A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE FIRST HARLEY KNOX II PROJECT

PERRIS, CALIFORNIA

APNs 302-020-013, -028, -032, -038, -040, -043, and -048

Submitted to:

City of Perris
Planning Division
101 North D Street
Perris, California 92570

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Database Information

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Submitted to:	City of Perris Planning Division 101 North D Street Perris, California 92570
Submitted by:	BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company 14010 Poway Road, Suite A Poway, California 92064
Assessor's Parcel Number(s):	302-020-013, -028, -032, -038, -040, -043, and -048
USGS Quadrangle:	Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 3 West on the USGS (7.5-minute) *Perris, California* Quadrangle
Study Area:	25.6-acre property and approximately 10 acres of off-site infrastructure improvements, located northwest of the intersection of Harley Knox Boulevard and Indian Avenue, Perris
Key Words:	USGS *Perris, California* Quadrangle (7.5-minute); archaeological survey; no CRHR-eligible resources; modern foundations and warehouse; archaeological monitoring recommended.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In response to a requirement by the City of Perris for the environmental assessment of a proposed industrial building development application, BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA), conducted an archaeological survey of the First Harley Knox II Project development site located within the Perris Valley Commerce Center (PVCC) Specific Plan area. The proposed 25.6-acre development site is located northwest of the intersection of Harley Knox Boulevard and Indian Avenue in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California. The subject property lies just southeast of March Air Reserve Base and includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 302-020-013, -028, -032, -038, -040, -043, and -048. The property is situated within Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 3 West on the United States Geological Survey (7.5-minute) *Perris, California* topographic quadrangle (Figures 1 and 2). Currently, the project site consists of a former agricultural property which is primarily vacant land; however, an existing warehouse structure and surface parking, built in 2005, is located within the southeast corner. The project applicant proposes to clear the entire property for the construction of a new industrial warehouse development along with approximately 10-acres of potential adjacent off-site infrastructure improvements (Figure 3).

The archaeological surveys were conducted on January 5, 2022, and March 7, 2023, to determine if cultural resources exist within the property. As a consequence of the field survey and records review, no significant cultural resources were identified within the project site and off-site infrastructure area and, therefore, the proposed project will not represent a source of impact to any known significant cultural resources. Resumes of key BFSA staff involved in the preparation of this report can be found within Appendix A. As part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR). All investigations conducted by BFSA related to this project conformed to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Perris environmental guidelines.

II. SETTING

Natural Environment

Riverside County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. This range, which lies in a northwest-to-southeast trend through the county, extends around 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is situated within the Perris Valley and is generally flat, with elevations within the project site averaging approximately 1,450 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

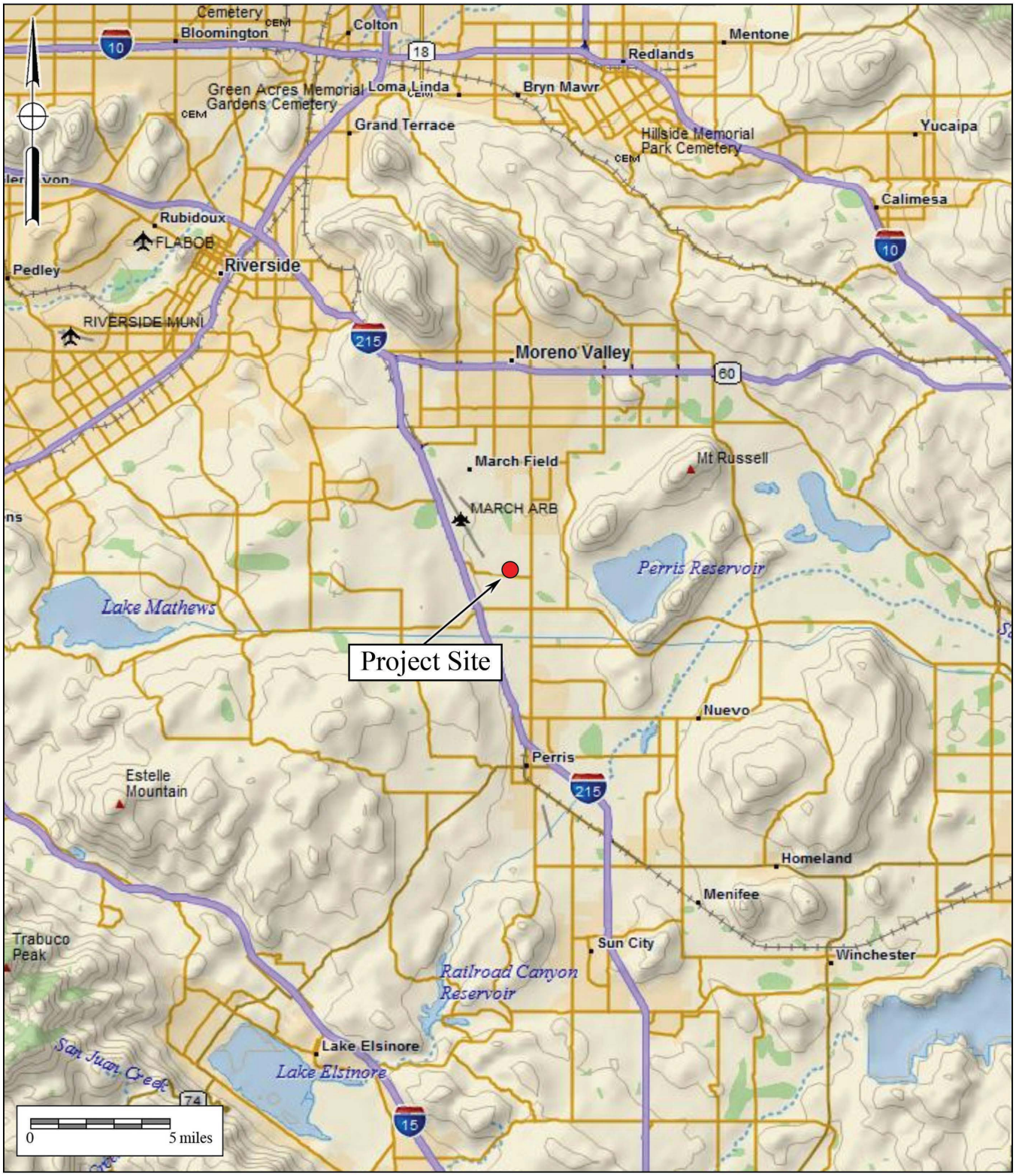

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Figure 1

General Location Map

The First Harley Knox II Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

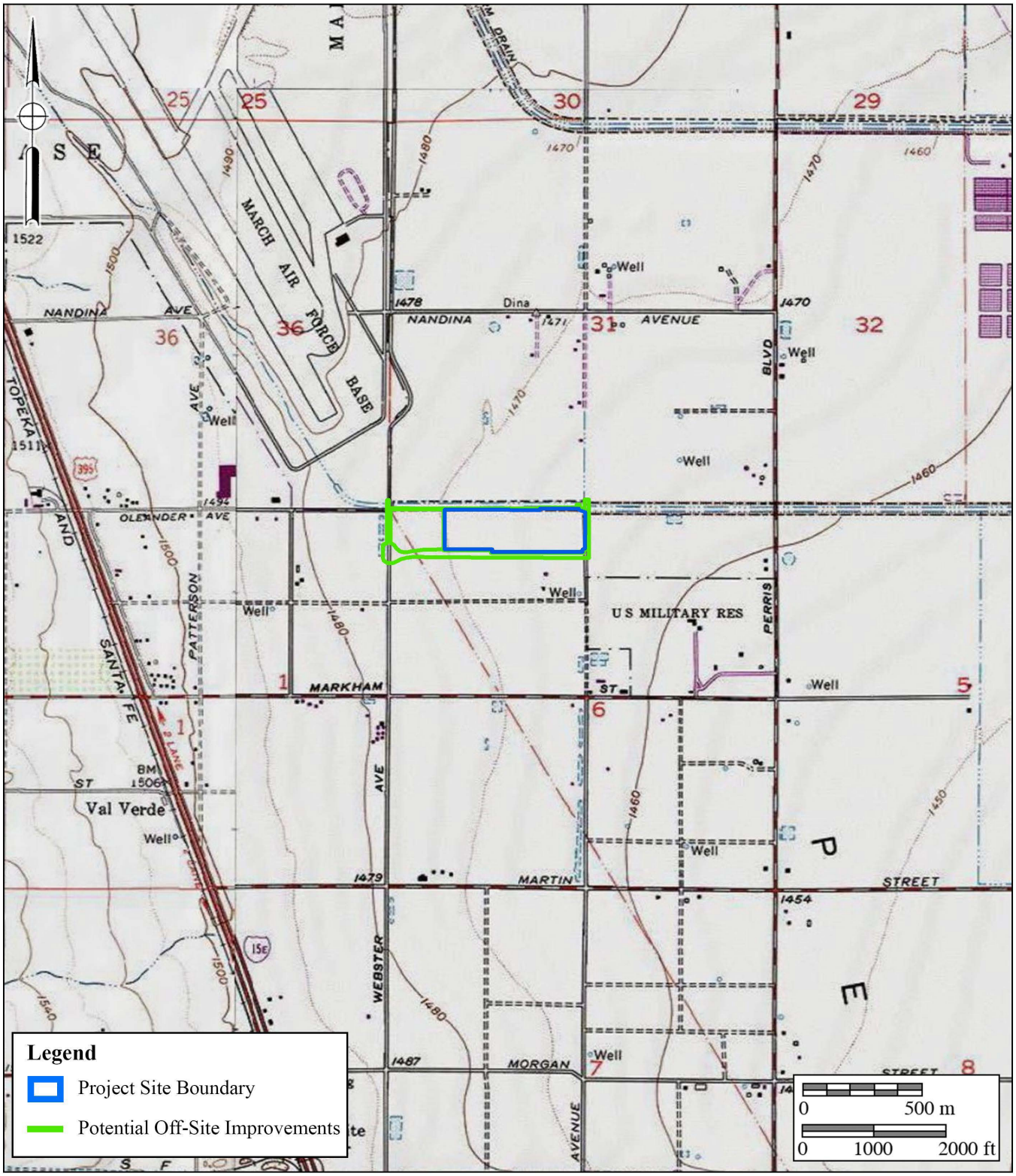

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Figure 2

Project Location Map

The First Harley Knox II Project

USGS *Perris* and *Steele Peak* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

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Figure 3

Project Development Boundary Map

The First Harley Knox II Project

Regionally, the project site lies within the Perris Block, a structural block bounded on the west by the Elsinore fault zone and on the east by the San Jacinto fault zone (Morton 2003). The geology mapped underlying the project site and immediate area indicates that the project site is underlain by lower Pleistocene (approximately 1.8 million to perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 year old) very old alluvial fan deposits (Morton 2001, 2003).

These sediments are described as "… mostly well dissected, well-indurated, reddish-brown sand deposits. Commonly contains duripans and locally silcretes" (Morton 2003). According to Woodford et al. (1971), the alluvium overlying the granitic bedrock below the project site is approximately 100 feet thick. The specific soil types found within the project site are comprised of Exeter sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (EpA), Greenfield sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GyA), and Ramona sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 19 (RaA) (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2022).

The Perris Valley originally contained perennial grasses, which have primarily been replaced by non-native weeds and grasses. Although not found within the subject property, the Riversidian sage scrub plant community is the most prevalent native vegetation found in the region. The Riversidian sage scrub is primarily found within the nearby Motte Rimrock Preserve, Lakeview Mountains, and Bernasconi Hills and includes desert encelia, brittle brush, sagebrush, black sage, white sage, buckwheat, foxtails, and cacti. Mammals within the region include mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, ground squirrel, and quail; birds include hawks and eagles, owls, mourning dove, mockingbird, jay, heron, crow, finch, and sparrow.

Presently, the property is completely disturbed by past clearing, cultivation, and the construction of a warehouse in the southeast corner. Several dirt roads crisscross the vacant portion of the property and miscellaneous trash/debris can be seen in several locations. Three locations were noted where concrete foundations were present. These appear to be part of past agricultural use on the property, but the foundations are not historic, having been constructed between 1985 and 1997.

During the prehistoric period, vegetation near the project site provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project area during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project site during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from seasonal drainages and the San Jacinto River located southeast of the project site. Historically, the property was utilized for agriculture or ranching/grazing of livestock. Currently, the property is largely vacant with the exception of the warehouse in the southeast corner and contains non-native vegetation.

Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done by 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 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.

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).

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).

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).

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.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1542 to circa 1769)

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 site 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 site, 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 composed 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 1929).

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 east, 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 composed 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).

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. Although a number of similar land grants originally were issued under the Spanish, the Mexican government greatly expanded the process, issuing 50 land grants between 1822 and 1832 (Library of Congress, General Collections 2021). 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 (Library of Congress, General Collections 2021). 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 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 County (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 Anza and Camp Haan were constructed, with the former located in the western part of the city of Riverside and the latter 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).

General History of the Project Area

The project site is located within the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero Land Grant, which was granted to Miguel Pedrorena by Mexican Governor Pío Pico in 1846 (Hoffman 1862). After Pedrorena's death in 1850, the land grant passed to his heirs under the guardianship of T.W. Sutherland (Gunther 1984). In 1881, the California Southern Railroad laid the tracks for the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway through what was referred to at that time as the San Jacinto Plains. Surveying and construction of the railroad route was led by Frederick Thomas Perris, for whom the city of Perris was named. The railroad was completed in 1882, which allowed hundreds of settlers to enter the area for homesteading, most of them settling in Pinacate to the south (City of Perris 2019). While still part of San Diego County, Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero was patented to Sutherland in 1883 (Robinson 1997). In 1885, the citizens of Pinacate created a more conveniently located station along the railroad route, and in 1886, the town site of Perris was established (City of Perris 2019).

Starting in the late nineteenth century and extending through the twentieth century, Perris was mainly an agricultural community focusing upon grain, grapes, potatoes, melons, alfalfa, and green vegetables. Although the property is located just to the north, it is located within an area historically influenced by the Perris Irrigation District, also known as the Perris Land Company. The holdings of the Perris Land Company were subdivided in 1891, under the moniker of the

Riverside Tract. The name of the tract was dictated by the investors, almost all of which resided in the city of Riverside (Gunther 1984). The land was laid out in 80-acre blocks which were subdivided into ten acre lots. The farm lots were sold off to farmers and speculators alike. The subject property includes Lots 1 through 3 of Block 3 of the Riverside Tract.

Investors were guaranteed of the success of the Perris Irrigation District; however, by 1900, many of the properties had failed as farmers could not obtain a steady access to water. However, the Riverside Tract suffered early on due to an inability to obtain a steady supply of water. In 1883, pioneer Frank E. Brown formed the Bear Valley Land and Water Company, which, by 1885, had successfully constructed the largest water reservoir in the county at the time (the Bear Valley Dam and Reservoir) to supply water to the city of Redlands (City of Moreno Valley 2019). With its now-ample water supply, the city of Redlands flourished, and Brown soon began expanding the Bear Valley Land and Water Company's holdings in order to provide water to the surrounding areas. Among those regions slated to receive Bear Valley water was the town site of Perris, and in 1890, a group of investors formed the Perris Irrigation District and established an agreement with the Bear Valley Land and Water Company to provide water to the region (Hinton 1892). However, "Frank Brown had overestimated the Bear Valley Dam and Reservoir's capability to supply the Inland Empire," and due to a period of drought between 1891 and 1893, the reservoir failed to meet all of its obligations for water delivery (Berba 2017; *Redlands Daily Facts* 2008). The lack of water severely affected farmers who had developed an agricultural base of deciduous and citrus fruit trees, and residents of the region were forced to leave the area for a more habitable environment. Although the Perris Irrigation District was not as successful as originally predicted, traditionally, the area did remain agricultural throughout the twentieth century.

The general area also was influenced by the development of March Air Reserve Base during the twentieth century. March Air Reserve Base was orginally established on March 1, 1918 as the Alessandro Flying Training Field following the United States' entry into World War I (Gunther 1984). The name was officially changed to March Field on March 20, 1918 in honor of Peyton C. March, Jr., who had been killed in a training plane crash in Fort Worth, Texas earlier that year. The air field changed names many times throughout the 1940s. In 1941, the name was changed to March Army Air Field; in 1942, to March Army Air Base; in 1947, to March Army Air Force Base to reflect the establishment of the United States Air Force; and finally to March Air Reserve Base in 1996 (March Field Air Museum 2020). Although the official name changed multiple times, residents have continued to refer to it as "March Field" (Gunther 1984).

The establishment of March Air Reserve Base was important to the region due to the role the local inhabitants would play during World War I and World War II. Farming continued to be important to the region which was aided by access to new water sources. A portion of the Colorado River Aqueduct was constructed through the region in 1939 to transport water from the Colorado river to nearby Lake Mathews. The alignment of the aqueduct within the Val Verde region was named the Val Verde Cut and the Val Verde Tunnel. The Val Verde Cut was the only portion of the aqueduct that was unlined, running for approximately one mile (Gunther 1984). Further,

during the mid- to late twentieth century, the Riverside County Flood Control and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) began to establish storm drains and new modern water conveyance systems. The establishment of these modern water conveyance systems along with the Val Verde Tunnel allowed farmers to better manage water on their land (City of Perris 2019; Environmental Science Associates 2016; MWD 2019).

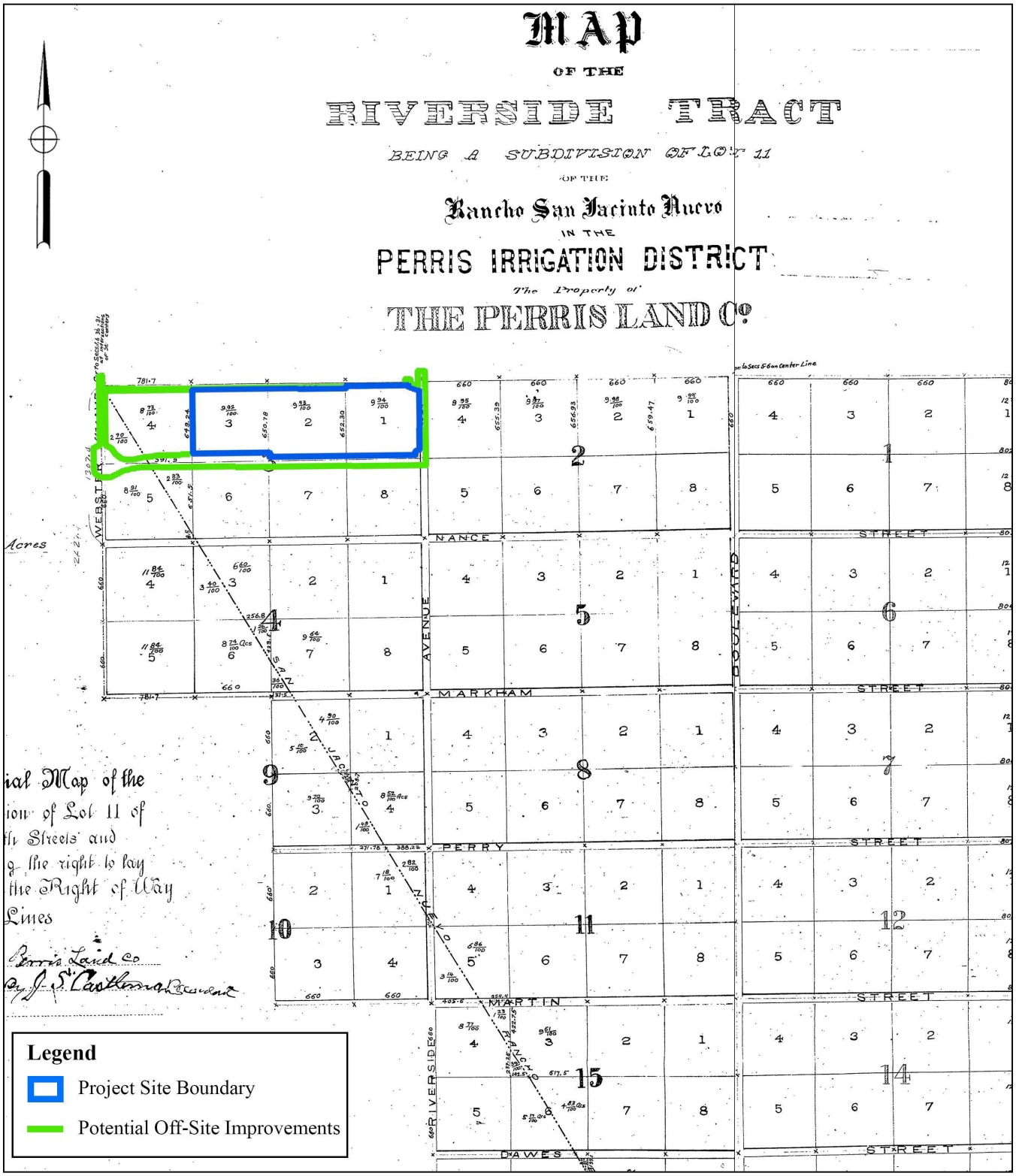
Although the Perris region generally remained agricultural throughout the twentieth century, in recent years, the city has seen a growth in residential and industrial development. Today, many of the large agricultural fields have been developed into large logistics centers and warehouses servicing the greater Southern California region.

Project Site Development History

BLM GLO records show that, after Pedrorena's ownership, the property was granted to Beverly A. Stratton in 1890. Plat maps available on the BLM website do not show any buildings or structures within the subject property; however, the 1855 and 1890 plat maps do show an unnamed southwest-trending trail extending through the property. When subdivided in 1891 for the Riverside Tract, the project site consisted of three lots identified as Lots 1 through 3 of Block 3 (Figure 4). Lots within the Riverside Tract were approximately 10 acres.

Based upon aerial photographs beginning in 1938, the property historically consisted of a vacant or agricultural field. Between 1978 and 1985 the 4.1-acre southeast corner parcel (APN 302-020-032) appears to have been graded. Although unclear, the 1985 aerial appears to show some structures within this area of the property. However, by 2002 this parcel again appears completely clear and vacant. This portion of the property appears to have remained vacant until a photograph available from Google Earth shows the property actively being graded and developed in October of 2005 for the warehouse that presently exists there.

The remaining project site acreage (APNs 302-020-013, -028, -032, -038, -040, -043, and -048) appears to have primarily remained agricultural. Between 1985 and 1997, three ancillary agricultural structures appear in the property respectively located in the west-central, north-central, and northeast portion of the property. However, by 2005, two had already been removed with the third being demolished between 2018 and 2019. Although current imagery shows remnant foundations for these structures, they are modern (constructed between 1985 and 1997) and would not be considered old enough to qualify for recordation or evaluation as a historical resource under CEQA criteria.



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Figure 4

Historic Subdivision Map

The First Harley Knox II Project

The surrounding area has changed considerably through the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Originally, the property was bounded on the north by Oleander Avenue, on the east by Riverside Avenue, and on the south by open agricultural fields. Along the alignment of Oleander Avenue, the Lateral B-Oleander Channel was constructed in the 1950s. Since its original construction, the channel has been consistently improved. In 2016, a section of the Lateral B-Oleander Channel intersected by the potential off-site improvements, was formally recorded with the EIC as P-33-024867 and evaluated as ineligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Smallwood 2016a). Between 1997 and 2002, Harley Knox Boulevard was constructed along the southern boundary of the project site and by 2016, the intersection of Harley Knox Boulevard and Webster Avenue, just southwest of the project site, was converted into a roundabout. Also in 2016, the segment of Webster Avenue located within the proposed off-site improvement areas was recorded as Site P-33-024868 and was also evaluated as ineligible for listing on the CRHR (Smallwood 2016b). Currently, Riverside Avenue has been renamed to Indian Avenue which has also been steadily improved since the construction of Harley Knox Boulevard. As a result of improvements and steady maintenance of the surrounding infrastructure no historic elements of any of the surrounding roads exist.

Project Site Ownership History

Additional research into property owners was conducted at the Robert J. Fitch County of Riverside Archives. Between 1892 and 1964, the property changed ownership multiple times, and no values for buildings or trees/vines were ever assessed for the project site. Very limited information could be identified for the various owners of the subject property. Because no improvements to the property were ever assessed, only the most relevant owners are discussed in detail; full ownership information can be found in Appendix D, where copies of the Assessor's lot book pages are provided.

As stated above, the property was identified as Lots 1 through 3 of Block 3 of the Riverside Tract. In 1892, Lots 1 through 3 were assessed to "Ford + Marcy." The various lots changed hands multiple times throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. By 1910, Lots 2 and 3 had been acquired by W.G. Talbert, and in 1915, Lot 1 was assessed to W.S. Gray. The Assessor's lot books show that both Talbert and Gray owned multiple other farm lots surrounding the subject property. Ownership information between 1932 and 1937 was not available. By 1938, Lots 2 and 3 were owned by Samuel P. Luzzo, who sold the land in 1943 to Thomas D. and Nellie M. Shaffer. W.S. Gray maintained ownership of Lot 1 through 1946 when ownership was transferred to Ira W. and Pauline M. Clark.

By 1956, the entire project site was owned by Ira W. and Pauline M. Clark, who owned the property until 1964, the last available book found within the archives. Based upon the Assessor's records, the Clarks purchased multiple farm lots in the area during the mid-1950s. Online marriage records indicated Ira and Pauline were married in Oklahoma in 1928. An inventory of inscriptions compiled from tombstones found within the Perris Valley Cemetery

District indicates that Ira was born in 1905 and passed away in 1992, while Pauline was born in 1910 and passed away in 1990 (Barnhurst 2003). Despite owning multiple agricultural fields in the region, like the rest of the previous property owners, very little information pertaining to the Clarks could be found within historic newspapers and online archives.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The overall project site consists of 25.6 acres located northwest of the intersection of Harley Knox Boulevard and Indian Avenue in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California. The subject property lies just southeast of March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport and includes APNs 302-020-013, -028, -032, -038, -040, -043, and -048. The property can be characterized as generally flat valley topography that has been used for agriculture for several decades and contains an existing warehouse constructed in the southeast corner in 2005. The project applicant proposes to clear the property for a new warehouse development along with approximately 10-acres of potential adjacent off-site infrastructure improvements.

IV. SCOPE OF WORK

In order to determine the presence of cultural resources within the proposed project site and off-site improvement area, the archaeological investigation consisted of the following tasks:

1) An archaeological records search was conducted by BFSA at the EIC at UCR to gather any information regarding recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site.
2) A review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the property.
3) Additional archival research of the property was conducted, including historic maps, BLM GLO records, County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives records, Riverside County Assessor's data, and Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency (TLMA) records.
4) The initial archaeological survey of the property was accomplished by conducting a systematic pedestrian survey that followed survey transects, which were spaced 10 meters apart and paralleled the existing street directions. All areas of disturbed ground and any rodent burrows were analyzed for evidence of buried archaeological deposits.
5) This archaeological technical report was prepared to present the results of the field survey, impact analysis, assessment of any identified resources, and presentation of any mitigation measures required for project approval.

Research Goals

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 site over time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the west-central portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the First Harley Knox II Project included a survey of the approximately 25.6-acre project site. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here 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. Although survey-level investigations 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. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project site.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be situated 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 valley environments of the region?

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 site occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project site;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and

4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

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, criteria outlined in CEQA and the Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA Guidelines) provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

California Environmental Quality Act

According to the CEQA Guidelines (§15064.5a), 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 CRHR (Public Resources Code 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 Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, 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 an 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 (Public Resources Code 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 Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to the CEQA Guidelines (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. The CEQA Guidelines define a substantial adverse change as:

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

   a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an 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 Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, 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 an 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 the CEQA Guidelines applies to effects on 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 an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the CEQA Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code 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 Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code 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 on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5 (d) and (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 Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. 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 requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

Local Guidelines

The project site is situated within the PVCC Specific Plan area of the City of Perris. The PVCC Specific Plan was adopted by the City of Perris on January 12, 2012 (Ordinance No. 1284). Environmental impacts resulting from implementation of allowed development under the PVCC

Specific Plan have been evaluated in the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (PVCCSP EIR) (State Clearinghouse No. 2009081086), which was certified by the City of Perris in January 2012. The PVCCSP EIR analyzes the direct and indirect impacts resulting from implementation of the allowed development under the PVCC Specific Plan. Measures to mitigate, to the extent feasible, the significant adverse project and cumulative impacts resulting from that development are identified in the EIR. The PVCCSP EIR includes mitigation measures for the study and protection of cultural resources. The required mitigation measures from the PVCCSP EIR, as modified by the City of Perris, have been incorporated into the project and are presented in Section VI of this report below. However, the PVCCSP EIR does not establish any additional local level criteria for evaluating resources beyond the standard CEQA criteria. Rather, the PVCCSP EIR reiterates that proposed projects within the PVCC area must adhere to the following two measures from the City of Perris General Plan – Conservation Element (2008) to assess the potential for significant resources within the subject property:

Implementation Measure IV.A.2	For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records search request through the Eastern Information Center, at the University of California, Riverside.
Implementation Measure IV.A.3	Require Phase I Surveys for all projects located in areas that have not previously been surveyed for archaeological or historic resources, or which lie near areas where archaeological and/or historic sites have been recorded.

V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Background Research and Results of Record Searches

BFSA conducted a records search utilizing data obtained from the EIC at UCR (Appendix B). The search identified 27 resources within one mile of the subject property, none of which are located directly within the project site boundaries (Table 1). Two of those resources (P-33-024868, a historic segment of Webster Avenue and P-33-024867, a segment of the Lateral B-Oleander Channel) are intersected by the potential off-site improvements northwest of the project site acreage (Figure 5). Again, both resources were recorded in 2016 and evaluated as not CRHR eligible (Smallwood 2016a and Smallwood 2016b).

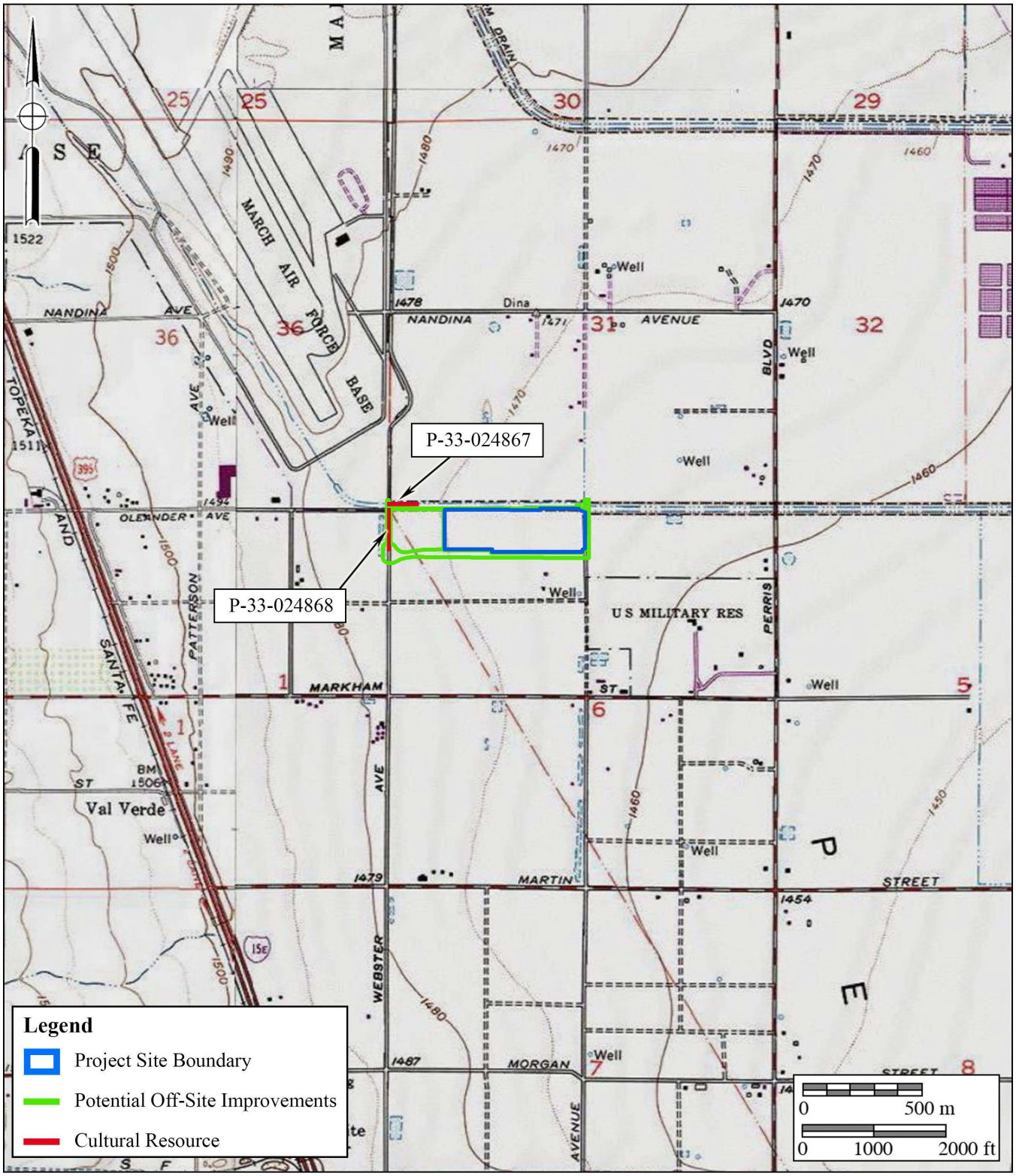
In all, the resources identified during the records search consist of one historic railroad siding, one historic railroad track alignment, the historic March Air Force Base well house, a historic residence, two historic former Camp Haan barracks buildings (moved to their current locations), the historic Val Verde School (now demolished), six historic well features, five historic water conveyance or agricultural irrigation systems, two historic foundations, one historic

foundation with an associated trash scatter, one historic flood control channel segment, one historic refuse deposit, one historic utility pole site, one historic well and road segment, the segment of Webster Avenue, and the Lateral B-Oleander. No prehistoric resources are mapped within one mile of the project site.

Table 1

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources
Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Site

Site Number(s)	Site Description
RIV-1183	Historic railroad siding
RIV-8196H	Historic railway tracks
RIV-5516H	Historic March Air Force Base well house
P-33-007639	Historic residence
P-33-007649 and P-33-007650	Historic Camp Haan barracks building (moved to this location)
P-33-007674	Historic Val Verde School (demolished)
RIV-10,111, RIV-10,260, P-33-008700, P-33-011604, P-33-0015854, and P-33-024092	Historic well
RIV-8222, RIV-8132, RIV-12,878, P-33-008699, and P-33-008701	Historic water conveyance/ agricultural irrigation system
RIV-11,291 and P-33-008702	Historic foundation(s)
RIV-8390	Historic foundations with associated trash scatter
P-33-024854	Historic flood control channel segment
P-33-024867	Historic Lateral B-Oleander
P-33-024868	Historic Webster Avenue segment
P-33-028172	Historic refuse deposit
RIV-12,877	Historic utility poles
P-33-028621	Historic well and road segment



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Figure 5

Cultural Resource Location Map

The First Harley Knox II Project

USGS *Perris* and *Steele Peak* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

The records search results also indicated that there has been a total of 51 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project site, two of which overlap the current project site (Tang et al. 2007; William Manley Consulting and Earth Tech 1995).

The William Manley Consulting and Earth Tech (1995) study was a historic building inventory and evaluation program for the March Air Reserve Base, which is directly northwest of the subject property. No resources were identified within the current project site as a result of this study. The Tang et al. (2007) study was a large overview of resources within the North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, which would later become the current PVCC Specific Plan. The study included a focused survey (mostly conducted as a windshield survey), records search, literature review, and public outreach. Although the current project site was not systematically surveyed during the Tang et al. (2007) study, based upon research, recent development, and cultural resource density, the current property was assigned a cultural resource sensitivity rating of moderate to high. The complete records search results can be found within Appendix B.

BFSA also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP Built Environment Resources Directory

None of these additional sources identified any other potential resources within the project site. In addition to the EIC data, the records search process included gathering project site-specific information from BLM GLO records, historic maps, aerial photographs, the County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives records, Riverside County Assessor's data, and Riverside County TLMA records, which all have been incorporated into the presented history of the project site. BFSA also requested a records search of the NAHC SLF, which was returned with positive results for the presence of Native American sacred sites or locations of ceremonial importance within the vicinity of the project. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter to request any relevant information concerning the property. As of this date, BFSA received one response. Jill McCormick of the Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe responded that they do not wish to comment on the project and defer to the local tribes. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill 52 Native American consultation. Correspondence with the NAHC can be found within Appendix C.

The potential for cultural resources to be present within a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in western Riverside County were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply. The property does not contain any natural permanent water sources or features that would have been advantageous to the prehistoric occupation in the region. Prehistoric sites within the general vicinity are primarily focused within the bedrock-laden hills surrounding Lake Perris and the Motte Rimrock Preserve. Further, the records search and

literature review suggests that there is a low potential for prehistoric cultural resources to be located within the project site. The results of the records search indicate that historic resources associated with the agricultural history of the region should be the primary site type present within the property, considering the history of the area and the lack of prehistoric sites recorded near the project site.

Field Reconnaissance

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith conducted the pedestrian survey of the subject property and potential off-site improvement areas on January 5, 2022, and March 5, 2023. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and location of the project site boundaries. Where possible, narrow transect paths were employed to ensure maximum lot coverage. All exposed ground was inspected for cultural materials. During the survey, particular attention was paid to areas with exposed ground surfaces, such as rodent burrows and areas around the base of vegetation. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

At the time of the survey, the subject property was primarily characterized as a vacant flat, previously cleared and disked property (Plates 1 and 2). However, the southeastern parcel is fully developed containing the existing 2005 warehouse building, parking lot, and associated landscaping (Plates 3 and 4). As such, very little exposed ground was present in this location and visibility of the natural ground surface was non-existent while vegetation here was primarily comprised of maintained commercial landscaping. Conversely, ground visibility was moderate to good throughout the undeveloped areas of the project site, primarily hindered by vegetation and piles of modern trash which has been recently dumped throughout the property. Vegetation within this area of the project site consisted of non-native weeds and grasses. Noted disturbances to the property included disking, clearing, piles of modern trash and building materials, dirt roads, and demolished buildings. The three modern foundations seen in the aerial photographs were identified on the property (Plates 3 to 5). The conditions of the foundations range from fair to poor and some are covered with piles of trash and building materials. Regardless, these foundations are not old enough to meet the age threshold under CEQA to be considered historic.

The archaeological reconnaissance did not identify any significant historic or prehistoric sites, features, or artifacts on the property. No existing historic elements of the previously documented Webster Avenue or Lateral B-Oleander Channel were observed. Constant maintenance and improvements have either removed or replaced any historic elements to surrounding infrastructure.

Plate 1: Overview of the project site from the west boundary, facing east. Note the evidence of recent disking and clearing of the property.

Plate 2: Overview of the project site from the northeast boundary, facing west.

Plate 3: View of the south side of the existing warehouse building, facing northwest.

Plate 4: Overview of the north side of the warehouse and parking area, facing southwest.

Plate 5: View of a modern foundation in the west-central area of the project site.

Plate 6: View of a partially destroyed modern foundation and concrete chunks in the north-central area of the project site.

Plate 7: View of a modern foundation in the northeastern area of the project site. The foundation has been partially obscured by piles of dumped modern trash and building materials.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources study for the First Harley Knox II Project did not identify any significant cultural resources within the property or potential off-site improvement areas. Although segments of the Webster Avenue and the Lateral B-Oleander have been recorded previously, they have been evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR. Further, the property does not contain any natural permanent water sources, features that would have been advantageous to the prehistoric occupation in the region, and no prehistoric sites are recorded within one mile of the property. The property was historically utilized for agriculture, and all agricultural structures visible on aerial photographs within the property were constructed after 1985 and have been removed from the property. The only existing structure within the project site is a warehouse in the southeast corner constructed in 2005. As such, none of the remanent foundations or the existing warehouse structure would qualify to be studied as a potential historical resource under CEQA criteria. Therefore, based on the records search and the results of the field survey, there is little potential for any cultural resources to be inadvertently impacted by the project. No further archaeological study is recommended as a condition of permit approval, and no site-specific mitigation measures for cultural resources are recommended as a condition of approval.

Although there is little potential for any cultural resources to be impacted by the development, due to input from local Native American groups, including the positive NAHC results, as well as the City of Perris, during the review of previous projects within the PVCCSP, the initial ground-disturbing activities should be monitored by an archaeologist and Native American representative in accordance with the PVCCSP EIR. As such, a professional archaeologist shall be retained by the project proponent/developer to monitor the initial ground-disturbing activities at the project site. The archaeologist shall be responsible for monitoring ground-disturbing activities, maintaining daily field notes and a photographic record, and reporting all finds to the developer and the City of Perris in a timely manner. Should human remains be discovered, treatment of these remains shall follow California Public Resources Code 5097.9. Any human remains that are determined to be Native American shall be reported to the Riverside County Medical Examiner and subsequently to the NAHC.

VII. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria as defined in Section 15064.5.

Andrew J. Garrison — November 18, 2024

Andrew J. Garrison
Project Archaeologist

Date

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William Manley Consulting and Earth Tech
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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

Project Archaeologist

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: agarrison@bfsa.perennialenv.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**
BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company **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 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 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 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 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.

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 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 Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, 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 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.

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.

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.

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.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

Historic Documents

No.	OWNER	DESCRIPTION	Mrtg.	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	Surface	Quality	SD County 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
	Jose Volk	Riparian Tract		1	1		12.14	Level	Alk. Wk.		120	120	120																														
	"			2			10.	"	" "		100	100	100																														
	Robert Clapperton			3			10.	"	"		100	100	100																														
	Geo Oberamith			4			10.	Level	" "		100	100	100																														
	N. S. Schee		428	5			10.	Level	" "		100	100	100																												4-16-95	Elizabeth M. Hawley 1-188	10 -		
	"		428	6			10.	Level	" "		100	100	100																													do			
	J. L. Cobb		1603 3525	7			10.	Level	Duid		100	100	100																														
	"		3533	8			12.16	"	"		120	120	120																														
	C. H. Scott	See below	428	1	2		9.99	Level	Seed NR		150	150	=																								BR Daniel								
	"		426	2			9.98	Level	" "		150	150	150																													do			
	Mrs M. L. Kennedy			3			9.97	Level	" "		150	150	150																														
	Mrs Kate L. Scott			4			9.95	Level	" "		150	150	150																														
	D. G. Clayton			5			10.	Level	Seed NR		150	150	150																														
	J. Spooner	East 1/2		6			5.	Level	Seed NR		75	75	75																														
	J. R. Barnham	West 1/2		6			5.	Level	" "		75	75	75																												R H Wilbourn			
	C. H. Scott	See below	428	7			(10)	Level	" "		150	150	=																								BR Daniel				7-11-94	Sarah D Burton 1-20	-	8/25-94	J. C. Mennell 1-80
	"		428	8			10.	Level	" "		150	150	150																														
	R. W. Blake		428	1	2		47.99	Level					150	Improvements by B. R. Daniel																														
	Ford & Marcey		428	1	3		9.94	Level	Duid		150	150	150																											6-11-94	Sarah D Burton 1-24		1-22-94	L. C. Collins 1-129
	"		"	2			9.93	"	"		150	150	150																												do		do	
	"		"	3			9.92	"	"		150	150	150																												do		do	1-74
	"		"	4			11.63	"	"		150	150	175																												do		5-23-94 L. E. Leeman	
	H. H. Miller			5			11.84	"	"		177	175	175																														
	Ford & Marcey		428	6			10.	"	"		150	150	150																												6-11-94	Sarah D Burton 1-24		5-23-94	L. E. Leeman 1-74
	"		"	7			10.	"	"		150	150	150																												do		1-22-95	Elizabeth M. Hawley 1-137
	"		"	8			10.	"	"		150	150	150																												David Chambers 1-86		5-25-94	
	J. E. Davis			1	4		10.	Level	Seed NR		150	150	150																														
	John A. Simms			2			10.	Level	" "		150	150	150																														
	John H. Daugherty	Irrigation Ditch		3			10.	Level	" NR			150	150																														
	H. H. Miller			4			11.84	Level	"		178	175	175																														
	"			5			11.84	"	"		178	175	175																														
	"			6			10.02	"	"		150	150	150																														
	E. A. Chase			7			9.64	Level	"		150	150	150																														
	L. H. Waite			8			10.	"	Grain		150	120	120																														
	Naonia J. Myers			1	5		10.	Level	Seed NR		150	150	150																														
	Mary A. Ware			2			10.	Level	"		150	150	150																														
	Herman J. Patterson	E½		3			10.	Level	" NR		150	150	75																												10-27-94	Sarah Jones 1-32	600	1-7-95	Archie E½ Faulkner 1-109
	H. B. Irish			4			10.	Level			150	150	150	H+B				100			—																						
	F. J. Field			5			10.	Level	Duid		150	150	150																														
	E. A. Day			6			10.	Level	" NR	150	150	150	150																												6-13-95	Carrie M. Everett 1-160	500		
	Alfred E. Fisher			7			10.	Level	"		150	150	150																														
	"			8			10.	"	"		150	150	150																														
	Frank A. Tilley	W½	1079	3			5.						75																														
	Perris Land Co	522		1	6		12.17	"	Alk. NP		120	120	120																												5-11-94	L. E. Leeman 1-24	500	7/30-94	Kittie Swarthout 1-57
	H. H. Miller	29	2553	2			10.	"	"		100	100	100																														
	Mary E. Carroll			3			10.	Level	Seed NR		100	100	150																														
	"			4			10.	Level	" "		100	100	150																														
	Frank Johnson			5			10.	Level	Alk. NP		100	100	100																														
	Wm B. Seyphard	51	2577	6			10.	Level	Alk. NP		100	100	120																														
	Perris Land Co	113	2630	7			10.	"	" Not.		100	120	120																												6-23-93	Mrs C. C. Harris et Chas Swarthout 3/4	400	1-25-95	W. J. Munger 1-143
	"	522		8			12.19	"	" "		120	120	120																												5-11-94	L. E. Leeman 1-24	500	7/30-94	Kittie Swarthout 1-57
	Perris Land Co		109	1	7		12.20	"	" "		123	123	123																												8-9-93	August Etchmann 52			
	"		109	2			10.	"	" "		100	100	100	Bldg				10																							do do			
	L. H. Shaw			3			10.	Level	Alk.		100	100	100																														
	"			4			10.	"	"		100	100	100	H+S+Mm		50	150	150			60	—																		
	Aaron A. Oaman			5			10.	Level	" NR		100	100	100																														
	"			6			10.	Level	" "		100	100	100																														
	E. H. Kaipf			7			10.	Level	Alk. NP		100	100	100																														
	Perris Land Co.		109	8			12.22	"	" Not.		122	122	122																												8-9-93	August Etchmann 52			
	Mrs Olive Easton			1	8		10.	Level	Seed NR		150	150	150																														
	"			2			10.	Level			150	150	150																														
	E. A. Day			3			10.	Level	Seed NR	150	150	150	150																												10-27-94	Sarah Jones 3-2	600	12-29-94	Frank A. Tilley 1-109
	Carrie Shields			4			10.	Level	Seed NR		150	150	150																														
	Orion S. Stiles			5			10.	Level	" "		150	150	150																														
	Isaac E. Palmer			6			10.	Level	Dead NR		150	150	150																														
	A. E. Fredericks			7			10.	Level	Duid		150	150	150																														
	"			8			10.	"	"		150	150	150																														
	C. F. Maier	Mange		1	9		10.	Level	"		150	150	150																														
	Adolph A. Hiss			2			10.	Level	Duid		150	150	150	H				25																								
	"			3			10.	"	"		150	150	150																														
	Homer Elwell		465	4			9.99	"	"		150	150	150																												7-24-94	Indiana Elwell 4-4	500		

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

No.	Owner	Transferred to: Date	Name	Amt.	Transferred to: Date	Name	Amt.	Description: Riverside Tract	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	1897	1898	1899	Buildings Kind	Buildings Value 1896	1897	1898	1899	Trees (Citrus, Decid; Value 1896–1899)	Vines (Value 1896–1899)	Other Improvements (Kind; Value 1896–1899)
√ 1	Jose Volk		Perris Land Co 2-185	/		Minnie Hird 2-186	4105	~~Eda M. Cole~~ Eda M. & John Cole	Schneider	1	1		12.14	Level	Fruit	W.R.	120	120	110	100								
√ 2				/		"	4105	" " " " " "		2			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 3	Robert Clapperton		Anna B. Clapperton	3413 /						3			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 4	Geo. Obersmith			/						4			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 5	Elizabeth M. Howley	4/19-97	Perris Land Co 2-186	/		Minnie Hird 2-186	4105 (1855)	~~Eda M. Cole~~ " 108		5			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 6	"		"	/		"	4105 (1855)	" " " " " "		6			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 7	J. L. Cobb	4/30-97	Mary A Walker 2-185 2-199	/			(2632)			7			10	"	"		100	100	90	80								
√ 8	"		F E Sivett	/						8			12.16	"	"		120	120	110	100								
√ 9	B. R. Daniels	9/15-96	Perris Land Co 2/151	/			(1858)			1	2		9.99	"	"	W.R.	150	150	135	120								
	Sarah S. Button		Perris Land Co 2/152	/			(1858)			2			9.98	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 10	Mrs. M. L. Kennedy	7/16-97	Fredonia Zimmerman	/		4238	3262			3			9.97	"	"	"	150	100	90	80								
√ 11	Mrs Kate L. Scott		"	/		4238	3262			4			9.95	"	"	"	150	100	90	80								
√ 12	D. G. Clayton			/						5			10	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
	J. Spooner			/				E½		6			5	"	"	"	75	50	45	40								
√ 13	R. H. Wilborn		W. Henderson 333 2/151	/				W½					5	"	"	"	75	50	45	40								
√ 14	R. R. Daniels	9/15-96	Perris Land Co	/			(1858)			7			10	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 15	C. H. Scott		"	/			(1855)			8			10	"	"	"	150	100	90	80								
√ 16	C. C. Collins			/		728	(3219) 1855			1	3		9.94	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 17	"			/		728	(3219)			2			9.93	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 18	L. E. Lerman	8/15-96	Perris Land Co 2/170	/			19 (1855)			3			9.92	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 19	Emma L. Ratcliff			/			19			4			11.63	"	"		175	115	105	95								
√ 20	W. H. Miller	4/13-97	Mary F Miller et al 2-194	/		W.H. Miller, Trustee 3660	(714)			5			11.84	"	"		175	120	110	100								
√ 21	L. E. Lerman	8/15-96	Perris Land Co 2/170	/			(1855)			6			10	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 22	Elizabeth M. Howley		" 2-186	/			( )			7			10	"	"		150	150	135	120								
√ 23	David Chambers			/			1855			8			10	"	"		150	150	135	120								
√ 24	J. E. Davis	5/5-97	Minnie Hird 2-186	/		Eda M. Cole 303				1	4		10	"	"	W.R.	150	100	90	80								
√ 25	John A. Simms			/						2			10	"	"	"	150	100	90	80								
√ 26	John H. Daugherty			/						3			10	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 27	W. H. Miller	4/13-97	Mary F Miller et al	/		W.H. Miller, Trustee 3660	(714)	Simon G. Armstrong 3716		4			11.84	"	"	"	175	120	110	100								
√ 28	"		"	/		"	(714)	W. D. Johnston 3717		5			11.84	"	"		175	120	110	100								
√ 29	"		"	/		"	(714)			6			10.02	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 30	E. A. Chase			/						7			9.64	"	"		150	150	135	120								
√ 31	L. C. Waite			/						8			10	"	Grain		120	120	110	100								
√ 32	Naomi J. Myers			/						1	5		10	"	Fruit	W.R.	150	100	90	80								
√ 33	Mary A. Weir			/						2			10	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 34	Freelove, Archie			/				E½		3			5	"	"	W.R.	50	50	45	40								
√ 35	Frank A. Tetley			/			766.9	W½		3			5	"			75	50	45	40								
√ 36	W. B. Irish	1.7.98	Jas. M. Mattock 2.39	/		San Berdo	4122			4			10	"	Fruit		150	100	90	80	Hs+B	100	75	75	75			
√ 37	F. J. Field			/						5			10	"	"	W.R.	150	150	135	120								
√ 38	Carrie M. Everett			/						6			10	"	"		150	150	135	120								
√ 39	Alfred E. Fisher		Mina A. Fisher 545	/						7			10	"	"		150	150	135	120								
√ 40	"			/						8			10	"			150	150	135	120								
o 41	Nettie Swarthout	9/7 95	M L Mapes 2-40	X	1696	Walter R Wheat 2-87	1316	X		1	6		12.17	"	"		120	120	=	X								
√ 42	W. H. Miller	11-16 96	Walter R Wheat 2-53		3/11-97	Mary Hansen 2-192	(1683)	Walter R. Wheat 1071		2			10	"	"		100	100	90	80								
√ 43	Mary E. Carroll	937		/						3			10	"	"	W.R.	150	150	135	120								
√ 44	"	"		/						4			10	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 45	Frank Johnson			/						5			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 46	Wm B. Sypherd		Perris Land Co 1788	/			(1663)			6			10	"	"	"	120	100	90	80								
√ 47	W. I. Munger			/		1206	789 (1700)			7			10	"	"		120	100	90	80								
o 48	Nettie Swarthout	9/7 95	M. L. Mapes 2-40	X		Walter R Wheat 2-87	1316	X		8			12.19	"	"		120	120	=	X								
√ 49	August Etchman			/			(703)			1	7		12.20	"	"		125	125	115	105								
√ 50	"			/			(703)			2			10	"	"		100	100	90	80	Bldg	75	75	75	75			
√ 51	L. K. Shaw			/						3			10	"	"		100	100	70	65								
√ 52	"			/						4			10	"	"		100	100	70	65	Hs+B	150	150	150	150			
√ 53	Aaron A. Ozman			/						5			10	"	"	W.R.	100	100	90	80								
√ 54	"			/						6			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 55	E. C. Kipp		Chas. E. Crandall	224 /						7			10	"	"	"	100	100	90	80								
√ 56	August Etchman		Ida M. Burdg	/		N½	(703)4			8			12.22	"	"		125	125	115	105								
√ 57	Mrs Olive Easton		Edith Easton	1672 /		S½				1	8		10	"	"	W.R.	150	150	135	120=								
√ 58	"		Celesta Easton	/		E½				2			10	"	"	"	150	150	135	120=								
			Harry F. Easton 2-54			W½																						
√ 59	Frank A. Tetley	5.23.96	Mary E Carroll	/						3			10	"	"	"	150	150	135	120								
√ 60	Carrie Shields			/						4			10	"	"	"	150	100	90	80								
√ 61	Orion J. Stiles		Kate M. Henderson 338	/						5			10	"	"	"	150	100	90	80								
√ 62	Isaac E. Palmer			/			3956			6			10	"	"	"	150	100	90	80								
√ 63	A. C. Frederick			/						7			10	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 64	"			/						8			10	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 65	C. F. Maize			/						1	9		10	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 66	Adolph A. Wiss		W. G. Morehouse	1861 /						2			10	"	"		150	100	90	80	Fence	25	5	5	5			
√ 67	"			/						3			10	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 68	Indiana Elwell	1/2-97	Jas F. Blunt 3-35	/			471			4			9.99	"	"		150	100	90	80								
√ 69	W. D. Wilson 2-178		Walter R. Wheat 1071	/						1	6		12.17						110	100								
√ 70	"		" " "	/						8	6		12.19						110	100								
71																												
72																												
73																												
74																												
75																												
76																												
77																												
78																												
79																												
80																												

	Assessed To	Assessed To	Assessed To	Assessed To	Description: Riverside Tract	School District	Mtg. Abst. No.	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	Surface (Level, Broken, Rolling, Hilly, Mountains)	Quality (Fruit, Grain, Pasture, Timber, Rocks)	Water Rt. (Wet, Dry, Moist, semi-moist, Water Rt.)	Land Value 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
1	EdaM + John Cole	Mary E Rieger 4339	M.H.Sinclair 4390	J M Stewart 4531	Except N'ly 110ft. See Below	Schneider		1	1		10 12	L			100	100	100	60					
2	Mary E Rieger 4339	C E + T.J Newcomb 4460	M H Sinclair 4550	A H. Burley 4763	L. Blodgett 53 W. D.M. Smith 92			2			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
3	Anna B. Clapperton							3			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
4	Geo. Obersmith	Iva M Oberschmidt 5197						4			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
5	EdaM + John Cole	Mary E. Rieger 4339	M L. Mapes 4638					5			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
6	"	"	"					6			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
7	Mary A. Walker							7			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
8	F. E Swett	Martha G. Swett 4513	Helen M Mellen 6168				934 6115	8			12 16	"			100	100	100	75	65	65	65	65	75
9	Perris Land Co.	Orange Growers Nat Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER 33					1	2		9 99	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60
10	"	"	"					2			9 98	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60
11	Fredonia Zimmerman	Perris Land Co 4764	Orange Growers Nat Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER				3			9 97	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
12	"	"	"	"				4			9 95	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
13	D. G. Clayton							5			10	"			120	120	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
14	J. Spooner STATE.				E½			6			5	"			40	40							
15	W. Henderson				W½			6			5	"			40	40	40	30	25	25	25	25	30
16	Perris Land Co.	Orange Growers Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER 33					7			10	"			120	120	120	60	60	60	60	60	60
17	"	"	"					8			10	"			80	120	120	60	60	60	60	60	60
18	C. C. Collins	Perris Land Co 4764	Orange Growers Nat Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER			1855	1	3		9 94	"			120	120	120	60	60	60	60	60	60
19	"	"	"	"				2			9 93	"			120	120	120	60	60	60	60	60	60
20	Perris Land Co.	"	"	"				3			9 92	"			80	80	80	60	60	60	60	60	60
21	Emma L. Ratcliff							4			11 63	"			95	95	100	70	60	60	60	60	70
22	W.H Miller, Trustee	Simon G. Armstrong 3918	L.E. Brant 6490					5			11 84	"			100	100	100	70	60	60	60	60	70
23	Perris Land Co.	Orange Growers Nat Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER 33					6			10	"			80	80	80	60	60	60	60	60	60
24	"	"	"					7			10	"			120	120	120	60	60	60	60	60	60
25	David Chambers	Perris Land Co 4764	Orange Growers Nat Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER 33			1853	8			10	"			120	120	120	60	60	60	60	60	60
26	Eda M. Cole	Mary E. Rieger 4339	Frances McGraw 4339	Geo H. Sawyer 6483				1	4		10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
27	John A. Simms	Geo H. Sawyer 6457						2			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
28	John H. Daugherty							3			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60
29	Simon G Armstrong		L.E. Brant 6490					4			11 84	"			100	100	100	70	60	60	60	60	70
30	W. D. Dean Johnston							5			11 84	"			100	100	100	70	60	60	60	60	70
31	W.H. Miller, Trustee							6			10 02	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
32	E. A. Chase STATE	Geo H. Sawyer 6483						7			9 64	"			120	120						50	60
33	L. C. Waite	Geo. H. Sawyer 6483						8			10	"			100	100	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
34	Naonia J Myers	Orange Growers Nat Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER					1	5		10	"			80	80	80	60	60	60	60	60	60
35	Mary A. Weir							2			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
36	Freelove Archie				E½			3			5	"			40	40	40	30	25	25	25	25	30
37	Frank A Tetley	A. Moore 5568	Fannie B Noyes 6080	Geo H Sawyer 6713	W½		966	3			5	"			40	40	40	30	25	25	25	25	30
38	Jas. M. Matlock	Wm B. Russell 5367	John P Stiffen 6133	Chas. M Stimson 134	Geo S. Batty 135		4122	4			10	"			80	80	80	60	30	30	30	30	60
39	F. T. Field							5			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60
40	Carrie M. Everett	O. M Everett 4962						6			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60
41	Mina A. Fisher							7			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60
42	"							8			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60
43	Walter R. Wheat							1	6		12 17	"			100	100	100	75	65	65	65	65	75
44	"							2			10	"			80	80	80	60	50	50	50	50	60
45	Mary E. Carroll							3			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60
46	"							4			10	"			120	120	120	60	50	50	50	50	60
47	Frank Johnson STATE.							5			10	"			180	180	180	60	50	50	50	50	✓
48	Perris Land Co.	Orange Growers Nat Bank 4768	GEO. H. SAWYER					6			10	"			180	180	180	60	60	60	60	60	60
49	W. T. Munger	"						7			10	"			180	180	80	60	60	60	60	60	60
50	Walter R. Wheat							8			12 19	"			100	100	100	75	65	65	65	65	75
51	E. F. Kiler Sr. 4779				N'ly 110ft	✓		1	1		2 02	✓						15	15	15	15	15	15
52	J.W. Boggess 4934 5418	~~Mary Cooper~~ 5061			Except N'ly 110ft.	✓	1287	1	1		10 12	✓							50	50	50	50	60

	Buildings 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Trees and Other Improvements 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
38	75	75	75	75	Gone.													

ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	DESCRIPTION RIVERSIDE TRACT	SCHOOL DISTRICT	MTG. ABST NO.	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	Surface	Quality	Water Rt.	LAND 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
Boggess. J.W.	Pocock J.M. 707			Stacy W.H. 1490			Except N'ly 110 ft.	Schneider		1	1		10 12	L			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Kiler. E.F. Sr.							N'ly 110 ft.			"			2 02	"			15	15	15	20	30	40	DO.														
Smith. W.D.M.	Carter Eliza 467 491		Kendrick Katherine 1023	Stacy W.H. 1475	✓				W09	2			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Clapperton. Anna B.			Gardner Helen L. etal 1023		Tuttle Emma R. 1620					3			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Oberschmidt. Iva M.										4			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Mapes M.L.	Hawkinson H.W. 807			Althouse J.A. 1266	Kawasaki Utajiro etal 1577					5			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	"				"					6			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Walker. Mary A.										7			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Mellen. Helen M.	Nelson C.O. 745									8			12 16	"			75	100	100	140	200	240	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER 735	Schrott F.&J. 869									1	2		9 99	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	"									2			9 98	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	"									3			9 97	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"				Mortenson Wm. 1249						4			9 95	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Clayton. D.G.			Jordan D B. 972 1025	Montgomery O.V. 1445						5			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Spooner. J. STATE	Johnston D. 641					2or 1914	E½			6			5	"																							
Henderson. W.							W½			7			5	"			30	40	40	55	75	100	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER 735	Schrott F.&J. 869									7			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	"									8			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER				Mortenson Wm. 1249						1	3		9 94	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	Talbert W.G. 722									2			9 93	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	"									3			9 92	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO														
Ratcliff Emma L.	Howell David 716	Talbert W.G. 722								4			11 63	"			70	90	95	120	180	230	DO.														
Brant. L.E.	Bush B.B. M. 268 322	Talbert W.G. 713 722				B. B. B[illegible]				5			11 84	"			70	90	95	120	180	230	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER		"		ch						6			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"		"		ch						7			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"				Mortenson Wm. 1249						8			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER				Mortenson Wm. 1249						1	4		10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"	Talbert W.G. 722									2			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO														
Daugherty John H.										3			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Brant. L.E.	Bush B.B. 322	Talbert W.G. 713								4			11 84	"			70	95	95	120	180	230	DO.														
Johnston. W. Dean			Totten U.S. 982							5			11 84	"			70	90	95	120	180	235	DO.			75	75	75	DO.	DO.							
Miller. W.H. Trustee			Foreman G.W. 1190		Foreman Mrs. A.P. 1566					6			10 02	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER				Mortenson Wm. 1363						7			9 64	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"				Mortenson Wm. 1249						8			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER			Jordan D.B. 995 1025	Russell Dannie G. 1263						1	5		10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.						100	DO.							
Weir. Mary A.										2			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Archie. Freelove	Marlar Myrtle 947						E½			3			5	"			30	40	40	55	75	100	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER				Mortenson Wm. 1249			W½			"			5	"			30	40	40	55	75	100	DO.														
Batty. Geo. S.									1246 3130	4			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Field. F.T.	Maxfield H.P. 853			Webber G.M. 1502						5			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Everett. O.M.										6			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	150	DO.														
Fisher. Mina A.			Chaffin Thos. 997	McFadden Pearl 1410						7			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"			"	"						8			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Wheat. Walter R.			Smith John W 952							1	6		12 17	"			75	100	100	140	200	220	DO.														
"			"							2			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Carroll. Mary E.				Althouse J.A. 1293	Kawasaki, Utajiro etal 1577					3			10	"			60	60	80	110	150	200	DO.														
"				"	"					4			10	"			60	60	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Johnson. Frank STATE	Hawkinson H.W. 852			Althouse J.A. 1266	"				3777	5			10	"					80	110	150	200	DO.														
GEO. H. SAWYER	"			"	"					6			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
~~[illegible]~~	"			"	"				3777	7			10	"			60	80	80	110	150	200	DO.														
Wheat. Walter R.			Smith John W. 952							8			12 19				75	100	100	140	200	220	DO.														

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	DESCRIPTION	SCHOOL DISTRICT	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	Surface	Quality	Water Rt.	LAND VALUE							BUILDINGS							TREES, VINES, ETC.						
ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	RIVERSIDE TRACT	~~Schneider~~								1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Stacy W.H. 1490							Except N'ly 110'	Valley Cent.	1	1		10.12	L			200	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
Kiler E.F. Sr.							N'ly 110'		"			2.02				40	DO.	40	40	40	40	40														
Stacy W.H. 1475									2			10				200	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
Tuttle Emma R. 1650				Segrais Louise de					3			10				"	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
Oberschmidt Ivy M.									4			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
Kawasaki Utajiro et al. 1577									5			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
"									6			10				"	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
Walker Mary A.	Wanda Nita 1955	Fugate Gertie A 2398	Myres Ella C 2577						7			10				"	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
Nelson C.O.		Smith John W. 2233			Cannon C.H. 3131	Noble Ceba E 3527 3600			8			12.16				240	DO.	240	240	240 (179)	240	240														
Schrott Fred. 869		Ayers Birdie 2143							1	2		9.99				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	200														
"		"							2			9.98				"	DO.	200	250	250	350	200														
"		"							3			9.97				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	200														
Mortenson Wm 1449		Gray W.S. 2168							4			9.95				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
Montgomery O.V. 1445				Baker Louisa J. 2948					5			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
Johnston D 641			Johnston Raymond 2630				E		6			5					100	100	120	120	120	120														
Henderson W.			Downing Selina J 2530				W		"			5				100	DO.	100	120	120	120	120														
Schrott Fred. 869		Ayers Birdie 2143							7			10				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	200														
"		"							8			10				"	DO.	200	250	250 (199)	250	200					200	370	370							
Mortenson Wm 1449		Gray W.S. 2168						Schneider	1	3		9.94				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
Talbert W.G. 722									2			9.93				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
"									3			9.92				"	DO.	200	240	240	240	240														
"									4			11.63				230	DO.	230	280	280	280	280														
"									5			11.84				"	DO.	230	290	290	290	290														
"									6			10				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
"									7			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250			100	220	150	150	150							
Mortenson Wm 1449		Gray W.S. 2168							8			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
Mortenson Wm		Gray W.S. 2168							1	4		10				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
Talbert W.G.					Shutt Lorne P. & Ada 3176				2			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
Daugherty John H.		Shutt Lorne P. 2301							3			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250					40	40	40							
Talbert W.G. 713									4			11.84				230	DO.	230	250	290	290	290			100	50	50	50	50							
Totten U.S. 984									5			11.84				235	DO.	235	300	300	300	300	75	DO.	75	75	150	150	150							
Foreman Mrs A.P. 1566		Citizens Nat'l Bk of L.A.		Maxfield H.P. 2766					6			10.02				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
Mortenson Wm 1363		Gray W.S 2168							7			9.64				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
" 1449		Gray W.S. 2168							8			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
Russell Dannie G 1363								Valley Cent.	1	5		10				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250	100	DO.	100	100	100	40	40							
Weir Mary A.	Weir Florence E. 2091					Ayers A M 3394 3416 3502			2			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
Mailar Myrtle 918		Hafreiter M.E. 2134 2168					E		3			5				100	DO.	100																		
Mortenson Wm 1449		" 2168 2212 3258					W		"			5				"	DO.	100	250	250	250	250														
Batty Geo. S.						Batty Kenneth 3481			4			10				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
Webber G.M. 1502			Webber Wm A. 2520						5			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250			100	100	300	200	200							
Everett O.M.		Everett Sarah E. 2336 2341				Smith Frances Everett (Married)			6			10				150	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
McFadden Pearl 1410									7			10				200	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
"									8			10				"	DO.	200	250	250 (2000)	250	250														
Smith John W. 951					Cannon C.H. 3131	Noble Ceba E 3527 3600			1	6		12.17				220	DO.	220	220	240	240	240														
"					"	"			2			10				200	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
Kawasaki Utajiro et al. 1577									3			10				"	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
"									4			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
"									5			10				"	DO.	200	250	250	250	250														
"									6			10				"	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
"									7			10				"	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
Smith John W. 951					Cannon C.H. 3131	Noble Ceba E 3600			8			12.19				220	DO.	220	220	240 (178)	240	240														

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

1920 Assessed to	1921 Assessed to	1922 Assessed to	1923 Assessed to	1924 Assessed to	1925 Assessed to	1926 Assessed to	Description: Riverside Tract	School District: Valley Center	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
Stacy W H 1490							Except Nly 110'		1	1		10.12	200	200	200	200	200	200	200														
Kiler Annie E 3716							Nly 110'		"			2.02	40	40	40	40	40	40	40														
Stacy W H 1475									2			10	200	200	200	200	200	200	200														
Segrais Louise de 3018		Green Flossie Leota 4579 ✓							3			10	200	200	200	200	200	200	200														
Oberschmidt Irv M									4			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
Kellogg F W 3831	Kellogg F W & W S 3974 ✓								5			10	250	500	500	600	600	600	750														
"	"								6			10	250	500	500	600	600	600	750														
Myree Ella C 2577	Kellogg F W & W S 4046 ✓								7			10	200	200	200	200	200	200	200														
Noble L E 3892 3600 3903 3877	Randolph Mary E etal 4092 ✓			Hubert Wm 6590 6504 6266 ✓					8			17.16	240	240	240	240	240	240	240														
Ayers Birdie 2143	Hedrick Frank 4473-4438 ✓								1	2		9.99	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	650	800														
"	"								2			9.98	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	800														
"	"								3			9.97	600	600	500	500	500	800	800														
Gray W S 2168									4			9.95	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
Baker Louisa 3728 ✓				Mann Mary B etal 6802 ✓					5			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
Johnston Raymond 2630		Jackson F A [illegible] ✓	Jackson F A 4764 ✓	Jackson F A & Kelley T E ✓	3195	Hedrick Frank 8145 10186 ✓	E½		6			5	120	120	120	120	120	120	120														
Lovell Mrs M M 2530 3661						Hedrick Frank 10266	W½		"			5	120	120	120	120	120	120	120														
Ayers Birdie 2140	Hedrick Frank 4473-4438 ✓								7			10	600	600	500	500	500	800	800														
"	" ✓								8			10	600	600	500	500	500	500	700	370	370	370	370	490	490	490							
Gray W S 2168								Val Verde	1	3		9.94	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
Talbert W G 722									2			9.93	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
"									3			9.92	240	240	240	240	240	240	240														
"									4			11.63	280	280	280	280	280	280	280														
"									5			11.84	290	290	290	290	290	290	290														
"									6			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
"									7			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	60	60	20	20	20	20	—							
Gray W S 2168									8			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
Gray W S 2168									1	4		10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
Shutt Lorne P & Ada 3176					Chomistek Paul 7076 ✓				2			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
Shutt Lorne P 2301					" ✓				3			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	660	40	40	40	40	50	180	180							
Talbert W G 713									4			11.84	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	50	50	20	20	20	20	—							
Totten U S 982									5			11.84	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	150	150	150	150	200	200	200							
Maxfield H P 2166									6			10.02	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
Gray W S 2168									7			9.64	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
"									8			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
Russell Nannie G 1363	Agundez Y 4141 ✓							Valley Center	1	5		10	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	40	40	40	40	50	50	50							
Ayers O H 3523									2			10	400	400	250	250	250	250	250														
Hofreiter M E 2168 2258		Hofreiter Amelia etal 4561 ✓	Hofreiter Amelia 4849 4830 ✓						3			5	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
"		"	" ✓						"			5																					
Batty Kenneth 3431					Batty Geo S 7609 ✓				4			10	250	250	150	250	250	250	250														
Webber Wm A 2757	Borden Isabell 4117	Ayers Alva C 4309 ✓			Prater Gypsie 7425 ✓	Benton, [illegible] 9134			5			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	200	200	200	200	270	200	200							
Smith Frances E									6			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
McFadden Pearl 1410						Siegle Fred 9393 ✓			7			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
"						" ✓			8			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
Brockman C W 3894 3600 3703 3877	Randolph Mary E etal 4092 ✓			Hubert Wm 6590 6504 6266 ✓					1	6		12.17	240	240	240	240	240	240	240														
"	" 4092			Kellogg F W & W S 6266 ✓					2			10	200	200	200	200	200	200	200														
Kellogg F W 1577 3831	Kellogg F W & W S 3974 ✓								3			10	250	400	400	400	700	800	800														
"	"								4			10	250	500	500	700	700	800	800														
"	"								5			10	250	350	350	620	620	620	620	800	1600	1600	1600	2100	2100	2100							
"	"								6			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
"	"								7			10	250	200	200	200	200	200	200														
Brockman C W 3894 3600 3703 3877	Randolph Mary E etal 4092 ✓			Hubert Wm 6590 6504 6266 ✓					8			12.19	240	240	240	240	240	240	240														

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

1932 REAL ESTATE VALUES 10% HIGH

Twp. or Block	Sec. or Lot	1927 (1926) Assessed to	1928 (1927) Assessed to	1929 (1928) Assessed to	~~1930~~ 1929 Assessed to	~~1931~~ 1930 Assessed to	~~1932~~ 1931 Assessed to	1933 (1932) Assessed to	Description Riverside Tract
1	1	Stacy W.H. 1490					20553		Exc. Nly 11.0'
		Kiler Annie E. 3786	Kiler C.L. 11177						Nly 11.0'
	2	Stacy W.H. 1475					20553		
	3	Green Flossie Leota 4579							
	4	Oberschmidt Ivy M.							
	5	Kellogg F.W. & W.S. 3974							
	6	"							
	7	" 4046							
	8	Hubert Wm 6590							
2	1	Hedrick Frank 4238				Murray Carrie E. 18554		Nelson A.F. (Laura J.) 20885	
	2	"				" "		do	
	3	"				" "		do	
	4	Gray W.S. 2168							
	5	Mann Mary E. et al							
	6	Hedrick Frank 10186				Murray Carrie E. 18554		Nelson A.F. (Laura J.) 20885	~~E ½~~
	"	" 10266				~~" "~~		do	~~W ½~~
	7	" 4238				" "		do	
	8	"				" "		do	
3	1	Gray W.S. 2168							
	2	Talbert W.G. 722			Riv. Development Co. 16038	Smith Raymond 18065-17251-17132	Talbert W.G. (Doretta A.) 20526		
	3	"			"				
	4	"			"				
	5	"			"				
	6	"			"				
	7	"			"				
	8	Gray W.S. 2168							
4	1	Gray W.S. 2168							
	2	Chomistek Paul 7076	Sundling Alexander 10879 10883			Darnill J.V. 17602		Fruhling P. Leroy 20916-20886	
	3	"	"			"		do	
	4	Talbert W.G. 713			Riv. Development Co. 16037	Alexander A.W. 17961-17251-17132			
	5	Totten U.S. 962	Moon Cecil B. 11924						
	6	Maxfield H.P. 2766							
	7	Gray W.S. 2168							
	8	"							
5	1	Agundez Y. 11141							
	2	Ayers A.M. 3523							
	3	Hofreiter Amelia 4550							
	4	Batty Geo S. 7609		Batty John W. 12159			Dawson Claude & (Carrie) 20215		
	5	Benton Wm H. 995	Robinson F.R. 12357 11666	Robinson F.R. & H.N. 12791					
	6	Smith Frances E.							
	7	Siegle Fred 9393						Gregory Alpheus A. (Mary E.) 22391	
	8	"						do	
6	1	Hubert Wm 6590							
	2	Kellogg F.W. & W.S. 6266							
	3	" 3974							
	4								
	5	"							
	6								
	7	"							
	8	Hubert Wm 6590							

Twp. or Block	Sec. or Lot	School District	Range	Acres	Land 1927	Land 1928	Land 1929	Land 1930	Land 1931	Land 1932	Land 1933	Bldg 1927	Bldg 1928	Bldg 1929	Bldg 1930	Bldg 1931	Bldg 1932	Bldg 1933	Trees 1927	Trees 1928	Trees 1929	Trees 1930	Trees 1931	Trees 1932	Trees 1933
1	1	Valley Center		10.12	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	200	200	200	200														
				2.02	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	50	50	50	50														
	2			10	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	200	200	200	200														
	3			10	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	220	220	220	220														
	4			10	[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
	5			10	[illegible]	[illegible]	750	750	750	750	750														
	6			10	[illegible]	[illegible]	250	750	750	750	750														
	7			10	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	200	200	200	200														
	8			12.16	[illegible]	[illegible]	240	240	240	240	240														
2	1			9.99	[illegible]	[illegible]	800	800	800	800	800														50
	2			9.98	[illegible]	[illegible]	800	800	800	800	800														
	3			9.97	[illegible]	[illegible]	800	800	800	800	800														
	4			9.95	[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
	5			10	[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
	6			5		[illegible]	530	800	700	700	700														50
	"			5																					
	7			10	[illegible]	[illegible]	800	800	800	800	800														
	8			10	[illegible]	[illegible]	700	650	650	650	650			490	450	450	450	410							
3	1	Val Verde		9.94	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
	2			9.93	[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
	3			9.92	[illegible]	[illegible]	240	250	250	250	250														
	4			11.63	[illegible]	[illegible]	280	300	300	300	290														
	5			11.84	[illegible]	[illegible]	290	300	250	260	300														
	6			10	[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
	7			10			250	150	250	250	250							20							
	8			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
4	1			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
	2			10	250	250	250	250	250	350	250														
	3			10	660	660	600	700	700	700	700	180	180	200	200	[illegible]	200	210							
	4			11.84	[illegible]		290	300	300	300	300							30							
	5			11.84	[illegible]	300	300	300	300	300	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	100	[illegible]	50	40							
	6			10.02			250	250	200	250	250														
	7			9.64	[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	250	250	250														
	8			10	250	250	250	250	250	250	250														
5	1	Valley Center		10	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	300	300	300	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	40	40	40	30							
	2			10			250	250	250	250	250														
	3			10			250	250	250	250	250														
	4			10			250	250	250	250	250														
	5			[illegible]			250	150	250	250	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	160	[illegible]	150	[illegible]							
	6			10			250	250	250	250	250														
	7			10			250	250	250	250	250														
	8			[illegible]			250	250	250	250	250														
6	1			12.17			240	240	240	240	240														
	2			10			200	200	200	200	200														
	3			10			800	800	[illegible]	800	750														
	4			10			800	800	[illegible]	800	750														
	5			10			600	600	600	600	600			1400	1200	[illegible]	900								
	6			10			250	250	[illegible]	250	250														
	7			10			200	200	[illegible]	200	200														
	8			12.19			240	240	[illegible]	240	240														

RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

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1938 Assessed to	1939 Assessed to	1940 Assessed to	1941 Assessed to	1942 Assessed to	1943 Assessed to	1944 Assessed to	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.
								6	4S	3W		VAL VERDE 5													
Aylmer Alice F 29102		Aud PP 10/29					Por of SW¼ E & S of Golden Valley Farms No 5				11.79	R 1939	300	300	240	240	240								
							RIVERSIDE TRACT MB 14/668 SD					VALLEY CEN 5													
STATE 11117 25 Kiler C L							N 110'	1	1		2.02	Sold 1931	–	–											
Stacy W H & H B 24310	Stacy Mary G & H B 35265						S 550'				10.12	Sold 1935	200	200	160	160	160								
do	do							2			10	Sold 1935	250	250	200	200	200								
Eagle John W 32859	Mauerseth Jean H (sep) 34347							3			10	Sold 1941 R Sold 1938	250	250	200	200	200								
Oberschmidt Ivy M								4			10		250	250	200	200	200								
Kellogg F W & W S 13974		Kellogg Frederick W 35914		Gregory A A (Mary E) 42472				5			10		900	900	700	700	700	PP 200	PP 300	PP 300	PP 300	PP 300		
do		do		do				6			10		900	900	700	700	700							
do		do 37267		do				7			10		250	250	200	200	200							
Hubert Wm 6590								8			12.16		240	240	190	190	190							
Nelson A F (Laura J) 20885								1	2		9.99		900	900	700	700	700							
do								2			9.98		900	900	700	700	700							
do								3			9.97		900	900	700	700	700							
Gray W S 2168								4			9.95		250	250	200	200	200							
Brace J W (Margaret M) 29540								5			10		250	250	200	200	200							
Nelson A F (Laura J) 20885								6			10		900	900	700	700	700							
do								7			10		900	900	700	700	700	PP 200	PP 200	PP 200	PP 200	200		
do								8			10		900	900	700	700	700	600	600	600	600	600		
												VAL VERDE 5													
Gray W S 2168								1	3		9.94		250	250	200	200	200							
Luzzo Samuel P 27944				Price, Ward H. (Margaret) 41159	Shaffer Thomas D (Nellie M) 43924			2			9.93	S R 1938 S R 1940	250	250	200	200	200							
do				do	do			3			9.92	S R 1938 S R 1940	250	250	200	200	200							
do				do	do			4			11.63	S R 1938 S R 1940	250	260	230	230	230							
do				do	do			5			11.84	R 1938 S R 1940 R 1938	250	250	230	230	230							
do				do	do		W½	6			5	S R 1937 S R 1940	130	130	100	100	100							
Talbert Ernest E 27944		McDonald Alex J (Katherine) 36795-36606					E½				5	Sold R 1937	130	130	100	100	100	PP 20 30	20 30	20 30	20 30	20 30		
do		do						7			10	Sold R 1937	250	250	200	200	200							
Gray W S 2168								8			10		250	250	200	200	200							
Gray W S 2168								1	4		10		250	250	200	200	200							
Aud PP 438 Fruhling P Leroy 20976								2			10	Sold 1938	250	250	200	200	200	270 PP 50	270 PP 50	270 PP 50	270 PP 50	270 PP 50		
Aud PP 438 do								3			10	Sold 1938	250	250	200	200	200							
Bashore J S (Opal A) 29122								4			11.84	Sold R 1938	300	300	240	240	240	—						
Moon Cecil B 11924								5			11.84		300	300	240	240	240							
Maxfield H P 2765								6			10.02		250	250	200	200	200							
Gray W S 2168								7			9.64		260	240	190	190	190							
do								8			10		260	250	200	200	200							
												VALLEY CEN 5													
Baker W T (Irene) 33051					Nelson Warren H 43336			1	5		10	R 1938 R 1940	250	250	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200		
Nelson Warren H 33360								2			10		250	250	200	200	200							
Hofreiter Amelia L et al 33280		Long Dorothy L 37684	Long Dorothy L & Hofreiter N D 37120 Corr 39227					3			10		250	250	200	200	200							
Darmon Claude (Carrie) 20215	State	Nelson Warren H						4			10	Sold 1938	—	250	200	200	200	230	230	230	230	230		
Meier Robt (Emilie M) 24604		Yates James W (Maggie) 36984						5			10	R 1938	250	250	200	200	200							
Smith Frances E		36012						6			10		250	250	200	200	200							
Gregory Alpheus A (Mary E) 22391	United States of America 35369							7			10		250	–	250	250	EX							
do	do							8			10		250	–	250	250	EX							

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RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

16-01-00 001

Line	1943 Assessed to	1944 Assessed to	1945 Assessed to	1946 Assessed to	1947 Assessed to	1948 Assessed to	1949 Assessed to	Description	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	School District VAL VERDE 5	Land Value 1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	Buildings 1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1	Aymer (yl) Alice F 29102					Aylmer Alice F et al 3170-10/46-2599-2598-7/47	Aylmer, Alice F. Corr.	Por of SW¼ E & S of Golden Valley Farms No 5	6	4S	3W	11 79	98-03	240	240	240	240	240	1760												
3	Kryger F P 9377							Govt Lot 6				2 60	R 1941	50	50	50	50	50	390												
9								RIVERSIDE TRACT MB 14/668 SD					98-06																		
10	Kiler C L STATE 11117		Gregory, Alphaeus A (Mary Ethel) 98370		Ashley A J et al 194-11/46-220-217-10/46			N 110'	1	1		2 02	Sold 1931																		
11	Stacy Mary G & H B 35265		do		do			S 550'				10 12		160	160	160	160	160	400												
12	do								2			10		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
13	Maurseth Jean H (sep) 34347								3			10	R 1943	200	200	200	200	200	500												
14	Oberschmidt Ivy M 42472				Ashley A J et al 194-11/46-220-217-10/46	P O Box 55 Lakeview			4			10		200	200	200	200	200	600												
15	Gregory A A (Mary E)				do				5			10		700	700	700	700	700	1500	PP 300	PP 300	PP 300	—	—							
16	do				do				6			10		700	700	700	700	700	1500												
17	do								7			10		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
18	Hubert Wm 6590								8			12 16		190	190	190	190	190	480												
22	Nelson A F (Laura J) 20885								1	2		9 99		700	700	700	700	700	1500												
23	do								2			9 98		700	700	700	700	700	1500												
24	do		Nelson Warren Hedrick 48381						3			9 97		700	700	700	700	700	1500												
25	Gray W S 2168				Nelson Warren H. 1159-3/46	R.F.D.1 Perris			4			9 95		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
26	Brace J W (Margaret M) 29540								5			10		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
27	Nelson A F (Laura J) 20885								6			10		700	700	700	700	700	1500												
28	do								7			10		700	700	700	700	700	1500												
29	do								8			10		700	700	700	700	700	1500	PP200 800	PP200 800	PP200 800	1000	1060	1600						
33	Gray W S 2168				Clark Ira W. (Pauline M) 4766-9/46		Clark Marion (Frances) 2669-3/48		1	3		9 94	98-01	200	200	200	200	200	1500												
34	Shaffer Thomas D (Nellie M) 43924				Schaffer Thomas C 295-6/46				2			9 93		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
35	do				do				3			9 92		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
36	do				do				4			11 63		230	200	200	200	200	1740												
37	do				do				5			11 84		230	200	200	200	200	1750												
38	do				do			W²	6			5		100	100	100	100	100	750												
39	McDonald Alex J (Katherine) 36795	Shaffer, Thos. D (Lennie) 47107			do			E²				5		100	100	100	100	100	750												
40	do	do			do				7			10		200	200	200	200	200	1500	PP 20 40	PP 20 40	PP 20 40	60	60	60						
41	Gray W S 2168				Clark Ira W. (Pauline M) 4766-9/46		Clark Marion (Frances) 2669-3/48		8			10		200	200	200	200	200	1500						2150						
45	Gray W S 2168			Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 361-2/46					1	4		10		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
46	Fruhling P Leroy 20976 (Aud Pt 6/38)		White, C W (Sarah M) 48388-48337			Smith Donald B. (Ruby E.) 929 928-5/47			2			10	Sold 1933 Sold 1944	200	200	200	200	200	1500	360	360	360	360	360	—						
47	do		do			do			3			10	Sold 1933 Sold 1944	200	200	200	200	200	1500	PP 30	PP 30	PP 30	PP 30	PP 30	—						
48	Bashor J S (Opal A) 11927			Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 2876 9/45					4			11 84		240	240	240	240	240	1750												
49	Moon Cecil B	Moon, Marjorie M. 47124		do 2875 9/45					5			11 84		240	240	240	240	240	1750												
50	[illegible]xfield H P 2765			do 2877 9/45					6			10 02		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
51	[illegible] W S 2168			do 361-2/46			des corr-Pet#295	~~Except SW of Rancho Nuevo line~~	7			9 64		190	190	180	180	180	1490						800						
52	do			do					8			10		200	200	200	200	200	1500												
53				Gray W.S (Sarah S) 361-2/46			Comb with line 51	~~Por SW of Rancho Nuevo line~~	~~7~~			33				20	20	20	—												
57	[illegible]n H 43336								1	5		10	98-06	200	700	700	700	700	1500	270	270	170	170	170	270						
58	33360								2			10		200	700	700	700	700	1500												
59	[illegible]reiter N D 37684								3			10		200	200	200	200	200	1000												
60	37799								4			10		200	200	200	200	200	1000												
61	[illegible]gie) 36984								5			10		200	200	200	200	200	1000	310	310	310	310	310	490						
62	[illegible]		Nelson, Warren Hedrick 49366						6			10		200	200	200	200	200	1000												
63	[illegible]merica								7			10																			
64	do								8			10																			

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RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

1 BK. MAP PAGE 16-01-00

LINE NO.	1949 ASSESSED TO	1950 ASSESSED TO	1951 ASSESSED TO	1952 ASSESSED TO	1953 ASSESSED TO	1954 ASSESSED TO	LINE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SECTION OR LOT	TWP. OR BLOCK	RANGE	SCHOOL DIST. CODE AREA	DATE SOLD FOR TAXES	1950 LAND	1950 IMP.	1951 LAND	1951 IMP.	1952 LAND	1952 IMP.	1953 LAND	1953 IMP.	1954 LAND	1954 IMP.
1	Hylmer Alice F 29104-3170-10/47-2549-98-7/47						1	POR OF SW 1/4 E AND S OF GOLDEN VALLEY FARMS NO 5, 11.79 AC	6	4S	3W	VAL VERDE 98-105 98 ~~03~~ 98 03		350		350		350		350		350	
3	Kryger FP 9327		Kidd Phyllis & Kryger Frank CH50568			50276-1953	3	GOVT LOT 6, 2.60 AC	6	4S	3W	98 03		230		230		230		230		230	
								RIVERSIDE TRACT MB 14/668 SD				VAL VERDE											
10	Kiler CL 11117		AR4/51 Kiler CL		[illegible] 54883-12/51		X 10	N ~~110~~ 45 FT, ~~2.02 AC~~	1	1		98 ~~06~~ 11 51											
11	Ashley AJ etal 144-11/46-350-219-11/46		Cocke Margaret J 1472-3/50		Riv Co. Flood Control & W C Dist des 55146		11	S ~~550~~ 665 FT, ~~10.12~~ AC 11 Ac.	1	1		98 06	/51			60		60				—	
12	do		do		do 54382-12/51		12	~~10 AC~~ exc por to Flood Control Dist 9.4 Ac.	2	1		98 06		300		1500		1500		1650		1650	
13	Maurseth Jean H (sep) 34347				do 54386-12/51		13	~~10 AC~~ exc por to Flood Control Dist 9.4 Ac.	3	1		98 06		300		1500		1500		1410		1410	
14	Oberschmidt Ivy M				do 54374-12/51		14	~~10 AC~~ exc por to Flood Control Dist 8.6 Ac.	4	1		98 06		300		300		300		250		280	
15	Ashley AJ etal 144-11/46-350-219-11/46		Cocke Margaret J 1472-3/50				15	10 AC	5	1		98 06		300		300		300		260		260	
16	do		do				16	10 AC	6	1		98 06		1500		1500		1400		1500	200	1500	950
17	do		do				17	10 AC	7	1		98 06		1500		1500		1500		1500		1500	
18	Hubert Wm 6190						18	12.16 AC	8	1		98 06		1500		1500		1500		1500		1000	
22	Nelson AF (Laura J) 20885				do 54384-12/51		22	~~9.99 AC~~ exc por to Flood Control Dist 8.6 Ac.	1	2		98 06		360		360		360		360		360	
23	do				do		23	~~9.98 AC~~ do 9.4 Ac	2	2		98 06		1000		1000		1000		860		1030	
24	do				do		24	~~9.97 AC~~ do. 9.4 Ac	3	2		98 06		1000		1000		1000		940		1130	
25	Nelson Warren Hedrick 48371				do 54378-12/51		25	~~9.95 AC~~ do 9 Ac	4	2		98 06		1000		1000		1000		940		1130	
26	do 1159-3/46						26	10 AC	5	2		98 06		1000		1000		300		940		1080	
27	Nelson AF (Laura J) 20885						27	10 AC	6	2		98 06		1000		1000		300		1000		1200	
28	do						28	10 AC	7	2		98 06		1000		1000		1000		1000		1200	
29	do						29	10 AC	8	2		98 06		1000		1000		1000		1000		1200	
33	Clark Marion (Frances) 2669-3/48		AR9/51			Clark Ira W (Pauline M) 50030-11/53	33	9.94 AC	1	3		98 06		1000	2000	1000	2000	1000	2000	1000	2000	1200	2000
34	Schaffer Thomas C 295-6/46	Shaffer Thos. C					34	9.93 AC	2	3		98 ~~01~~ 13 51	801 R 1951	1350		1350		1350		1350		1350	
35	do						35	9.92 AC	3	3		98 01		700		700		700		700		700	
36	do						36	11.63 AC	4	3		98 01		700		700		700		700		700	
37	do						37	11.84 AC	5	3		98 01		810		810		810		810		810	
38	do						38	W 1/2, 5 AC	6	3		98 01		820		820		820		820		820	
39	do						39	E 1/2, 5 AC	6	3		98 01		350		350		350		350		350	
40	do						40	10 AC	7	3		98 01		350		350		350		350		350	
41	Clark Marion (Frances) 2669-3/48		AR9/51		des 8871-2/53	Clark Ira W (Pauline M) 50030-11/53	41	~~10 AC~~ Exc S100' of E100'	8	3		98 01		700	60	700	60	700	60	700	60	700	60
45	Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 361-2/46						45	10 AC	1	4		98 01	801 R 1951	1500	2150	1500	2450	1500	2450	1470	2450	1470	2450
46	do 929-28-5/47						46	10 AC	2	4		98 01		850		850		850		850		850	
47	do						47	10 AC	3	4		98 01		850		850		850		850		850	
48	do 2876-9/45						48	11.84 AC	4	4		98 01		850		850		850		850		850	
49	do 2878-9/45						49	11.84 AC	5	4		98 01		1020		1020		1020		1020		1020	
50	do 2877-9/45						50	10.02 AC	6	4		98 01		1020		1020		1020		1020		1020	
51	do 361-2/46						51	9.64 AC	7	4		98 01		850		850		850		850	800	850	800
52	do						52	10 AC	8	4		98 01		820	800	820	800	820	800	820	800	820	800
57	Nelson Warren H 43336						57	10 AC	1	5		98 01		850		850	640	850	640	850	800	850	800
58	do 33360						58	10 AC	2	5		98 ~~06~~ 11 51		1000	150	1000	150	1000	150	1000	150	1200	150
59	Long Dorothy L & Hotreiter ND 37684					2409-1/54	59	10 AC	3	5		98 06		1000		1000		1000		1000		1200	
60	Nelson Warren H 37749						60	10 AC	4	5		98 06		1500		1500		1500		1500		1500	
61	Yates James W (Maggie) 36484				Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 20032-7/54		61	10 AC	5	5		98 06		300		1060		300		1000		1200	
62	Nelson Warren Hendrick 48366						62	10 AC	6	5		98 06		300	490	300	490	300	490	850	490	850	490
63	U.S.A.						X 63	10 AC	7	5		98 06		300		300		300		1000		1200	
64	U.S.A.						X 64	10 AC	8	5		98 06		EX						—		—	
65					Clark Ira W (Pauline M) 8871-2/53	Clark Ira W (Pauline M) 50030-11/53	65	S100' of E 100'	8	3		98 06		EX						—		—	
												98-12								150	640	150	640

RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

Line No.	1954 Assessed To	1955 Assessed To	1956 Assessed To	1957 Assessed To	1958 Assessed To	1959 Assessed To	Description	Section or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range
1	Aylmer, Alice F. 29102-3/10-1947					DT 33472 7/55	POR OF SW 1/4 E AND S OF GOLDEN VALLEY FARMS NO 5. 11.79 AC	6	4S	3W
3	Kidd Phyllis Ed Kryger Frank Cor 50568			Cardenas John & Maria			GOVT LOT 6 ~~2.60 AC~~ 2.78 Ac	6	4S	3W
							RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD			
10	Riv. Co Flood Control & W.C. Dist. 54383-12/52	des 9504-/55					N ~~45~~ 70 FT	1	1	
11	Cocke Margaret J. 1472-3/50	des 9509-/55					S ~~615~~ 590 FT. ~~11~~ 10.18 AC	1	1	
12	Cocke Margaret J. 1472-3/50						EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. 9.4 AC	2	1	
13	Maurseth Jean H (sep) 34347	des 9536-/55					EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. ~~9.4~~ 9.03 AC	3	1	
14	Oberschmidt Ivy M des 54379-12/52		des 16019-7/55		Hustead Francis G (Barbara M) 40128-/57	dn 58535-/58	EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. ~~8.6~~ AC 4.9	4	1	
15	Cocke Margaret J. 1472-3/50						10 AC	5	1	
16	Cocke Margaret J. 1472-3/50						10 AC	6	1	
17	Cocke Margaret J. 1472-3/50						10 AC	7	1	
18	Hubert Wm 6590				Esterson Viola TJT 42061-67-6/57		12.16 AC	8	1	
22	Nelson A.F. (Laura J.) 20885				Nelson A. F. TJT-63725-/57	Nelson Warren H (Betty R)	EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. 8.6 AC	1	2	
23	Nelson A.F. (Laura J.) 20885				Nelson A. F. TJT-63725-/57	Nelson Warren H (Betty R)	EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. 9.4 AC	2	2	
24	Nelson A.F. (Laura J.) 20885				Nelson A. F. TJT-63725-/57	Nelson Warren H (Betty R)	EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. 9.4 AC	3	2	
25	Nelson Warren Hedrick 48331						EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL AND ST. 9 AC	4	2	
26	Nelson Warren Hedrick 1159-3/46				des 26745-4/57		10 AC exc S 365' meas fr Cntr Nance St	5	2	
27	Nelson A F (Laura J) 20885	des 26886-5/54			Nelson A F TJT 63726-/57 des 22439-2/57	Nelson Warren H (Betty R)	~~10 AC~~ N 365' M/L 4.7 Ac	6	2	
28	Nelson A F (Laura J) 20885	des 26826-5/54			Nelson A F TJT 63725-/57	Nelson Warren H (Betty R)	~~10 AC~~ N 295' M/L 4.48 Ac	7	2	
29	Nelson A F (Laura J) 20885	des 26821-5/54			Nelson A. F. TJT-63725-/57	Nelson Warren H (Betty R)	~~10 AC~~ N 295' M/L	8	2	
33	Clark Ira W (Pauline M) 50030-10/53						9.94 AC	1	3	
34	Shaffer Thos. C. 295-6/46		Clark Ira W (Pauline) 63636-10/55				9.93 AC	2	3	
35	Schaffer Thomas C 295-6/46		Clark Ira W (Pauline) 63636-10/55				9.92 AC	3	3	
36	Schaffer Thomas C 295-6/46		Clark Ira W (Pauline) 63636-10/55				11.63 AC	4	3	
37	Schaffer Thomas C 295-6/46		Clark Ira W (Pauline) 63636-10/55	des 66635 9/56			~~11.84~~ AC exc E 275' of S 100' 11.64 Ac	5	3	
38	Schaffer Thomas C 295-6/46		Clark Ira W (Pauline) 63636-10/55				W 1/2. 5 AC	6	3	
39	Schaffer Thomas C 295-6/46		Clark Ira W (Pauline) 63636-10/55				E 1/2. 5 AC	6	3	
40	Schaffer Thomas C 295-6/46		Clark Ira W (Pauline) 63636-10/55				10 AC	7	3	
41	Clark Ira W (Pauline M) 50030-10/53						EXC S 100 FT OF E 100 FT	8	3	
45	Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 361-2/46						10 AC	1	4	
46	Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 424-28-5/47						10 AC	2	4	
47	Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 424-28-5/47						10 AC	3	4	
48	Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 2876-9/45						11.84 AC	4	4	
49	Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 2878-9/45						11.84 AC	5	4	
50	Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 2877-9/45						10.02 AC	6	4	
51	Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 361-2/46						9.64 AC	7	4	
52	Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 361-2/46						10 AC	8	4	
57	Nelson Warren H 43336	USA 26854-5/54					10 AC	1	5	
58	Nelson Warren H 33360	USA 26854-5/54					10 AC	2	5	
59	Long Dorothy L & Hofreiter ND 37684	des 33232-7/54		USA 78438 4/57			~~10 AC~~ W 295' M/L 4.47 Ac	3	5	
60	Nelson Warren H 37749				USA 26795-4/57 Ex		10 AC	4	5	
61	Smith Donald B (Ruby E) 50032-7/52						10 AC	5	5	
62	Nelson Warren Hendrick 49362	des 26835-5/54			USA 26795-4/57 Ex		~~10 AC~~ W 295' M/L 4.47 Ac	6	5	
63	U.S.A.						10 AC	7	5	
64	U.S.A.						10 AC	8	5	
65	Clark Ira W (Pauline M) 50030-10/53						S 100 FT OF E 100 FT	8	3	
66		USA 26885-5/54		22439-2/57			E 365' 5.53 Ac	6	5	
67		USA 26826-5/54					S 365' Lot 6 & S 365' of Lots 7 & 8 16.61 Ac		2	
68		USA 33232-7/54					E 365' 5.53 Ac	3	5	
69				United States of America Ex 66635 9/56			E 75' of S 100' .20 Ac	5	3	
70					USA 26795-4/57 Ex		S 365' meas fm ℄ Nance St	5	2	

Line No.	School Dist. Code Area	Date Sold for Taxes	1955 Land	1955 Imp.	1955 T & V	1956 Land	1956 Imp.	1956 T & V	1957 Land	1957 Imp.	1957 T & V	1958 Land	1958 Imp.	1958 T & V	1959 Land	1959 Imp.	1959 T & V
	VAL VERDE																
1	98 10		350			590			590			590			590		
3	98 10		230			260			260			260			280		
10	98 11		—						—								
11	98 11		1530			1530			1530			1530			1530		
12	98 11		1410			1410			1410			1410			1410		
13	98 11		270			450			450			450			450		
14	98 11		540			500			500			500			650		
15	98 11		1500	1020		1500	970		1500	830		1500	830		1500	830	
16	98 11		1500			1500			1500			1500			1500		
17	98 11		1000			1000			1000			1000			1000		
18	98 11		360			610			610			610			610		
22	98 11		1290			1290			1290			1290			1290		
23	98 11		1410			1410			1410			1410			1410		
24	98 11		1410			1410			1410			1410			1410		
25	98 11		1350			1350			1350			1350			1350		
26	98 11		1500			1500			1500			~~1500~~ 750			750		
27	98 11		1050			1050			1050			560			560		
28	98 11		680			680			680			680			680		
29	98 11		680	2060		680	2060		680	2060		680	2060		680	2060	
33	98 12	SOLD 1954	1350			1350			1350			1350			1350		
34	98 12	SOLD 1958	700			700			700			700			700		
35	98 12	SOLD 1958	700			700			700			700			700		
36	98 12	SOLD 1958	810			810			810			810			810		
37	98 12	SOLD 1958	820			820			1750			1750			1750		
38	98 12	SOLD 1958	350			350			350			350			350		
39	98 12	SOLD 1958	350			350			350			350			350		
40	98 12	SOLD 1958	700	60		700			700			700			700		
41	98 12	SOLD 1954	1470	3130		1200	3130		1200	3130		1200	3130		1200	3130	
45	98 12		850			850			850			850			850		
46	98 12		850			850			850			850			850		
47	98 12		850			850			850			850			850		
48	98 12		1020			1020			1020			1020			1020		
49	98 12		1020			1020			1020			1020			1020		
50	98 12		850	800		850	800		850	800		850	800		850	800	
51	98 12		820			820			820			820			820		
52	98 12		850	920		850	920		850	920		850	920		850	920	
57	98 11		cancel						—								
58	98 11		cancel						—								
59	98 11		810			810			~~810~~ cancel								
60	98 11		1200			1200			~~1200~~ cancel								
61	98 11		850	930		850	1330		850	1330		850	1330		850	1330	
62	98 11		540			540			~~540~~ cancel								
63	98 11								—								
64	98 11								—								
65	98 12	SOLD 1958	150	1200		150	1200		150	1200		150	1200		150	1200	
66	98 11		cancel						—								
67	98 11		cancel						—								
68	98 11		cancel						—								
69	98 12								—								
70	98 11	~~[illegible]~~							—								

BOOK 16 MAP 01 PAGE 000

RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

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Description	Section or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	School District Code Area	Year Sold for Taxes	Line No.	1960 Assessed To	1961 Assessed To	1962 Assessed To	1963 Assessed To	1964 Assessed To	1960 Land	1960 Imp.	1960 T & V	1961 Land	1961 Imp.	1961 T & V	1962 Land	1962 Imp.	1962 T & V
CLARK IRA W & PAULINE M RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 9.94 AC	1	3		98-12	1954	33	R7/59 61813-7/59					1350			1350					
CLARK IRA W & PAULINE RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 9.93 AC	2	3		98-12	1958	34	R7/59					700			700					
CLARK IRA W & PAULINE RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 9.92 AC	3	3		98-12	1958	35	R7/59					700			700					
CLARK IRA W & PAULINE RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 11.63 AC	4	3		98-12	1958	36	R7/59					810			810					
CLARK IRA W & PAULINE RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD LOT 5 EXC E 75' OF S 100'		3		98-12	1958	37	R7/59					1750			1750					
CLARK IRA W & PAULINE RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD W 1/2, 5 AC	6	3		98-12	1958	38	R7/59					350			350					
CLARK IRA W & PAULINE RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD E 1/2, 5 AC	6	3		98-12	1958	39	R7/59					350			350					
CLARK IRA W & PAULINE RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 10 AC	7	3		98-12	1958	40	R7/59					700			700					
CLARK IRA W & PAULINE M RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD EXC S 100' OF E 100'	8	3		98-12	1954	41	R7/59 61814-7/59					1200	3130		1200	3130				
SMITH DONALD B & RUBY E RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 10 AC	1	4		98-12		45						850			850					
SMITH DONALD B & RUBY E RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 10 AC	2	4		98-12		46						850			850					
SMITH DONALD B & RUBY E RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 10 AC	3	4		98-12		47						850			850					
SMITH DONALD B & RUBY E RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 11.84 AC	4	4		98-12		48						1020			1020					
SMITH DONALD B & RUBY E RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 11.84 AC	5	4		98-12		49						1020			1020					
SMITH DONALD B & RUBY E RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 10.02 AC	6	4		98-12		50						850	800		850	800				
SMITH DONALD B & RUBY E RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 9.64 AC	7	4		98-12		51						820			820					
SMITH DONALD B & RUBY E RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 10 AC	8	4		98-12		52						850	920		850	920				
USA RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 10 AC	1	5		98-11		57 +														
USA RIVERSIDE TR MB 14/668 SD 10 AC	2	5		98-11		58 +														