CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

TTM NO. 38151 MADONE COLLECTIONS (MA 21143) PROJECT

CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

October 2021

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RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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LSA Project No. TKM2101

National Archaeological Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Records Search and Survey
Sites Recorded: LSA-TKM2101
USGS Quadrangle: *Fontana, California*
Acreage: 6.88
Keywords: Phase I, positive results, monitoring recommended.

LSA

October 2021

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA was retained by TK Management Services, LLC to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Madone Collections Project in the City of Jurupa Valley (City), Riverside County, California. The City required this study as part of the environmental review process to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. Although no cultural resources were previously documented within the project area, the ruins of historic period buildings were identified, and the project is in the vicinity of a historically known Native American community indicating some sensitivity for subsurface cultural resources. Therefore, archaeological monitoring is recommended.

If buried cultural materials are encountered during earthmoving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds. In the event the find is determined significant, Phase II archaeological testing may be warranted and property-specific research at the County Assessor's Records office is recommended.

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or their authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

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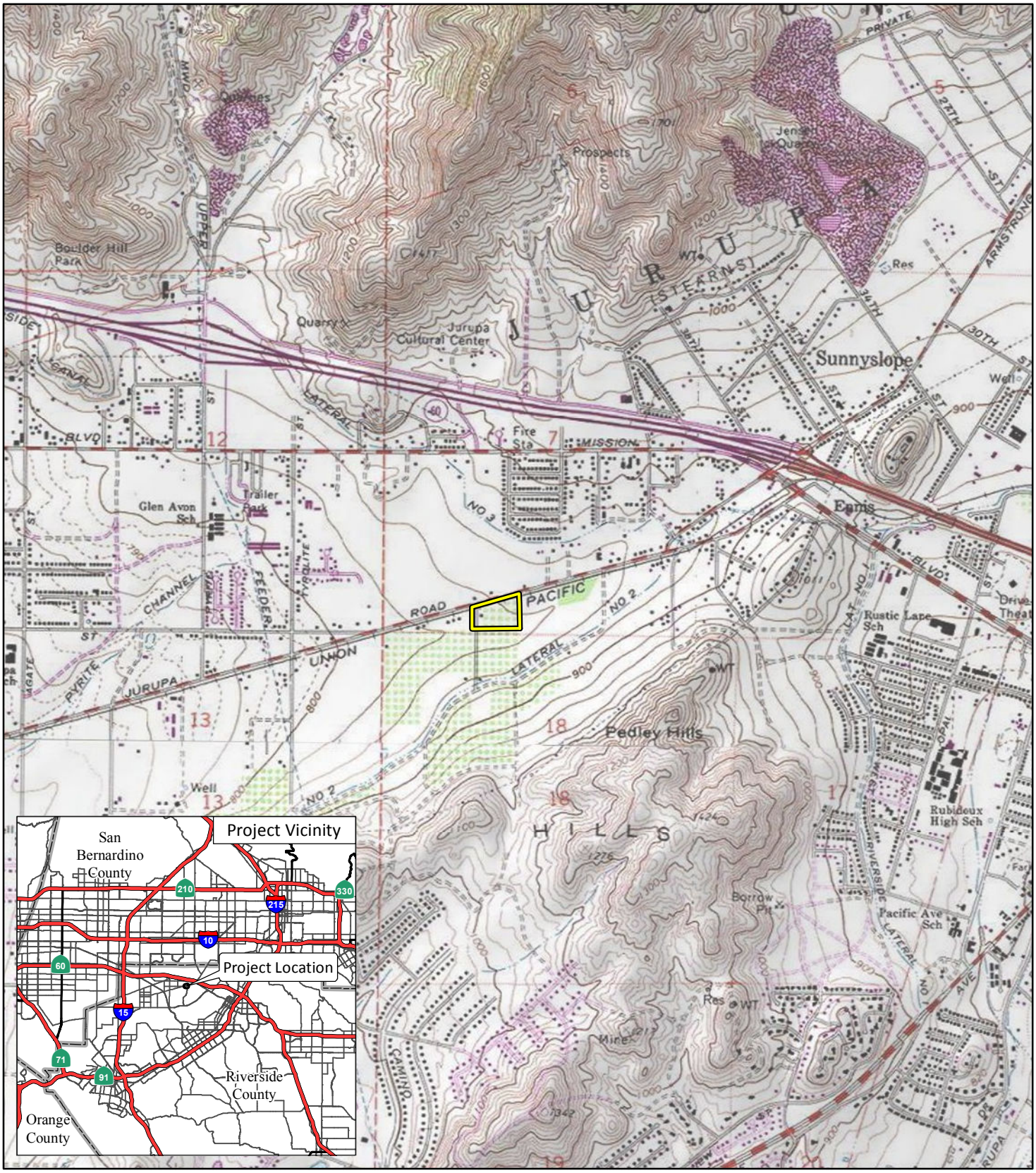
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INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by TK Management Services, LLC to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Madone Collections Project in the City of Jurupa Valley (City), Riverside County, California. This assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The research and field survey were conducted to determine whether the proposed project could adversely affect any resources considered historical resources by CEQA.

The project area is located at 7586 Jurupa Road on the southeast corner of Jurupa Road and Kirby Drive (Figure 1). It is bounded by residential development to the north and west with a school to the south and a detention basin to the east. The project is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Fontana, California* topographic quadrangle map in an in an unsectioned area of Township 2 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1980). The project area is a 6.88-acre lot (Assessor's Parcel Number 183-030-014-2), which currently contains the standing ruins of two buildings. The proposed project is a residential development with associated parking and landscaping.



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Project Location

FIGURE 1

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38151 Madone Colls

Project Location and Vicinity

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - *Fontana* (1980) and *Riverside West* (1980), CA

I:\TKM2101\GIS\MXD\ProjectLocation_USGS.mxd (8/19/2021)

SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

Climate and Watershed

The project region is characterized by a temperate climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall in this area ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter storms and warm monsoonal showers in late summer. The project was once bracketed by ephemeral drainages and the nearest natural reliable source of water is the Santa Ana River, which drains west-southwest approximately 2.5 miles south of the project.

Biology

At an average elevation of approximately 830 feet, the project is within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet in elevation. Pioneer species such as foxtail brome, hare oat, mustard, Russian thistle, along with eucalyptus, palm, pomegranate, and pepper trees, were noted on the property. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of reptiles, birds, and insects.

Geology

The project area is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with numerous rock outcroppings useful to the Native Americans for resource milling, shelter, and ceremonial art.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (1984). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

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

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

Ethnography

The project area is near the intersection of the traditional cultural territories of the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). Tribal territories were somewhat fluid and changed over time. The first written accounts of these Southern California tribes are attributed to the mission fathers, and later documentation was by others as indicated below.

Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla villages, generally located near water sources within canyons or near alluvial fans, comprised groups of related individuals, generally from a single lineage, and the territory around the village was owned by the villagers (Bean 1978). Like other Native American groups in Southern California, the Cahuilla were semi-nomadic peoples leaving their villages and utilizing temporary campsites to exploit seasonably available plant and animal resources (James 1960).

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

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

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino included portions of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties during ethnohistoric times, and also extended inland into northwestern Riverside County (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). It encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys, foothills and mountains (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Gabrielino caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle, living in permanent communities along inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. Seasonally, as foods became available, native groups moved to temporary camps to collect plant foods such as acorns, buckwheat, chía, berries, and fruits, and to conduct communal rabbit and deer hunts. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

The Gabrielino lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978a). Both clans and villages were apparently exogamous, marrying individuals from outside the clan or village (Heizer 1968). Gabrielino villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief, who inherited his position from his father.

The nearest historically known Native American village to the project area was the Gabrielino community of *Horuuvunga* (also known to the Serrano as *Jurupet* and described to Alfred Kroeber as *Hurumpa*), located somewhere in the Jurupa Valley (Kroeber 1925; Kirkman 1938; McCawley 1996).

The Gabrielino were described by Johnston (1962), Blackburn (1962–1963), Hudson (1971), and others.

Serrano

The Serrano lived in the area generally north of Cahuilla territory (western Riverside County), occupying much of present-day San Bernardino County and northeastern Los Angeles County, but there is some overlap in the ancestral areas. The term Serrano is Spanish for “mountaineer” or “highlander” and is derived from *sierra*, meaning “mountain range” and was given to people who inhabited the areas of the San Bernardino Mountains that had no associated mission (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano culture group consists of two divisions, a mountain division, referred to as the Mountain Serrano, and a desert division, referred to as the Desert Serrano (Sutton and Earle 2017).

The Serrano were hunter-gatherers who exploited whatever flora was available in the area they happened to be, generally it was acorns, pinion nuts, honey, mesquite, yucca, and cactus fruits, in addition to various seeds, bulbs, and roots. Plants were consumed both raw and cooked. Food processing involved the use of manos, metates, mortars, and pestles. Antelope, deer, mountain sheep, rabbits, and rodents were hunted and captured, and the most common hunting implements were the bow and arrow, throwing stick, traps, snares, and deadfalls. Meat was prepared in earth ovens, by boiling in watertight baskets, or by parching (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano had a patrilineal society composed of clans and families linked by both ancestry and ceremony, and most lived in small communities near reliable sources of water (springs, perennial seeps, streams, and small lakes) (Benedict 1924). The basic settlement unit of the Serrano was a village with a number of small satellite resource-gathering camps. In the early 19th century, they are thought to have occupied the former Gabrielino village of *Horuuvunga,* which they knew as *Jurupet* (McCawley 1996).

The Serrano were described by Benedict (1924), Bright (1975), Strong (1929), and others.

With the Spanish intrusion came a drastic change in lifestyle for the natives of Southern California. Incorporation of the indigenous populations into the mission system led to the disruption of native cultures and changes in subsistence and land use practices. Mission San Gabriel, established in 1771, probably had a limited effect until the *asistencia* was established near Redlands, perhaps as early as 1819 (Harley 1988). Cattle ranch/farm settlements were established on or near Indian villages, primarily in the major drainages conducive to horticulture and animal husbandry. Within a short time, the missions controlled many ranchos where Indians lived and worked.

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). Since there were no resources identified, the historic overview will focus on the County and local communities during the American Period.

Riverside County (from Lech 2016)

The Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from Los Angeles through the San Gorgonio Pass in 1876 bringing settlers into southwestern San Bernardino County, creating a boom of agricultural and land development during the 1880s. Although the towns of San Bernardino and Riverside (established in 1851 and 1870, respectively) both benefitted from the boom, by the last decade of the 19th century, social, political, and economic frictions developed between the two communities; Riverside was Republican and temperance minded, while San Bernardino was predominantly Democratic, had no prohibition on saloons, and was secessionist during the Civil War. Both towns were also vying for settlers and spheres of influence in an era in which some communities were either stagnating or being abandoned. After litigation alleging preferential use of tax revenues by San Bernardino, Riverside residents joined (then) San Diego County residents in the Temecula and San Jacinto Valleys and the desert region (who disliked the great distance to their county seat), successfully petitioning the State legislature to form Riverside County in 1893.

The County thrived with its agricultural economy until the mid-1940s (particularly citrus ranching in the western part of the County), after which there was a gradual transition toward manufacturing, construction, commerce, and ultimately suburban development. Transportation, agriculture, and the control of water continued to be central themes in the settlement, development, and growth of Riverside County (Robinson 1979).

Ennis

Located approximately four miles west of Riverside, what began as a stop on the Union Pacific's line between the communities of Glen Avon Heights and Ormand (established prior to World War II) developed into the diminutive community of Ennis, the name of which is historically obscure. Development was westward from the stop during the 20th century (Historicaerials.com var.). Suburban development of the area west of Riverside accelerated after World War II and the communities of Ennis, Mira Loma, Belltown, Crestmore Heights, Glen Avon, Indian Hills, Pedley, Rubidoux, and Sunnyslope were incorporated as the City of Jurupa Valley in 2011.

METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On October 21, 2021, a records search was conducted for the project at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). The objectives of this data review were to (1) establish the status and extent of previously recorded sties, surveys, and excavations within the project area and (2) note what types of resources might be expected to occur within the proposed project based on the existing data from known cultural resources sites located within a 1-mile radius.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

In August 2021, LSA Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin conducted additional research, including review of historic period aerials and maps.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

On August 18, 2021, Mr. Goodwin completed a pedestrian survey of all accessible exposed areas of the project parcel. The property was surveyed in systematic parallel transects spaced by approximately 10 meters (approximately 35 feet). Special attention was paid to areas of exposed soil for surface artifacts and features and rodent burrows for evidence of archaeosols. The purpose of this survey was to identify and document, prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities, any cultural resources and thus also to identify any area(s) that might be sensitive for buried cultural resources.

RESULTS

RECORDS SEARCH

Data from the EIC indicate there have been 38 cultural resources studies previously conducted within one mile of the proposed project, none of which included any portion of the project area. Although no cultural resources are documented within the project area, both prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites and built resources were recorded within one mile (Table A). The nearest prehistoric resource (36-013833) was documented approximately 1,495 meters north-northeast of the Area of Potential Effects (APE). A historic period fire station and two residences (33-005777, 33-006921 and 33-006922) are listed in the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD).

Table A: Cultural Resources Within One Mile

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Description	Status Codes
33-000674	CA-RIV-647	Prehistoric milling features, quarry, lithic scatter	—
33-004161	CA-RIV-4161H	Historic period water conveyance system	—
33-004162	CA-RIV-4162H	Historic period refuse scatter	—
33-005044	CA-RIV-5044H	Historic period water conveyance system	—
33-005777*	—	7545 Mission Boulevard; c. 1940 Fire Station	4CM
33-005795	—	Historic period isolated artifact	—
33-006921*	—	7909 Galena Street.; c. 1909 residence	5S2
33-006922*	—	8290 Mission Boulevard; c. 1911 residence	5S2
33-011753	—	6936 37th Street; c. 1910 residence	—
33-013201	CA-RIV-7362H	Historic period refuse deposit	—
33-013239	CA-RIV-7324H	Historic period power transmission line; c. 1930s	—
33-013230	CA-RIV-7325H	Railroad spur; c. 1900s	—
33-013830	—	Historic period foundations and walls	—
33-013831	—	Historic period reservoir	—
33-013832	—	Historic period cistern	—
33-013833	—	Prehistoric isolated artifact	—
33-015803	CA-RIV-6320H	Historic period water conveyance system	—
33-016681	CA-RIV-13014	Historic period power transmission line; c. 1930s	—

*Listed in the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

The burnt-down residence (at 7586 Jurupa Road, see LSA-TKM2101-S-1, below) was constructed in 1915 and the related shed/bunkhouse was extant/intact from at least the late 1940s to the time of the fire (Historicaerials.com var.; County of Riverside 2021). The project parcel was under cultivation (likely citrus) from at least the late 1940s into the 1980s, after which the orchard was abandoned (Historicaerials.com var.).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

Mr. Goodwin conducted the pedestrian survey of the entire project area. Visibility was fair at approximately 65 percent with some obstruction by xeric vegetation and burned grasses. The project parcel has been subjected to decades of orchard cultivation and surface disturbance from weed abatement disking. Structural rubble, landscape dumping, and modern refuse were noted on the surface throughout the project parcels. Soils are alluvium. Standing ruins of two buildings were documented on the property.

LSA-TKM2101-S-1 (7586 Jurupa Road)

This was a one-story adobe residence fronting on Kirby Drive with a composition roof and brick chimney clad in stucco with wood-sashed windows, a poured concrete footing wall, and what appears to have been a mud sill-supported wooden floor. The residence was located in the northwestern portion of the parcel and featured a poured concrete/brick patio and brick walkway on its south side. The roof and the entire interior (including the wood floor) burned, leaving the adobe walls largely intact (see DPR site record in Appendix B).

A related fire-damaged one-story shed/bunkhouse building is located approximately 300 feet east in the south-central portion of the parcel. It is of wood-frame construction with a brick chimney, composition roofing, asbestos shingles over tongue-and-groove siding with a tongue-and-groove floor also partially supported by mud sills, but featuring a poured concrete porch/platform along its south side. The east half of the building burned to the floor. What appears to be a 1940s–1950s square jar (possibly an ink well) was noted at the west end of the building.

DISCUSSION

The resource was a relatively early example of a grove house and ancillary building with remnant windrow trees on a multi-acre parcel. While uncommon, the buildings' methods of construction (adobe with mud-sill floors, various siding materials and composition roofing) are not unique and there is no surface indication of associated subsurface deposits. However, there is a potential for a privy pit or intact refuse deposit dating prior to the 1920s. Also, the project parcel is in the vicinity of a historically known Native American community. Therefore, there is moderate sensitivity for subsurface resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. Although no cultural resources were previously documented within the project area, the ruins of historic period buildings were identified and the project is in the vicinity of a historically known Native American community, indicating some sensitivity for subsurface cultural resources. Therefore, archaeological monitoring is recommended. In the event of a significant find of an intact historic refuse deposit, property-specific research at the County Assessor's Office is also recommended.

In the event that archaeological materials are encountered during construction, all construction work should be halted and a qualified archaeologist consulted to determine the appropriate treatment of the discovery (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5(f)). In the event the find is determined significant, Phase II archaeological testing may be warranted and property-specific research at the County Assessor's Records office is recommended.

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or their authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00117	NADB-R - 1080134; Voided - MF-0104	1973	Phlip J. Wilke and Stephen Hammond	LA Loma-Mira Loma Transmission Line: Expected Impact on Archaeological Values.	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C.. Riverside	33-000127, 33-000494, 33-000502, 33-000615, 33-000616, 33-000617, 33-000618, 33-000619, 33-000620, 33-000621, 33-000622, 33-000623, 33-000624
RI-00141	NADB-R - 1080175; Voided - MF-0126	1974	Sarah H. Schlanger	Environmental Impact Evaulation: Archaeology of Proposed Additions to the Indian Hills Housing Development, City of Pedley, Riverside County, California, UCRARCU #119	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00142	NADB-R - 1085063; Voided - MF-0126	1996	Beth Padon	Final Archaeological Assessment for Access Road, Upper Feeder Pipeline, Riverside County, California	Petra Riverside, Irvine, CA	
RI-00241	NADB-R - 1080298; Voided - MF-0226	1977	Renee Giansanti	Environmental Impact Assessment: Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Jurupa Community Services District Alternative 1, Water System, Riverside, County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000502, 33-000674
RI-00979	NADB-R - 1081029; Voided - MF-0889	1980	Carol Colquehoun	Archaeological Survey Report: Archaeology Survey of a 534 Acre Parcel of Property Near Rubidoux, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Associates, Ltd., Costa Mesa, CA	
RI-01506	NADB-R - 1084330; Submitter - 92-65; Voided - MF-1589	1992	SEYMOUR, GREGORY and DAVID DOOK	THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR PROJECT, SAWPA-SARI REACHES IV D&E; A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF AN 18 MILE RIGHT OF WAY FROM MIRA LOMA TO COLTON, RIVERSIDE & SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES.	SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS	33-003320, 33-005040, 33-005042, 33-005043, 33-005044
RI-02073	NADB-R - 1082506; Voided - MF-2269	1987	SCHROTH, ADELLA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TRACT 15983, SOUTH OF MOUNT JURUPA IN WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-02074	NADB-R - 1085701; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #592; Voided - MF-2269	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, and MICHAEL HOGAN	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT THE BUNGALOWS AT JURUPA TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 28851 NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF SUNNYSLOPE RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	33-000674
RI-02246	NADB-R - 1082679; Voided - MF-2437	1988	DROVER, C.E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TT 23279, JURUPA, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02597	NADB-R - 1083077; Voided - MF-2814	1989	ARKUSH, BROOKE S.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PARCEL 24710 (AMENDMENT NO.1), LOCATED IN THE JURUPA AREA OF WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	
RI-02598	NADB-R - 1083078; Voided - MF-2815	1989	ARKUSH, BROOKE S.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 24784, LOCATED IN THE PEDLY HILLS AREA OF WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	
RI-03185	NADB-R - 1083746; Voided - MF-3404	1991	KNELL, EDWARD J.	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECONNAISSANCE OF TENTATIVE TRACT 26366, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-004161, 33-004162, 33-005795
RI-04133	NADB-R - 1085321; Voided - MF-4608	1998	MASON, ROGER, PHILIPPE LAPIN, and BRANT A. BRECHBIEL	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SURVEY REPORT FOR PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: CM 156-01, IN SUNNYSLOPE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	
RI-04404	NADB-R - 1085736; Voided - MF-4913	2000	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE WILLIAMS COMMUNICATIONS, INC., FIBER OPTIC CABLE SYSTEM INSTALLATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA VOL I-IV.	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-000816, 33-000817, 33-000862, 33-001845, 33-002970, 33-003081, 33-003839, 33-004202, 33-004624, 33-004744, 33-004768, 33-007587, 33-007601, 33-008105, 33-008172, 33-009772, 33-009773, 33-009774, 33-009775, 33-009776
RI-04636	NADB-R - 1085995	2002	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 30288, 56.9 ACRES OF LAND NEAR GLEN AVON, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	
RI-05043	NADB-R - 1086405; Submitter - 01-05-02-1039	2005	MCKENNA ET AL.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 31958, APPROXIMATELY 28 ACRES OF LAND INT HE JURUPA HILLS AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
RI-05044	NADB-R - 1086406; Submitter - 01-05-02-1040	2005	MCKENNA ET AL.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 31661, APPROXIMATELY 183 ACRES OF LAND IN THE JURUPA HILLS AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-05600	NADB-R - 1086963	2001	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER	A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY, JURUPA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CHRISTOPHER DROVER	
RI-06196	NADB-R - 1087559; Submitter - CRM TECH CONTRACT #1282	2004	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, JOSH SMALLWOOD, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 166-040-021, GLEN AVON AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06197	NADB-R - 1087560; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1201	2004	Michael Hogan, Bai Tang, Casey Tibbet, and Josh Smallwood	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Golden West Reservoir, Near the Community of Rubidoux, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	33-013201
RI-06217	NADB-R - 1087580; Submitter - PROJECT NUMBER: CA-8877C	2006	Carla Allred	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): CA-8877C/Rodeo TCNS# 11394	EarthTouch, Inc.	
RI-06725	NADB-R - 1088092; Submitter - LSA PROJECT NO. FWI430	2004	GOODWIN, RIORDAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: TRACT 31975 (APN 183-310-020), COMMUNITY OF JURUPA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-013325
RI-06811		2006	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Sunnyslope Ca 2, 7087 Misssion Boulevard, Riverside County, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	
RI-07261		2007	Tetra Tech	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Survey of, Approximately 10 Acres for the Proposed Jurupa Valley Aquatic Center, in Glen Avon, Riverside County, California	Tetra Tech	
RI-07459		2007	Bonner, H. Wayne and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Royal Street Communications, LLC Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA2343A (Jurupa Cultural Center), 7621 Granite Hills Drive, Riverside, Riverside County, California.	MBA	
RI-07554		2004	Smith, Brian F. and James Clifford	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Sunnyhill Project, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-07556		2005	Smith, Brian F. and Dylan Amerine	A Cultural Resources Survey for the 5.00-Acre Jurupa & Tyrolite Project, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-07693		2007	Smith, Brian F. and Richard Greene	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the 56th Street Booster Station Expansion Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-07742	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2192A	2008	Encarnacion, Deirdre and Daniel Ballester	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT RESERVOIR PROJECT, JURUPA UNINCORPORATED AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-07771		2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE FACILITY CANDIDATE IE25786A (HOUSTON FAB), 6879 GRANITE HILL DRIVE, RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08171		2008	Jennifer M. Sanka and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resources Assessment Public Safety Enterprise Communication Project Riverside, Orange, San Bernadino, and San Diego Counties, FM 04174400010	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08343	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract no. 2382	2009	Bai "Tom" Tang	Letter Report: Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Tentative Parcel Map No. 36202 Glen Avon Area, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-08772		2010	Terri Jacquemain	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Jurupa Community Services District Sewer System Capital Improvements Project, Jurupa Area, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	33-003833, 33-011752, 33-013239, 33-013240, 33-014963, 33-016681, 33-017379, 33-017382
RI-10086		2015	Jennifer Roland	Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless Tylorite Tower Installation Project, Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California	NWB Enviormental Services, LLC	
RI-10482	Other - GIL1801	2018	David Brunzell and Nicholas Shepetuk	Cultural Resources Assesment 4151 Soto Street Project Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California	BCRconsulting LLC	
RI-10593	OHP OTIS Report Nbr - FCC_2018_0702_009	2018	Carrie D. Willis and Bonnie Bruce	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cellco Partnership and its Controlled Affiliates doing business as Verizon Wireless Candidate "Tylorite-A", Glen Avon Substation, Unaddressed Parcel APN: 171-210-017 Riverside, Riverside County, California	HELIX Environmental Planning	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10729	Other - SBA Site CA40679-T-01	2019	Carole Denardo	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE SURVEY SBA SITE CA40679-T-01	ACE ENVIRONMENTAL LLC	
RI-10814		2001	Daniel G. Foster, Mark V. Thornton, and Maria C. Sosa	Management Plan for CDF's Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	33-001889, 33-001890, 33-001891, 33-001892, 33-003090, 33-003091, 33-003092, 33-005776, 33-005777, 33-005778, 33-005779, 33-005780

APPENDIX B

DPR SITE RECORD

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 Resource Name or #: LSA-TKM2101-S-1

P1. Other Identifier: _____

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Riverside **and** (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Fontana, CA* **Date:** 1967 **T**2S; **R**6W; **Section** 12; S.B.**B.M.**

c. Address: (formerly) 7586 Jurupa Road **City:** Jurupa Valley **Zip:** 92509

d. UTM: Zone: 11; Northwest corner of parcel: 458512mE/ 3762857 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: APN 183-030-014-2, located on the southeast corner of Jurupa Road and Kirby Drive.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Ruins of an adobe residence, related outbuilding and remnant windrow trees on (see Archaeological Site Record for details)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH2 (foundations)/AH3 (windrow trees)/AH15 (standing structures)

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☒Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1915 (Riverside County Parcel Report 2021)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Riordan Goodwin
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507

***P9. Date Recorded:**
August 18, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive-level pedestrian.

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Goodwin, Riordan 2021; Cultural Resources Assessment, TTM No. 38151 Madone Collections (MA 21143), City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☒Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California C The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # _____

Trinomial _____

***Resource Name or #**: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-TKM2101-S-1

***A1.** **Dimensions:** (of entire parcel) **a. Length** ~700' **by** **b. Width** ~500'
Method of Measurement: ___ Paced ___ Taped ___ Visual estimate X Other: GIS

Method of Determination (Check any that apply): ___ Artifacts X Features X Vegetation ___ Soil

X Property boundary ___ Topography ___ Cut bank ___ Animal burrow ___ Excavation ___ Other (Explain) ___

Reliability of determination: X High ___ Medium ___ Low Explain: ___

Limitations (Check any that apply): ___ Restricted access ___ Paved/built over ___ Site limits incompletely defined ___ Disturbance

___ Vegetation ___ Other (Explain): ___

A2. **Depth:** ___ **cm** ___ None X Unknown ___ Method of Determination: Pedestrian survey

***A3.** **Human Remains:** ___ Present X Absent ___ Possible ___ Unknown (Explain): ___

***A4.** **Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map):
Feature A: this was a 1-story adobe residence (approximately 45' x 38') fronting on Kirby Drive with a composition roof and brick chimney clad in stucco with wood-sashed windows, a poured concrete footing wall and what appears to have been a mud sill-supported wooden floor. The residence was located in the northwestern portion of the parcel and featured a poured concrete/brick patio and brick walkway on its south side. The roof and the entire interior (including the wood floor) burned, leaving the adobe walls largely intact.
Feature B: this is a related fire-damaged 1-story shed/bunkhouse building (approximately 40' x 20') located approximately 300 feet east in the south-central portion of the parcel. It is of wood-frame construction with a brick chimney, composition roofing, asbestos shingles over tongue-and-groove siding with a tongue-and-groove floor also partially supported by mud sills, but featuring a poured concrete porch/platform (approximately 80' x 8') along its south side. While the west half still retains its roof, the east half of the building burned to the floor, leaving the chimney standing.

Remnant windrow trees were also noted along the eastern and southern edges of the property.

***A5.** **Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features):
What appears to be a 1940s-1950s square jar (possibly an ink well) was noted at the west end of Feature B and a tie plate (related to the adjacent railroad) was noted in the north-central portion of the parcel.

***A6.** **Were Specimens Collected?** X No ___ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

***A7.** **Site Condition:** ___ Good X Fair ___ Poor (Describe disturbances):

***A8.** **Nearest Water:** (Type, distance, and direction) Santa Ana River approximately 2.5 miles to the south.

***A9.** **Elevation:** Approximately 830 feet.

A10. **Environmental Setting** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):
Site is located on a relatively flat parcel in a suburban neighborhood. Foxtail brome, hare oat, mustard, Russian thistle, along with eucalyptus, palm, pomegranate, and pepper trees were noted on the property. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of reptiles, birds, and insects..

A11. **Historical Information:** There were once additional buildings on the parcel (several sheds to the west and northwest of Feature B) but they were all removed between June 2018 and May 2020.

***A12.** **Age:** ___ Prehistoric ___ Protohistoric ___ 1542-1769 ___ 1769-1848 ___ 1848-1880 ___ 1880-1914
X 1914-1945 ___ Post 1945 ___ Undetermined (Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known):

A13. **Interpretations** (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):
The resource is a relatively early example of a grove house, ancillary building and a few remnant windrow trees on a multi-acre parcel. While uncommon, the buildings' methods of construction (adobe with mud-sill floors, various siding materials and composition roofing) are not unique and there is no surface indication of associated subsurface deposits. However, there is a potential for a privy pit or intact refuse deposit dating prior to the 1920s.

A14. **Remarks:** There is moderate sensitivity for subsurface resources.

A15. **References:** Historic Aerials.com, 2021: 1948-2002 aerial photographs of the project area.
Lindsey, Bill, 2021: Historic Glass Bottle identification and Information Website (https://sha.org/bottle/)

A16. **Photographs:** Frames 2800-2826
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, California 92507

***A17.** **Form Prepared By:** Riordan Goodwin **Date:** 10/20/2021
Affiliation and Address: LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, California 92507

State of California C The Resources Agency

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-TKM2101-S-1

*Recorded by Riordan Goodwin *Date: 10/24/2021 X Continuation _____ Update



View north-northeast of south side of adobe residence.



View north of northwest corner of adobe residence.



View south of shed/bunkhouse.



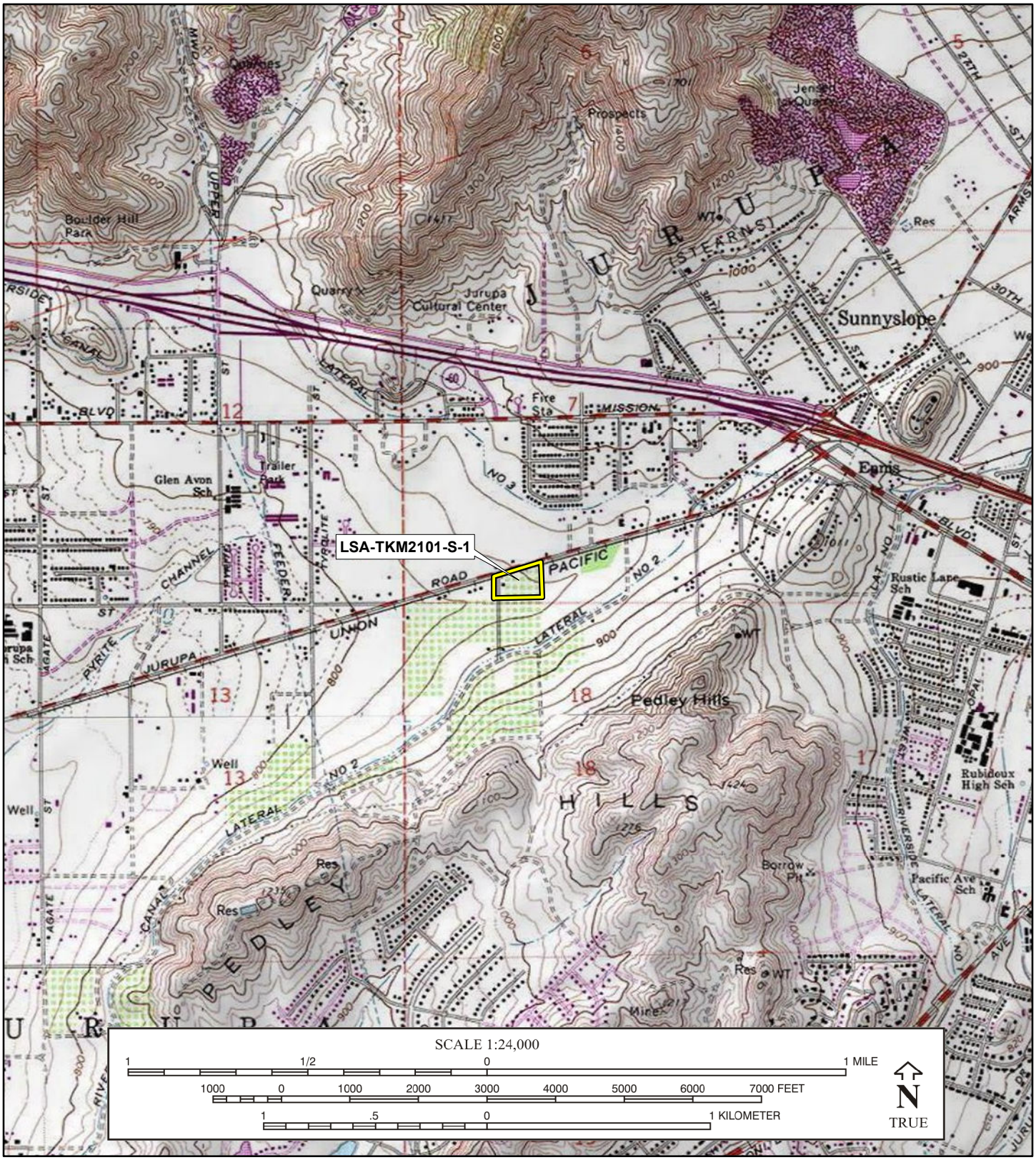
View west-southwest of east end of shed/bunkhouse.

State of California - Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

*Resource Name or LSA-TKM2101-S-1

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad, *Fontana*, *Riverside West* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1980



I:\TKM2101\GIS\MXD\Cultural\DPRlocation.mxd (9/28/2021)

DPR 523J (1/95)

***Required Information**

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 5 *Resource Name or (Number Assigned by Recorder) LSA-TKM2101-S-1

Drawn By: Rory Goodwin Date: September 29, 2021



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DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required Information