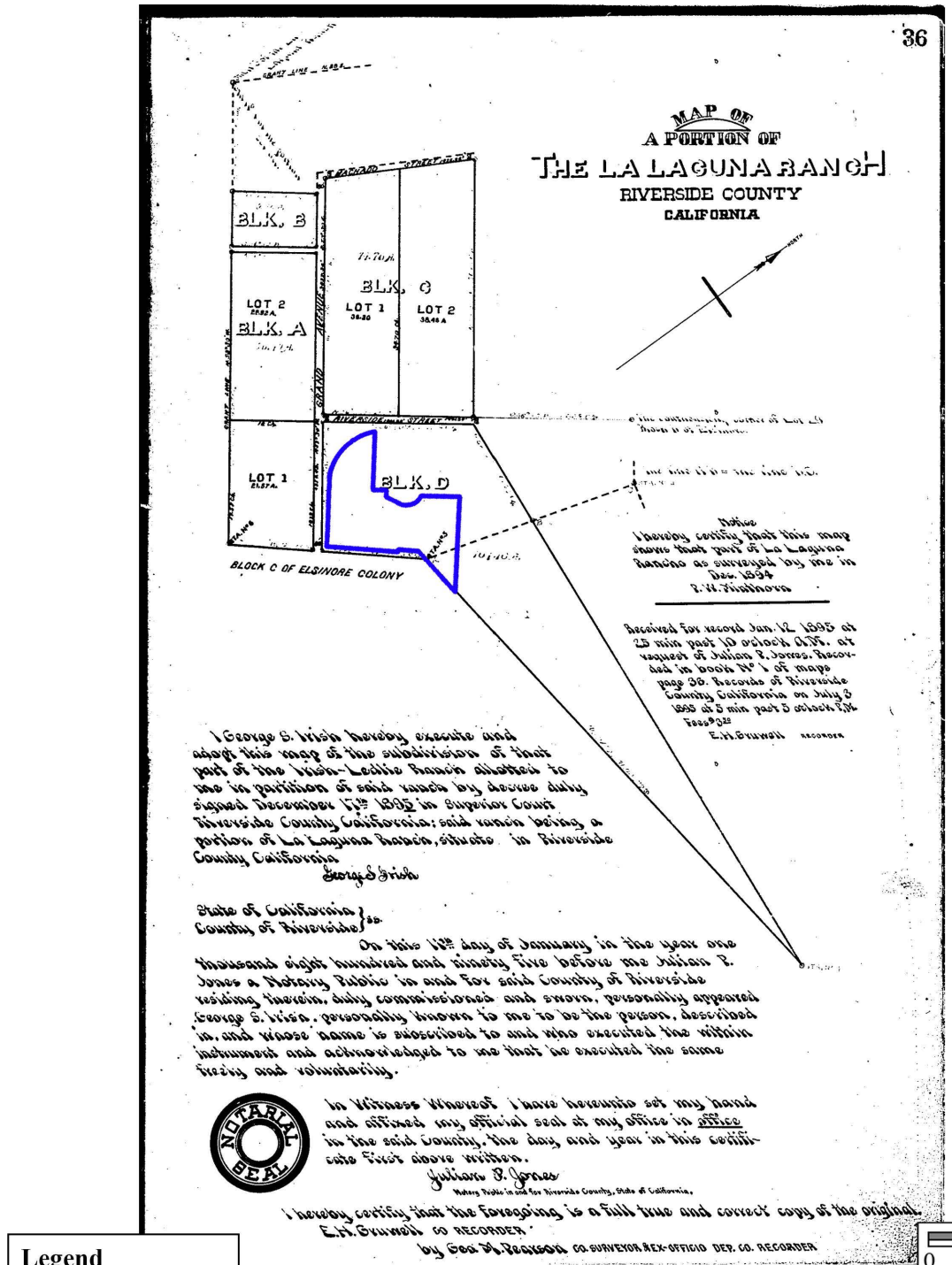


Figure 4.2–5

1895 La Laguna Ranch George S. Irish Subdivision Map, Showing the Current Project

The Grand Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of County of Riverside MB1/36)

The property transferred from Grow to Henry H. Harris sometime between 1899 and 1907. Harris held onto the 104.1-acre property through 1920. During this period, the assessed value of buildings within the property increased from $100 to $200 in 1907 and then again to $350 in 1917. The property transferred to D.H. Moore in 1920 who owned it through 1926. Again, the assessed value of buildings increased in 1924 to $460. The increase in assessed value of buildings indicates improvements to structures within the parcel; however, given the size of the parcel at that time and the known ancillary buildings discussed in the aerial photographs, it is not clear if the improvements were to the Machado Adobe or other buildings.

Assessor's Lot Books and the archival Grantee/Grantor index for the period between 1926 and 1938 were not available from the County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives at the time of this study. However, the property is noted as being owned by Charles H. Rippey in the 1930s and by 1938, he is listed as the owner in the Assessor's Lot Book for that year. Further, Rippey and his wife are listed as residing at the property in the 1930 Federal Census. Little information about Charles Rippey could be found. The 1930 census data indicates he was born in 1880, married to Anna Maria, and worked as a "Rancher." The listing of the property within the BERD also references the property as the "Rippey Ranch."

The Assessor's Lot Books only list Charles Rippey's wife Annie (Anna Maria) as the owner of the property in 1940, and in 1942, the property is assessed to Golden West Estates, Inc. Again, between 1941 and 1943, the assessed value for buildings on the property increased considerably, indicating improvements were performed to buildings or structures within the property. Golden West Estates, Inc. is listed as the owner through 1948, when Gisela McGill is first listed as the owner of the property. However, Hudson noted that Robert and Gisela McGill were included in a lawsuit filed in 1943 by city officials against landowners whose holdings included portions of the lake, indicating they may have owned the property earlier than the Assessor's Lot Books show. According to Hudson (1978), the McGill family was included for their "pie shaped" parcel that extended into Lake Elsinore. Due to the filling and receding of the lake, the City of Elsinore had experienced a number of booms and busts depending on how full or dry the lake was; however, as much of the lake was private property, it was difficult for the City to obtain funds from county, state, and federal programs to maintain the water level of the lake (Hudson 1978; U.S. Government Printing Office 1988). Therefore, a number of plans were put forth by the City to acquire the entirety of Lake Elsinore from private landowners, including the McGills. The process was not resolved until 1955, when the McGills sold 72.44 acres of their property for $1,400 to the Lake Elsinore Recreation and Parks District (Hudson 1978).

In 1966, the McGills further subdivided the property when they constructed the adjacent residential development as seen in the 1967 aerial photograph (see Figure 3.2–9; *La Laguna Review* 1966). McGill and his wife owned the remainder of the property and lived in the Machado Adobe building, which they called "Rayo de Sol," until 1969, when Gisela passed away (Plate 4.2–24). In 1969, Robert McGill registered a personal aircraft to 15410 Grand Avenue. It is likely he stored and operated the airplane on the property, as Environmental Site Assessments for nearby

properties have revealed that 15410 Grand Avenue at one time contained storage tanks for aviation fuel (U.S. Department of Transportation 1969; Boehmer and Franklin 2013). A newspaper advertisement placed by McGill in 1980 lists 15410 Grand Avenue as his current address (*Times Colonist* 1980). Robert McGill passed away on October 7, 1992 (Ancestry.com 2012), but it is likely he had already sold the property by then, as an online real estate listing for 15410 Grand Avenue indicates that the property was sold in 1989 for $1,250,000 (RealtyTrac 2021).

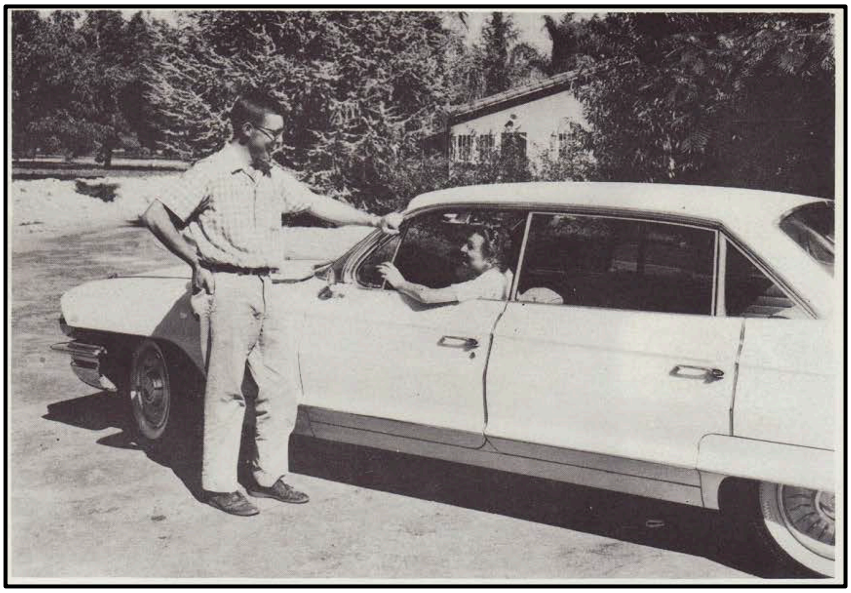


Plate 4.2–24: Robert and Gisela McGill in front of their "Rayo de Sol" home, the Machado Adobe building, in 1962.
***(Photograph courtesy of La Laguna Review 1962*)**

By 1994, the property was owned by the Set Free Ministry and established as the "Set Free Villa and Training Center" (Kahn 1994). This caused alarm to the local community, as Set Fee was described by former members as an "abusive cult" founded by a convicted felon, Phil Aguilar (Kahn 1994). It is unclear how long Set Free Ministry owned the property and how much they utilized the Machado Adobe building. After the use of the property by the Set Fee Ministry, the building sat vacant until it was destroyed in the September 2, 2017 fire (Williams 2017a). The Riverside County Clerk Recorder lists CP Lake Elsinore 130 as the current owner of the property with a conveyance date of October 2008. Ownership data compiled from historic research is included in Table 4.2–1, although complete title and ownership records could not be obtained for the property.

Table 4.2–1
Ownership Record for 15410 Grand Avenue

Owner	Period of Ownership
Julian Manriquez	1844 to 1851
Abel Stearns	1851 to 1858
Agustín Machado	1858 to 1865 (his death)
Ramona Sepúlveda Machado	1865 to 1873
Juan Machado	1873 to 1884
George S. Irish	1884 to circa 1895
Ella Z. Grow	1896 to between 1896 and 1907
Henry H. Harris	Between 1897 and 1907 to 1920
D.H. Moore	1920 to mid-1930s
Charles H. and Anna Maria Rippey	mid-1930s to before 1942
Golden West Estates, Inc.	Circa 1942 to between 1943 and 1948
Robert and Gisela McGill	Circa 1943 to 1989
Set Free Ministry	1994 to unknown
CP Lake Elsinore 130	2008 to present

Butterfield Overland Mail Company and Stage Station

The Machado Adobe has also been speculated to be the location of the La Laguna (sometimes referred to as Laguna Grande) Butterfield Stage station (Gould 1936; City of Lake Elsinore 2011; Lech 2004; Miller 2009, 2012). The Butterfield Overland Mail Company operated between 1858 and 1861 as a stagecoach service carrying passengers and mail between St. Louis, Missouri and San Francisco, California (Alison 2021). The Butterfield Stage passed through Agustín Machado's property, utilizing the route previously established by the Southern Emigrant Trail and shown as the "Camino Real" on the 1844 map of Rancho La Laguna (see Figure 4.2–2). Local historian Janet Gould (1936) postulated that the Butterfield Stage station was at the Machado Adobe located within the subject property, citing accounts from Judge Benjamin Hayes' 1861 journal, as well as those from other travelers between 1859 and 1861. However, as stated above, Miller (2012) indicates travelers along the Southern Emigrant Trail reported seeing an adobe

within Rancho La Laguna prior to Machado's ownership of the property. Many of these early travelers were those heading north in 1848 and 1849 to the newly-discovered gold fields of northern California (often referred to as "49ers") (Miller 2012). Miller also cites a journal from Judge Hayes who indicated the presence of "a substantial adobe" on the property in 1850 (Miller 2012). Additional accounts of buildings within the La Laguna Rancho include Charles Nordhoff's description of a three-room adobe, attributed to Juan Machado, containing a general store, bedroom, and dining room (Nordhoff in Lech 2004) and George Irish's description of a large, seven-room adobe, owned and occupied by Agustín Machado, located at the corner of Grand Avenue and Machado Street (now Riverside Drive) and a smaller adobe located within the current study area built and occupied by Juan Machado (Hudson 1978).

A circa 1870 sketch found within the University of Southern California Digital Archives provides a glimpse of what the Machado Adobe may have looked like to travelers as they approached the Machado property. Although titled "Drawing depicting Rancho de La Laguna in California, ca. 1870," it is not clear if this is the Machado Adobe or another adobe within the Rancho (Figure 4.2–6). Another glimpse of the late nineteenth century landscape of Rancho La Laguna which appears to be a different property within the Rancho is shown on the subsequent 1888 Henry Chapman Ford sketch (Figure 4.2–7). Neither of the sketches shows a strong resemblance to the circa 1900 photograph of the adobe shown in Plate 4.2–1.

As stated above, multiple adobe structures were present within the vicinity between 1850 and 1861, when the Butterfield Stage ceased operations; however, the two locations most frequently referenced as the potential stage station are the Machado Adobe at 15410 Grand Avenue and another adobe possibly built and/or owned by Manriquez at 32912 Macy Avenue (now destroyed), outside of the current project area (Gould 1936; Hoover et al. 1966; Kyle et al. 2002; Lech 2004; Miller 2009, 2012). Regardless, less than 1,000 feet separates the two locations thought to have been the Butterfield Stage station, and it is impossible to conclusively determine which of the two adobe buildings actually was utilized by passengers on the Butterfield Stage route.

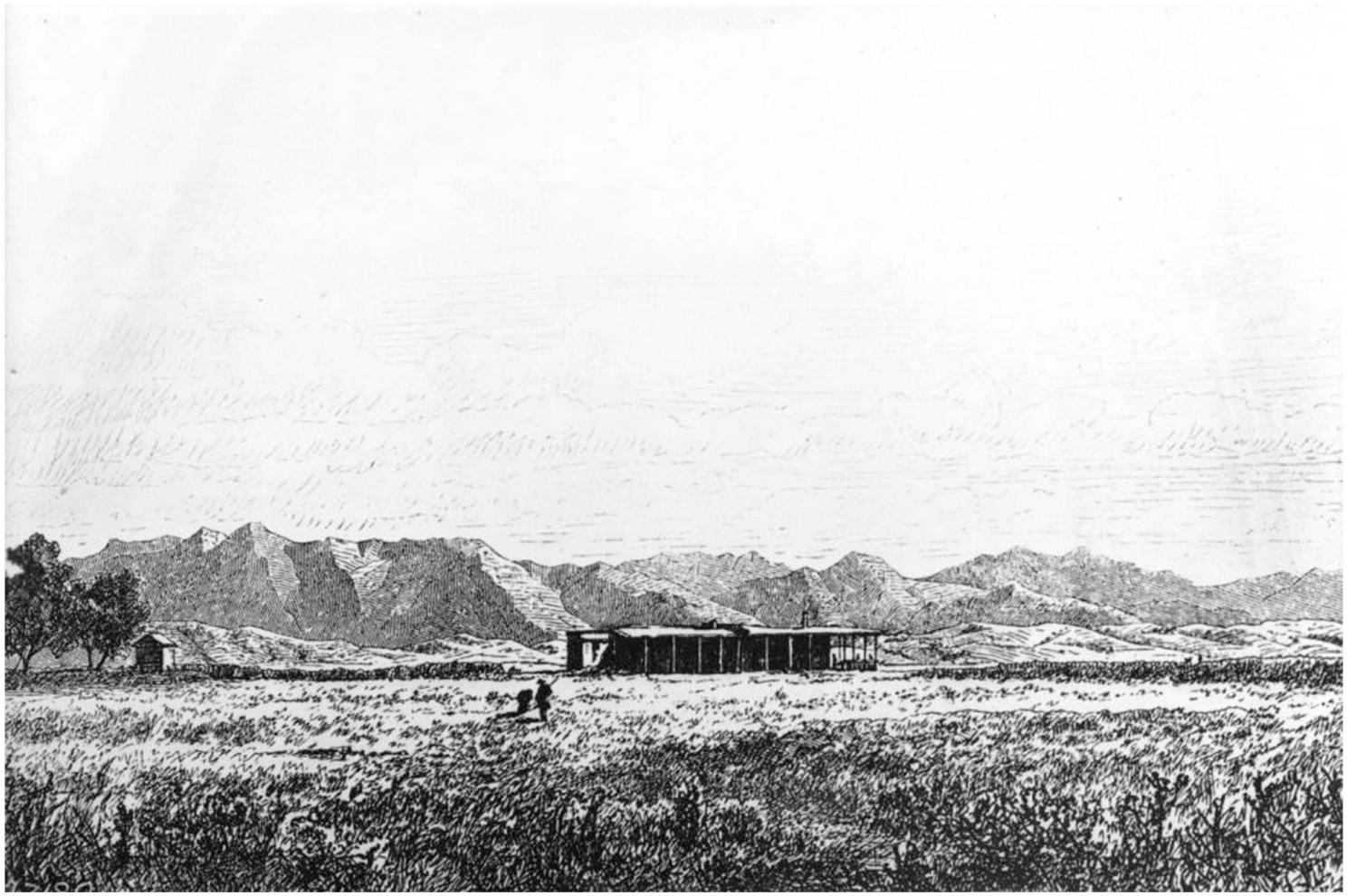


Figure 4.2–6

Drawing Depicting Rancho de La Laguna in California, circa 1870

The Grand Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of the University of Southern California, California Historical Society Collection)

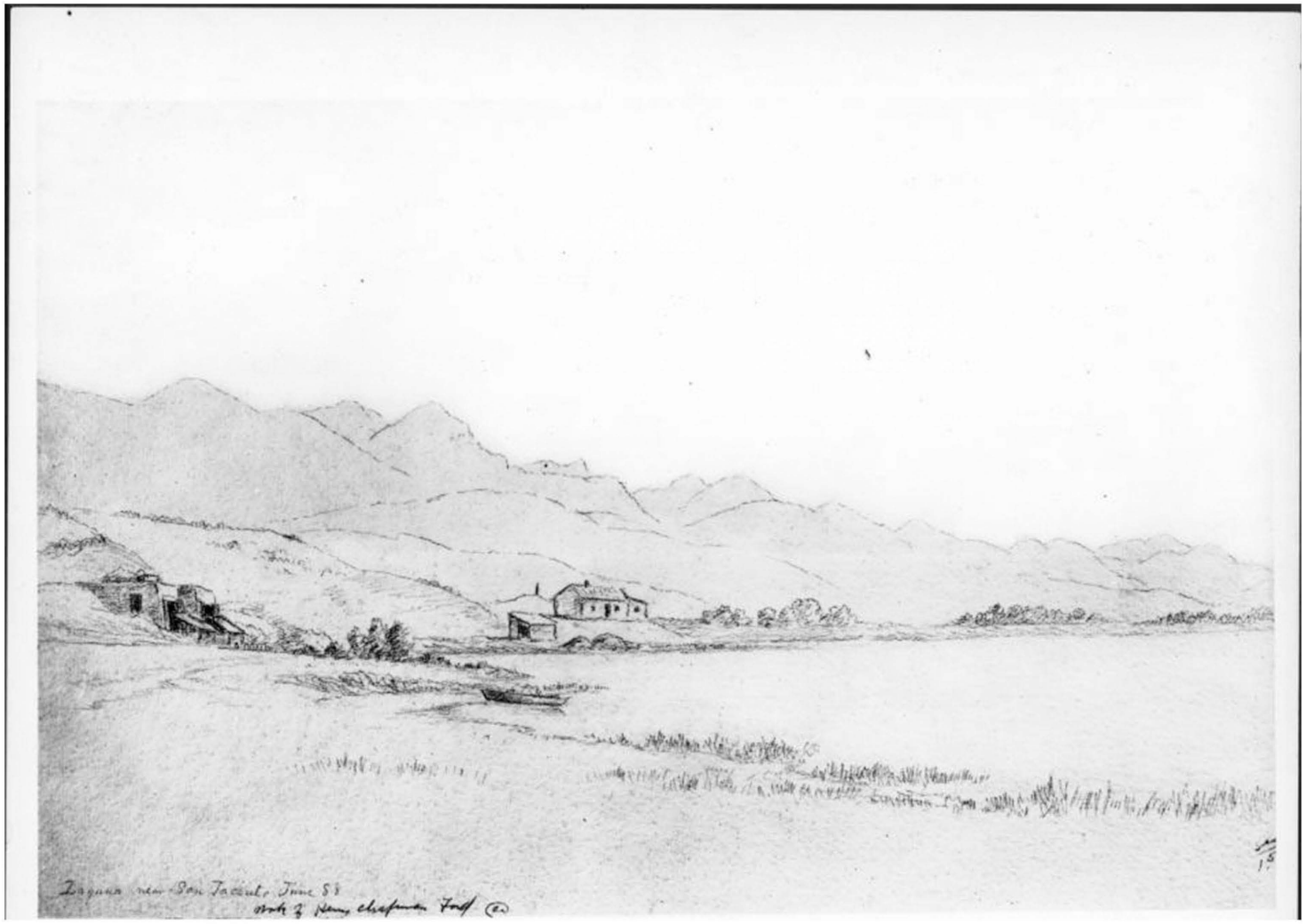


Figure 4.2–7

June 1888 Sketch by Henry Chapman Ford Depicting the La Laguna Rancho

The Grand Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of the University of Southern California, California Historical Society Collection)

4.3 Evaluation of Historic Resources

When evaluating a historic resource, integrity is the authenticity of the resource's physical identity clearly indicated by the retention of characteristics that existed during its period of significance. It is important to note that integrity is not the same as condition. Integrity directly relates to the presence or absence of historic materials and character-defining features, while condition relates to the relative state of physical deterioration of the resource. In most instances, integrity is more relevant to the significance of a resource than condition; however, if a resource is in such poor condition that original materials and features may no longer be salvageable, then the resource's integrity may be adversely impacted. The seven aspects of integrity used in evaluating a historic resource are:

1. **Location** is the place where a resource was constructed or where an event occurred.

2. **Design** results from intentional decisions made during the conception and planning of a resource. Design includes form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

3. **Setting** applies to a physical environment, the character of a resource's location, and a resource's relationship to the surrounding area.

4. **Materials** comprise the physical elements combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a property.

5. **Workmanship** consists of the physical evidence of crafts employed by a particular culture, people, or artisan, which includes traditional, vernacular, and high styles.

6. **Feeling** relies on present physical features of a property to convey and evoke an aesthetic or historic sense of past time and place.

7. **Association** directly links a property with a historic event, activity, or person of past time and place, and requires the presence of physical features to convey the property's character.

In order to assess each aspect of integrity when evaluating the Machado Adobe building located at 15410 Grand Avenue, the following steps were taken, as recommended in the *National Register Bulletin No. 36: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties* (Little et al. 2000):

1. Integrity of location was assessed by reviewing historic records and aerial photographs in order to determine if the structure had always existed at its present locations or if it

had been moved or rebuilt.

2. Integrity of design was assessed by evaluating the spatial arrangement of the structure, including any unique architectural characteristics present.

3. Integrity of setting was assessed by inspecting the elements of the structure, which include "topographic features, open-space, views, landscapes, vegetation, man-made features, and relationships between buildings and other features" (Little et al. 2000).

4. Integrity of materials was assessed by determining the presence or absence of original building materials, as well as the possible introduction of materials, which may have altered the architectural design of the structure.

5. Integrity of workmanship was assessed by evaluating the quality of the architectural features present in the structure.

6. Integrity of feeling was assessed by evaluating whether or not the resource's features, in combination with its setting, conveyed a historic sense of the property during its period of significance.

7. Integrity of association was assessed by evaluating the resource's data or information and its ability to answer any research questions relevant to the history of the city of Lake Elsinore or the state of California.

CRHR Criteria

A historic resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**
  It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

- **CRHR Criterion 2:**
  It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

- **CRHR Criterion 3:**
  It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.

- **CRHR Criterion 4:**
  It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRHR Evaluation

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**
  In order to evaluate the Machado Adobe building located at 15410 Grand Avenue under Criterion 1, BFSA took the following steps as recommended by the *National Register Bulletin No. 36: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties* (Little et al. 2000):

  1) Identify the event(s) with which the structure is associated through the review of the archaeological record, historic records, and oral histories.

     - It was discovered through historic research that what remains of the building within the subject property was part of the Machado family's "Home Property" and a location situated along the Southern Emigrant Trail and Butterfield Stage route. It is not clear if the Machado Adobe building served as the actual Butterfield Stage station, as other nearby adobe buildings are also speculated to have served as the station; however, it is evident that the property and adobe building likely did contribute to the establishment of the Machado holdings as a stop for travelers during this period, as it is located directly along the route and the various first-hand accounts of travelers visiting the property while traversing the region. Although the historic record is not entirely clear, the building is one of, if not the first adobe constructed within Rancho La Laguna. The Machado Adobe is associated with events tied to the early Mexican settlement of the region; American westward migration, trade, and settlement; and the establishment of the City of Elsinore/Lake Elsinore. Therefore, the Machado Adobe is associated with historic events tied to the development of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, and California and is eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

- **CRHR Criterion 2:**
  In order to evaluate the Machado Adobe building located at 15410 Grand Avenue under Criterion 2, BFSA took the following steps as recommended by the *National Register Bulletin No. 36: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties* (Little et al. 2000):

1) Identify any important persons associated with the structure through the investigation of the archaeological record, historic records, and oral histories.

    - Although it is possible the structure was built by Julian Manriquez, as postulated by Miller (2012), the building at 15410 Grand Avenue is most closely associated with the Machado family, and specifically tied to Agustín Machado and his eldest son, Juan. The Machado family is significant to the Lake Elsinore area with respect to the early ranching and development of the region, as well as the aforementioned likely utilization of their property as a stop along the well-traveled Southern Emigrant Trail and Butterfield Stage route. Therefore, the Machado Adobe is significant under CRHR Criterion 2 in that it is directly tied to early landowners who occupied the region.

- **CRHR Criterion 3:**
  In order to evaluate the Machado Adobe building located at 15410 Grand Avenue under Criterion 3, BFSA took the following steps as recommended by the *National Register Bulletin No. 36: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties* (Little et al. 2000):

    1) Identify the distinctive characteristics of the type, period, or method of construction, master or craftsman, or the high artistic value of the historic resource. This will be done by examining the pattern of features common to the particular class of resource that the structure may embody, the individuality or variation of features that occur within the class, and the evolution of that class, or the transition between the classes of resources.

        - What remains of the building located at 15410 Grand Avenue exhibits very few remaining characteristics of the early Machado Adobe building. All that remains of the original material are two rooms constructed of adobe bricks formed from sand, clay, and grasses along with mud mortar, both of which are currently in a state of extreme disrepair. Due to the past impacts to the building, including additions, modernization, fire, vandalism, and neglect, the building only retains a low level of integrity. There is no roof or signs of vigas traditionally found within adobe buildings. Furthermore, the numerous documented and visible changes to the building tied its usage throughout history have removed other elements of the structure including one of the three original rooms. As such, in its current state, the structure does not meet

any of the eligibility criteria listed for Criterion 3, and therefore, is determined to be not significant under CRHR Criterion 3.

- **CRHR Criterion 4:**
  It is unlikely that the building, as it presently exists, could contribute additional information beyond that which is presented in this report. Rather, the current state of the building and remnant features and materials tied to the later improvements to the building hinder the understanding of the original layout and floor plan of the Machado Adobe. Therefore, the structural remains are not eligible under Criterion 4.

Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity, as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. The structure retains integrity of location; however, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have all been comprised on some level. The building no longer possesses the original layout, as what remains is only a fraction of the larger original adobe structure, compromising its integrity of design. This has also impacted the structure's integrity of materials and workmanship. What remains of the original material and architectural features is comprised primarily of adobe bricks and mud mortar, which have been neglected to the point where much of the west façade has collapsed. Likewise, the original setting has been severely compromised by the development and removal of buildings within the property, as well as the development surrounding the property, all of which has altered the surrounding landscape from agricultural to commercial and residential. This has negatively impacted the integrity of feeling, as the building currently consists of a collection of differing and incompatible materials from various time periods. Therefore, as it currently stands, the building does not convey a historic sense of the property's period of significance, which would be circa 1850 through 1884 when Juan Machado sold his holdings to George S. Irish, considering the property's significance is tied to the early Rancho La Laguna history and the Machado family. The loss of the integrity of the setting is important to the evaluation of the structure, as it has also hindered its integrity of association. Although the historic record does confirm what remains of the Machado Adobe originally was part of a building associated with Agustín and Juan Machado, who are historically significant to the region, in its current state of disrepair after having many of the original character-defining features removed, the building itself no longer can answer any research questions relevant to the history of the region.

4.4 Conclusion

The assessment of the building located at 15410 Grand Avenue has concluded that, although the Machado Adobe (P-33-007230) is significant for its association with historic individuals and events, it does not retain the level of integrity to convey this significance. The location of the structures as historically associated with the Machado family is the primary factor

of eligibility for the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 2. However, the ruins of the structure as they currently exist have no further research potential and are not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Resource Importance

The cultural resources survey of the Grand Avenue Project identified one previously recorded resource, P-33-007230, consisting of the remains of the circa 1858 Machado Adobe located at 15410 Grand Avenue. Although impacted by additions, modifications, and almost entirely destroyed by a fire in 2017, the Machado Adobe has previously been identified as a "Community-Recognized Significant Historical Resource" by the City of Lake Elsinore (City of Lake Elsinore 2011). In addition, what currently remains of the building does contain materials that comprised two rooms of the original adobe structure. Therefore, the structural remains were subjected to a historic structure evaluation under CEQA significance criteria. The State of California DPR site record forms have been updated for the building and submitted to the EIC at UCR (Appendix B). No prehistoric resources were identified during the survey. The assessment of the building located within the Grand Avenue Project has concluded that, although associated with individuals and events significant to the history of the region, the remaining architectural elements no longer possess the appropriate level of integrity to convey this significance. However, the property itself remains significant, as archaeological investigations may reveal more information about the Machado Adobe building and the history of the property.

5.2 Impact Identification

The planned removal of the Machado Adobe building remains will impact a CRHR-eligible historical resource. Although the building remains no longer possess the level of integrity to convey the association with significant events and individuals, their removal will adversely affect the resource as the property itself is also CRHR-eligible. Prior to the almost entire destruction of the structure, the City of Lake Elsinore's General Plan Final Program Environmental Impact Report listed the Machado Adobe as a Community-Recognized Significant Historical Resource and noted that "[t]he preservation of this structure is a high priority for the City" (City of Lake Elsinore 2011). Because the structure is evaluated as highly disturbed and significantly modified over time, the structure does not retain any integrity or research potential, nor do the ruins convey any linkage to the historic use of the property. Demolition of the remaining ruins will not constitute a significant impact and, therefore, measures to mitigate the demolition impacts are not required. The removal of the remaining ruins do not affect the historic record of the past ownership of this property by the Machado family.

Removal of the Machado Adobe as part of the development of the property does constitute an adverse impact to historical resources, because the structure and property has been evaluated as locally important by the City. The City's recognition of the adobe as a local historical site predated the fire that destroyed much of the structure. Therefore, the City's listing of the structure as locally important has been altered by the fire and subsequent deterioration of the structure. The loss of

the historic setting and physical linkage to the adobe ranch home is the basis for a finding that the structure is not significant under CEQA criteria. Historical data and images will remain as the primary sources of information regarding the historical structure.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Mitigation Measures

The proposed development will impact Site P-33-007230, consisting of the ruins of the Machado Adobe. Although the structure, as it currently stands, no longer possesses the level of integrity to convey its historical significance tied to historic events and individuals, the property as a whole does contain the potential to reveal more information relevant to the historic development of the building and use of the property during the Rancho Period. Preservation of any of the ruins is not recommended, as these are modified elements that lack integrity. Therefore, a MMRP is recommended for all ground disturbing activities to mitigate potential impacts to unrecorded historic features or deposits associated with the Machado family's ownership and historic use of this property. Furthermore, because the area surrounding the lakeshore was important to the Native American occupation of this area for several thousand years, and in light of the potential to encounter buried deposits or features associated with the Native American use of the lake area, monitoring of grading is recommended to ensure that any prehistoric Native American artifacts, deposits, or features are recognized and evaluated. A Native American representative should participate in the MMRP process.

6.2 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)

A MMRP to mitigate impacts to Site P-33-007230, the Machado Adobe, as well as undiscovered buried cultural resources within the Grand Avenue Project shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

A. Monitor(s) shall be present during grading/excavation/trenching
    1. The archaeological monitor and Native American representative shall be present full-time during all soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities that could result in impacts to archaeological resources.
    2. Within the vicinity of the Machado Adobe, it is recommended that controlled, shallow grading should be required to allow for the detection and recordation of any structural foundation or features related to the historic use of the property. If such historic features are discovered, further grading at that location should stop until the discovery can be recorded and evaluated. An archaeologist with expertise in historic archaeology and adobe structures should be part of the MMRP team and should direct any archaeological investigations of historic features or deposits.
    3. The principal investigator (PI) may submit a detailed letter to the lead agency during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating previous grading/trenching

activities, presence of fossil formations, or native soils is encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

B. Discovery notification process
   1. In the event of an archaeological discovery, either historic or prehistoric, the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating, or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources, and immediately notify the Native American monitor and client, as appropriate.
   2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery.

C. Determination of significance
   1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If human remains are involved, follow protocol in Section D, below.

      a. The PI shall immediately notify the City to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
      b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an ADRP that has also been reviewed by the Native American consultant/monitor, and obtain written approval from the City to implement that program. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.
      c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to the City indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate that no further work is required.

D. Discovery of human remains
   If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains, and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

      I. Notification
         1. The archaeological monitor shall notify the PI, if the monitor is not qualified as a PI.
         2. The PI shall notify the medical examiner after consultation with the City,

either in person or via telephone.

II. Isolate discovery site
    1. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the medical examiner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.
    2. The medical examiner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
    3. If a field examination is not warranted, the medical examiner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.

III. If human remains **ARE** determined to be Native American
    1. The medical examiner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the medical examiner can make this call.
    2. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
    3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the medical examiner has completed coordination to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources, and the State Health and Safety Code.
    4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity of the human remains and associated grave goods.
    5. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:

        a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR
        b. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with Public Resources Code 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN
        c. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground-disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human

remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree upon the appropriate treatment measures, the human remains and grave goods buried with the Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity.

IV. If human remains are **NOT** Native American

1. The PI shall contact the medical examiner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.
2. The medical examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and city staff (Public Resources Code 5097.98).
3. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the City. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with the City, the applicant/landowner, and any known descendant group.

Post Construction

A. Preparation and submittal of draft monitoring report

1. The PI shall submit to the City a draft monitoring report (even if negative) prepared in accordance with the agency guidelines, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program (with appropriate graphics).

   a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the ADRP shall be included in the draft monitoring report.
   b. Recording sites with the State of California DPR shall be the responsibility of the PI, including recording (on the appropriate forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the archaeological monitoring program.

2. The PI shall submit a revised draft monitoring report to the City for approval, including any changes or clarifications requested by the City.

B. Handling of artifacts

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and cataloged.
2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material

is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.

3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.

C. Curation of artifacts
   1. To be determined.

D. Final monitoring report(s)
   1. The PI shall submit the approved final monitoring report to the City and any interested parties.

7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Grand Avenue Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Project Archaeologist and historian Andrew J. Garrison. The report text was prepared by Andrew Garrison and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Andrew Garrison. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Courtney McNair.

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2012 *The Southern Emigrant Trail through Riverside County*. AuthorHouse, Bloomington, Indiana.

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1966 *The Present and Past Molluscan Faunas and Environments of Four Southern California Coastal Lagoons*. Master's Thesis, University of California at San Diego.

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2009 People and Language: Defining the Takic Expansion into Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 41(2, 3):33–93.

2011a The Palomar Tradition and Its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 44(4):1–74.

2011b *A Prehistory of North America.* Routledge, New York.

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2010 Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 42(4):1–64.

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Warren, Claude N. and D.L. True
1961 The San Dieguito Complex and its Place in California Prehistory. In *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961*. University of California Press, Los Angeles, California.

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Williams, Michael
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2017b Lake Elsinore Leaders Will Offer Reward to Find Whoever Started the Machado Adobe Fire. *Press Enterprise*. 15 September. Riverside, California.

APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Andrew J. Garrison, MA, RPA

Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: agarrison@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside **2009**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
California Council for the Promotion of History
Society of Primitive Technology
Lithic Studies Society
California Preservation Foundation
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Project Archaeologist **June 2017–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist **2009–2017**
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. **Orange, California**

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher **2009**
City of Riverside Modernism Survey **Riverside, California**

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer **2005, 2008–2009**
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside **Riverside, California**

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pipeline Rehabilitation AP-1 Project, City of San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Pioneer Redlands Project, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Station Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Barnaba Soccer Fields and Event Space Project, San Diego County, California.

2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2608 South Escondido Boulevard Project, City of Escondido. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Quail Ridge Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Dudley Pomona Project, Pomona, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 10407 Elm Avenue Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Olivenhain Apartments Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Sanctuary Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Borrego Springs 141 Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Natwar Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Morningstar Marguerite Project, Mission Viejo, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the First Industrial Wilson Avenue Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 2 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hanna Banning Project, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resources Negative Findings for the SNC Mixed Use Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resources Study for the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stemley 42nd Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 320 West Cedar Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 8352 La Jolla Shores Drive Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of APNs 316-210-032 and -033, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.

2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.

2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA-RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

Presentations

2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.

2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
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Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

Emerald Acres: Archaeological survey and testing program of 14 archaeological sites across 333 acres in the Winchester area of Riverside County (2000-2018).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of

potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnichal borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project achaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis;

authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Altair Project, City of Temecula, California.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Family Dollar Mecca Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Westlake Project (TM 33267), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Project, Perris, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the South Milliken Distribution Center Project, City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Class III Section 106 (NHPA) Study for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Widening Project, Perris, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Menifee Gateway Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.

2019 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Atwell Phase 1A Project (formerly Butterfield Specific Plan), City of Banning, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Val Verde Logistics Center Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Gertrudis Creek Pedestrian/Bicycle Trail Extension and Interconnect Project, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California.

2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, County of San Diego.

2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido.

2018 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Uptown Bressi Ranch Project, Carlsbad.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Pointe Banning Project, CUP 180010, Riverside County, California.

2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Stedman Residence Project, 9030 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California 92037.

2018 Historic Resources Interim Monitoring Reports No. 1 through 4 for the LADOT Bus Maintenance and CNG Fueling Facility, Los Angeles.

2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County.

2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Green Dragon Project, City of San Diego.

2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Moxy Hotel Project, San Diego, California.

2017 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Bayside Fire Station, City of San Diego.

2017 Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Ballpark Village Project, City of San Diego.

2017 Historical Resource Research Report for the Herbert and Alexina Childs/Thomas L. Shepherd House, 210 Westbourne Street, La Jolla, California 92037.

2017 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Alberhill Ranch Specific Plan Amendment No. 3.1 Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2017 A Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5, and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California.

2016 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Blue Sky San Diego Project, City of San Diego.

2016 Historic Resource Research Report for the Midway Postal Service and Distribution Center, 2535 Midway Drive, San Diego, California 92138.

2016 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amitai Residence Project, 2514 Ellentown Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2016 Historic American Buildings Survey, Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena.

2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.

2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.

2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.

2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.

2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.

2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.

2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.

2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.

2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.

2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.

2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.

2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.

2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).

2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00.

2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.

2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive

Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.

2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.

2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN

260-276-07-00).

2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.

2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062

2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project

2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.

2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.

2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.

2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.

2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.

2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3,115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.

2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.

2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).

2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.

2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Menifee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form Update

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Historic Documents

No.	OWNER	DESCRIPTION	Mrtg.	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	Surface	Quality	LAND Value 1892	LAND Value 1893	LAND Value 1894	LAND Value 1895	BUILDINGS KIND	BUILDINGS Value 1892	BUILDINGS Value 1893	BUILDINGS Value 1894	BUILDINGS Value 1895	TREES Citrus Buds	TREES Citrus Seeds	TREES Dec'd	TREES Value 1892	TREES Value 1893	TREES Value 1894	TREES Value 1895	VINES KIND	VINES Value 1892	VINES Value 1893	VINES Value 1894	VINES Value 1895	ALFALFA Acres	ALFALFA Value 1892	ALFALFA Value 1893	ALFALFA Value 1894	ALFALFA Value 1895	OTHER IMPROVEMENTS KIND	OTHER IMPROVEMENTS Value 1892	OTHER IMPROVEMENTS Value 1893	OTHER IMPROVEMENTS Value 1894	OTHER IMPROVEMENTS Value 1895	TRANSFERRED TO Date	TRANSFERRED TO Name	TRANSFERRED TO Consideration	TRANSFERRED TO Date	TRANSFERRED TO Name	TRANSFERRED TO Consideration
	Kuehne & Barackman	Elsinore- Outside,	1788	1	C		18.	Mod	Comm	180	170	170	320	House	100	50	50	50																											
	Kuehne, Barackman & Meloy			2			5.	Level	Ord dry	150	100	100	100		40																															
	W. W. Bishop	N W ¼ "		2			5.	Level	Ord dry	150	100	100	100																																	
	"	Central 20⁷ A		2	"		3,72	Level	Brown clay	114	—	—	80																																	
	R. F. Warner			3	"		16.61	"	Brown clay to Lake	298	150	200	240		150	150	150	150																													
	J. S. Schneider			4	"		9.62	E. Slope	Ord dry to Lake	192	190	190	190		150	100	150	150			7 a		50	70																					
	J. E. Vanmum	S E ¼		5			7.09	E. Slope	E. Slope to dry	71	71	100	120				40	40			4 a			30																					
	L. G. Mitt	N W ¼, 18 acres		5			14.18	Ev. Slope	Grain dry	142	142	142	140	Shanty				20																													
	Homer P. Earle			6			12.	Ev. Slope	Ord dry	240	240	240	240					225						40																					
	J. B. Snyder		5117 5773	7			21.55	"	"	215	280	280	240		500	450	450	225			3½ a		50	50	40																			
	D. A. Stewart	S E ¼ 6 acres		8			6.	8	11	120	120	120	120																															
	T. Jones	S E ¼ 3 a of N W ¼ 6 acres		8			3.	Ev. Slope	Grain dry, 2 Lake	60	60	60	60																																	
	Martha Van Norman			9			21,17	Ev. Slope	Ord dry	211	211	211	320																																	
	Miss Alma A. Jones			10			12.	Ev. Slope	Ord dry	240	240	240	240																																	
	L. P. Dorland			11			18.95	"	"	190	190	190	325	Stable	420	250	850	250			3½ a		100	100	45		50	50	50																
	R. A. Romans	S E ¼ 6 acres		12			6.	Bench	Gray Ord dry	120	90	90	90																																	
	Kuehne & Ames	S ½ 3 acres of N W ¼ 6 acres		12			4.	Ev. Slope	Brush dry	80	60	60	60																																	
	Sarah J. Macy	N W ¼ 2 acres		12			2.	Ev. Slope	Ord dry	40	30	30	30																																	
	John T. Kuehne	N W ¼	3214	13			8.36	"	" 2 a Lake	83	100	100	140																																	
	Anna W. Williamson	S E ¼		13			536	Ev. Slope	Ord dry	83	100	120	120	Shed	150	125	175	175			5a			40																					
	L. R. Smith			14			12.	"	" dry	240	240	240	240	Ho.	100	50	50	50			3½ a		50	50	10																				
	M. Jacoby			15			13.	"	" "	130	130	130	260																																	
	J. T. Kuehne		4164 3233	16			12.	"	"	240	240	240	240																																	
	John E. Craig			17	"		9.	Level	E. Lake	90	90	90	90																																	
	L. M. Clarke			18	"		11.1	Level	Ord Fair	222	222	222	220																																	
	W. S. Wright			19	"		9.08	Ev. Slope	Ord Fair to m.	108	108	120	60																																	
	M. A. Wilson			20	"		12.	Ev. Slope	Grain dry	240	240	240	240																																	
	Charles Re Lemmick	N W ¼		21	G A		5.5	Ev. Slope	Brush	55	55	55	55	House	75	50	50	50																											
	Security Loan & Trust Co	S E ¼	1st 3420	21	Wil		5.5	"	½ Lake	55	55	55	55		50																													
	George H. Jeffreys			22	G A		12.	Ev. Slope	Ord Fair	240	240	240	240																																	
	Charles Reeve			23	Wil		10.82	"	" to Lake	108	110	110	100	Ho.			50	50	50																									
	C. S. Prince	S E ¼		24	Wil		6.	Ev. Slope	Ord Fair	120	120	120	120	Ho.	60	60	60	50			4 a		25	40	15																					
	H. W. Prince	N W ¼		24	G A		6.	Ev. Slope	Ord Fair	120	120	120	120	Ho.	110	110	75	75	12		4 a			60	75																					
	R. D. Warner			25	Wil		9.77	"	Ord to Lake	78	75	100	100																																	
	W. E. Hampton			26	"		12.	Ev. Slope	Ord Fair	240	240	240	240																																	
	R. D. Warner			27	"		8.17	"	" to Lake	65	65	80	80																																	
	Hannah Arnold	S E ¼		28	"		6.	Mesa	Grain dry	120	120	120	120																																	
	M. Doherty	N W ¼		28	"		6.	"	Ord "	120	120	120	120	Shed			200	200			3a			25																					
	R. D. Warner			29	"		7.51	"	Ord to Lake	60	60	60	60																																	
	W. E. Hampton	N W ¼		30	"		6.	Ev. Slope	Ord Fair	120	120	120	120																																	
	George Clementson	S E ¼		30	"		6.	Mesa	Ord dry	120	120	120	120																																	
	R. D. Warner			31	"		8.91	Level	" Mud to Lake	80	80	80	80																																	
	W. F. Hammell	N W ¼		32	"		6.	Corral	Ord dry	120	120	120	120																																	
	L. R. Smith	S E ¼		32	"		6.	"	" "	120	120	120	120																																	
	James Balfour			33	"		10.	Ev. Slope	Ord Fair	90	200	100	100								4 a			25	100																					
	"			34	"		12.	E. Slope	Ord dry	240	240	240	240							5a	5 a		50	100	200																					
	George Phillips			35	"		11.53	"	Ord "	115	115	115	230					25			8 a		50	50	120																					
	Miss M. F. & L. Foote		3443 3611	36	"		12.	Ev. Slope	Ord Fair	240	240	240	240																																	
	J. T. Kuehne	N W ¼ 3 a of N W ¼ 6 a.		8	G A		3.			60	60		60																													
	George S. Irish	Being at Station L. No 5 Laguna Co. Th N. 28° E. 57.43 ch, Th S. 55.5° E. 64.77 ch to a stake. Th S. 74.25° E. 72.19 ch to a point in the Lake, Th N. 82.2° W. 77.73 ch. Th S. 12.5° W. 27.75 ch, more or less to line of Rancho. Th N. 53.50° W. 165.5 ch, to beg. Containg 500.06 acres, and including the Ranch house spring near the west to the last described line	3106						Level	1000 dry 500 in cult 500 in pasture	5000	6000	6000	=	(See A+B below)	400	200	200	=			114 a		200	200	=																					
A	George S. Irish	Portion of Laguna Rancho according to map on file by order of Court	748	1	A		21.67	Level	Ord dry				378								1			10						18			225											
				2	"		38.92	"	" "				422																															
					B		9.46	"	" "				145																															
				1	C		36.30	"	S.S.M.				662																															
				2	"		38.46	"	"				833								7			80																			
					D		104.40 3384	"	Fair				520	H				200																											
B.	Mary Jane McDonald	All that portion of the original Irish Laddie Rancho not set aside to G. S. Irish by order of Court					261.25	(61. Acres under water)					5000																		44			1100											

MORSE'S SYSTEM OF PROPERTY INDEX TO MAPS
FOR ASSESSORS OR ABSTRACTORS
PATENT APPLIED FOR
BRADFORD MORSE, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Laguna Ranch.

DESCRIPTION

~~Historo Outside~~

No.	OWNER	TRANSFERRED TO DATE	TRANSFERRED TO NAME	TRANSFERRED TO AMT.	DESCRIPTION	School District	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	RANGE	ACRES	SURFACE: Level, Rolling, Broken, Hilly, Mounts	QUALITY: Fruit, Grain, Pasture, Timber, Rocks	WATER RT.: Wet, Dry, Semi-moist, Water Rt.	LAND VALUE 1896	LAND VALUE 1897	LAND VALUE 1898	LAND VALUE 1899	BUILDINGS KIND	BUILDINGS VALUE 1896	BUILDINGS VALUE 1897	BUILDINGS VALUE 1898	BUILDINGS VALUE 1899	TREES Citrus	TREES Deciß	TREES VALUE 1896	TREES VALUE 1897	TREES VALUE 1898	TREES VALUE 1899	VINES VALUE 1896	VINES VALUE 1897	VINES VALUE 1898	VINES VALUE 1899	OTHER IMPROVEMENTS KIND	OTHER IMPROVEMENTS VALUE 1896	OTHER IMPROVEMENTS VALUE 1897	OTHER IMPROVEMENTS VALUE 1898	OTHER IMPROVEMENTS VALUE 1899
✓1	School																																			
✓2	L E Rand																																			
✓3	Kuhns Brachmann + Mohr																																			
✓4	W. W. Bishop																																			
✓5	"																																			
✓6	R. W. Warner																																			
✓7	J. F. Snyder		Henry M. Parey	664																																
✓8	Mabel L. Vanmum		Martha Lawrence (525)																																	
✓9	L. G. Witt	3-21-96	Mrs. A. J. Dutton																																	
✓10	Homer D Earle																																			
✓11	J. B. & F. M. Snyder		W. J. McIntyre		Mary J. McDonald	1340																														
✓12	J. J. Perkins																																			
✓13	J. J. Jones	4-21-96	Mary Winthmann		S. L. Brow																															
✓14	Hannah J Yeomans																																			
✓15	Martha Van Vleeman																																			
✓16	Alma B Jones		Mrs Chloe B Jones																																	
✓17	G. R. Holland		Louisa A. Hammond																																	
✓18	A. A. Romans																																			
✓19	Kuhns & Ames																																			
✓20	Sarah J. Macy																																			
✓21	John J Perkins		H. H. Stevens																																	
✓22	Alma H Williamson																																			
✓23	L. D. Smith																																			
✓24	W Jacoby																																			
✓25	Chas F Merrifield		Thompson Carrington		J. T. Kuhns																															
✓26	Fred A White	4-1-96	Philip B Silton																																	
✓27	L. H. Clarke																																			
✓28	H. S. Wright & E. Hamtell		W. S. Wright																																	
✓29	W. F. Wilson																																			
✓30	Charles H. Cammack																																			
✓31	Temescal Water Co																																			
✓32	George W. Jeffreys																																			
✓33	Chester Reed																																			
✓34	C. F. Prince		Birdie S. Eichelberger + E. & R. Cooper																																	
✓35	Mattie L. Prince	10-28-96	Mattie L. Prince		Theo. Dahlmann																															
✓36	R. W. Warner																																			
✓37	H E Hampton																																			
✓38	R. A. Warner																																			
✓39	Thomas Arnold																																			
✓40	M. Doherty																																			
✓41	R. A. Warner																																			
✓42	H E Hampton	3-14-96	G. H. Albers		M. E. Hampton																															
✓43	George L Cinnamon																																			
✓44	R. A. Warner																																			
✓45	W. H. Maxwell																																			
✓46	L. D. Smith																																			
✓47	James Balfour																																			
✓48	"																																			
✓49	George Phillips																																			
✓50	Maria J Wilson																																			
51																																				
52																																				
53																																				
54																																				
55																																				
✓56	George A Irish	6-14-96	Ella Z Grow		Portion of Laguna Rancho - Grand Avenue		1	B		21.57	Level	Grn	Dry	380	380	345	310								20	25	25	25									
✓57	"	"	"		according to map on file by		2			28.92	"	"	"	475	425	385	350																			
✓58	"	"	"		order of Court			B		9.46	"	"	"	145	145	130	115																			
✓59	"	"	"				1	C		36.30	"	"	Mont	680	650	785	710																	Alfalfa	150	50	50	50
✓60	"	"	"		Sly 13.44 acres of		2			53.46	"	"	"	835	810	280	450								45												
✓61	"	"	"					D		104.10	"	Pas	"	530	520	470	435	Horses	100	100	100	100			60	100	100	100								
✓62	Mary Jane McDonald				all that portion of the original																															
✓63					Irish Ladkie Rancho set aside																																	
✓64					to Geo Irish by order of Court					261.25	61 A	Lake		5000	5000	4500	4050	Hor Ho	300	300	300	300												alf.	1180	200	2120	150
✓65																																				
✓66	George A. Irish		A. S. Burnham		Nly 25 acres of		2	C		25				575	525	475	435	Hot	100	100	100	100													50	30		
67																																				
68																																				
69																																				
70																																				
71																																				
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77																																				
78																																				
79																																				
80																																				

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

	ASSESSED TO	DESCRIPTION	SCHOOL DISTRICT	MTG. ABST. NO.	SEC. OR LOT	TWP. OR BLOCK	RANGE	ACRES	SURFACE QUALITY: Level Broken Rolling Hilly Mountains	SURFACE QUALITY: Fruit Grain Pasture Timber Rocks	Water Rt. Wet Dry Moist more-mont Water Rt.	LAND VALUE 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	BUILDINGS 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	TREES AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
1	School	1 ac. in Sly corner	Grand Avenue		1	C		1	L	F	D	Exempt																									
2	L E Rand	less 1 ac. in Sly Cor.	"	1887	"			17	"	"	Lake	260	260	260	260	760	260	260	260	860	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	Aff 10	20	30	30	X 10	10	10	50	50
3	Kuhns, Barcalomon & Weiner	SE 5 ac	"		2			5	"	"	D	80	80	80	80	75	75	75	75	75																	
4	W.W. Bishop	N.W. 5 ac	"		"			5	"	G	"	80	80	80	80	75	75	75	75	75																	
5	"	N.W. 3.77 ac of SE 8.77 ac	"		"			3 77	"	"	"	70	70	70	70	60	60	60	60	60																	
6	R.D. Warner		"		3			16 61	"	"	Lake	195	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	60	40	40	40	20	20	20	20	20
7	Henry N Farey		"		4			9 62	"	F	D	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	50	50	50	—					
8	Martha Lawrence	S E 7.09 ac.	"		5			7 09	L	"	"	100	100	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80									
9	Mrs R.J. Dutton	N.W. 14.93 ac.	"		"			14 93	"	G	"	160	160	180	180	180	180	180	180	180																	
10	Homer P. Earle		"		6			14	"	F	"	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195																	
11	Mary J. McDonald		"		7			21 53	"	"	"	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	80	30	30	30	80	50	50	100	100
12	W.T. Kuhns	S E 6 ac	"		8			6	"	"	"	100	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	Change 90																	
13	S.L. Grow	SE 3 ac. of N.W. 6 ac See Line 7-11	"		3			3	"	G	"	50	50	50	50	X																						
14	Hannah T. Yocum	NW 3 ac.	"		3			3	"	"	"	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50																	
15	Martha VanHarnman		"		9			21 17	"	F	"	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260																	
16	Chloe B. Jones		"		10			12	"	"	"	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195																	
17	Louisa R. Hammond		"		11			18 95	"	"	"	305	305	305	305	285	285	285	285	285	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	25	25	25	25	25	50	50	V 50	50
18	R.B. Ramans	S E 6 ac	"		12			6	"	"	"	75	75	75	75	90	90	90	90	90																	
19	Kuhns & Ames	S E 4 ac. of N W 6 ac	"		4				R	"	"	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50																	
20	Sarah J Macy	N.W. 2 ac	"		2				"	"	"	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25																	
21	H.W. Stevens	N.W. 1/4			18			8 36	"	"	"	100	100	100	100	120	120	120	120	120																	
22	Anna W. Williamson	S E 1/2	"		8	36	"	"	"	Lake	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	175	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200		25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
23	L.R. Smith		"		14			12	"	"	D	195	195	195	195	180	180	180	180	180	50	25	25	25	75	150	150	150	100		25	25	25	25	50	50	50	25
24	M. Jacoby		"		15			13	"	"	"	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160																	
25	J.T. Kuhns		"		16			12	L	"	"	195	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180																	
26	Phillip B. Sitton	E. E. Sitton	"		17			9	R	"	"	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			Aff 110	10	—					
27	J.W. Clarke	Lease W 6 aft	"		18			11 10	"	"	"	180	180	180	180	165	165	165	165	165																	
28	W.S. Wright	W. 50 ft.	"		19			90	"	"	Lake	100	100			10	10	10	10	10										25								
29	M.A. Wilson		"		20			9 68	"	"	"									75																	
30	Chas. DeLemmick	N.W. 1/4	"		21			12	"	"	D	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195																	
31	Temescal Water Co E McCoy	S E 1/2	"			5	6	"	"	F	"	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50									
32	Geo. H. Jeffreys		"		22			12	"	"	D	195	195	195	195	180	180	150	150	150																	
33	Charles Reeve		"		23			10	82	"	"	80	80	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	100		25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
34	Eva A. Carter & Birdie S. Eichelberger	S E 1/2	"		24			6	"	"	D	100	100	100	100	90	90	90	90	90	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	25	25	W	25	25	25
35	Theo Dahlman	N W 1/4	"			6			"	"	"	100	100	100	100	90	90	90	90	90	75	75	75	75	75	100	100	100	100	100	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
36	R.D. Warner		Wildomar		25			9 77	"	"	Lake	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80																	
37	W.E. Hampton		"		26			12	"	"	SM.	195	195	190	190	180	180	180	180	180																75	75	100
38	R.D. Warner		"		27			8 17	"	"	Lake	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70																	
39	Hannah Arnold	S E 1/2	"		28			6	L	G	D	100	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90																	
40	M. Doherty	N.W. 1/4	"		"			6	"	F	"	100	100	100	100	90	90	90	90	90	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200		40	40	40	40	40	60	60
41	R.D. Warner	W.E. Hampton	"		29			7	50	"	"	Lake	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50																	
42	W.E. Hampton	N.W. 1/4	"		30			6	"	"	SM.	100	100	100	100	90	90	90	90	90																	
43	Geo. Clementson	S E 1/2	"			6			"	"	"	100	100	100	100	90	90	90	90	90																	
44	R.D. Warner	W.E. Hampton	"		31			8 91	"		Lake	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70																	
45	W.D. Hammell	N W 1/4 Sec	"		32			3 6	R	"	D	100	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90																	
46	L.R. Smith	S E 1/2 x S E 1/4 sec of N.W. 1/4 sec.	"		"			9 62	L	"	"	100	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75																	
47	James Balfour		"		33			10	"	"	Lake	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
48					34			12	"	"	D	195	195	195	195	180	180	180	180	180		200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200		160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
49	Geo. Phillips		"		35			11 53	"	"	"	190	190	190	190	170	170	170	170	170							25	25	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50	Maria A. Wilcox		"		36			12	"	"	"	195	195	195	180	180	180	180	180	180																	
51																																						
52																																						
53																																						
54																																						
55		Portion of Laguna Rancho, according to Map on file, by order of Court, set apart to G.S Irish.	Grand Avenue																																			
56																																						
57																																						
58	Ella Z. Grower et al	Henry H. Harris			1	A		21 57	L	G	D	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310										25	25	25	25	—				
59	" "	" "			2			28 92	"	"	"	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350																	
60	" "	" "				B.		9 46	"	"	"	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115																	
61	" "	" "			1	C		36 30	"	"	M.	710	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545										Aff 50	—							
62	" "	" "			2			13 46	"	"	"	250	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205																	
63	R.S. Burnham	Mrs A E Burnham			2			26	"	"	"	435	435	435	435	400	400	400	400	400	100	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	150	Aff 30	10	25	25	40	40	40	60	60
64	Ella Z. Grower et al	Henry H. Harris				D		104 10	"	F+P	"	425	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	200	100	Aff 100	50	100	50	50	50	50	50
65																																						
66																																						
67	Mary J. McDonald	All that portion of the original Irish-Hedlie Rancho not set aside to G.S Irish, by order of Court																																				
68	"																																					
69	"							241 28			Mar Lake	4050	4050	4050	4050	4050	4050	4050	4050	4050	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	Aff 150	50	—						
70	Ben'j F. Field	~~NW 1/4 of~~ S.E. 3 ac of N.W. 6 ac			8	C		3								70	45	45		45																	
71	John T. Hinson ~~Ben'j F. Field~~	~~S E 1/4 of S E 3 ac of N W 6 ac~~														30	30	X																			
72																																						

	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	DESCRIPTION RO. LA LAGUNA.	SCHOOL DISTRICT	MTG. ABST NO.	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	Surface	Quality	Water Rt.	LAN VALUE 1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	BUILDINGS 1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	TREES, VINES, ETC. 1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
1	School.							1Ac. in S'ly corner.	Grand Avenue		1	C		1	L.	M.	D.	Improv:																					
2	Rand. L.E.	Hazzard Fred A.		Root Silas H.				Less 1Ac. in S'ly corner.			14				"	-	Lake	260	760	280	80	DO.	450	560	50	50	50	50	DO.	50	DO.	50	75	75	25	DO.	10	DO.
3	Rubus Beachamont Widow				Noviock Effie M.			S.E. 5ac.			21			5	R	"	D	15	75	75	85	DO.	DO.	170														
4	Clewett. Wm. C.							N.W. 8.77 ac.			"			8.77	"	G.	D	15	135	135	100	DO.	250	290														
5	"				Noviock Effie M.			~~N.W. 3.44 ac. of S.E. 8.44 ac.~~			"			3.44	"	"	"	60	—																				
6	Gilbert Alexandra M.	Benison Ola									3				"	"	Lake	225	225	325	110	DO.	600	600	100	100	150	250	DO.	250	DO.	20	20	20	20	DO.	100	DO.
7	Turner. Geo.	Roach John L.									17			9.62		F.	D.	155	155	155	110	DO.	310	320	225	225	225	225	DO.	300	DO.							
8	Jenkins. J.F.							S.E. 7.09 ac.			5			7.09	L	"	"	90	90	90	80	DO.	175	300	80	80	80	80	DO.	80	300							
9	Dutton. Mrs. R. L.	Dutton Roy L.						N.W. 14.16 ac.			"			14.16	"	G.	D.	150	180	180	20	DO.	300	470														
10	Earle. Homer P.					Smith John H.					6			12.	"	F.	"	195	195	195	20	DO.	350	400														
11	McDonald. Mary J.L.										1			21.83	"	"	"	350	350	350	30	DO.	700	DO.	300	300	300	300	DO.	DO.	DO.	100	100	100	100	400	DO.	DO.
12	Sinclair. Mary L.					Smith O.S.		S.E. 3Ac. of N.W. 6ac.			8			3				45	45	45	0	DO.	90	100														
13	Yocum. Hannah T.					Smith O.S.		N.W. 3 ac.			"			3	L.	G.	D.	50	Mission	100	70	DO.	90	120														
14	McDonald. Mary J.L.							S.E. 6ac.			6				"	F.	"	90	90	90	10	DO.	150	240														
15	"										9			21.19	"	"	"	260	260	260	60	DO.	550	700														
16	Jones. Chloe B.					Wambold Elizabeth J.					10			12.	"	"	"	195	195	195	40	DO.	300	400														
17	Cline. Emma.				Parkhurst M.	Wilson Morris H.					11			18.95	"	"	"	285	285	285	30	DO.	500	630	250	250	250	250	DO.	250	DO.	50	50	50	50	DC	50	DO.
18	Romans. R.A.				Parkhurst M.	Wilson Blanche A.		S.E. 6ac.			12			6	"	"	"	90	90	90	10	DO.	150	200														
19	Kuhns Mrs Ames.					Burton S.H.		S.E. 1Ac. of N.W. 6ac.			4			1	R	"	"	50	50	50	0	DO.	100	DO.														
20	Macy. Sarah J.							N.W. 2 Ac.			2			2	"	"	"	25	45	25	5	DO.	50	65														
21	Graham. W.T.			Boone Lucy E.				N.W. 1/4			13			8.36	"	"	"	120	120	120	10	DO.	DO.	335														
22	Clewett. Rebecca.							S.E. 1/4			"			8.36	"	"	2nd Lake	100	100	125	10	200	DO.	400	200	200	200	200	DO.	200	DO.	25	25	25	25	DO.	80	DO.
23	Crandall. O.D.										14			12.	"	"	D	180	180	180	20	DO.	300	400	100	100	100	100	DO.	600	500	25	25	25	25	DO.	50	40
24	Jacoby. H.M.	York. R.A.						S.E. 7 ac			15			7.15	"	"	"	160	160	200	10	DO.	300	DO.			100	100	DO.	100	DO.							
25	Brown. G.E.	Barr Erwin	Hiatt Robt C.	Boone Lucy E.							16			12.	"	"	"	180	180	180	20	DO.	400	480														
26	Silliss. E.E.										17			9	R	"	"	75	75	75	10	DO.	200	300	200	200	200	200	DO.	200	DO.							
27	Clarke. L.W.	Reed F.D.		Boone M.T.				Less W. 5Ac.			18			11.10	"	"	"	165	165	165	20	200	400	440						50	DO.							
28	Jenney. A.B.			Frederick Grace A.				W. 5Ac.			18			90	"	"	"	10	10	10	5	DO.	DO.	35														
29	Wright. W.S.	Hendrickson Hans et al		Crook Wm							19			9.08	"	"	3rd Lake	75	75	100	10	DO.	DO.	300														
30	Wilson. M.A. (Est)	Keegan Phillip									20			12.	"	"	D.	195	195	195	20	DO.	400	DO.														
31	Prince C.S. Est	Davie Wm. S.				Case L.N.		N.W. 1/4			21			5.50	L.	P.	Lake	45	45	45	10	DO.	120	225	50	50	50	50	DO.	—	600							10
32	McCoy. Edmund							S.E. 1/4			"			5.50	"	"	"	45	45	55	5	100	DO.	160														
33	Jeffreys. Geo. H.	Marx Henry						S.E. 1/4			22			11.20	"	"	D.	150	150	180	20	DO.	300	200														
34	Reeve. Charles.					Smith S.J.					23			10.82	"	"	3rd Lake	120	170	150	20	DO.	300	DO.	100	100	130	130	DO.	130	DO.	25	50	50	50	DO.	150	DO.
35	Cooper. Ira A.W. Schlesinger Brad S.	Prince Lucy A.						S.E. 1/4			24			6	"	"	D.	90	90	90	10	DO.	160	200	50	50	100	100	DO.	DO.	DO.	25	25	25	25	DO.	DO.	DO.
36	Marx. Henry.							N.W. 1/4			"			6	"	"	"	90	90	120	10	DO.	190	200	100	100	100	100	DO.	100	DO.	25	75	25	25	DO.	75	DO.
37	Hampton. W.E.										25			9.11	"	"	Lake	80	80	80	15	DO.	DO.	330														
38	"										26			12.	"	"	S.M.	180	180	180	20	DO.	300	400								100	100	100	100	DO.	DO.	DO.
39	"			Davie Wm							27			8.19	"	"	Lake	70	70	85	10	DO.	DO.	260														
40	Arnold Hannah					Keegan Phillip		S.E. 1/4			28			6	L.	G.	D	90	90	90	13	DO.	150	200														
41	Davie. Wm. S.							N.W. 1/4			"			6	"	F.	"	90	90	90	10	DO.	200	DO.	200	200	200	200	DO.	200	DO.	60	60	60	60	DO.	100	DO.
42	Hampton. W.E.										29			7.91	"		Lake	50	50	75	10	DO.	140	250														
43	"					Keegan Matthew J.		N.W. 1/4			30			6	"	"	S.M.	90	90	90	10	DO.	200	200														
44	Keegan Celia.							S.E. 1/4			"			6	"	"	"	90	90	90	10	DO.	150	200														
45	Hampton. W.E.										31			8.91	"		Lake	70	70	90	10	DO.	160	300														
46	Keegan. Celia							N.W. 3ac.			32			3	R	"	D.	90	45	46	4	DO.	75	100														
47	Keegan. Matthew							S.E. 3 ac of N.W. 6ac. & SE			9			9	L	"	"	75	75	135	15	DO.	220	300														
48	Rus Kauff. A.										33			10	"	"	Lake	90	90	120	10	DO.	200	335	25	25	—					40	40	40	40	DO.	DO.	DO.
49	Balfour. James.	Rus Kauff. A.									34			12	"	"	D	180	180	180	20	DO.	300	400	200	350	350	350	DO.	DO.	DO	200	250	200	200	DO.	DO.	DO
50	Phillips. Geo.	Phillips David D.									35			11.53				170	170	220	DO.	300	385	25	25	25	25	DO.	—		100	100	100	100	DO.	300	DO
51	Wilcox. Mary A.	Rus Kauff Edw.				Johnson L.B.		S.E.			36			16	"	"	"	180	125	180	10	DO.	150	200														
52	Roach. John L.					Boone Jas		N.W. 6 ac.	Grand Avenue		15			6							100	DO.	DO.	200														
53	Rus Kauff Anthony							S.W.			26			6							100	DO.	150	200													
54					Boone Elizabeth			N.W.			22			6									DO.	110	200													
55																																					
56																																					
57																																					
58								Portion of Laguna Rancho according to Map on file by order of Court set apart to C.S. Irish.	Grand Avenue																																
59																																					
60																																					
61	Harris. Henry. H.										1	A		21.51	L.	G.	D.	310	310	310	400	DO.	500	DO.										50	50	DO	100	DO
62	" " "										2			25.91	"	"	"	350	350	370	450	DO.	600	DO.														
63	" " "											B		9.46	"	"	"	115	115	115	160	DO.	200	DO														
64	Harris. Henry. H.										1	C		36.30	"	"	M	515	515	700	600	DO.	1500	DO.														
65	" " "							S'ly. 13.46 Ac.			2			13.46	"	"	"	205	205	205	250	DO.	500	DO.														
66	Burnham. Mrs A.F.							N'ly. 25 Ac.			2			25	"	"	"	400	400	500	625	625	1200	1500	150	150	150	150	200	200	DO	60	60	100	100	100	250	DO.
67	Harris. Henry. H.											D		10.41.10	"	F.P.	"	600	600	600	800	1200	2300	DO.	200	200	200	200	200	200	DO.	50	50	—				
68																																					
69																																					
70	McDonald. Mary J.			McLaughlin G.W.				All that portion of the original Irish Leslie Rancho not set aside to C.S. Irish by Order of Court.																																
71	" "			"										258.72				4060	4050	4060	5000	6000	9000	12500	300	300	300	300	DO.	500	DO.							
72	" "			"																																	
73																																					
74																																					
75																																					

	1913 ASSESSED TO	1914 ASSESSED TO	1915 ASSESSED TO	1916 ASSESSED TO	1917 ASSESSED TO	1918 ASSESSED TO	1919 ASSESSED TO	DESCRIPTION RCHO LA LAGUNA	SCHOOL DISTRICT — LUCERNE SUBDIV.	Sec. & Lot	Twp. & Block	Range	Acres	Surface	Quality	Water Rt.	LAND VALUE 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	BUILDINGS 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	TREES, VINES, ETC. 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
1	SCHOOL PREVENTS							1 ac. in Sly cor.		1	C		1	L	F	D																			
2	Rost Lida H. 1193							less 1 ac in Sly cor		"			17	S	"	SW	566	850	570	290	270	290	290								100	DO.	10	10	10	—	
3	Narbeck Effie M. 1194							SE 6 ac		2			6	R	"	D	170	DO.	170	170	170	170	170													
4	"							NW 8.77 ac		"			8 77	"	Q	"	270	350	350	350	350	350	350		250	450	250	250	250	450							
5																																				
6	Bentsen Ole 1193						Booth Inv Tire Co			3			16 61	"	"	SW	600	DO.	650	300	300	300	300	250	DO.	450	250	300	300	300	100	DO.	100	100	50	50	50
7	Roach John L. 1193									4			9 62	"	F	D	320	400	400	400	400	400	400	300	DO.	300	300	300	300	300					50	50	50
8	Jenkins J. F. 1195							SE 7.09 ac.		5			7 09	L	"	"	300	250	280	250	280	280	280	"	150	160	150	120	150	150							
9	Duttlen Roy L. 1195							NW 14.18 ac		"			14 18	"	Q	"	470	DO.	470	230	230	230	230					30	30	30							
10	Smith John H. 1194				Smith O.S. 3015					6			12	"	S	"	400	480	480	480	480	480	480													
11	McDonald Mary E. 1195						Sherman T.P. 3045			7			21 66	"	"	"	756	800	800	800	800	800	800	300		300	300	300	500	500	400	DO.	400	400	400	300	300
12	Smith O.S. 1170							SE 3 ac of NW 6 ac	Unplotted	8			3				100	125	175	130	130	130	130													
13	"							NW 3 ac		"			3	L	G	D	100	125	175	130	130	130	130													
14	McDonald Mary E. 1195						Sherman T.P. 3045	SE 6 ac		"			6	"	E	"	240	250	450	250	250	250	450													
15	"									9			21 17	"	"	"	700	DO.	800	800	800	800	800													
16	Mansbold Elizabeth									10			12	"	"	"	400	500	500	500	500	500	500													
17	Wilson Merriett		Eley A.J. 2236	Wilson Morris H. 2286						11			18 95	"	"	"	630	660	660	660	660	660	660	250	DO.	450	250	350	250	450	50	60	50	30	30	50	50
18	Wilson Blanche A. 1195		Vanderbeck C.S. 2236	Wilson Blanche A. 2286	Wilson Morris H. 2286			SE 6 ac		12			6	"	"	"	200	250	300	300	300	300	300			200	—									
19	Burton S.H. 1193							SE 4 ac of NW 6 ac		"			4	R	"	"	100	170	165	170	170	170	170													
20	Macy Sarah J. Burton S.H. (1193)							NW 2 ac		"			2	"	"	"	65	75	80	80	80	80	80													
21	Beane Lucy E.							NW 2		13			8 36	"	"	"	336	350	350	190	180	180	180													
22	Clewett Rebecca							SE 2		"			8 36	"	"	SW	400	350	350	350	350	350	350	200	DO.	400	300	200	200	200	80	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	Crandall O.D.									14			12	"	"	D	"	500	500	500	500	500	500	600	DO.	450	450	450	450	450	40	150	150	150	100	100	100
24	York R.A. 1196							SE 7 ac		16			7 16	"	"	"	300	250	450	250	350	250	250	100	3	100	100	100	100	100					50	50	
25	Boone Jas							NW 6 ac		"			6	"	"	"	200	DO.	400	100	100	100	100								150	100	150	150	—		
26	Beane Lucy E. 1191									16			12	"	"	"	480	500	500	500	500	500	500													
27	Sutton E.E.									17			9	R	"	"	300	DO.	300	130	130	130	130	200	DO.	400	200	300	200	400					30	30	
28	Boone R.T. 1164							Less W 50 ft.		18			11 10	"	"	SW	1460	1460	1460	460	1460	1460	1460	60	DO.	60	50	50	50	50							
29	Fredericks & Smith G.		Brown Mary A. 2227					W 50 ft.		"			90	"	"	"	35	DO.	35	40	40	40	40													
30	Crook Wm 1196									19			9 28	"	"	SW	300	350	350	200	300	300	800													
31	Keegan Phillip 1159									20			12	"	"	D	400	DO.	400	400	400	400	400													
32	Case L.N. 1159							NW 2		21			5 60	L	"	SW	225	230	730	130	130	130	130	600	DO.	600	600	600	600	600	10	DO.	10	10	10	10	10
33	McCoy Edmund							SE 2		"			5 60	"	F	NW	160	DO.	160	160	160	160	160													
34	Marx Henry 711							SE 2		22			6	"	"	D	200	240	140	100	100	100	100													
35	Hauser Elizabeth							NW 2		"			6	"	"	"	200	-	120	200	200	200	200													
36	Smith S.B. 1196		Eley A.J. 2236 2364	Wilson Morris H. 2286 2250						23			10 32	"	"	SW	300	360	360	170	170	170	170	130	—	—					150	300	300	300	300	300	300
37	Prince Lucy A.						Haskins Geo. 2366			24			6	"	"	D	200	240	740	240	340	240	240	100	DO.	100	100	100	100	100	25	DO.	45	30	30	20	30
38	Marx Henry							NW 2		"			6	"	"	"	"	DC	140	100	100	100	100	"	DO.	100	100	100	100	100	75	20	40	80	80	80	120
39	Hampton W.E.	Wilson Morris H. 1169	Van Weber Geo. 2186							26			9 77	"	"	SW	330	325	375	30	30	30	30													
40	" " "									26			12	"	"	SW	400	DC	400	400	400	400	400								100	300	300	300	300	300	300
41	Dafie Wm S. 1158									27			8 17	"	"	SW	260	270	190	90	90	90	90													
42	Keegan Phillip 1160							SE 2		28			6	L	G	D	200	D	400	200	200	200	200													
43	Dafie Wm S.							NW 2		"			6	"	"	"	"	250	450	250	250	250	250	200	DO.	400	200	300	200	400	100	DO.	100	100	100	50	50
44	Hampton W.E. 1169	Wilson Morris H. 1196	McMillan Joseph W. 2121 2200							29			7 51	"	"	SW	250	DO.	450	150	450	250	250													
45	Keegan Matthew 1169	Keegan Celia 1913								30			6	"	"	SW	200	DO.	400	200	300	200	200													
46	Keegan Celia	Dec								"			1.00	"	"	"	"	1.00	100	100	100	100	100													70
47	Hampton W.E.	Randolph Epes 1899								31			8 71	"	"	SW	300	DO.	300	170	170	170	170													
48	Keegan Celia	Keegan Matthew J. 1913	Young Geo. 2226		Keegan M.J. 2250	Yung Louis 3066		NW 3 ac.		32			3	R	"	D	100	120	170	120	120	120	120													
49	Keegan Matthew 1169							SE 3 ac. of NW 6 ac + SE 2		"			9	L	"	"	300	370	370	370	370	370	370													
50	Ruckauff A. 1169	Williamson Katherine A. 1196	Medberry C.S. 2226			Johnson L.B. 3132				33			10	"	"	SW	335		335	340	340	340	340								40	120	120	120	120	120	120
51	" "									34			12	"	"	D	400	500	500	500	500	500	500	350	DO.	350	350	350	350	350	200	350	350	350	350	350	350
52	Phillips David D. 1196					Plummer C.G. 3164		Elsie H. Iodavis 3217		35			11 63	"	"	SW	336	400	400	400	400	400	400								300	"	300	300	300	300	300
53	Johnson L.B. 1196					Miller J.P. 3163				36			6	"	"	SW	200		200	200	200	200	200													
54	Ruckauff (Anthon) 1196	Williamson Katherine A. 1196	Medberry C.J. 2226			Johnson L.B. 3132				"			6				"	250	450	250	250	250	250													
55		Keegan Matthew J. 1913	Young Geo. 2226		Keegan M.J. 2250	Yung Louis 3066		S.E. 3 ac.		30			3					120	170	120	120	120	120							100							
56																																				
57																																				
58								Portion of Laguna Rancho according to Map on File by order of Court. Set apart to G.S. Irish.																															
59																																				
60																																				
61	Harris Henry A.									1	A		41 67	L	G	D	500	DO.	600	500	800	500	800								100	DO.	100	100	100	100	300
62	"									2			28 93	"	"	"	600	DO.	600	600	1000	1000	1000													
63	"										B		9 46	"	"	"	200		700	200	450	250	250													
64	"									1	C		36 80	"	"	M	1500		1500	1500	1500	1500	1500		350	350	350	350	350	350							
65	"							Sly 13 Hd ac.		7			13 46	"	"	SW	500		500	500	600	600	600														
66	Burnham Mrs. C.F.				Burnham Clara F. (same)			N'ly 25 ac.		24			25	"	"	"	1560	1250	1450	1250	1200	1250	1250	200	DO.	700	200	300	200	200	250	600	600	600	400	400	400
67	Harris Henry A. 3110										D		104 10	"	69	"	2300		1300	520	800	500	800	200	DO.	700	200	350	350	350							
68																																				
69																																				
70	McLaughlin G.W. 1197	Dec						All that portion of the original Irish-Lelitia Rancho not set aside to G.S. Irish by Order of Court.																															
71	"	"																																			
72	"	"											79 27				1560	2700	3700	1400	1400	1400	1500	600		500	—										
73								Less W of Riverside Ave.																													
74																																				
75																																				

	1920 ASSESSED TO	1921 ASSESSED TO	1922 ASSESSED TO	1923 ASSESSED TO	1924 ASSESSED TO	1925 ASSESSED TO	1926 ASSESSED TO	DESCRIPTION	SCHOOL DISTRICT	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	LAND VALUE 1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	BUILDINGS 1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	TREES, VINES, ETC. 1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
1	Root Lida H				Applefield Wm et al			RANCHO LA LAGUNA		1	C		18	100	100	50	50	100	100	100														
2								Less 1ac in Sly Cor for school		1			1																						
3	Navicent Ellis			Rubins Julius				SE ¼		2			160	500	500	500	—																	
4	"			"		Newton, J.W.	Reno Elizabeth	NW ¼		"			77	850	850	850	1350	1350	1350	1350	250	250	250	250	330	330	330	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
5																																		
6	Boothby Mark R									3			161	1000	1000	900	900	900	900	900	300	300	300	300	400	400	400	50	50	50	50	50	—	
7	Rocco John L	McVey T K	Johnson L C		Quost Paul	Quost Hermine E				4			162	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	300	300	300	300	400	400	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
8	Hankins J.F.	Martin Bernard W								5			109	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	150	150	150	150	200	200	200							
9	Dullaza Ray L							NW ¼ 18 ac		"			1418	800	800	800	800	800	800	800		600	600	600	800	800	800	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	Smith C.L.									6			12	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000														
11	Stevenson R.P.		Guaranty Tr Co & Bank	Sherman T.P.		Southern Calif. Athletic Co. et al				7			21.55	600	800	800	800	800	800	800	500	500	500	500	670	670	670	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
12	Smith C.L.							NW 6 ac		8			6	500	500	500	500	500	500	500														
13	Stevenson R.P.		Guaranty Tr Co & Bank	Sherman T.P.		Southern Calif. Athletic Co. et al		SE 6 ac		"			6	600	600	600	600	600	600	600														
14	"		"	"		"				9			211	800	800	800	800	800	800	800						35000	35000							
15	Wennbold Elberta	Thorman O.								10			12	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000														
16	Thorman G.					des		SEly 1 rd Nwly 30 rds N on m/l Simeny Orchard Tr		11			19.75	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	200	200	250	250	250	250	330	—			50	50	50	50	50	—	
17	Burton SH & Wife			Burns S H				SE 6 ac		12			6	600	600	600	200	1200	200	200														
18	Burton S.H.			Combined line 44				NW 6 ac		"			6	600	600	600	—																	
19	Thorman G.					des		NW ¼ Less parcel 40' x 30' x Swly Cor (sec 13 Twp 6 S R 7 E)		13			83.48	500	500	500	500	500	500	500														
20	Bowman Ethel H			Hadsell Rollie & Sadie		Hadsell Trust		SE ¼		"			83.6	600	600	600	600	600	—		200	200	200	200	260	—		100	100	100	100	100	—	
21	Crandall O.O.									14			12	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	450	450	450	450	600	600	600	100	100	100	100	100	50	50
22	York R.O.				des			SE 7 ac Com 95' NW of Sly Cor th NW 95.58' x NE to NEly line Int		15			7	500	500	500	500	300	240	240	100	100	100	100	260	630	630	100	100	100	100	—		
23	Boone James			Dunn James E				NW 6		"			6	600	600	600	600	600	600	600					350	460	460							
24	Boone Lucy E	Pearce Raymond								16			12	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200								100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	Silton E.L.				Del Sea Helen					17			7	600	600	600	600	550	550	550	200	200	200	200	260	260	260	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
26	Towne R T							Less W 50'		18			11.10	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	50	50	50	100	1330	1330	1330			200	200	200	200	
27	Brewer Mary C									"			90	40	40	40	40	40	40	40													
28	Crook Wm		Elson Aberna G		Mercer C F B		des	Less SEly 270' (& Less NWly 140')		19			9.08	600	600	600	600	300	400	400													
29	Keegan Philip									20			12	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	150			50	660	660	660	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
30	Kirkpatrick Charles Est							NW ¼		21			550	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	100	600	600	600	800	800	800	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
31	McCoy Edmund	McCaffrey H			Steinbrenner Bess B	Bayless Harry L		SE ¼ Nely ¼ of Sely ¼		"			3.00	400	400	400	400	400	600	600						1000	1000							
32	Marx Henry						El Nido Tract	SE ¼		22			6	500	500	500	500	500	500	—													
33	Hauser Elizabeth		Marx Edward				"	NW ¼		"			6	500	500	500	500	500	500	—													
34	Wilson Norris H	Lukens C W								23			10.62	700	700	700	700	700	700	700								300	300	300	300	300	300	300
35	Lukens Chas W							SE ¼		26			6	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	100	100	100	100	130	130	130	30		30	30	30	30	30
36	Marx Henry							NW ¼		"			6	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	100	100	100	100	130	130	130	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
37	Von Weber Geo.				Farmers & Merchants Tr Co of Long Beach		Lake Center Tract			25			9.77	200	200	200	200	—																
38	"				"		"			26			12	600	600	600	600	—										300	300	300	300	—		
39	Davie Wm S	Dec	Overholt John		Hunt Orey G			Less SE 330'		27			8.77	90	100	100	100	100	100	100													
40	Keegan Philip					Connett Clara J		SE ¼		28			4	500	500	500	500	500	500	500						200	200							
41	Davie Wm S		Overholt John		Hunt Orey G			NW ¼		"			6	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	200	200	200	200	260	260	260	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
42	McWilliams Joseph W	Soule Esther				Los Angeles Stone Co	des	Less N 417' & E 825' & Less SEly 825' & Less Wly 561'		29			7.67	500	500	500	500	500	500	400													
43	Keegan Celia			Security Tr Sav Bank	Wyman Judson T		Wyman Subd	NW ¼		30			4	600	600	600	600	600	600	—								150	150	150	150	150	150	
44	"			Yung Geo & Jessie			"	NW ¼ of SE ¼		"			3	300	300	300	300	300	300	—								100	50	50	50	50	50	
45	Yung Louis						Des — 9026	SE 3 ac less Nely 369.6' X Wly 190' (more or less)		6			3.70	300	300	200	200	200	200	50	100	100	100	100	130	130	—			100	100	100	—	
46	Randolph Edna	Soule Esther				Los Angeles Stone Co				31			8.91	450	450	450	450	450	450	450													
47	Yung Louis		Yung Geo & Jessie				Des — 9026	NW 3 ac less Nely 369.6' Combined line 44		32			1.84	800	800	800	800	800	800	300													
48	"		"				Des — 9026	SE less Nely 369.6'		32			1.71	800	800	800	800	800	800	300						330									
49	Johnson L.B.					Des		Sly 4 ac less Wly 6 ac & less 0.50 ac W 6 rds of Sly 4 ac ft.		33			3.50	600	600	600	600	600	—	200									120	120	20	20	—		
50								Com Wly Cor SE ¼ of the NWly 6 rds N of Sly 4 ac ft. NEly & NWly Line		34			12	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	350	350	350	350	460	460	460	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
51	Elwell Indiana		Brydon Peter			all gone See page 35 for deeds		IRISH LEDLIE TRACT.		35			11.33	800	800	800	800	800	800	—								300	300	300	300	300	—	
52	Miller J.P.						Western Area	E ½		36			6	600	600	600	600	600	600	600													
53	Johnson L.B.							W ½		"			6	550	550	550	550	550	550	550													
54		Soule Esther				Los Angeles Stone Co		SEly 330'		37			3	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			150	150	300	200	300							
55							Des			19			3.15					800	800	800													
56					Marx Ethel		des	Com Wly Cor SE ¼ de th Nwly 660' Nely & Nely Line		19			1.70					130	130	130						200	200							
57																																		
58	Harris Henry H	Ferguson T J	Dub El Centro Tr No 1							1	A		21.57	3500							350	—						300	—					
59	"	"	"					Less Nwly 4 ac Sc		2	"		28.91																					
60	Wade D H										B		9.46	900	900	900	900	900	900	900								100	300	300	300	300	300	300
61	Harris Harry H					des		Less S Ely S Ely 6.45' & Less 1 ac adj Machado Station		1	C		36.50	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1600	1600	350	350	350	350	460				200	200	200	200		
62								Sly 13 ¼ ac Less S Ely 6.45'		2			13.40	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	—											
63	Burnham Mrs O E							Nly 25 ac		"			25	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	200	200	200	200	270	270	270	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
64	Moore D H										D		104.10	5000	5000	4700	4700	4700	4700	4700	350	350	350	350	460	460	460							
65						Endicott Martha L		Sely ¼ of Sely ¼ Re. La Laguna		21	C		2.56						800	800													
66	Wilkinson Myrtle					Stewart Geo R et al	Stewart Calvin N	Triang. 79.42 Ac			D		78.42	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000													
67	Moore D H							Nwly 16.34 Sc		12	C		16.00	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600													
68	"							Com S Cor Blk C NEly 946.4' x Nwly 24.5'		13	C		13.10	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300													
69					Lyons Florence J			Com 330' N of SEly Cor th Nwly 99' th NEly & Nely Line																											
70								th SEly to Pt 1 at any Point at beg th SWly to beg		19			1.23					150	200	200													
71						Hatfield E.B. & Jessie E.		Nwly 140' Re. Re. La Laguna		19	C							300	300							1000	1000							
72					Hewitt Arthur	Craig J.		Nwly 1.83 ft x 325 ft 10.5' Less Nwly 54.28'		15			1.40					100	200	200													
73					Hodgins M E			55' Sely 301.58'		"	"		1					200	200	200													
74						Edgar T M & Bank of Italy		Sely 5 ac		33			5						1000	1000													
75						Rohrbach Henry		Nwly 3½ ac		33			3.50						700	700													

RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

	1938 ASSESSED TO	1939 ASSESSED TO	1940 ASSESSED TO	1941 ASSESSED TO	1942 ASSESSED TO	1943 ASSESSED TO	1944 ASSESSED TO
3	Pothast E E						
6	do						
17	Gulick Nellie M 12934						
19	Kippey Chas H 13719				Pittsfrank (Laura)		
21	Harris Harry H 7691						
22	do						
24	Burnham Chas C (Lulu) 21464		do 14704				
26	Burnham L J (Margaret) 21335		Knowlton George 14706				
28	do 21461		Reid M S (Ravenna, M)				
30	Burnham A S et al 33272		Burnham A S				
31			Reid E J (Ravenna, M)				
34	Kippey Chas H Jr 13588		Kippey Annie M 35615				
38	Smith Thos L 11108						
43	Myers Margaret G 27016						
44	Elsinore Valley Mut Water Co 3210		Hendebaugh E L 37227 Clyde				
46	Johnson Chas W 7797						
48	Miller Martin E 3140						
50	Le Gaye Albert F 4830						
52	Grenfell Anna B 16120						
53	Le Gaye Albert F 4830						
55	Traver E C 3277						
57	Grenfell Anna B 16121						
58	do						
59	Elsinore Valley Mut Water Co 3210						
60	do						
62	Reid R S 3210						
64	do 12606						
66	Root Everett G 5639						
68	Root Stanley S 5639						
70	New Gulf Elec Corp						

	DESCRIPTION	SEC. OR LOT	TWP OR BLOCK	RANGE	ACRES	SCHOOL DISTRICT	LAND VALUE 1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	BUILDINGS 1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	TREES, VINES, ETC. 1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
1	KNOTTS & WALLACE GRAND AVE TR UNIT 1 MB 16/76																							
2																								
3	Lots 1 to 64	1 to 64																						
4							960	960	1040	1040	1040								180	180	180	180	240	
5																								
6																								
7		65			13.63		1090	1090	1090	1090	1090								200	200	200	200	280	
8																								
9																								
10																								
11																								
12																								
13																								
14																								
15																								
16	IRISH LEDLIE TRACT MB 1/86																							
17	Beg W Cor NE 570.92' SE 806.84' SW 566' NW 732' to beg	1	C		10	1941 1946	900	800	800	800	800						350		100	100	100	250	250	
18																								
19	Beg S Cor Lot 1 NE 946.44' x NW 645.54'	1 & 2			13.10	1941 1961	1750	1740	1470	1470	1570								70	70	—	—		
20																								
21	Beg 645.54' NW of S Cor Lot 1 N 950.92' E NW 844.02'																							
22	SW 952.1' E SE 844.02' to beg	"			19																			
23		1			4		1440	1940	1940	1100	1300		370	390	390	—			300	300	300	—		
24	Beg 732' SE & 566' NE of W Cor Lot 1 NW 806.84' x NE 247.42'	"			4.50	1941 1996				400	400		PP 50 FF 50	PP 20		370	500					80	80	
25	Beg						670	800	730	530	530		500	500	500	500	500		90	90	90	90	90	
26	Beg 455.47' SW of N Cor Lot 2 SW 134.22' x SE 856.08' E	2			2.85		370	370	330	330	330		180	400	400	100	150		60	60	60	50	30	
27																								
28	NW 5 ac of NE 25 ac	2			5		670	670	600	600	600		PP 50	PP 50	PP 50	PP 50	PP 50		100	150	150	200	120	
29																								
30	SE 20 ac of NE 25 ac	"			20		1890	1890	1650	1680	1680		1230	1230	1200	1500	PP 60 1750							
31		"			6		810	810	720	720	720												160	
32																								
33																								
34																								
35		D			104.10	1938	5870	5470	4870	4970	4570		PP 100 FF 100	PP 100	PP 100	PP 450	450		160	100	100	—		
36													600	400	900	6700	12700							
37																								
38	TORRENS TITLE No 882 Exc 910	3			19.42		2090	2090	1870	1870	1870		PP 150	PP 150	PP 150	PP 220	PP 250		50	50	—			
39																								
40																								
41																								
42	SUB OF LOTS 1 & 2 IRISH LEDLIE TR MB 9/29																							
43	Exc 1.39 ac in W Cor No 697 TORRENS TITLE	1			18.78		1850	1880	1880	1350	1350													
44	Beg W Cor NE 210' x SE 210 No 237 TORRENS TITLE	"			1		100	100	100	130	100		PP 150	PP 150	PP 150	PP 150	PP 150			380	470	320	320	
45																								
46	No 133 TORRENS TITLE	2			11.53		1150	1150	1150	1150	1150		PP 50 FF 50	PP 30	PP 30	PP 30	PP 30							
47													1430	1430	1430	1430	1430		190	—	—	—		
48	Exc 913 No 86 TORRENS TITLE	3			10		1350	1350	1200	1200	1200													
49																								
50	No 95 TORRENS TITLE	4			10		1350	1350	1200	1200	1200													
51																			430	450	450	450	450	
52	Exc NE 10' No 149 TORRENS TITLE	5			9.80		1320	1320	1180	1150	1180													
53	NE 10' No 149 TORRENS TITLE	"					40	40	40	40	40		160	160	160	160	300		240	240	240	240	240	
54																								
55	No 44 TORRENS TITLE	6			10		1350	1350	1200	1200	1200													
56													380	800	300	320	300			200	200	200	250	
57	Beg W Cor NE 208.68' SE 303.6' NE 356.41' SE 669.18'	7																						
58	SW 564.5' to S Cor NW to beg No 758 TORRENS TITLE	"			10.10		1350	1350	1300	1200	1300													
59	Beg N Cor SW 346.41' SE 303.6' NE 356.41' SE 669.18' NE 10' to																		430	450	450	450	450	
60	E Cor NW to beg No 1078 138 TORRENS TITLE	"			2.68		270	270	270	270	270													
61																								
62	No 8 TORRENS TITLE	8			21.67		2930	2930	2600	2600	2600		PP 250 FF 250	PP 250	PP 250	PP 250	PP 250							
63													350	400	400	400	800		1610	1610	1610	1610	1610	
64	No 8 TORRENS TITLE	9			19.24		2600	2600	2310	2310	2310													
65																			1440	1440	1440	1440	1440	
66	Exc NE 14.25' No 114 TORRENS TITLE	10			24.35		3000	3000	2680	2680	2670		PP 150 FF 150	PP 150	PP 150	PP 150	PP 150							
67	NE 14.25' No 114 TORRENS TITLE	"					330	300	270	270	270		1530	1580	1580	1530	1530		310	370	370	460	460	
68	Exc beg E Cor NW 40' x SW 40' No 115 TORRENS TITLE	11			20		2700	2700	2400	2400	2400		1580	1580	1470	1270	1580		250	250	250	400	400	
69																								
70	SBE 151-33-4 Parcel 2 No 145 TORRENS TITLE						50	50	50	50														
71																								
72																								
73																								
74																								
75																								

RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

18 34 00 0034

Line	1943 Assessed To	1944–1949 Assessed To	Description	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Acres	School District ELS. OUT 1	Land Value 1944–1949	Buildings 1944–1949	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1944–1949
1		[illegible]	KNOTTS & WALLACE GRAND AVE TR UNIT 1 MB 16/76				6501			
3	Eckhart F E	[illegible]	Lots 1 to 64 [illegible]					1040 1040 1040 1040 2600 1180	1250	180 180 180 180 180 90
4		[illegible]	[illegible]					360 600	90 130	20 20
5		[illegible]	[illegible]					360 600		20 20
6	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	65		13.63		1040 1040 1040 1040 1560 2110	800	200 200 200 400 400 [illegible]
8		[illegible]	Lots 49 to 53					50 50 50 50 150		
9		[illegible]	Lots 1 to 6					610		
10		[illegible]	Lots 6 to 11					630	2350	20
11		[illegible]	Lots [illegible]					840		
12		[illegible]	[illegible]					640		
13			IRISH LEDLIE TRACT MB 1/36					450	4670	20
14	Petro Frank (Laura)	[illegible]	Beg W cor NE 570.92' SE 806.84' SW 366' NW 792' to beg	1	C	10		800 800 800 800 800 2100	1130 1130 1130 1130 1130 2330	250 250 250 250 250 250
16	Harris Harry H (Grace)	[illegible]	SW 476.18' of NW 315'							
17	Golden West Estates Inc		Beg 645.54' NW of S cor lot 1 N 950.92' E NW 844.02'			4		400 400 400 400 400 800	670 670 670 670 670 1100	80 80 70 90 70 70
18	do	[illegible]	SW 476.77' E SE 315' SW 481.23' SE 554.02' to beg		1 A 2	18		1800 1800 1800 1800 1800 3150		300 300 300 300
20	do		Beg S cor lot 1 NE 946.44' x NW 645.54'			13.10		1870 1870 1870 1870 1870 3280	400 800 [illegible]	350 360 360 [illegible]
22	Burnham Chas C (Lois)		Beg 792' SE & 366' NE of W cor lot 1 NW 806.84' x							
23	do		NE 165.29'							
24	Kasalow George		Beg 834.34' NE of W cor lot 1 SW 166.13' x SE 858.01'			2.90		330 330 330 330 330 730	670 670 670 [illegible] 1370	70 70 70 70 70 70
25						2		270 270 270 270 270 590	200 200 200 200 200 [illegible]	30 30 30 30 30 30
26	Hayes Louis (Mary)	[illegible]	Beg 855.8' SW of N cor lot 2 SW 134.32' x SE 865.08'	2		2.85		330 330 330 330 330 710	670 670 670 670 720 1720	60 60 60 60 60 60
28	Reid R S (Perneeta H)	[illegible]	NW 5 ac of NE 25 ac			5		600 600 600 600 600 1150	50 50 50 50 50 [illegible]	120 200 380 350 [illegible]
29	do		NW 6 ac of SE 20 ac of NE 25 ac			6		720 720 720 720 720 [illegible]		160 240 420 [illegible]
31	Golden West Estates Inc	[illegible]	SE 14 ac of NE 25 ac			14		1680 1680 1680 1680 1680 [illegible]	1750 1750 1750 [illegible] 1800 [illegible]	[illegible]
34	do	[illegible]								
35				D		144.18		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	do	[illegible]	TORRENS TITLE	3		78.46		[illegible]	[illegible]	
38		[illegible]	KNOTTS & WALLACE GRAND AVE TR UNIT 1 MB 16/76							
39		[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]		
40		[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41		[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42			SUB OF LOTS 1 & 2 IRISH LEDLIE TR MB 8/59							
43	Hutchabaugh F J (Sylvia)		Exc 1 sq ac in W cor — TORRENS TITLE	1		18.78		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	Eastern Valley Mut Water Co		Beg W cor NE [illegible] x SE [illegible] — TORRENS TITLE			1		[illegible]	[illegible]	
46	Johnson Chas W	Harris Calvin W (Josephine)	TORRENS TITLE	2		11.33		[illegible]	[illegible]	
48	Harris Calvin W (Josephine L)		TORRENS TITLE	3		10		[illegible]		
50	Le Haye Albert F	[illegible]	TORRENS TITLE	4		10		[illegible]		160 [illegible]
52	Grenfell Anna B		Exc NE 10' — TORRENS TITLE	5		9.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	Le Haye Albert F		NE 10' — TORRENS TITLE					[illegible]		
54	Howe E C		TORRENS TITLE	6		10		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	Grenfell Anna B		Beg W cor NE [illegible] SE [illegible] NW [illegible] SE [illegible]	7						
57	do		SW [illegible] to S cor NW to beg — TORRENS TITLE			10.10		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	Eastern Valley Mut Water Co	Grenfell Mary [illegible]	Beg N cor SW [illegible] SE [illegible] NE [illegible] SE [illegible]							
59	do	do	NE 10' to E cor NW to beg — TORRENS TITLE			2.68		[illegible]		
61	Reid R S	[illegible]	TORRENS TITLE	8		21.67		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
63	do	[illegible]	TORRENS TITLE	9		18.29		[illegible]		[illegible]
65	Reid Everett [illegible]		Exc NE 76.63' — TORRENS TITLE	10		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
66	Reid Stanley J [illegible]		NE 76.63' — TORRENS TITLE			2.64		[illegible]		
67	do		Exc beg E cor NW [illegible] x SW [illegible] — TORRENS TITLE	11		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
69	California Electric Power Co		SBE [illegible] Parcel [illegible] — TORRENS TITLE							
71		[illegible]	KNOTTS & WALLACE GRAND AVE TR UNIT 1 [illegible]							
72		[illegible]	[illegible]							
73		[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]		
74		[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]		
75			[illegible]					[illegible]		

RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

LINE NO.	1949 ASSESSED TO	1950 ASSESSED TO	1951 ASSESSED TO	1952 ASSESSED TO	1953 ASSESSED TO	1954 ASSESSED TO
3	Sargent Leigh (Mine D)					
4	Fitz Charles H (Ethel E)					
5	Hayes Louis (Mary)					
6	Sargent Leigh (Mine D)					
7	Elsinore Valley Mutual Water Co					
8	Scott Norman C (Madeline F)					
9	Williams Dec (Mabel)					
10	Brown Thomas F (Eugene)					
11	Morgan Raymond D (Cora M)					
12	Schutt Tillie May					
18						
13						
2						
1						
15						
14	Petro Laura					
16	Harris Harry H (Grace)					
17	McGill Gisela H					
20	do					
22	Burnham Chas C (Lois)					
24	Kazarian George					
26	Williams Sidney W (Miriam)					
28	Melbourne Thos P (Helen M)					
29	do					
31	McGill Gisela H					
34	do					
37	do					
39	Cook Herbert A (Irma M)					
40	Johnstone Wm W (Betty J)					
41	Haag Nathan (Caroline A)					
42						
43	Hardabough F J (Sylvia)					
44	Elsinore Valley Mut Water Co					
46	Morris Calvin W (Josephine)					
48	do					
50	do					
52	Grenfell Anna B					
53	Le Gaye Albert F					
54	Travis E C					
55						

LINE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SECTION OR LOT	TWP. OR BLOCK	RANGE	SCHOOL DIST. CODE AREA	DATE SOLD FOR TAXES	1950 LAND	1950 IMP.	1950 T&V	1951 LAND	1951 IMP.	1951 T&V	1952 LAND	1952 IMP.	1952 T&V	1953 LAND	1953 IMP.	1953 T&V	1954 LAND	1954 IMP.	1954 T&V
	KNOTTS AND WALLACE GRAND AVE TR				65 01																
	UNIT I MB 16/76				65 01																
3	LOTS 54 TO 64, 1.50 AC				65 01		880			880			880			320	150		320	310	
4	LOTS 11 TO 16, 1.02 AC				65 01		480	300	20	480	400		480	400		280	400		380	760	
5	LOT 30 TO 35 INCL, 1.02 AC				65 01		480		20	480		20	480	1300	-	480	4740		380	3440	
6	LOT 65 EXC SE 326.53 FT AND EXC NW 265 FT OF SW 150 FT, 6.45 AC			65	65 01		1690			1690			1160			940			940		
7	BEG E COR SW 792 FT NW 34.5 FT NE 792 FT SE 35.53 FT TO PT O BG			65	65 01		130	150		130	150		130	150		130	150		130	150	
8	LOTS 49 TO 53				65 01		310		-	310			310			310			310		
9	LOTS 1 TO 5				65 01		520	284		260	300		260	300		260	300		260	300	
10	LOTS 6 TO 10				65 01		400			400			400			400			400		
11	LOTS 36 TO 41, 1 AC				65 01		480			480			480			480			250	100	
12	BEG N COR SW 265 FT X SE 150 FT			65	65 01		360	3360		360	3360		360	4120		360	4120		200	4120	
13	Lots 52 & 53																		250		
2	Lot 2-B						210		-	210	1250		210	1450		210	1430		210	1430	
1	Lot 1 & NE Lot 13									260	2540		260	2540		260	2300		260	2300	
	IRISH LEDLIE TR MB 1/36				65 01											200			120	2260	
15																50	290		50	290	
14	BEG W COR NE 570.92 FT SE 806.84 FT SW 566 FT NW 732 FT TO BEG, 10 AC I C				65 01		2000	2100	150	2000	2100	150	2000	2160	150	2000	2520	150	2000	2520	150
16	SW 476.15 FT OF NW 315 FT, 4 AC I C				65 01		800	1570	90	800	1570	90	80	1570	90	800	1570	90	800	1570	90
17	BEG 645.54 FT NW OF S COR LOT I N 950.92 FT M/L NW 844.02 FT SW 475.77 FT M/L SE 315 FT SW 481.23 FT SE 529.02 FT TO BEG LOTS I AND 2, 15 AC C				65 01		3000		600	3000		300	3000		450	3000		450	3000		600
20	BEG S COR LOT I NE 946.44 FT X NW 645.54 FT LOTS I AND 2 13.10 AC C				65 01		2620	1150	520	2620	1150	260	2620	1150	340	2620	1170	340	2620	1170	520
22	BEG 732 FT SE AND 566 FT NE OF W COR LOT 1 BLK C NW 806.84 FT X NE 162.29 FT LOTS I AND 2, 2.90 AC C				65 01		580	1350	90	580	1350	90	580	1350	90	580	1360	90	580	1350	90
24	BEG 834.34 FT NE OF W COR LOT I SW 105.13 FT X SE 828.07 FT LOTS I AND 2, 2 AC C				65 01		400	500	30	400	500	30	400	780	30	400	781	30	400	830	30
26	BEG 455.40 FT SW OF N COR LOT 2 BLK C SW 134.22 FT X SE 856.08 FT M/L, 2.85 AC 2 C				65 01		570	1550	60	570	1550	60	570	1550	60	570	1550	60	570	1550	60
28	NW 5 AC OF NE 25 AC 2 C				65 01		1000	80	350	1000	180	350	1000	80	350	1000	80	350	1000	80	350
29	NW 6 AC OF SE 20 AC OF NE 25 AC 2 C				65 01		1200		420	1200		420	1200		420	1200		420	1200		420
31	SE 14 AC OF NE 25 AC 2				65 01		2800	2740	420	2800	2790	210	2800	6970	310	2800	6970	310	2800	6970	520
34	104.10 AC D				65 01		6660	20890	480	6660	20890	480	6660	20890	480	6660	20890	480	6660	20890	480
37	TORRENS TITLE NO 408, 79.42 AC				65 01		5420	230		5420	230		5420	230		5420	230		5420	230	
	Knotts & Wallace Grand Ave Tr. #1 MB 16/76 (3)																				
39	LOTS 42 TO 46				65 01		400			400			400			400			400		
40	BEG 35.53 FT NW OF E COR TH NW 200 FT X SW 300 FT, 1.30 AC 65				65 01		480	1990		480	1990		480	1990		480	1990		480	1990	
41	LOTS 17, 18, 19, 23 AND 24				65 01		520	1940		520	1940		520	2050		520	2360		520	2280	
42																400	200		400	1040	
	SUB OF LOTS I AND 2 IRISH LEDLIE TR MB 9/27				65 01																
43	EXC I AC IN SW COR TORRENS TITLE NO 298 I 18.78 AC				65 01	SOLD 1951	3010	290		3010	290		3010	290		2580			2280		
44	BEG W COR NE 210 FT X SE 210 FT TORRENS TITLE NO 338, 1 AC I				65 01		160	220		160	220		160	220		160	220		160	220	
46	TORRENS TITLE NO 343, 11.53 AC				65 01		1300	5360		2160	5360		2140	5680		2140	4970		2140	4970	
48	TORRENS TITLE NO 313, 10 AC 3				65 01		2000		300	2000		150	200		220	2000		150	2000		300
50	TORRENS TITLE NO 360, 10 AC 4				65 01		2000		900	2000		900	2000		900	2000		700	2000		900
52	EXC NE 10 FT TORRENS TITLE NO 149, 9.80 AC 5				65 01		1960	710	580	1960	710	580	1960	710	580	1960	710	580	1960	710	700
53	NE 10 FT TORRENS TITLE NO 149 5				65 01	SOLD 1949	50			50			50			50			50		
54	TORRENS TITLE NO 44, 10 AC 6				65 01		8000	750	420	8000	750	250	2000	750	250	2000	750	-	2000	750	
55							1000			300	3500		350	5680		350	5680		360	5680	

RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

LINE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SECTION TWP-RGE BLOCK	LAND USE CODE AREA	RATE BOOK TAX TRA	1974 IMP	1974 T&V	1974 LAND	1975 IMP	1975 T&V	1975 LAND	1976 IMP	1976 T&V	1976 LAND	1977 IMP	1977 T&V	1977 LAND
	KNOTTS AND WALLACE GRAND AVE TR			008-079												
	LOT 12 AND NE 1/2 LOT 13															
	LOTS 2 AND 3		1 65 01													
	LOTS 64 TO 66		2 65 01													
	LOTS 14 TO 16 AND SW 1/2 LOT 13		3 65 01													
	LOT 30 AND W 82 FT OF LOT 31, ALSO		4 65 01													
	LOTS 33 TO 35		5 65 01													
	LOT 65 EXC SE 306.53 FT AND EXC NW 265 FT OF SW 150 FT AND EXC NW 348 FT OF SE 150 FT OF NW 324 FT. 9.48 AC 65		6 65 01													
	BEG E COR SW 790 FT NW 34.5 FT NE 792 FT SE 35.53 FT TO PT S SD 65		7 65 01													
	LOTS 49 TO 51		8 65 01													
	LOTS 1, 4 AND 5		9 65 01													
	LOTS 6 TO 10		10 65 01													
	LOTS 34, 37 AND 38. 3 AC		11 65 01													
	BEG N COR SW 265 FT X SE 75 FT 65		12 65 01													
	LOTS 52 AND 53															
	IRISH LEDLIE TR MB 1/36		13 65 01													
	BEG N COR NE 570.92 FT SE 806.64 FT SW 566 FT NW 732 FT TO BEG. 10 AC I C		14 65 01													
	BEG 73.5 FT NW AND 48.1 FT NE OF S COR BLK C NE 30 FT X NW 30 FT I C		15 65 01													
	SW 470.15 FT OF NW 315 FT. 4 AC I C		16 65 01													
	BEG 645.54 FT NW OF S COR LOT 1 N 950.92 FT M/L NW 844.02 FT SW 475.77 FT M/L SE 315 FT SW 481.23 FT SE 329.02 FT TO BEG LOTS 1 AND 2. 13 AC C		17 65 01													
	LOTS 39, 40 AND 41		18 65 01													
	BEG S COR LOT 1 NE 946.44 FT X NW 645.54 FT LOTS 1 AND 2 EXC WELL LOT 30 FT X 30 FT IN S COR LOT 1. 13.10 AC C		20 65 01													
	BEG 732 FT SE AND 566 FT NE OF W COR LOT 1 BLK C NW 806.64 FT X NE 162.29 FT LOTS 1 AND 2. 2.90 AC C		22 65 01													
	BEG 834.34 FT NE OF W COR LOT 1 SW 105.13 FT X SE 828.07 FT LOTS 1 AND 2. 2 AC C		24 65 01													
	BEG 455.40 FT SW OF N COR LOT 2 BLK C SW 134.22 FT X SE 656.08 FT M/L. 2.05 AC 2 C		26 65 01													
	NW 3 AC OF NE 25 AC 2 C		28 65 01													
	NW 6 AC OF SE 20 AC OF NE 25 AC 2 C		29 65 01													
	SE 14 AC OF NE 25 AC 2		31 65 01													
	104.10 AC D		34 65 01													
	79.42 AC 3		37 65 01													
	KNOTTS/WALLACE GRAND AVE TR UNIT 1 MB 19/76															
	LOTS 42 TO 46		39 65 01													
	BEG 33.53 FT NW OF E COR TR NW 200 FT X SW 300 FT. 1.38 AC 65		40 65 01													
	LOTS 17, 18, 19, 23 AND 24		41 65 01													
	BEG 174 FT SE OF N COR SE 150 FT X SW 348 FT. 1.2 AC 65		42 65 01													
	SUB OF LOTS 1 AND 2 IRISH LEDLIE TR MB 9/29															
	EXC BEG S COR NW 165 FT X NE 264 FT AND EXC BEG 330 FT NW OF S COR NW 165 FT X NE 264 FT AND EXC 1 AC IN SW COR AND EXC BEG 210 FT NE OF W COR NE 600 FT SE 329 FT SW TO PT 250 FT NE OF POB TH SW TO BEG 12.75 AC I		43 65 01													