Appendix D: Cultural Resources Assessment

Cultural and Paleontological Resource Study for the General Plan Update and EIR City of San Jacinto, Riverside County

Prepared for:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

DUKE Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE C R M) is under contract to De Novo Planning Group, to conduct a cultural and paleontological resources assessment for the San Jacinto General Plan Update and EIR (SJGPU or Project). The Project includes the City of San Jacinto and it's the Sphere of Influence, comprising approximately 22,228 acres.

The purpose of this report is to inventory all previously recorded paleontological and cultural resources in order to assess the potential for impacts to these resources during implementation of the SJGPU. This effort was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A separate Ethnographic Landscape was prepared by EnviroPro Consulting (2019). It is attached in a confidential appendix and is summarized herein.

DUKE CRM requested paleontological records searches for the Project from the Western Science Center and fossil localities within a three 3 mile radius were investigated on the online University of California Museum of Paleontology collections, San Diego Natural History Museum collections, Paleobiology Database, FAUNMAP, and other available published resources. Fossil localities have been recorded in the Mount Eden, Bautista, and older surficial formations.

DUKE CRM conducted a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). Records from the EIC indicate that there are 233 cultural resources (archaeological and built historic resources) mapped within the Project. These previously recorded resources include 49 prehistoric archaeological sites, seven prehistoric isolates, one Tribal Cultural Resource, three multicomponent sites, 20 historic archaeological sites, one historic isolate, and 152 historic built environment resources.

Jennifer Mermilliod (JMRC) conducted extensive historic research at the San Jacinto and Hemet Branches of the Riverside County Public Library, the City of San Jacinto Planning and Community Development Department and the Riverside Local History Resource Center at Riverside Public Library, as well as consulting online archival resources and the JMRC professional research library to develop City of San Jacinto's Historic Context

Mitch Marken, Ph.D. and Richard Hanks, Ph.D. of Enviro-Pros Consulting, LLC, authored the Ethnographic Landscape Study with contributions by Mr. Joseph Ontiveros and other Tribal members from Soboba Tribal Historic Preservation Office. Additionally, the City has consulted with Native American groups under Senate Bill 18 and Assembly Bill 52.

City-wide paleontological, archaeological, and historic resource surveys were conducted in 2019. Due to the large area of the City and its Sphere of Influence, a combination of desktop, windshield, and reconnaissance survey methods were employed.

DUKE CRM recommends continued compliance with the resource management goals set out in the San Jacinto General Plan of 2006 (Amended 2012) and the 2012 San Jacinto Development Code, Title 17, Article 5 that intended to carry out the polices of 2006 (Amended 2012) San Jacinto General Plan (City of San Jacinto 2012). The previous management goals and polices developed by the former San Jacinto General Plan and Development Codes were well developed and robust. The following recommendations build on the previous goals and policies regarding the treatment of paleontological, archaeological, and historic resources. A substantial change is the addition of a separate resource category, Tribal Cultural Resources which reflect changes to CEQA. This report also updates the status recorded paleontological, archaeological, and historic resources located within the City and its Sphere of Influence.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AB52	Assembly Bill 52
BP	Before Present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHBC	California Historical Building Code
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of San Jacinto
CLG	Certified Local Government
CPHI	California Points of Historical Interest
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DGS	Department of General Services
DUKE C R M	DUKE Cultural Resources Management, LLC
EIC	Eastern Information Center
ELS	Ethnographic Landscape Study
EMWD	Eastern Municipal Water District
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
GLO	Government Land Office
HRG	Historic Resources Group
HRI	Historic Resources Inventory
HSJGS	Hemet-San Jacinto Genealogical Society
JMRC	Jennifer Mermilliod
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	City of San Jacinto & Its Sphere of Influence
RCIT	Riverside County Information Technology
SAFZ	San Andreas Fault Zone
SB18	Senate Bill 18
SJFZ	San Jacinto Fault Zone
SJGPU	San Jacinto General Plan Update and EIR
SOI	Sphere of Influence
SVP	Society of Vertebrae Paleontology
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
TDA	Treatment and Disposition Agreement

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INTRODUCTION

DUKE Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) is under contract to De Novo Planning Group to conduct a cultural and paleontological resources assessment as well as an Ethnographic Landscape Study (ELS, also known as a Cultural Landscape Study) for the San Jacinto General Plan Update and EIR (SJGPU or Project). The Project area consists of the City of San Jacinto (City) and its Sphere of Influence (SOI) that extends eastward into the San Jacinto Mountains and the San Jacinto Riverbed. The purpose of this report is to inventory recorded paleontological, cultural (archaeological and ethnographic), and historical resources in order to assess the potential for impacts to them during the implementation of the SJGPU and to assist the City in managing these resources in their long term growth and development for the next 20 years. This effort was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Project Location

The City of San Jacinto is located in western Riverside County along the San Jacinto River. San Jacinto is situated approximately 32 miles southeast of the City of Riverside, 80 miles east of the City of Los Angeles, 25 miles north of Temecula and 90 miles northeast of the City of San Diego as shown on the Project vicinity map (Appendix A, Map 1). Regional access is provided by the Ramona Expressway and States Routes 74 and 79. The City is surrounded to the east, north, and west by unincorporated land under the jurisdiction of Riverside County. The City of Hemet is located to the south of the City of San Jacinto. The San Jacinto General Plan 2040 Update encompasses an area of approximately 22,228 acres (34.73 square miles), generally the area of the San Jacinto Valley bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains in the north, the Soboba Reservation in the east, the Lakeview Mountains to the west and the City of Hemet in the south (Appendix A, Maps 2 and 3). The Project is depicted on the USGS *Lakeview, Calif.* and *San Jacinto, Calif.* 7.5-minute quadrangles (see Appendix A).

Project Description

This Project is intended to update the City's 2006 (Amended 2012) General Plan goals and polices for the paleontological, cultural, and historic resources within its jurisdiction and to assist the City with their long term growth and development for the next 20 years. An additional goal of this study and that of the current SJGPU is the completion of an Ethnographic Landscape Study, specifically as it relates to the City's Native American population and their Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs).

Briefly, the 2006 (Amended 2012) General Plan encouraged the protection and enhancement of cultural resources for the general benefit of the City of San Jacinto and for future generations of the community. Under Resource Management Goal 4, San Jacinto's historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources would be preserved by promoting cultural awareness. Four policies were established with this goal in mind.

- Policy 4.1: Wherever possible, identify, protect and preserve the historical resources of the City.
- Policy 4.2: Encourage historic preservation in the downtown core.
- Policy 4.3: Increase public awareness of and accessibility to the City's cultural heritage and resources through educational visitor-oriented programs.
- Policy 4.4: Ensure new development is compatible with and complementary to adjacent historic resources.

The policies listed, developed in 2006 require updating to keep up with the significant growth experienced by the City of San Jacinto. New housing developments, expanding business and manufacturing industries have replaced the former agricultural center. In order to preserve the deep-rooted cultural and historic heritage of the City, it is critical to identify existing resources and anticipate locations of unidentified resources. Below are definitions of paleontological, cultural, historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources.

Paleontological Resource: The term paleontological resource refers to any fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms, preserved in or on the earth's crust, that are of paleontological interest and that provide information about the history of life on earth (SVP 2019).

Cultural Resource: Cultural resources are tangible remains of past human activity. These may include buildings, structures, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic or prehistoric objects, rock art, earthworks, canals, and landscapes. These nonrenewable resources may yield unique information about past societies and environments and provide answers for modern day social and conservation problems. A cultural resource is not necessarily significant and is not necessarily eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Historical Resource: A historical resource is defined as any resource that is either listed in or determined eligible for the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or identified as significant in an historical resources survey (CEQA, PRC [Public Resources Code] § 21084.1). It can be any type of cultural resource.

Tribal Cultural Resource: TCRs are defined as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant (CEQA, PRC § 21074).

Regulatory Setting

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended

CEQA is legislation that requires a Lead Agency to evaluate if a proposed project would have a significant adverse effect on the environment, including historical resources (defined above). CEQA Guidelines pertaining to historical resources (Section 15064.5(b)(1)) state that "A substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired".

California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR is the state-maintained list of cultural resources found to be historically significant. The CRHR is maintained by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. The CRHR was created much like the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the CRHR has four major criteria that a cultural resource must meet to be eligible for inclusion on the list:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. 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,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To be considered eligible for the CRHR a historical resource should also retain all or some of the aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. As used here, integrity is defined as the ability of a historical resource to convey its significance. To determine which of these factors are most important will depend on the property being evaluated and which particular CRHR criterion under which the resource is considered eligible for listing. The period of significance is the period of time in which significant events or themes occurred. Alterations and impacts that affect the period of significance affect the overall integrity of the resource and its eligibility for the CRHR.

Furthermore, CEQA necessitates that the lead agency considers whether the project will significantly affect unique archaeological resources that may be ineligible for listing in the CRHR and to avoid these unique archaeological resources when possible or mitigate effects to less than significant levels (PRC 21083.2). As stated by CEQA, a unique archaeological resource means an archaeological artifact, object, or site which clearly

demonstrates with a high probability that it meets-without merely adding to the current body of knowledge-any of the following criteria:

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

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered significant environmental impacts (PRC section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(c)(4).) However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as a TCR (PRC 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

In addition, excavation must be stopped whenever human remains are uncovered, and the county coroner must be called in to assess the remains (Section 15064.5[e] of the CEQA Guidelines). If the county coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted within 24 hours, and the provisions for treating or disposing of the remains and any associated grave goods as described in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines must be followed.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have been determined to have statewide historical significance. These resources are evaluated according to four criteria:

1. The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
2. Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
3. A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction; or is one of the more notable works, or the best surviving work in a region, of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

The resource must also be approved for designation by the County Board of Supervisors or the City/Town Council in which the resource is located; must be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. The effect of designation on a property or resource is:

- Limited protection: Environmental review may be required under California Environmental Quality Act if property is threatened by a project.
- If the municipality or local government participates in the Mills Act Program, then a historic property owner may enter into a contract with the local assessor for property tax reduction.
- Local building inspector must grant code alternative provided under State Historic Building Code. Registration will be recorded on the property deed.
- Automatic listing in CRHR and;
- Bronze plaque at site (underwritten by local sponsor) ordered through OHP; highway directional sign available through local California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) district office.

A designated resource needs to have the written consent of the property owner, and the local government is given 60 days for comment on any application for designation prior to the State Historical Resources Commission considers the nomination.

California Points of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (City or County) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR.

No resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point of Historical Interest. If a Point is subsequently granted status as a Landmark, the Point designation will be retired. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. The first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (City or County).
2. Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area.
3. A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

The effect of designation on a property or resource is:

- Limited protection: Environmental review may be required under California Environmental Quality Act if property is threatened by a project.
- If the municipality or local government participates in the Mills Act Program, then a historic property owner may enter into a contract with the local assessor for property tax reduction and;
- Local building inspector must grant code alternative provided under State Historic Building Code. Registration will be recorded on the property deed.

A designated resource needs to have the written consent of the property owner, and the local government is given 60 days for comment on any application for designation prior to the State Historical Resources Commission considers the nomination.

California Historic Building Code

The California Historic Building Code (CHBC) is defined by Sections 18950 to 18961 of Division 13, Part 2.7 of the Health and Safety Code. The CHBC provides guidelines and regulations for the preservation and contemporary use of historic structures and buildings as qualified historical buildings as designated by the local, state or federal level. The CHBC provides alternative building regulations and guidelines for permitting repairs, alterations and additions necessary for the preservation, rehabilitation, relocation, related construction, change of use, or continued use of a "qualified historical building or structure".

Section 8-201 of the CHBC (DGS 2016) defines a "qualified historical building or structure" as "any structure or property, collection of structures, and their associated sites deemed of importance to the history, architecture, or culture of an area by an appropriate local or state governmental jurisdiction. This shall include structures on existing or future national, state or local historical registers or official inventories, such as the National Register of Historic Places, State Historical Landmarks, State Points of Historical Interest, and city or county registers or inventories of historical or architecturally significant sites, places, historic districts, or landmarks.

Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill 18 (SB18) states that prior to the amendment or adoption of any general plan or specific plans or the designation of open space land proposed on or after March 1, 2005, the local or county government shall conduct consultation with California Native American tribes for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to Cultural Places. A Cultural Place is defined as:

- Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC 5097.9), or;
- Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, or any archaeological or historic site (PRC Section 5067.995).

The intent of SB 18 is to establish "meaningful consultation" between tribal governments and local governments (government-to-government) at the earliest possible point in the planning process so that Cultural Places can be identified and preserved and to determine the necessary levels of confidentiality regarding Cultural Place locations and uses. SB 18 is not part of CEQA.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly 52 (AB52) required an update to Appendix G (Initial Study Checklist) of the CEQA Guidelines to include questions related to impacts to TCRs. The law went into effect on July 1, 2015 with the changes to Appendix G approved on September 27, 2016. The Lead Agency would now also be charged with engaging with tribal governments at the earliest possible point in the planning process so that TCRs can be identified and preserved and to determine the necessary levels of confidentiality regarding TCR locations and uses. A TCR is:

- A site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object, which is of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe; and included in or determined eligible for the CRHR or a local historic register or; the Lead Agency, at its discretion, chooses to treat the resource as a TCR.

Municipal Regulations

City of San Jacinto General Plan 2006 (Amended 2012)

The 2006 (Amended 2012) San Jacinto General Plan addresses cultural resources in its Resource Management Element Chapter. The City encourages the protection and enhancement of its significant prehistoric and historic archaeological resources for generations to come. The City adopted the Resource Management Goal 4 to promote cultural awareness through the preservation of the City's historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources. In order to accomplish this goal, the City of San Jacinto has adopted seven Implementation Programs related to cultural resources (RM-16 through RM-21; City of San Jacinto 2012a).

The Implementation Program provides actions to implement the adopted policies and plans identified in the Resource Management Element. These are a series of actions, procedures and techniques that include a description of the responsible agency or department, funding source, time frame and related polices.

- RM-16- California Environmental Quality Act: Continue to assess development proposals for potential impacts to sensitive historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources pursuant to the CEQA.

    a. For structures that potentially have historic significance, the City shall require that a study be conducted by a professional archaeologist or historian to determine the actual significance of the structure and potential impacts of the proposed development in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The City may require modification of the project and/or mitigation measures to avoid any impact to a historic structure, when feasible, such as retaining or rehabilitating historic buildings pursuant to City of San Jacinto guidelines. If a historic building cannot be avoided by a project associated with the proposed General Plan, the significant historic building may be relocated to avoid impacting the structure. (See Implementation Program RM-19 below).

    b. For all development proposals within areas with the potential to contain prehistoric/historic resources, the City shall require a study to be conducted by a professional archaeologist. The objective of the study will be to determine if significant archaeological resources are potentially present and if the project will significantly impact these resources. If significant impacts are identified, the City may require the project to be modified to avoid the impacts or require mitigation measures to mitigate the impacts. Mitigation may involve archaeological investigation and resources recovery.

    c. The City shall require an assessment of the potential for development proposals to significantly impact paleontological resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines. If the project involves earthworks, the City may require a study conducted by a professional paleontologist to determine if paleontological assets are present, and if the project will significantly impact the resources. If significant impacts

are identified, the City may require the project to be modified to avoid impacting the paleontological materials, require monitoring of rock units with high potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, or require mitigation measures to mitigate the impacts, such as recovering the paleontological resources for preservation.

d. The City shall make provisions for archeological resources accidentally discovered during construction, or when the City does not have approval authority over the project, encourage the lead agency to make such provisions. These provisions shall include an immediate evaluation of the find and contingency funding and time allotment sufficient to allow for the recovery of the archeological resource or implement measures to avoid disturbing the resource if the archeological resource is determined to be unique.

e. In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the City shall halt excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required. If the remains are of Native American origin, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the descendants from the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the landowner or the persons responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code section 5097.98, or the Native American Heritage Commission was unable to identify a descendant or the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the Commission.

f. Prior to adopting any general plan, specific plan, or any amendment thereto, the City shall notify appropriate tribes of the opportunity for consultation for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction that may be affected by the proposed plan or amendment.

g. Prior to the adoption or substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, the City shall refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the City's jurisdiction for a 45 day comment period. In addition, at least 10 days prior to a public hearing, the City shall send notice to tribes that have filed a written request for such notice.

h. Prior to designating open space, the City shall consult with tribes if the affected land contains a cultural place and if the affected tribe has requested public notice under Government Code section 65092.

- RM-17- Promote Historic Sites: Promote public awareness and encourage tourism in the City by actively identifying and enhancing the community's many historic resources through the location of historic landmark plaques and a Historic Tour Guide. Promote tours of these sites on the City's and other organization's websites.

- RM-18- Estudillo Mansion: Continue to support the improvement and enhancement of the Estudillo Mansion and expand opportunities for public access and use of the historic treasure.

- RM-19- Downtown Historic Preservation: Develop and implement architectural standards and historical preservation guidelines for development and redevelopment in the downtown core of the

community. Use housing and façade rehabilitation programs to support development and redevelopment activities that preserve and complement historic structures and resources in the downtown.

- RM-20- Historic Protection Incentive Programs: Develop and implement programs and/or incentives to private property owners to help preserve, restore, or reuse historic structures while enhancing their historical significance and integrity.

- RM-21- Historic Properties Inventory: Conduct a historic properties inventory that takes into consideration buildings, neighborhoods, and other features of historic, architectural, or cultural significance.

City of San Jacinto Development Code

Article 5, the Resource Management section, of the City of San Jacinto *Development Code* (Municipal Code, Title 17, Article 5, or Chapter 17.500) outlines the archaeological and paleontological resource protections in order to implement Resource Management Goal 4- the promotion of cultural awareness through the preservation of the City's historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources (Municipal Code, Title 17, Article 5, Chapter 17.500; City of San Jacinto 2012b).

The purpose of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Protection Chapter is to ensure that appropriate safeguards are established and followed in order to protect archaeological and paleontological resources whose potential location is identified, or which have been discovered as a result of development activity (17.500.10)

Applicability (17.500.020).

A. Areas that have been identified as having the potential for containing archaeological or paleontological resources include the following:

    1. Areas identified on Figure RM-4 (Cultural Resources) in the General Plan (2006)
    2. Areas identified by the environmental review process (Section 17.600.090)
    3. Areas brought to the City's attention through special studies performed after the enactment of Municipal Code, Title 17, Article 5, Section 15.500

B. Resource assessment before CEQA compliance review. Within identified areas with potential archeological and paleontological resources, resource assessment shall be completed before CEQA compliance review

Resource Assessment Procedures (17.500.030)

A. Archaeological and Paleontological Resources.

    1. Where development is proposed for an area in which there are known archaeological or paleontological resources on the site or in the vicinity, and for which the Director determines no adequate prior assessment of on-site resources has been completed, a report shall be prepared by a qualified professional before CEQA compliance review. The Director may waive the requirement for a report if the Director determines that an existing report satisfies this requirement.
    2. The objective of the report shall be to determine if significant archaeological or paleontological resources are potentially present and if the project will significantly impact these resources.
    3. If significant impacts are identified, the review authority may require:

a. Modification of the project to avoid impacting the archaeological or paleontological resources;
b. Monitoring of soil disturbance activities where the soil has a high potential to contain significant nonrenewable archaeological or paleontological resources; or
c. Mitigation measures to mitigate the impacts (i.e., recovering the archaeological or paleontological resources for preservation).

B. Discovery of Resources. The City shall make provisions for archaeological or paleontological resources accidentally discovered during construction, or when the City does not have approval authority over the project, shall encourage the lead agency to make provisions. These provisions shall include an immediate evaluation of the find and contingency funding and time allotment sufficient to allow for the recovery of the archeological or paleontological resource or implement measures to avoid disturbing the resource if the resource is determined to be unique.

C. Human Remains.

1. In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains shall be halted until the County Coroner has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required.

2. If the remains are of Native American origin, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:

a. The descendants from the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the landowner or the persons responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, or
b. Confirmation is provided to the City that the NAHC was unable to identify a descendant or the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the NAHC.

D. Notification to Native American Tribes.

1. Amendments and adoptions. Before adopting any General Plan, General Plan amendment, specific plan, or specific plan amendment, the City shall in compliance with Government Code Section 65352.3 take the following actions:

a. Notify appropriate tribes of the opportunity for consultation for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction in compliance with Subsection 17.720.030(d) (Notification and consultation with California Native American tribes required).
b. Refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the City's jurisdiction for a 45-day comment period.
c. At least 10 days before a public hearing, the City shall send notice to tribes that have filed a written request for notice in compliance with Subsection 17.710.020 (b). (Method of notice distribution).

2. Open space designations. Before designating open space, the City shall consult with tribes if the affected land contains a cultural place and if the affected tribe has requested public notice in compliance with Government Code Section 65092.

3. Conditions of approval for Conditional Use Permits and Subdivision Maps.

    a. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the developer shall enter a Treatment and Disposition Agreement (TDA) with the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians to address treatment and disposition of archaeological/cultural resources and human remains associated with Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians that may be uncovered or otherwise discovered during construction of the project. The TDA may establish provisions for tribal monitors. Following execution of the TDA by the developer and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the TDA will be incorporated by reference into the grading permit.
    b. If an archeological/cultural assessment demonstrates the potential for archeological/cultural resources to occur on the project site, tribal monitors, including the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians may be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation, ground-disturbing activities, including further survey. Following the agreement of the developer, the designated archeologist, tribal monitor, and any applicable responsible or trustee agencies, grading, excavation, ground-disturbing activities shall be stopped temporarily and redirected in the event that any archeological/cultural resources are discovered in order to evaluate the significance of any archeological/cultural resource discovered on the property.
    c. If paleontological resources are encountered during grading, ground disturbance activities shall cease so a qualified paleontological monitor can evaluate any paleontological resources exposed during the grading activity. If paleontological resources are encountered, adequate funding shall be provided to collect, curate and report on these resources to ensure the values inherent in the resources are adequately characterized and preserved. Collected specimens shall be sent to the appropriate authorities for collection.
    d. If human remains are encountered on the property, then the Riverside County Coroner's Office must be contacted within 24 hours of the find, and all work halted until a clearance is given by that office and any other involved agencies. If it is determined that the remains might be those of a Native American, the California Native American Heritage Commission and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians shall be notified and appropriate measures provided by State law shall be implemented.

Chapter 17.510 describes historic preservation of historic and cultural resources within the City (Municipal Code, Title 17, Article 5, Chapter 17.510). In this chapter, guidelines are created to identify and preserve the heritage of San Jacinto and maintain that historic or cultural integrity.

The purpose of the Historic Preservation Chapter is to provide guidelines to assist in the identification and preservation of historic and cultural resources within the City. These guidelines are intended to preserve those elements of San Jacinto's heritage, which may now or in the future be endangered as to their existence, or to maintain their historic or cultural integrity.

Duties of the [Historic Preservation] Commission (17.510.020)
The Commission shall have the authority to review and make determinations and recommendations on various matters relating to a proposed or designated historic resource.

Register of Historic Resources (17.510.030)
A San Jacinto Register of Historic Resources is hereby created that shall contain the name, location, pertinent historic data, and date of entry on the register of structures, or natural or manmade features receiving a Historic Resource designation. The San Jacinto Register of Historic Resources shall be maintained in the City Clerk's office.

Designation as Historic Resource (17.510.040)

A. Designation. Upon the written consent of the property owner, the Commission may upon its own initiative or upon request of a person or government agency, approve a designation for a historic or cultural resource
B. Public hearing. The Commission shall hold public hearings on requests for designation in compliance with Chapter 17.710 (Public Hearings).
C. Findings and decision. The Commission, after due consideration and public hearing(s), shall by resolution approve or disapprove the request for designation, stating the reasons for the action
D. Appeal of decision.
    1. The decision of the Commission shall be final unless appealed to the Council within 15 days following the decision.

    2. If appealed, the City Clerk shall schedule a public hearing before the Council and the Council shall, by resolution, approve or disapprove the request, stating the reasons for the action, in compliance with Chapter 17.715 (Appeals).
E. Notice with City Clerk. Upon approval of a designation, notice shall be placed with the City Clerk and in the Building Permit address file for consideration before issuance of future requested Building or Demolition Permits.

Criteria for Designation (17.510.050)

In considering a request for a designation, the following criteria shall be used in determining eligibility:

A. Character, interest, or value as part of the heritage of the City.
B. Location as a site of historical event.
C. Identification with a person(s) or group(s) who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City.
D. Exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City.
E. Identification as the work of a person(s) whose work has influenced the heritage of the City, the State of California, or the United States.
F. Embodiment of elements of outstanding attention to architectural design, craftsmanship, detail, materials, or the best remaining architectural type in an area.
G. Relationship to other landmarks, where the preservation of one has a bearing on the preservation of another.
H. A unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.
I. Integrity as a natural environment that strongly contributes to the well being of the people of the City

Alteration of Designated Historic Resource (17.510.060)

A. Rehabilitation criteria. An alteration of an Historic Resource shall comply with the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Properties," the State Historical Building Code

(Health and Safety Code Section 18950 et seq.), and other design criteria and standards established by resolution of the Council. The primary concern is with the exterior of the Historic Resource unless there are interior features that greatly contribute to the significance of the property.

B. Maintain historic nature. Every attempt shall be made to restore or modify the Historic Resource in a way to maintain the historic nature of the property, but not so as to burden the owner of the Historic Resource with the requirements that are not practically or economically available in current markets.

C. Alterations. Alterations of an Historic Resource shall be subject to review and approval in compliance with the following procedures.

1. Director review. The following projects shall be subject to the review and approval of the Director. Alternatively, the Director may defer action and refer the request to the Commission.

a. Minor alterations, including the addition, change, or removal of exterior architectural features and existing hardscape.

b. Minor improvements (e.g., air conditioning units, arbors, fences, greenhouse windows, roof mounted equipment, skylights, and solar panels).

c. Expansion of an Historic Resource by less than 10 percent of the existing floor area; provided, the expansion is not readily visible from the public street.

d. The construction or demolition of accessory structures that have a floor area less than 500 square feet.

2. Commission review. The following projects shall be subject to the review and approval of the Commission.

a. A proposed alteration that the Director determines to be inconsistent with the design criteria of the Secretary of Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Properties" and/or the State Historical Building Code (Health and Safety Code Section 18950 et seq.).

b. A proposed alteration that involves the construction of a new, detached structure that has a floor area of 500 square feet or more.

c. Expansion of an Historic Resource by more than 10 percent but less than 50 percent of the existing floor area; provided, the expansion does not exceed 500 square feet.

d. An alteration of an Historic Resource that is readily visible from the public street.

3. Site Plan and Design Review required.

a. On appeal, a proposed alteration that the Director determines to be inconsistent with the design criteria of the Secretary of Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Properties" and/or the State Historical Building Code (Health and Safety Code Section 18950 et seq.).

b. An alteration that results in an Historic Resource being enlarged by more than 50 percent of the existing floor area or more than 500 square feet.

c. The demolition of an Historic Resource where all or part of it will be removed from a site either by relocation or destruction.

4. Waiver of standards. The Commission may waive or modify the applicable development standards identified in this Chapter.

5. Approval of a land use not otherwise allowed. In order to preserve an Historic Resource, the Commission may approve a change to a land use that is not otherwise allowed in the subject zone, but which is allowed in other zones.

Procedure for Protection of Potential Historic Resources (17.510.070)

A. Report on potential historic resources. For structures that potentially have historical significance as identified in Figure RM-4 (Cultural Resources) of the General Plan, the City shall require preparation of a study by a qualified professional archaeologist or historian to determine the actual significance of the structure and potential impacts of the proposed development in compliance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

B. Mitigation. The Director may require modification of the project and/or mitigation measures to avoid any impact to a historic structure, when feasible, by retaining or rehabilitating historic structures in compliance with the City guidelines.

C. Relocation allowed. If an adverse impact on a historic structure cannot be avoided by the project, the significant historic structure may, as a mitigation measure, be relocated to avoid the adverse impact.

Appeals (17.510.080)
Decisions made by the Director, or the Commission may be appealed in compliance with Chapter 17.715

SETTING

Natural

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each naturally defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The Project is located in the northeastern portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. The Peninsular Ranges province is distinguished by northwest trending mountain ranges and valleys following faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The Peninsular Ranges are bound to the east by the Colorado Desert and extend north to the San Bernardino – Riverside County line (Norris and Webb 1976), west into the submarine continental shelf, and south to the California state line.

Locally, the City of San Jacinto is located within the San Jacinto pull-apart basin, a type of subsiding basin that forms when a segment of the earth's crust is caught between two faults with the same sense of slip (Aydin and Nur 1985). For a 28 km-long, nearly linear section of southern California between San Bernardino and Anza, multiple parallel to sub-parallel faults exhibit right-lateral slip (northwest-southeast), mirroring the movement along the San Andreas Fault Zone (SAFZ) (Powell 1993). These faults collectively compose the San Jacinto Fault Zone (SJFZ), and the crust between these faults has been subject to stretching and thinning, causing localized subduction within the San Jacinto pull-apart basin (Sharp 1967). This pull-apart basin is reflected in the topographic San Jacinto Valley with linear, lower-elevation valley floors bordered by highlands of the Lakeview Mountains to the northeast and of the San Jacinto Mountains to the southwest. San Jacinto is bordered by four faults of the SJFZ – the Claremont and Hot Springs faults to the north, and the Clark and Casa Loma faults to the south. Since the formation of the San Jacinto fault zone between 1 and 2.5 million years ago (Ma), the resulting basin has received sediment from fluvial activity, alluvial fan deposition, and even volcanic fallout (Dorsey and Roering 2006). These sediments range in thickness from 900 feet in the western and northern parts of the basin to over 5,000 feet in the eastern part of the basin (TechLink 2002).

The geologic history of the San Jacinto area, similar to much of California, is long and complex, with the modern landscape largely dictated by the SAFZ. The geologic units exhibited in San Jacinto record three major episodes of geologic history that collectively form the San Jacinto Valley as it exists today: Emplacement of Mountain Terrane – Paleozoic and Mesozoic Eras; Coastal Deposition and Creation of the San Andreas Fault Zone – Paleogene Period; and Valley Deposition and the Creation of the SJFZ – Neogene Period. Information regarding the specific geologic units and their paleontological sensitivity are discussed in detail in the results section of this report.

Emplacement of Mountain Terrane: Paleozoic and Mesozoic Eras

Beginning around 300 Ma, the western edge of North American transitioned from a passive plate margin to an active convergent zone, beginning the gradual accumulation of crustal material that would ultimately form most of California (DeCourten 2010). During this time, the newly subsiding sea floor off the west coast of the United States became an extensive sedimentary basin, accumulating clastics (mud and sand) eroded from continental terrains, and calcareous deposits from coral reefs and other biologic activity (Dibblee 1981). Climate at this time would have been generally warmer than today, transitioning from arid in the Triassic Period (251 Ma to 201 Ma) to humid in the Cretaceous (145 to 66 Ma). The marine environment would have been populated by marine reptiles (ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, mosasaurs, and placodonts), ammonites, and abundant reef invertebrates like rudist clams.

This accumulation of marine sediment continued largely unencumbered though the Jurassic Period (201 to 145 Ma), when an increase of igneous activity occurred along the west coast. Approximately 180 Ma, extensive magmatic intrusion occurred both inland and in the coastal waters of North American (DeCourten 2010). This activity emplaced large igneous bodies that are today represented by the Peninsular Ranges and Southern California Batholiths (DeCourten 2010), and associated igneous intrusion also metamorphosed the host marine sedimentary rocks, transforming them into metasedimentary complexes (Dibblee 1981).

Coastal Deposition and Creation of the San Andreas Fault Zone: Paleogene Period

Following the transition of the western edge of North America into an active convergent zone, the western coast of California continued to gradually accumulate marine and terrestrial sediment, along with occasional island terranes (DeCourten 2010). This gradual accumulation continued until approximately 28 Ma, when interaction between the Pacific Plate and North American Plate led to the formation of the SAFZ. During this time, the climate of California was generally warm and humid (Schierenbeck 2014), but there were dramatic changes in the fauna. Following a mass extinction at the end of the Cretaceous period, mammals gradually became the dominant terrestrial fauna, diversifying and increasing in size. Prominent changes occurred towards the end of the Oligocene Epoch (33 to 23 Ma), when the expansion of grasslands in middle latitudes, including North America, began to displace previously dominant forests, and the associated ungulate fauna (e.g., equids, camelids, cervids, "antelopes") expanded globally. In the marine environment, the split of ancestral whales in the Eocene Epoch (56 to 33 Ma) established the basis of the separate toothed and baleen whales that populate the oceans today (Marx and Fordyce 2015).

Starting approximately 28 Ma, the western edge of North American proceeded to subduct a portion of the Pacific Plate's mid-oceanic ridge (Atwater 1970). The intraplate motion within the Pacific Plate, combined with the inter-plate movement between the Pacific and North American plates, dramatically changed the western border of California from a convergent zone to a transform boundary (Atwater 1970). This transform boundary has continued to grow in size since, produced the modern SAFZ. As a result of the altered plate boundary, sedimentation in California transitioned from broad coastal accumulation to largely localized terrestrial deposition. Fault movement and uplift associated with the SJFZ (discussed below) resulted in many of the sediments from the Paleogene Period (66 – 23 Ma) having been eroded away in Southern California, including in the San Jacinto Area, where no Paleogene sediment are contained in the SOI.

Valley Deposition and the Creation of the San Jacinto Fault Zone: Neogene Period

The establishment of the SAFZ permanently affected the landscape in Southern California. In addition to ending the subduction-related sediment accumulation on the coast, associated faults caused uplift that ultimately created prominent mountain ranges and associated sedimentary basins (DeCourten 2010). Locally, faulting began to fracture and uplift the pre-existing plutonic and metasedimentary rocks to begin to form the San Jacinto Mountains (Sharp 1967). Concurrent with this uplift was erosion of the elevated surface, forming some of the first terrestrial sedimentary basins. Locally, this these sediments were deposited in the developing San Jacinto Valley, which formed as a result of uplift to the northeast and southwest (Dibblee 1981).

Cultural

Prehistory

Cultural chronologies in the inland valleys of Southern California are conflated between well researched and understood chronologies of the Southern California Coastal Bight and the Mojave Desert. Early chronologies focused on material culture as a means of differentiating people through time. One of the earliest chronologies was designed by Malcolm Rogers who defined the Scraper-makers, and the Shell Midden peoples for people living along the coast (Rogers 1929). Generally, the most referenced cultural chronology of coastal southern California is William Wallace's chronology (1955) that defines four cultural horizons defined according to material culture, each with local variations:

I. Early Man (~9000–8500 B.P.)
II. Millingstone (8500–4000 B.P.)
III. Intermediate (4000–1500 B.P.)
IV. Late Prehistoric (1500~200 B.P.)

Claude Warren proposed the widely cited prehistoric cultural chronology for the desert regions of Southern California (Warren 1980, 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986):

Lake Mojave (12000–7000 B.P.)
Pinto (7000–4000 B.P.)
Gypsum (4000–1500 B.P.)
Saratoga Springs (1500–800 B.P.)
Shoshonean (800~200 B.P.)

Warren and Crabtree (1986) viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts. Many changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continues to this day.

More recent synthetic and chronological work by Sutton and Gardner (2010) and Sutton (2010) sought to clarify the inland Southern California cultural horizons. The subregion had been largely thought to be synonymous with either coastal cultural traditions or desert cultural traditions; however, it should be thought of an area of cross-cultural appropriation, but also great stability. Generally, the region was occupied by four major complexes: Paleo-Indian, San Dieguito, Encinitas (Millingstone), and Del Rey (Shoshonean or Takic). In the San Jacinto area, the earliest human occupations date to the Early Holocene, and are affiliated with the Millingstone Horizon, also known as the Encinitas Tradition.

Early Holocene (11,500 – 8,500 years BP)

The Early Holocene period has had little research completed in the San Jacinto Valley. During this period, the climate became warmer and drier. Documented archaeological habitation of southern California tends to be focused on the coasts. Recovered archaeological assemblages indicate a low frequency of small seed processing and wide spheres of economic interaction or the long-distance travel to resource locales. Sutton et al. (2007:237) interpreted these data as indicating small, foraging, social units with undefined hunting and foraging boundaries. Paleo-Indian groups probably inhabited the region before the Early Holocene, but evidence for their occupation and cultural behavior has yet to be discovered in the San Jacinto Valley.

In the Mojave Desert, human cultures have been documented before 12,000 years BP. Lake Mojave Complex assemblages were first identified at Pleistocene age Lake Mojave (Campbell 1937; Warren and Crabtree 1986). The type artifact of the complex is the Lake Mojave type projectile point which is highly variable in its morphology but generally is a stemmed lancelet point with an elongated and slender design, with weak shoulders which have heavy lateral grinding and a biconvex cross section (Justice 2002: 86). Other diagnostic items include well-made gravers, scrapers, perforators, and crescents. These people and the subsequent Silver Lake people lived around semi-permanent water sources of the pluvial lakes and wetland systems common after the end of the Pleistocene.

Generally, the earliest human occupation in the San Jacinto Valley has been affiliated with the San Dieguito, a broadly defined cultural complex composed of small bands of hunter-gatherers occupying large territories and living in temporary encampments. They were described by Malcolm Rogers (1939, 1945) as the first inhabitants of the Southern California region after the end of the Ice Age and inhabited the chaparral habitat to the region. These people were lithic tool generalists using scraper-planes, choppers, flake tools, and cobble tools. Few if any groundstone implements have been recovered from these sites. Rogers conflated the San Dieguito complex with the Lake Mojave during his studies, but current research suggests that the Lake Mojave and Silver Lake cultures were germane to the Great Basin and Mojave Desert, not the Southern California area.

There are no known San Dieguito sites in the San Jacinto Valley; however, there are a few Early Holocene sites such as the Lakeview site (CA-RIV-6069) (Horne and McDougall 2008). The Lakeview site, located southeast of Lake Perris reservoir was composed of three distinct occupational components. Artifacts recovered from the lowest component include an assemblage of groundstone, hammerstones, discoidals, shell

beads, bifaces, cores, and possible ceramic fragments, all dating from 9,400 – 8,900 cal. BP (Griset 2008; Horne and McDougall 2008). This assemblage has been affiliated with the Encinitas Tradition, the major cultural tradition of the Middle Holocene (Warren 1968).

Middle Holocene (8,500 – 4,200 years BP)

The middle Holocene is a time of change and transition with population contraction across Southern California. In Southern California, by 8,000 years BP the climate warmed and dried. Sea levels stabilized and facilitated intensive occupation along the shores and subsequent exploitation of abundant marine resources. The pluvial lake systems of the Mojave Desert and Great Basin dried up, making long-term habitation of the region more difficult. In the Mojave Desert, the stemmed point traditions become Pinto, a highly variable basal notched projectile point and groundstone assemblage probably denoting a shift into a wider resource procurement strategy. Throughout the Middle Holocene, Mojave Desert cultures are most discernable from the use of distinctive projectile point types (Pinto, Elko, Gypsum, etc.), but all point types belonged to highly mobile hunter-gathers with wide resource catchment areas that circulate around small permanent water sources.

In Southern California, inland hunter-gatherer populations likely increased, and cultural boundaries of occupation became more solidified. Food procurement shifted to plant exploitation and gathering as groundstone tool use become more prevalent. Groundstone use becomes so prevalent in the region that the cultural horizon would most commonly be called the Millingstone Period (Wallace 1955). However, recent literature uses the term Encinitas to denote the cultural tradition focusing less on the material culture and more on the cultural behavior (Warren 1968). Groundstone implements such as milling slabs, metates, handstones (manos), and bedrock mortar features become more common after 5,000 years BP (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Flaked stone technology heavily relied on large choppers and core-tools. Bifaces, specialized flake tools, and projectile points are rarer but still typify assemblages. Throughout the inland areas, sites exhibit material cultures from both the coast and the inland deserts, such as Pinto and Elko projectile point types, flexed burials with occasional cremations, and a resource procurement strategy linked to arid-land resources. Like other Encinitas Tradition cultures, manos and metates or milling slabs are highly prevalent, but non-utilitarian items such as shell jewelry, cogstones, discoidals, and charmstones are rare. Resource procurement is relegated to terrestrial fauna and seed processing. Early studies focused on few sites from this period, but the Crowder Canyon sites (CA-SBR-421A-D), Lake Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798/H), and *Yukaip't* site (CA-SBR-1000) are three major study areas that formed a nucleus for Encinitas culture in the inland Southern California region (Kowta 1969; Grenda 1997a, 1997b, 1998).

Late Holocene (4,200-233 years BP)

The Late Holocene is a period of climatic shifts oscillating every few hundred (Neopluvial, the Medieval Climatic Anomaly, and the Little Ice Age). Archaeologically, the Late Holocene traditionally been divided into the Intermediate Horizon (Campbell Tradition, Hunting Culture, Sayles Complex or the Pacific Period) (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984, Kowta 1969, Warren 1968, Wallace 1955), and the Late Prehistoric period with the Canaliño, Malaga Cove, San Luis Rey, Del Rey Tradition and subdividing patterns (Rogers 1929, Sutton 2010, Sutton and Gardner 2010, Walker 1951, Warren 1968).

A major shift occurred within the Late Holocene between 4,000-1,000 years BP, Takic language family speakers move into Southern California, creating the so-called "Shoshonean Wedge". The traditional Intermediate Horizon can be thought of as a period of cultural change, especially along the Southern California coast. Greater use of mortar and pestles, bedrock mortars, an increase in hunting terrestrial animals are all hallmarks of this period. The adoption of new technologies such as bow-and-arrow and ceramics, and the development of plank canoes are elements that show an intensification of cultural contact. Sutton (2010) and Sutton and Gardner (2010) argued that by 3,500 BP local variations of the Encinitas Tradition in the Los Angeles basin and northern Orange County were replaced by Takic speakers. These people brought with them a new material culture assemblage called the Del Rey Tradition which was more technologically diverse with more hunting and fishing activities and arguably was also more ecologically diverse in resource procurement. The change from Encinitas to Del Rey was not immediate within the Los Angeles Basin nor completely expansive into outlying areas. For example, the San Gabriel Mountains continued to have a

material culture assemblage of the Encinitas tradition until between 1,250 and 800 BP (Sutton 2010: Table 1). In the San Jacinto area, like other valleys of the inland southern California, the Takic expansion did not reach this area until relatively late, probably around 1,000 years BP. These Takic-speakers would become the Cupan and Serrano cultures inhabiting the region well into the European colonial period. Many of the prehistoric sites in the San Jacinto Valley date from this period. Most prehistoric sites appear along the margins of the valley around bedrock outcrops which would have been used for milling slicks and bedrock mortars. Bedrock milling features, geomorphic pictographs, small triangular projectile points, and habitations around permanent water sources such as springs are hallmarks of the Late Holocene prehistoric sites.

Ethnography

The City of San Jacinto is located within the traditional territory of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. Historically, the group was comprised of people from both the Luiseño and Cahuilla groups. The reservation is located along the western slopes and foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains and the Poppet and Indian Creek drainages. The reservation was established in 1883 by Executive Order, and further enlarged in 1911. The reservation today is almost 7,000 acres, and there are approximately 1,200 enrolled members (Soboba 2019).

Although literature is focused on the Native peoples at time of contact, the Native population is and continues to be a culturally and economically vibrant and integral part of the region and the City of San Jacinto. The following is a brief ethnographic summary the Luiseño and Cahuilla peoples, compiled from ethnographic and historic documents.

Luiseño

The Luiseño are Cupan speakers historically related to Mission San Luis Rey. The Luiseño spoke a dialect of the Cupan group of the Takic language family (Bean and Shipek 1978). This language was part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock which migrated south from the southern San Joaquin Valley or the Great Basin. The Luiseño homeland is present-day Orange and San Diego counties, the region south of the Aliso Creek drainage, east into the Santa Ana Mountains and the Temecula Valley, the Palomar Mountains and the San Jacinto Valley, and south along the coast to the San Luis Rey River drainage. There are six bands of Luiseño people today.

The Luiseño lived in sedentary and independent village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, food gathering, and fishing areas. Villages were usually located in valley basins, along creeks and streams adjacent to mountain ranges where water was available and where the villages would be protected from environmental conditions and potential enemies. Most inland populations had access to fishing and food gathering sites on the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978). There was some indication of seasonal movement from major villages to smaller camps and hamlets.

Villages were organized around an inherited chief (*nó·t*) who exerted sole control over the economy, religious rituals, and territorial matters within the village (Bean and Shipek 1978:555). Villages consisted of partially subterranean residential structures made of brush or reeds, ramadas, partially subterranean sweat lodges, and a ceremonial structure (*wámkiš*). The chief at times would consult with an assistant chief, a council of elders and shamans on matters of religious practices and on environmental conditions effecting village life. Large villages may have had a complex behavioral and political structure due to their territorial size and economic control, while the smaller villages' political complexity was limited by their territorial size (Strong 1929; Bean and Shipek 1978:555).

The Luiseño, like other Native American tribes, groups exploited a wide variety of plants and animals. The Luiseño were heavily dependent on acorns as well as other seeds and plants and a variety of large and small game inland and marine mammal, fish and shellfish along the coast. Acorns accounted for as much 50 percent of the Luiseño diet (White 1963). Acorns provided a reliable and abundant food source that was high in calories and could be easily stored for future use. Hunting activities were conducted both on an individual basis and/or organized into group activities, depending on seasonal factors and the game hunted. Tool technologies were organized around food collection, storage, and preparation strategies, which was reflected

in the type, size, and quantity of food items gathered. Material culture included a variety of ground stone implements (manos, metates, mortar, pestles, etc.), brownware ceramics, basketry, nets, decorative shell objects and jewelry, bone fishhooks, bone tools, and lithic tools (arrow projectile points, drills, scrapers, etc.). Luiseño traded coastal goods inland and traded coastal goods to interior tribes.

The Luiseño today, occupy some areas of their ancestral homelands including the Pechanga, Pala, and Soboba Reservations. The six contemporary bands of Luiseño which are recognized by the U.S. government, are the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians, the Pala Band of Luiseño Indians, the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. A seventh group, the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians is not formally recognized by the U.S. government. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians' territory includes the City of San Jacinto.

Cahuilla

The Project is also located within the ethnographic boundaries of Cahuilla Indians, a Takic language group within the Uto-Aztecan family of languages. In their own dialect, *ivia*, they called themselves the Iviatim. The word Cahuilla is likely derived from the ivia word for master, *kawi'a*. Their territory included the Coachella Valley as well as the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges. Bean (1978) estimated that the Cahuilla numbered between 6,000 and 10,000 people at the time of Spanish Contact. Ethnographers have divided this population by habitation locale (Mountain, Pass, and Desert) whereas the Cahuilla divided themselves by patrilineal descent clans and one of two moieties (Wildcat and Coyote). Further distinctions were made within clans of politically important and independent subsidiary lineages. These lineages occupied their own villages as documented by Cahuilla ethnographic consultants in the early 20th century and from Franciscan Mission records. The Cahuilla lived in small villages located in canyons and alluvial fans near permanent water sources that were protected from prevailing winds germane to the area. The areas immediately around the village were owned in common by family lineage or moiety. Villages are composed housing structures made of brush structures and ramadas, a ceremonial structure, a communal sweathouse, and several granaries.

Politically and ceremonially Cahuilla clans were led by a Chief or *Net*. The *Net* had charge of the sacred dance house and the sacred bundle, *masut*, which consisted of matting which was wrapped around items sacred to the clan such as ritual paraphernalia. Importantly, the *masut* was the sacred expression of each clan. A *Paha*, ritual assistant, is also found among other Takic speaking groups. The office of *Paha* varied however, as it was not always present within some of the southern-most Desert Cahuilla clans (Bean 1972, 1978; Hooper 1920). As other Takic speaking groups did, the Cahuilla would publicly gather for the naming of children, marriage, female and male initiation ceremonies, for the ascendency of a *Net*, for an Eagle-Killing Ceremony and the mourning ceremony. The mourning ceremony took place as a way to collectively mourn all those that died since the previous mourning ceremony. Each person was cremated along with his or her individual possessions in a ceremony separate from the mourning ceremony. Mourning ceremonies were one of the most important ceremonies for clan in that sacred songs were sung, sacred dances were danced, and moieties exchanged food and valued goods.

The three ethnographically documented zones of Cahuilla habitation (Pass, Mountain, and Desert) serve as general guidelines for understanding their subsistence practices. In general Mountain and Pass Cahuilla diet emphasized acorn, yucca, agave and pinyon gathering in the mountain and foothill regions. In contrast Desert Cahuilla focused on the gathering of mesquite, cactus, and hard seeds such as screwbean, juniper and mesquite (Bean and Saubel 1972). However, all Cahuilla moved to higher and lower elevations to capture various resources as the seasons permitted. Hunting of small and large animals took place in all major environmental zones. The material culture of Cahuilla is a mixture of Californian and Southwest influences. Cahuilla used basketry, paddle and anvil ceramics, a variety of ground stone implements (manos, metates, mortar, pestles, etc.), a variety of ceremonial objects (charmstones, musical instruments, etc.), bone tools, and lithic tools (arrow projectile points, drills, scrapers, etc.). Trade with the California coast to the Colorado River occurred fairly regularly. Cahuilla groups traded mainly mountain resources, such as pinion seeds and yucca to lowland tribes and groups. The Cahuilla were also observed to cultivate small quantities of corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins, melons and wheat as early as 1824 by the Romero expedition. The inhabitants of the Coachella did not practice flood recessional agriculture of the Colorado River groups (Bean and Lawton

1973). Based upon ethnographic interviews, Strong (1929:38) noted that he had been told by Francisco Nombre that his grandfather told him that the cultivation of corn and other crops by the Cahuilla was a recent practice and that the Cahuilla used to obtain corn from the "Yumas". Corn would likely have been available to the Cahuilla via exchange systems between foraging groups who have access to resources outside of the Colorado River and horticulturalists along the river. Regardless of the timing of cultivation of these crops, by the 1850s oasis gardens and to a lesser extent, canyon gardens were important sources of foodstuffs (Bean et al. 1995).

The Cahuilla today inhabit some of their ancestral homelands including the Aqua Caliente Reservation, the Cahuilla Reservation, the Torres-Martinez Reservation, and the Morongo Reservation. The eight bands of the Cahuilla are the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians, the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians, the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

According to Holmes (1912), there were seven Native American villages in the San Jacinto valley when the Spanish arrived in the region. They are named as *Ivah*, *Ararah*, *Pochea, Huachippah*, *Pahsitnah*, *Corova*, and *Soboba*. The village of *Ivah* has been recorded as CA-RIV-124 and CA-RIV-408 (Gilman Hot Springs). Holmes also relays the story of the Massacre Canyon battle between the people of *Ivah* and *Temecula* that led to the abandonment of *Ivah*, and states that *Ivah* was just outside the mouth of Massacre Canyon (CA-RIV-175). Gilman Hot Springs (CA-RIV-408) is southeast of Massacre Canyon. There is some confusion regarding the actual number of villages. Hoover et al. (1948) also name the villages of *Jusispah* and *Pochea*. *Jusispah* is likely the same village as *Huachippah*, although this cannot be confirmed at this time. The exact locations of most of these villages are unknown except for *Pochea*, *Pahsitnah,* and *Soboba*. According to California Historical Landmarks (Delja 2017), *Pochea* was one of a cluster of villages along the ridge behind the Ramona Bowl in the City of Hemet that made up the more widely known settlement of *Pahsitnah*, now designated California Historical Landmark #104. A smallpox epidemic swept through the valley in 1862-1863, decimating the population to the point that all the villages were abandoned except *Soboba* (Holmes 1912). The village of *Soboba (Sobova)* can be observed in General Land Office maps of the region dating from 1867 and 1880. A detailed discussion of Native American villages within the City and SOI can be found in Confidential Appendix B.

History

The first Europeans to explore what would become the state of California belonged to the 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who sailed along and occasionally landed on the coast. Europeans are thought to have first visited portions of the interior in 1769, when Gaspar de Portola (Brown 2001) led a 62-person overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey (Cramer 1988). Two later expeditions, led by Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774 and 1775 from Sonora through southwestern Arizona and southern California, traveled through Coyote Canyon in the Santa Rosa Mountains and came down Bautista Canyon into the San Jacinto Valley in December 1774 (Bolton 1930). The expedition camped in an area called *San Patricio*, near the head of Bautista Canyon (*Cañada de San Patricio*), southeast of present-day San Jacinto. De Anza called the San Jacinto Valley, San Joseph Valley, and was a heavily inundated and marshy area that took the expedition a laborious time to travel through. They camped along the San Jacinto River some place north of the historic downtown San Jacinto. The expedition traveled through the valley relatively quickly, noting Native American villages and camps in the hills and mountains and Lake Mystic, called by de Anza, *Laguna de San Antonio de Bucareli* (Bolton 1930).

The Spanish government subsequently established missions and military outposts in San Diego in 1769 to facilitate colonization of the area and to keep rival European nations out of the area. Mission San Luis Rey controlled several large ranchos or cattle ranches throughout San Diego and Riverside Counties, the *Rancho de San Jacinto* was one. An adobe building for ranch hands as well as religious events was built on a small hill in the middle of the San Jacinto Valley. This building was located at the present-day Casa Loma site. The adobe building burned down in 1969 (Brigandi 1999). After Mexico won independence from Spain in 1822, colonization efforts in Alta California decreased. The Spanish mission system was largely abandoned, and the

Mexican government bestowed land grants or ranchos to those loyal to the Mexican government including some Anglo settlers. The Mexican period (1822-1848) is largely identified with the ranchos acquired by individuals through the land grant system as well as the secularization of the missions. Mission secularization began on July 25, 1826 with a decree by Governor Jose Maria Echeandia and was completed by 1836 after an additional decree in 1831 (Engstrand and Ward 1995). In the San Jacinto area, the mission rancho was divided into two land grants: *Rancho San Jacinto Viejo* (1842) and *Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero* (1846).

The end of the Mexican period in California began on June 14, 1846 when a band of American settlers supported by the American explorer John C. Fremont and his team captured Mexican General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo in a dawn raid in Sonoma (Ide 1880, Rolle 2003). The Americans raised a flag for the "California Republic" and their actions became known as the "Bear Flag Revolt." The so-called California Republic was short-lived however, as on July 7, 1846, U.S. Navy forces captured Monterey, California, where the U.S. flag was raised (Rolle 2003). On February 2, 1848, the war between the U.S. and Mexico ended with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which greatly expanded U.S. territory (including California) and resulted in Mexico being paid $15 million for the land (Rolle 2003).

Although gold had been found prior to this in various parts of California, the well-publicized discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada foothills in 1848 dramatically increased the Anglo-American settlement of California. Despite property rights of rancho owners being secured by provisions in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, California in the early American period experienced the transfer and subdivision of many of the ranchos as well as a shift from ranching to agriculture as the primary means of subsistence.

City of San Jacinto

The area that would become the City of San Jacinto was composed mostly of the *Rancho San Jacinto Viejo*, a Mexican land grant created in 1842 and granted to Jose Antonio Estudillo. The land was mainly used for cattle ranching until the after the Mexican-American War and the 1948 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. After the cessation of the California territories, the land grants were to be re-surveyed and land titles resubmitted to the U.S. government General Land Office. Estudillo's claim for the land grant was submitted in 1852 but was not patented until 1880. The Estudillo family began to sell portions of the rancho beginning in the late 1860's to Anglo-American settlers and farmers. The City of San Jacinto was founded in 1870, and incorporated in 1888, making it the second earliest municipality after Riverside to incorporate into the County of Riverside. In 1888, the San Jacinto spur of the Southern California Railroad was completed. The population of San Jacinto has grown from 661 people in 1890 to an estimated population of 48,254 in 2017 (U.S. Census 2018a). For a more detailed history of San Jacinto, refer to the history summary on the City website (City of San Jacinto 2019)

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The historic context is a valuable component of the survey process, as it contributes to an understanding of the history and patterns of development of a site, community, area, or region as reflected in the built environment. Shaped by place and time, the historic context organizes the narration of the historic development of an area into cohesive historic periods, or themes, such as times of residential or commercial development, cultural and social change, industrial, agricultural, or engineering achievement, or physical growth, including the appearance of architectural styles and building forms. The evolution and impact of themes are supported by historical research and illustrated by the presence of physical resources that are categorized by property type, a grouping of individual properties that share physical or associative attributes. The extant resources help clarify the significance and impact of the themes. In this way, the context becomes more than an historical narrative; it is a guide with which to examine the relative integrity and import of the potential resources, giving those involved in preservation planning a tool with which to make important informed decisions about the significance of, the potential impact of project effects to, and the treatment of extant historic resources (NPS 1985:6-9).

The programmatic scope of work to inform the development of the SJGPU called for a commensurate level of effort, and the recently-completed Cultural Resources Study for the 2017 San Jacinto Downtown Specific Plan prepared for the City of San Jacinto forms the basis of this same-authored historic context. As such, this reintroduced historic context presents a historic overview within three previously-identified chronological themes (Stever et al. 2017), expanded, as needed, to include new information informed by additional research and the extant properties within the greater boundary of the SJGPU survey area. The historic themes include the identification of property types and architectural styles as well as integrity and eligibility considerations, which provide an expansive framework for the historic and architectural development of San Jacinto as evidenced by the extant resources within the survey area. Additional or more specific historic themes such as those related to ethnic enclaves, labor, military history, particular industrial development, or Modernism, which may overlap or fit wholly within the three basic themes were not identified or fully developed by the methodology employed for this programmatic scope. However, this approach allows for the development of such additional themes and subthemes as part of future, focused study, which will further expand and enhance the historic context.

An Ethnographic Landscape study of the San Jacinto area focusing on the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (EnviroPro 2019) is presented in Confidential Appendix B of this report. The Ethnographic Landscape Study is an interwoven history of the Soboba people within the development of the San Jacinto Valley, the City of San Jacinto, and its built environment. To cite the EnviroPro (2019:2) study "the landscape in and around the City of San Jacinto serves not only as an anchor to the past, but it plays an important role in the history, culture, spirituality and future of Soboba traditional practitioners. … Because the journey from pre-contact to today is an integral part of tribal identity, it is important to understand that a cultural landscape study does not just include what the landscape meant to the ancestors of the people of Soboba. As Native American tribes adapted and evolved, connections to the landscape held for thousands of years endured, while new landscape connections emerged." In other words, the Cahuilla and Luiseño were and continue to be connected to the landscape that now includes the City of San Jacinto, first through their traditions as cited in the ethnographic literature, later through the Spanish and Mexican periods and into the American period to present day.

Early Settlement and Townsite Development, 1868-1905

San Jacinto grew slowly, and although the Valley's economy had moved from cattle ranching to horticulture by the 1870s (City of San Jacinto 2019), its progression from rancho to agricultural settlement to commercial/industrial community was unhurried (Mermilliod 2011) as large-scale turkey ranching and dairy farming made a comeback in later decades. In the late 1860s, the Estudillo family began selling portions of their rancho lands, and the first American settlers moved into the San Jacinto Valley, establishing a little community on the south side of the valley by 1868 near the San Jacinto River, which runs along the northern border of the City and is sandwiched on the east between the Ramona Expressway and the San Jacinto foothills of Soboba. The following year, a school district was formed, and the first store was established by Russian immigrant Procco Akimo, which became a trading center (City of San Jacinto 2019), and a post office

was established there in 1870 providing the nucleus for the small settlement which boasted a school and a population of 23 (Ziegler 1982:189). In 1871, Henry T. Hewitt, who is credited as the founder of early San Jacinto, purchased the trading post along with 8,000 acres from Francisco Estudillo, and in 1879 enlarged the store to include a post office, courtroom, and meeting space. Estudillo became the first postmaster (1871-1876). The two blocks on either side of Hewitt Avenue between former First Street and Mountain Avenue (now Shaver and Evans Streets) became known as "Old Town" (Figure 1).

Though enterprising settlement of the area far predated the founding of the townsite, the purchase and subdivision of an approximately 15,000-acre portion of Estudillo's Rancho San Jacinto Viejo as part of the San Jacinto Rancho (1883) by the San Jacinto Land Association, a group of Los Angeles investors including G.D. Compton, James Kerr, Samuel Oak Prince, was the beginnings of a true city (Figure 2; Mermilliod 2011:4). Town building settlement began in earnest in 1884 (Moore 1886), and as happened throughout the region, San Jacinto founding fathers and other town builders sought to ensure the prosperity and longevity of the young town by drawing tourists and residents through promotional materials like postcards, maps, and broadsheets. Among these were those on the first San Jacinto Board of Trustees, including John Ryan, J.F. Shultz, W.L. Nourse, and David Herrod, as well as Arthur G. Munn and Chester M. Cline, successive publishers of the town newspaper, the San Jacinto Register, established in 1884.

San Jacinto's many attributes were promoted through a variety of advertisements such as an 1886 birds-eye map (Figure 3) of a clearly prosperous town with an appealing caption:

> The town of San Jacinto is in Great San Jacinto Valley, San Diego Co., Cal., twelve miles south of Beaumont (formerly San Gorgonio) on Southern Pacific RR., and sixteen miles east of Perris, on the California Southern RR. Daily stages meet trains both ways. Propositions for building a Branch Railroad to San Jacinto have been submitted, and its completion within a year is confidently expected. The San Jacinto Valley has the following advantages and resources: A fertile and varied soil, suitable for agriculture, fruit-raising or grazing, at prices from $15 to $100 per acre. Oranges and all semi-tropical fruits flourish. Amount of tillable lands, twelve miles square. Water in abundance, both mountain and artesian, seventy-six flowing wells at this date (October 1, 1886). Wood for fuel, $1.00 per cord; two thousand acres heavily timbered land in the valley. An inexhaustible supply of pine, cedar, oak and spruce on adjacent mountains, where are saw mills of 20,000 feet daily capacity. Planing mill, box factory and brickyards running. Brick sold at $6 to $7 per M. Limestone abundant. Two hot mineral springs renowned for curative properties, baths free to all. Altitude 1,500 feet. Air, pure, dry and light, valley sheltered by mountains from high winds, storms and fogs. All pulmonary, bronchial, asthmatic, catarrhal and rheumatic complaints are benefited and many chronic cases permanently cured. A $12,000 brick schoolhouse of four rooms, graded; fine brick church; twenty brick blocks and buildings; first-class hotels. Settlement began two years ago (1884) and population is now over one thousand. All industrious, intelligent and law-abiding people looking for homes in Southern California, are cordially invited here. (Moore 1886).

"Old" and "New" San Jacinto competed for dominance and the attention of the railroad for several years. The Estudillo Land and Water Company filed an Addition to San Jacinto in 1887 encompassing lands to the west of the San Jacinto townsite with grounds set aside for the California Central Railroad, which soon became a subsidiary of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, at what is today Main and 7th Streets (Hemet-San Jacinto Genealogical Society [HSJGS] 1989:17). Thus, the competition ended in 1888, when the Santa Fe built a branch line into the Valley from Perris with the line terminating there, nearest New San Jacinto, in 1888 on land donated by Francisco Estudillo (City of San Jacinto 2019). Servicing both passengers and freight, products like fruit, vegetables, lumber, and grain as well as lime from kilns north of town, were shipped out from 1880-1920s (Warneke et al 2008:28). The depot is no longer extant, and the rail line has recently ceased freight service from the Agri-Empire potato packinghouse on 7th Street, which is no longer in operation. As happened in cities across the southwest, railroad towns flourished while those bypassed by the

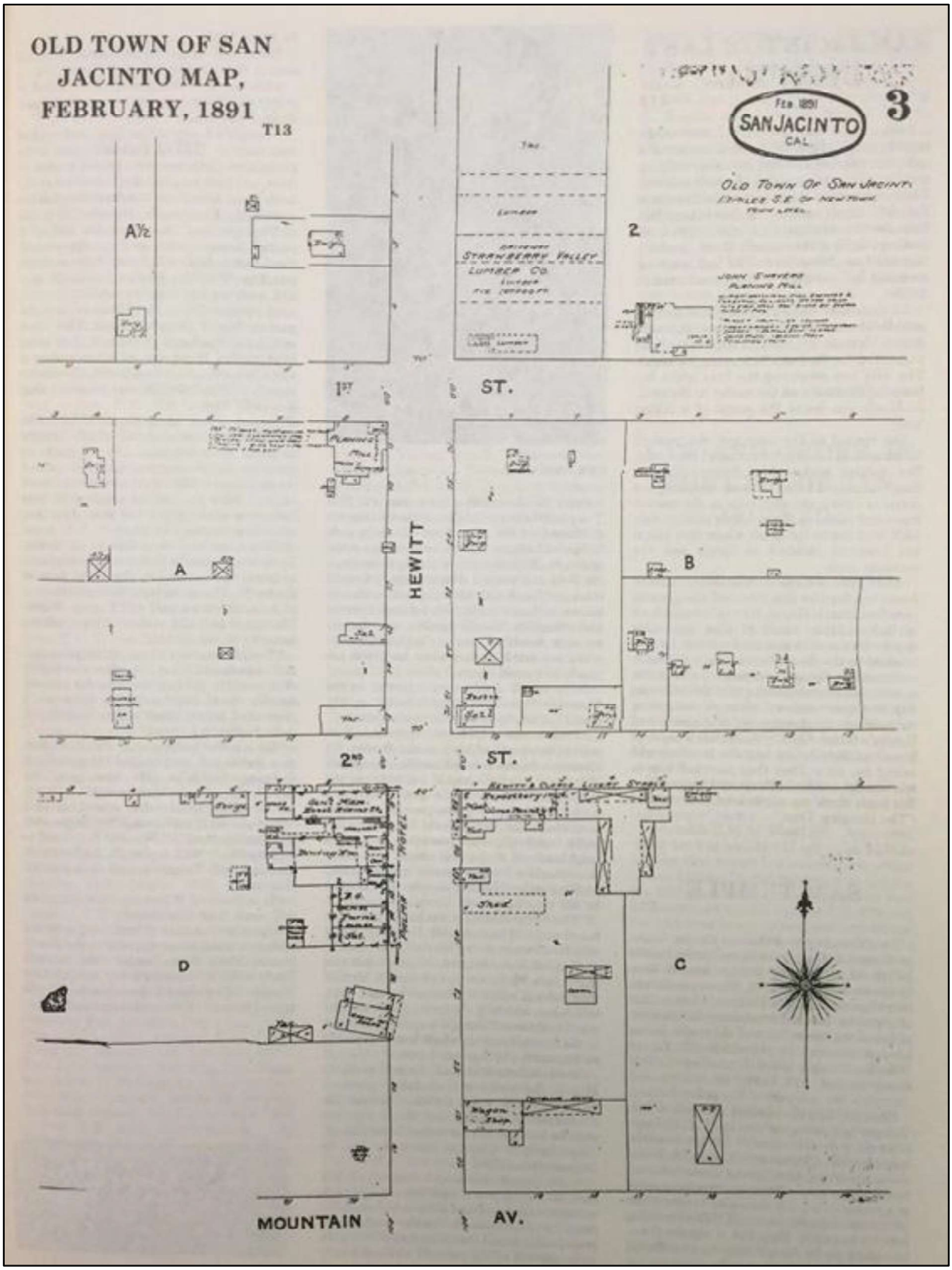


Figure 1. Sanborn Map of Old Town San Jacinto

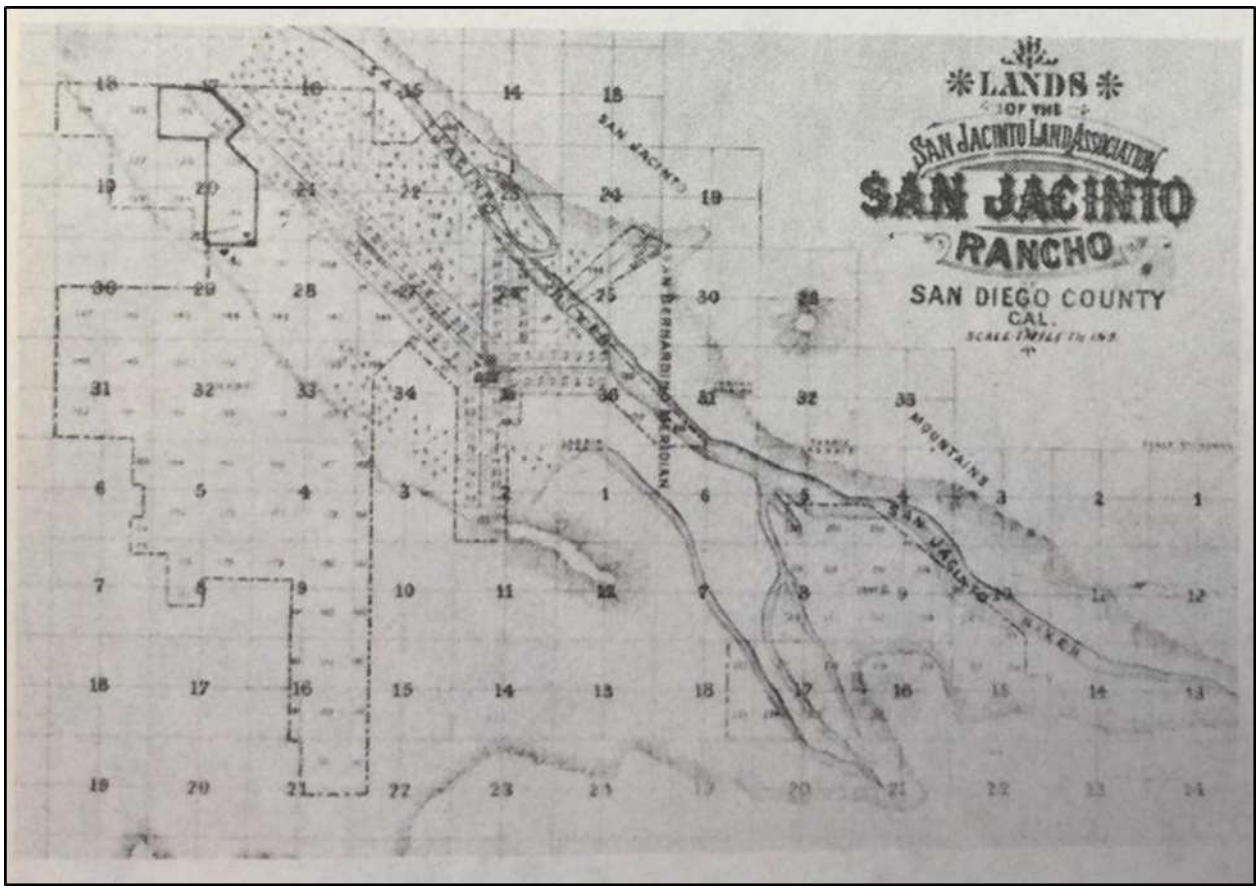


Figure 2. The San Jacinto Rancho

major rail lines faded away, and although only miles apart, Old San Jacinto was too far from the tracks to last. The new City of San Jacinto was incorporated that same year on April 9, 1888, absorbing the original brick blocks of Old Town, southeast of today's downtown (Mermilliod 2011).

As the second largest city in size and importance in the newly established Riverside County (1893; formerly in San Diego County) around the turn of the century, San Jacinto contributed largely to the agricultural and industrial production of the region and was known as "the trading point for farmers for miles around" (Bynon 1893-4:82). Annual exports, which exceeded imports, included barley, wheat, hay, stock and dairy produce, honey, and several lumber mills and lime kilns contributed to the local export economy (ibid:83; Mermilliod 2011). One of at least three known lime quarries, the Hubbard Limestone Deposit, was located on the steep western edge of the San Jacinto Mountains about 1000 feet above Gilman Springs Road between Gilman Hot Springs and Soboba Hot Springs (Section 23, T.4S, R. 1W, S.B.B.M.) within the San Jacinto's current SOI. Lime from this deposit was worked by the Snowflake Lime Company in a lime kiln below it near the road. This quarry appears to have been worked at least into the 1940s, and the existence of remaining structures or remnants is unknown (Perazzo 2019). Soon apricots, walnuts and citrus production dominated the area.

Rural, agricultural land is found along many arterials like CA-79, along Lyon Avenue, Chase Street, De Anza Drive, and many others throughout the City. Dirt ditches such as the ones found along the edges of the W. Esplanade Avenue roadside, along the south side of Esplanade Avenue east of Hwy 79, and beneath the driveways on the south side of Ramona between Lyon Avenue and Chase Street may be related to earlier irrigation or drainage alignments that serviced early agricultural properties and predate the modern, integrated drainage network along city streets and across parcels. The remains of larger, early agricultural properties, which are often altered, reduced in property, and found adjacent or within later neighborhoods or new developments, are evidence of San Jacinto's early agricultural beginnings such as the altered Folk Victorian

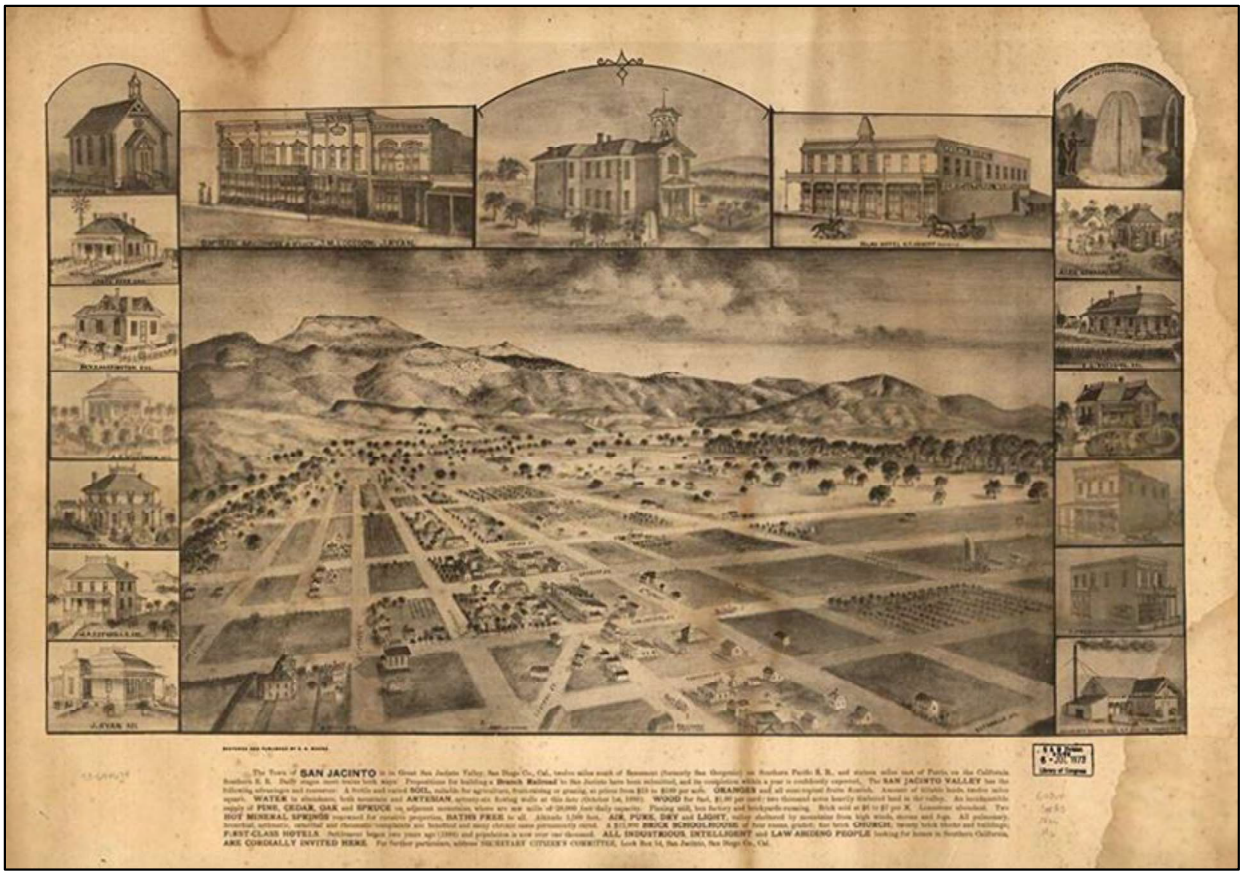


Figure 3. San Jacinto Promotional Town Map, 1886 (Moore 1886)

farmhouse at the corner of Ramona Expressway and Chase Street at 990 Chase Street (1890), the altered modest residence at 1131 E. Evans Street (1901), and a former farmhouse located at 1424 De Anza Drive (1900). This property retains mature palms and row of mature Eucalyptus as well as its mountain vista to the north but is now bordered by a newer home tract at De Anza Drive and Calistoga Way (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Former Agricultural Property at 1424 De Anza Drive (1900)

The Valley's hot springs were a natural amenity soon exploited to draw health-seeking tourists-turned-residents and by the turn of the century, tourism also contributed to the Valley economy (City of San Jacinto 2019). Resorts developed in the 1880s at the natural hot springs, as well as smaller guest cabins and bath houses, along the north and east edges of the Valley. What would be named Gilman Hot Springs within the northern boundary of the City's current SOI, was first developed in 1890 by Sidney Branch of Riverside but expanded and popularized by the Gilman family from 1913 to 1978. With four natural hot springs at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains and along the San Jacinto River, the resort was a mecca for health-minded locals, tourists, and vacationers for decades. Purchased in 1978 by the Church of Scientology as an international headquarters, the now 520-acre, guarded compound straddles Gilman Springs Road, beneath which pedestrian tunnels (1990s) provide passage. Modern improvements have been designed in a mock Scottish Highland style and include the Bonnie View mansion, movie production studio, sports facilities, new golf course, lake, landscaping, and many more buildings and features. The presence of historic buildings was unable to be verified in the field, but extant buildings related to its historic use as a hot springs resort are believed to include the Old Gilman House, three guest villas, and spa building; sources differ regarding the historic garage and service station and the Massacre Canyon Inn (1963; Figure 5).

Eden Hot Springs to the far north is no longer extant, and Soboba Hot Springs (Figure 6) on the eastern edge of the City has been replaced with the modern Soboba Springs Golf Course and Country Club. The recently completed Soboba Casino (2019) on 37.5 acres is adjacent to the south.

By the late-1880s, travelers and visitors to San Jacinto numbered high enough to prompt the opening of several more hotels, which joined Hewitt's Palma Hotel (1880) in Old Town (no longer extant) at 2nd Street (now Old E. 2nd Street) and Hewitt Avenue (Figure 7; Sanborn Map 1891; HSJGS 1989:19, 23).

The Lockwood Hotel (later Pioneer Hotel, then Virginia Lee) was constructed on the south side of Main Street between Sheriff and Jordan Avenues in 1886 by Tom Lockwood. Several remodels by 1907, in the

Figure 5. Gilman Hot Springs Resort ca. 1920

Figure 6. Soboba Hot Springs (1880s), circa 1930s (PE 2014a)

1930s (including rock wall by Kenneth Kriege along street), and in the latter-20th century have altered the Western False Front façade and roofline, but the former hotel remains intact and has been most recently used as City administrative offices (Warneke et al 2008:58-59; Figure 8).

The Farmer Hotel was constructed in 1888 on the triangular block bound by San Jacinto Avenue (now Street), 3rd Street, and Central Avenue (now Ramona Boulevard) by Thomas and Jane Farmer. A tradesman from England, Farmer also worked in the lumber industry and had a woodworking shop before becoming proprietor (Figure 9; Holmes 1912:747).

The hotel was known by several names in its early years, including Farmer House 1886-1903, Farmer Hotel 1903-1912, and Vosburg Hotel from 1912 after Annie Farmer married William "Bill" G. Vosburg in 1907, who purchased and majorly expanded the two-story, 24-room boarding house in 1912. Another large expansion in 1930-31, increased the number of rooms to 53 and enveloped the former post office, San Jacinto Register print office, and library building at the corner of the Five-Points intersection (Noble 1982:109). The former hotel was in use as a retirement home by 1971 and was extensively rebuilt in 2007 for use as offices (PE 2011). Today, only the roof and corner dormer appear to be early, 1930s elements (Figure 10).

Small corrals, lumber yards like the Native Lumber Company along San Jacinto Avenue (now Street), and iron works and foundry like the one no longer extant on the southwest corner of 5th Street and Sheriff Avenue emerged (Sanborn Maps 1888-1896; Riverside County 1899-1907). An early industry finished lumber was an important material to regional farmers. The Russ Lumber and Mill Company of Riverside had opened the first and one of the earliest businesses in the city, a branch mill and warehouse operated by C.A. Smith near the San Jacinto railroad depot in 1884-5, which supplied lumber, cement, and grain handling to farmers as far south as Temecula and as far north as Perris. The San Jacinto Planing Mill operated by John Shaver

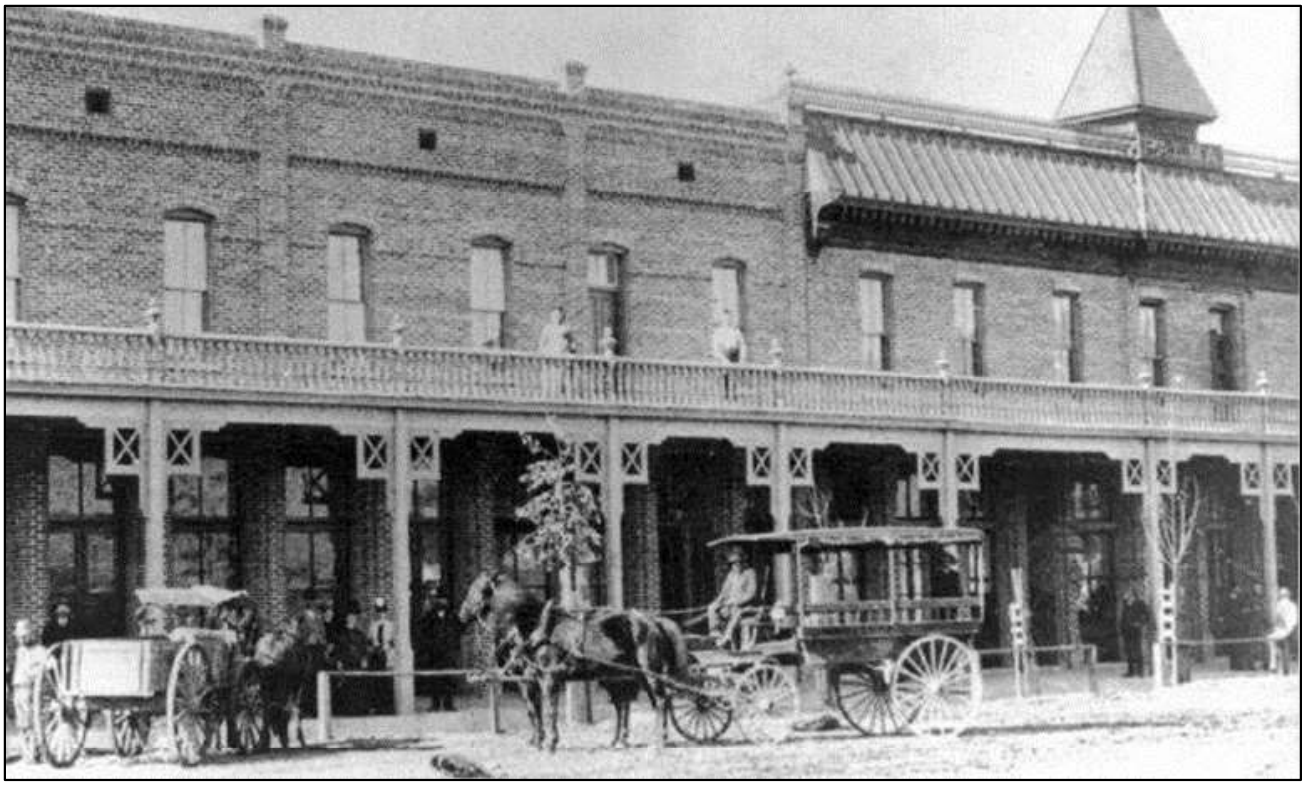


Figure 7. The Palma Hotel, ca. 1889 (HSJGS 1989:19)

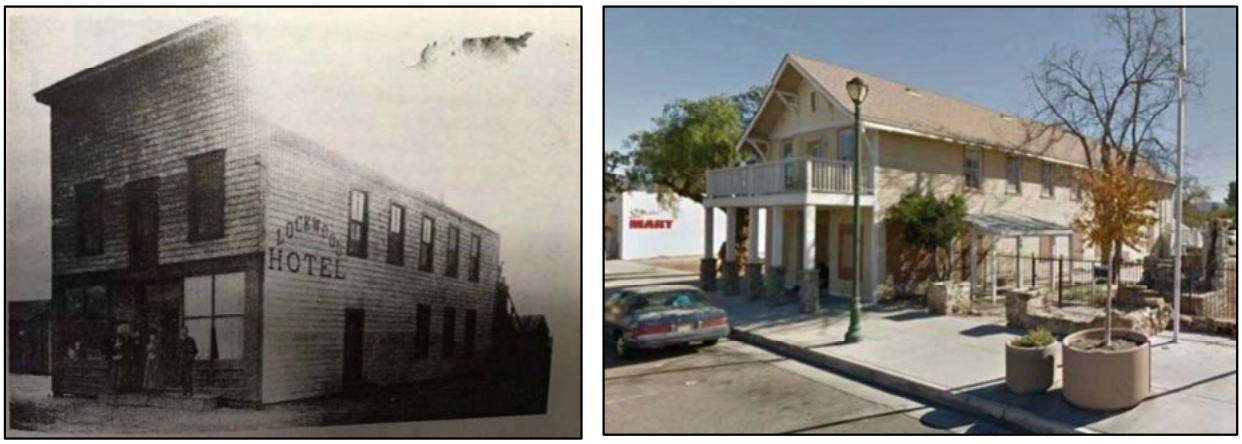


Figure 8. Lockwood Hotel, ca.1888 (Lockwood 1982:105) and 2016 (Google Maps)

specialized in doors, molding, and sash, as well as beehives and honey frames to support the local apiary industry, and Martin Meier supplied shingles, shake, and lath in nearby Old Town (Bynon 1893-4:86-88; Mermilliod 2011).

Commercial establishments also sprouted on the Main Street of the young town through the 1890s, including Nick Glen's Barber Shop and Bath House, W.E. Claire's Men's Clothing Store, W.F. Keil's Bakery and Ice Cream Parlor, Mrs. Hurt's dress shop, Carmichael's Stationery Store, and Mrs. Sharp's Millinery Shop (Noble 1982:107). Chinese immigrants were a presence in the small community, and worked as domestics, in laundry, and in light agriculture as in other towns like Riverside and elsewhere in the region (HRG 2016a). Chinese cooks, Charley and Ming, at Lockwood House received daily vegetable deliveries by horse drawn wagon from the Chinese vegetable garden on South San Jacinto Street, and the only laundry in town was the Chinese laundry owned and operated by Soon Lee on northeast corner of Main Street and Jordan Avenue (Noble 1982:103-4, 107).

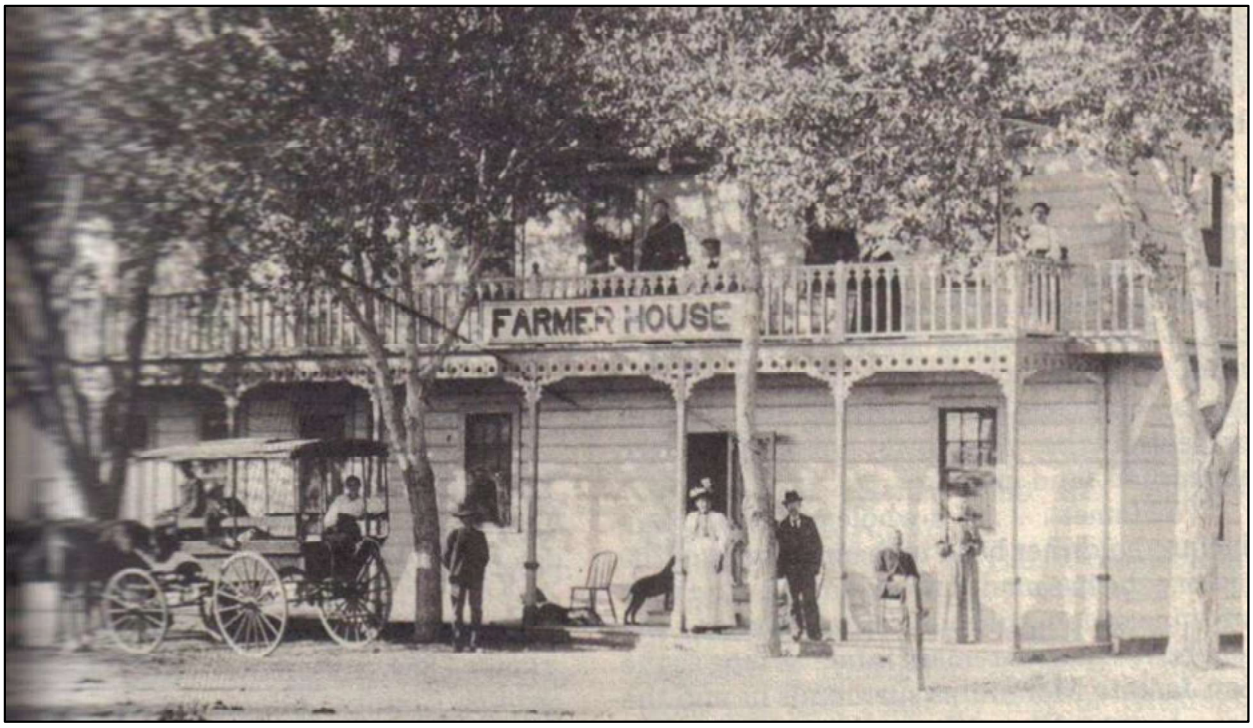


Figure 9. Vosburg (Farmer) Hotel, 1891 (HSJGS 1989:17)

Figure 10. Vosburg (Farmer) Hotel, 1934 and 2014 (Vosburg Hotel – San Jacinto, CA 2017)

Institutions were part of the early fabric of the valley and new town of San Jacinto. After three years of private school sessions in the Estudillo home, the San Jacinto School District No. 3 (now San Jacinto Unified School District) was established in 1868 by petition of the 24 settlers in the Valley. School was housed in several successive locations, including a one-room schoolhouse on Central Avenue (now Ramona Boulevard) and Young Street (1869), a rented building on Main Street and a schoolhouse in Old Town on the southeast corner of Hewitt and Shaver Streets (1880), and a brick schoolhouse on San Jacinto Avenue and 1st Street (1885) (no longer extant). Under the instruction and leadership of Edward Hyatt in the latter years of the 19th century, the school flourished. An author of educational books, he became Superintendent of Schools for Riverside County, and in 1907, was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of California. Although the 1885 school bell had a temporary home in the Edward Hyatt Memorial Tower (1935) at the now-demolished 1909 high school complex, a later Mission style generation of the original four-year institution established in 1892, nothing remains of these schools (HSJGS 1989:96-97).

Dwellings dotted the early town landscape by the late-1880s (Moore 1886; Sanborn Maps 1888-1896; Riverside County 1899-1907) and were concentrated between 1st and 7th Streets and Estudillo to Alessandro Avenues. In the 1880s, two of Jose Estudillo's sons built two-story brick mansions in 1885 and 1886, the older of which was constructed by Francisco Estudillo, who served as San Jacinto's first postmaster (1870),

second mayor (1890), and local federal Indian agent in the 1890s. Despite devastating earthquakes in 1899 and 1918 that felled the majority of brick buildings in San Jacinto, Francisco's Estudillo Mansion at Main and 7th Streets in San Jacinto still stands. The oldest and most significant historic building in the city and entire San Jacinto Valley, the residence represents the continuum from California's Spanish and Mexican periods, through American and European settlement of the San Jacinto Valley, and the founding of the San Jacinto townsite (San Jacinto 2016; Figure 11). The Antonio Estudillo mansion (1885) is vacant and in near ruins on the east edge of the city in the Soboba hot Springs area.

While some of San Jacinto's earliest residences have been previously designated or identified as eligible for designation like the Estudillo Mansion, which was listed in the NRHP in 2001, many are no longer extant or have been severely altered. Remaining urban examples on townsite blocks consist of grand two-story residences exhibiting high design integrity in Queen Anne style and Shingle style influence (Figure 13) while others range from one- and two-story modest dwellings, some in the Folk Victorian style, such as the all-brick two-story town residence at 165 N. Alessandro Avenue (Figure 12).

Many of those associated with the earliest beginnings of the San Jacinto Valley and the founding of the town are buried at the San Jacinto Valley Cemetery. This 50-acre, nearly fully developed cemetery is located at N. Santa Fe Street and E. Menlo Avenue (2555 S. Santa Fe Street) and claims the earliest burials of the valley, dating back to mid-1800s. The parklike grounds include mature trees and aged tombstones that claim generations of pioneer farming and ranching families of the Valley, including more than 2,300 Civil War veterans (Figure 14). The San Jacinto Valley Cemetery became a Riverside County local district in 1917 (SJVCD 2011-2019).

Early-20th Century Development, 1905-1939

Like the rest of the nation, San Jacinto experienced dramatic growth in the new century. Small but prosperous, the population of San Jacinto grew 42.4% percent in the 1920s, rising from 945 to 1,346 residents, and was stable throughout the 1930s, ending the decade at 1,356 residents (U.S. Census 1920-1940). Large- and small-scale agricultural development in the areas surrounding the growing townsite continued to emerge and is evident alongside later 20th-century improvements. A widely varied mix of 20th century housing stock, much of it altered and lacking cohesion due to extended development over decades is found throughout the City and may be mixed with multi-family and mobile homes, churches, and commercial and industrial property such as the small bungalow with stone cladding and stained glass is at 682 W. Esplanade Avenue among commercial property on the south side W. Esplanade between State Street and S. Juanita Street (ca. 1930s). Some streets where early-20th century bungalows, some on larger rural ranch lots and others on compact urban town lots, include Cottonwood Avenue, 7th Street, State Street, Palm Avenue, Pine Avenue, Lyon Avenue, Kirby Street, Esplanade Avenue, Ramona Expressway, Ramona Boulevard, Chase Street, Shaver Street, Jordan Street, Main Street, Hewitt Avenue, De Anza Drive, and Young Street. Large expanses of rural residential property are found along Lyon Avenue between Ramona Expressway and

Ramona Boulevard, Cottonwood Avenue between Lyon Avenue and Palm Street, Ramona Boulevard between Lyon Avenue and Chase Street, and many others. Vernon Avenue may be the eastern limit of older housing stock (Figures 15-17).

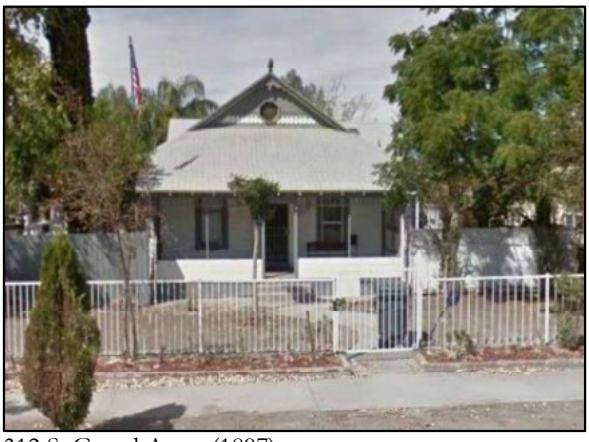
A 1906 bungalow at 667 Shaver Street illustrates how older rural ranch lots may be identified among later development by their larger lot sizes and adjacent vacant fields (Figure 16), as does the Speir House nearby at 970 E. Shaver Street (1920s). Remnants of early agriculture-related properties may include tree rows such as the line of Eucalyptus along with the altered 1915 residence found between 7th Street and E. Shaver Street/Old Mountain Avenue, east of Hewitt Street (Figure 18).

As seen throughout the region, the years before and immediately after the First World War in the new century was an opportunity for infrastructure building. Dramatic improvements in electricity prompted the improvement of industries such as lumber with electrically powered planning mills like the one at the Native Lumber Company (City Directories 1914; Sanborn Map 1927), which was associated with Charles E.

Figure 11. Estudillo Mansion (1885), circa 1890 (Warneke et al 2008:19

Scherman House 455 E. Main Street (1884-87)

Dunham House 281 W. 2nd Street (ca. 1890)



312 S. Grand Army (1897)

Shaver House/St. Hyacinth Inn 410 E. Main St (1898)

340 E. Main Street (1890)

Kammeyer House at 170 S. Ramona Blvd (ca. 1880s)

Figure 12. Some Victorian Era Urban Residential Examples

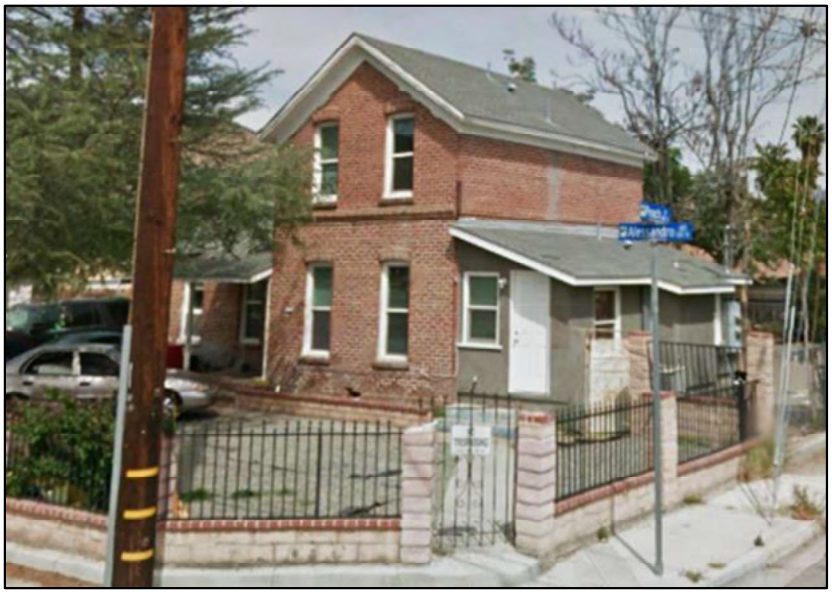


Figure 13. Modest Victorian Era Residence at 165 N. Alessandro Ave (1890)

Chambers, who also owned the Chambers Lumber Company and the San Jacinto Ice Company, co-owned the San Jacinto Electric Company with H.S. Roach, and served on the City Board of Trustees. His construction of the first electrical power plant in 1897 near 5th and Pico Streets was updated in 1905 and queued up the town for growth in the new century, providing electricity for the city and facilitating the installation of the streetlight system in 1912. Where horse-drawn rollers packed the roadbeds in the late-19th century, a bond measure late in 1916 allowed for their improvement with paving (Figure 19; HSJGS 1989:86; Warneke et al 2008:37-41). And in the 1920s, a fire station was established on the former site of the elementary school at 132 S. San Jacinto Boulevard, the California Department of Forestry Station No. 25. Much of the townsite and surrounding areas of settlement were further improved in the early 20th century with continued infrastructure building, the construction of public and religious buildings and spaces, commercial and industrial construction; and the addition of residential infill and whole neighborhoods.

Churches, institutions and cultural organizations were formed or enlarged in this period. St. Anthony's Catholic Church at the corner of Santa Fe and 7th Streets began on the site in 1889 as St. Mary's. Reaching parish status in 1905, the name was changed to St. Anthony's, and a new Spanish style building replaced the Victorian structure in 1940 with nearly the same layout and dimensions on the façade (Figure 20; Warneke et al 2008:35-39).

Figure 14. San Jacinto Valley Cemetery at N. Santa Fe and E. Menlo (ca. mid-19th century

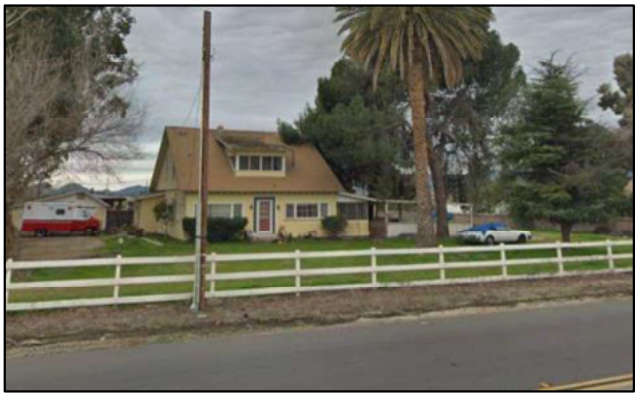
Figure 15. Rural Ranch Property along Lyon Ave between Ramona Blvd and Ramona Expressway

Figure 16. 667 E. Shaver (1906)

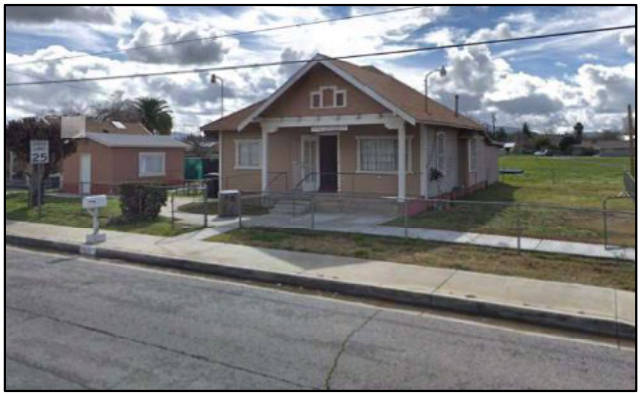
970 E. Shaver Street (1920)

1162 S. Hewitt Avenue (1925)

1431 Cottonwood Avenue (1930)



1312 N. Ramona Blvd (1910)



610 E. Shaver Street (ca. 1915)

228 N. Lyon Avenue (1930)

Figure 17. Early-20th Century Bungalow Examples

The church remains in service and a parish school, St. Hyacinth Academy, addressed as 275 S. Victoria Avenue, was added in 1946. Similarly, the San Jacinto Methodist Church was constructed in 1884 at 210 W. San Jacinto Avenue and was replaced with a new Mission style building on the same site in 1914 or 1917 (sources differ: Warneke et al 2008:36 and HSJGS 1989:155-156). The Congregational Church burned down in 1927, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1911) at Main Street and Estudillo Avenue was sold to another denomination in 1966 (HSJGS 1989:151, 154). This corner now houses two churches, Lighthouse Christian Church and New Life Chapel Pentecostal Church.

The Woman's Club of San Jacinto was organized from the Shakespearian Literary Club in 1918 by Mrs. C.D. Pool with 39 charter members. After using several homes as meeting places, the Woman's Club purchased

Figure 18. Former Agricultural Property and Eucalyptus Tree Row at 975 E. Shaver Street (1915)

two lots on Central Avenue and commissioned renowned Riverside architect, G. Stanley Wilson, to design a clubhouse in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, which was dedicated in 1928. The same year, the San Jacinto Lions Club was organized with 37 charter members and Merrill J. Burr serving as first president. In recent years, the Woman's Club sold their original 1928 clubhouse located at 157 S. Ramona Boulevard (Figure 21) to the Lions Club for $1.00 with an agreement for use of the building for another 50 years but disbanded in 2013. The Lions Club is still active in San Jacinto and is dedicated to sight preservation (HSJGS 1989:143).

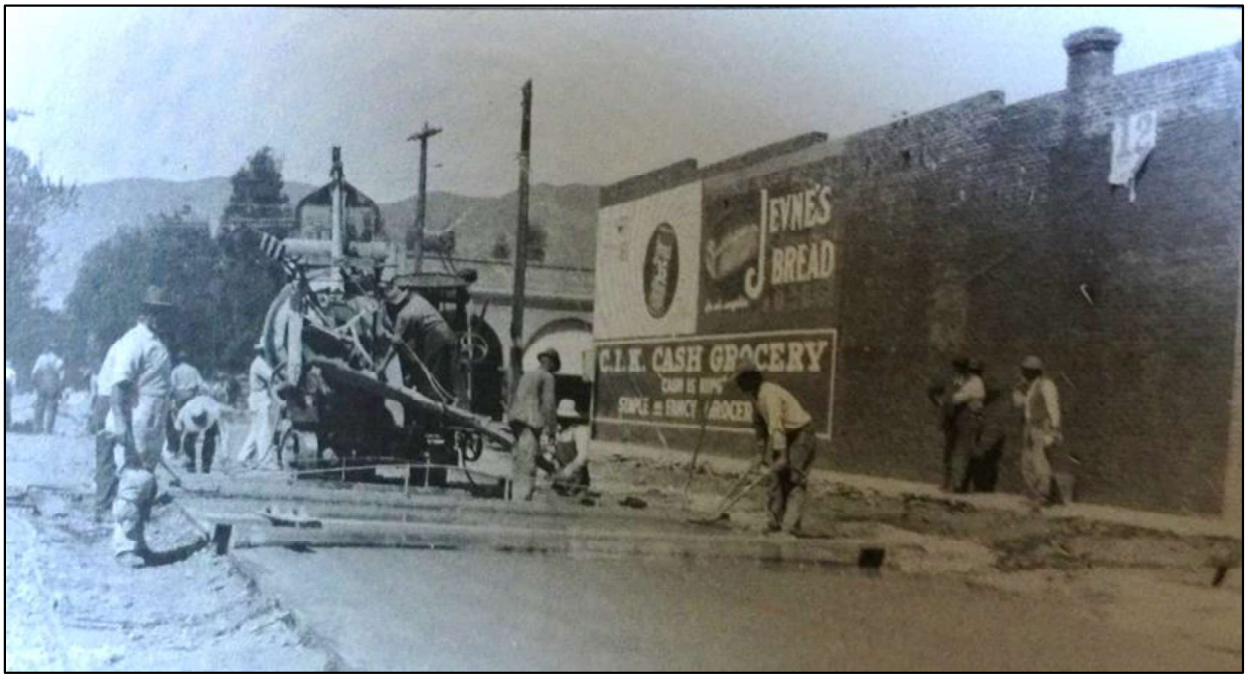


Figure 19. Infrastructure Improvement – Paving of San Jacinto Avenue near Main Street (ca. 1917)

Figure 20. St. Anthony's Catholic Church in 1889 (then St. Mary's) and 1940

Tourism continued to rise in the new century, and San Jacinto town builders made the most of the Valley's amenities and the appeal of its Native American origins. Originally developed in the 1880s, Gilman Hot Springs was eventually acquired and operated by the Gilman family from 1913 to the late-1970s. The hillside Indian-style cottages of Soboba Hot Springs and Eden Hot Springs further west, as well as smaller guest cabins and bath houses drew health-seeking tourists (Figure 22; City of San Jacinto 2019; Mermilliod 2011).

It was in 1913 that Chester M. Cline, owner and publisher of the San Jacinto Register from 1913-1947, who also served as a State Assemblyman (1915-1927) and State Senator (1927-1931), founded the beginnings of what is now the regionally famous Ramona Pageant by proposing the dramatization of Helen Hunt Jackson's Ramona story as an outdoor annual presentation. The pageant, which depicts the history of Southern California's native peoples in the Romeo and Juliet like story of Ramona and Alessandro, began 10 years later in 1923 (Figure 23; Cook 1982:226) and every year since then at the Ramona Bowl south of the survey area in the city of Hemet.

Figure 21. San Jacinto Woman's Club (now Lions Club) Clubhouse (1928)

While some increase in the popularity of Native American culture is experienced in general on a national level in the 1920s, the acute fascination in the San Jacinto Valley appears to stem from local history and long

association with nearby bands, the draw of the natural hot springs, and the promotion of the Ramona story and Indian folklore and legend in the early 20th century. As the town grew, its downtown core offered more goods and services such as the extant glass shop fronting 5th Street (Sanborn 1927, rev. 1929; USGS 1953, Riverside County 1932-38; Mermilliod 2011), and the appeal of Indian-themed locales and events soon prompted their appropriation into the very commercial fabric of downtown San Jacinto. Not only did traditional Indian wares become popular, but the appeal soon found expression into architecture itself.

This local, romanticized view of early Indians coincided with the building boom of the 1920's, easily sparking San Jacinto Valley's Indian Architecture Movement. Initiated by Oscar Hoffman in a deliberate effort to promote Indian association and gain tourism attention, contracted local designer-builder Charles Darling to construct the Soboba Theater (1927; no longer extant) on the south side of Main Street in downtown San Jacinto in the Hopi Pueblo style as well as his office building in 1930. Taking up the idea, Lloyd Record's auto garage was constructed in the Pueblo style at San Jacinto Avenue and 5th Street, a restaurant and then the first 1939 home of the San Jacinto Museum was built on the north side of Main Street, and several small shops and businesses and other buildings in Indian-themes architecture were added (Figure 24).

One of the most notable and still extant of the Indian Architectural Movement, The Hogan, was named and designed to model the traditional stone and timber, earth-packed Navajo dwelling, which may be cone-shaped, rounded, or multi-sided. The shop was opened on Main Street and Sheriff Boulevard by Alice Flanders in 1936, selling Indian rugs, jewelry, and gifts. The Hogan became a focal point of downtown San Jacinto (PE 2014b; Mermilliod 2011), as is the rock wall that stretches from the Hogan to the Pioneer Hotel, completed by Kenneth Kreigh also in the 1930s. Though altered after 2000 with stucco and new windows, the Hogan remains one of the few buildings able to reflect this 1920s-1930s trend in San Jacinto and the Valley (Figure 25).

The Valley's Indian Architecture Movement also found expression in the residential setting. One extant example is a residence constructed by Hoffman (Warneke e1t al 989:120), now somewhat altered, at the edge of the commercial core on the east side of Sheriff Boulevard behind The Hogan (approximately 401-423 Sheriff Boulevard). Another is located on the east fringe of the original downtown at 281 E. Main Street (Figure 26).

Other buildings that did not adopt a Native theme were added to the commercial core of the city during this period, which was largely reconstructed after the 1899 and 1918 earthquakes. A couple of remnant, crumbling brick walls from an earlier era are extant among the stuccoed, wood-framed windowed storefronts of the 1920s and 1930s and the mid-century reconstructed storefronts and infill neighbors that were constructed after the destructive fires of 1951 and 1968 (Figure 27) within the main downtown commercial core on East Main Street between San Jacinto and Jordan Avenues.

In addition, some stand-alone commercial buildings were also constructed on the edge or beyond the downtown core and along major arterials during this period, like the ca. 1930s Grease Monkey Gas Station in the Streamline Moderne style 231 Idyllwild Drive (Figure 28).

The suburbanization of areas more distant from downtowns was made possible by a nation on the move. With nine million cars on American roads by 1920, attention was given to the improvement of transportation infrastructure. The use of automobiles by working class Americans steadily rose throughout the first half of the 20th century. In addition, new ideas in quality construction, design, and remodeling were advocated by the Better Homes movement, which advocated domestic reform through education (NPS 2002; Mermilliod 2012:4). Within the study area, a few subdivisions were filed, and early-20th century residential growth filled in vacant lots on the already established streets of the Map of Town of San Jacinto and the Addition to San Jacinto in 1887 by the Estudillo Land and Water Association. Early residences in the 20th century exhibited transitional Victorian elements and Arts and Crafts influence and later examples in the 1920s brought in a mix of period styles, including Mission Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and a few Tudor Revival as infill and edge-fill on earlier developed streets (Figure 29).

Figure 22. Soboba Hot Springs Advertisement (OAC 1949)

Figure 23. Ramona Pageant 1923 Advertisement (Hemet Public Library 2017)

Figure 24. Lost San Jacinto Indian-related Architecture

Multi-family housing in the 1910s-1930s sought to accommodate a growing population within the scale and architectural fabric of a typical single-family neighborhood. These small, simple detached units were inward facing and evenly-spaced with central interior gardens or open spaces and were precursors to the larger-scale garden apartment architectural movement of the 1940s. The bungalow court at 789 S. State Street (windows altered) is typical of small-scale multi-family residential housing of the early-20th century, but lack of data on construction history, the simple design of the bungalow units, and the slower pace of development in San Jacinto compared to larger regional cities may also point to a later date of construction (ca. 1920s-1940s; Figure 30).

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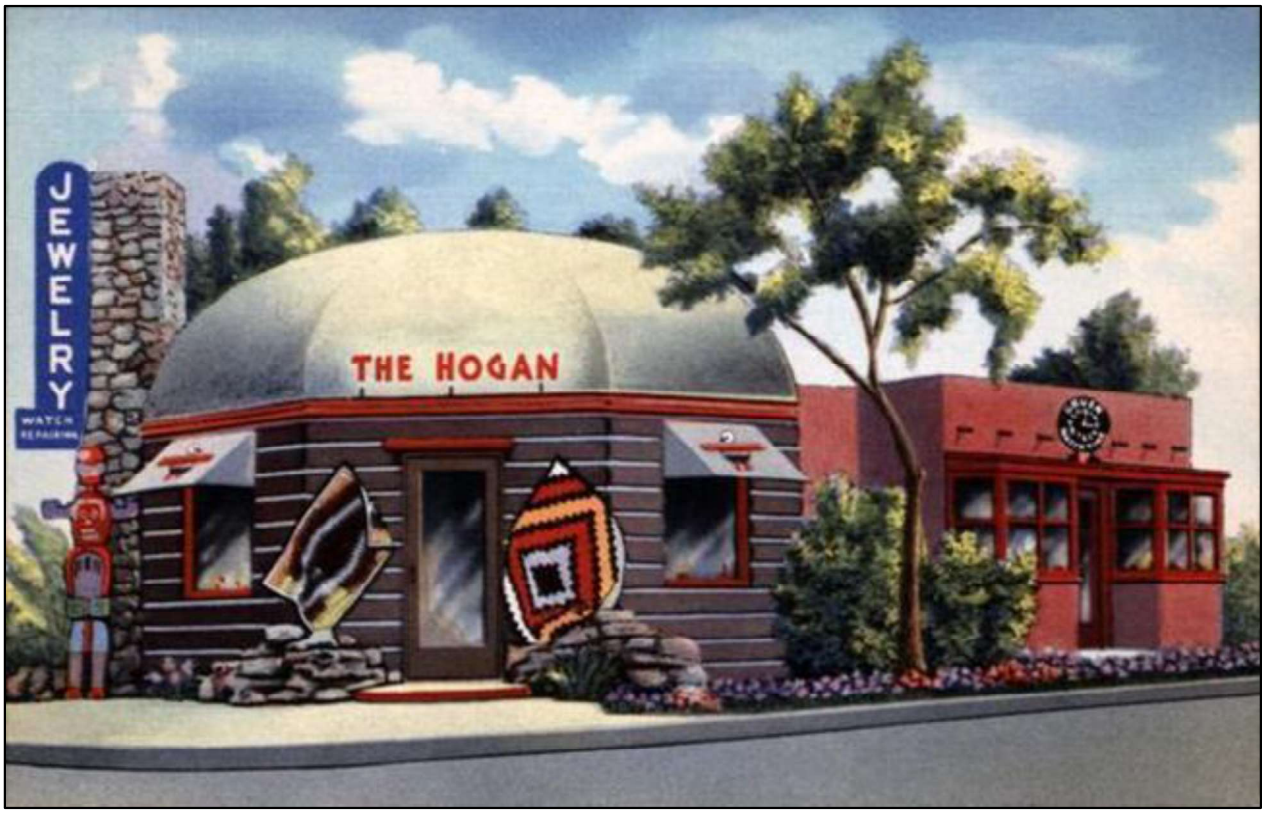

Figure 25. The Hogan (1936), circa 1940 (PE 2014b)

Figure 26. Pueblo Revival Style Residence at 281 E. Main Street (rear)

Figure 27. East Main Street North, South

Figure 28. Streamline Moderne Gas Station (ca. 1930s) at 231 Idyllwild Drive

294 W. Main Street Spanish Colonial Revival

Federal housing policies that would dramatically influence residential development after the war were born in the depressed 1930s in an effort to promote homeownership. The 1931 President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership examined all aspects of the housing industry and called for housing to become a national priority. A series of federal laws were passed to reform of the nation's system of home financing, improve housing quality for low- to mid-income families, and stimulate the building industry (NPS

323 W. Main Street – Craftsman 401 W. Main Street – Tudor Revival

Figure 29. Early-20th Century Residential Styles

2002:8). Two consecutive home loan acts in 1932 and 1933 established the home loan bank system and introduced the concept of low-interest, long-term, self-amortizing loans and allowed for refinancing. The most far-reaching piece of legislation was the National Housing Act of 1934, which "called for the development of housing standards, a process for real estate appraisal, and a comprehensive program of review for approving subdivisions for mortgage insurance" (NPS 2002:21). The act also created the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), which was charged with establishing national standards for the home building industry (*ibid*; Tibbet 2005: n.p.). These reforms came at a time when only 40% of Americans were homeowners. Prohibitive financing options had required large down payments and offered very short-term credit, typically three to five years. The FHA established mortgage terms and insured loans at low interest rates, making the housing market accessible to average Americans and, thereby, stimulating an increase in the demand for housing and the subdivision of land for the construction of single-family homes (CAJA 2009:41). Further, in Planning Small Houses, the FHA offered five house types that followed the "FHA's principle for 'providing a maximum accommodation within a minimum of means" (NPS 2002:9). These house types ranged from a tiny one-story, two bedroom, 534-square-foot house designed for a family of three to a two-story design with an attached garage. Though modern appliances and amenities were encouraged, the designs offered little, if any, ornamentation. A wide range of materials and roof types were acceptable and encouraged for variety (Mermilliod 2012:14-15[*excerpts*].

High unemployment, low private development, and public assistance and works programs characterized the early 1930s throughout the nation, and most cities experienced very little growth. Interestingly, the study area experienced more development activity that other communities in the region. A number of 1930s residences exhibit the small, minimal plans and design that reflect the depressed decade and FHA standards and others show the movement toward sprawling forms that would dominate suburban residential streets in two decades time, as many early-1930s residences on larger rural lots see the application of period revival styles, like Spanish Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional on more sprawling ranch forms. San Jacinto's rural past may be responsible for the interesting mix of 1930s house forms and the development of the ranch form here far earlier than seen in surrounding communities. This juxtaposition is most obvious on De Anza Drive (Figure 31).

Property Types & Architectural Styles

Many resources exist from this period of development in San Jacinto, including rural ranch and urban residential and commercial properties; infrastructure like Fire Station No. 25; institutional and cultural buildings such as like San Jacinto United Methodist Church, St. Anthony's church (1917) and its parish school, St. Hyacinth (1946), and the San Jacinto Woman's Club (now Lions Club Clubhouse; agricultural- or industrial-related buildings, structures, and objects; early suburban tract development, including associated streetscape features like streetlights, street trees, and landscaped parkways; property remnants such as walls, foundations, and trees; and properties associated with early 20th century commercial business owners and community leaders, town development and promotion, and tourism, and Native American-themed architecture or uses. Residential examples from the 1930s display both modest minimal and sprawling ranch types, which represent early examples of the dominant Ranch form of later decades, particularly juxtaposed

on De Anza Drive. Architectural Styles of this period display a wide variety, including earlier examples like Arts and Crafts, Craftsman and California Bungalow, a selection of period revival styles such as Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mission Revival, Pueblo Revival, and examples with Native American traditional influence.

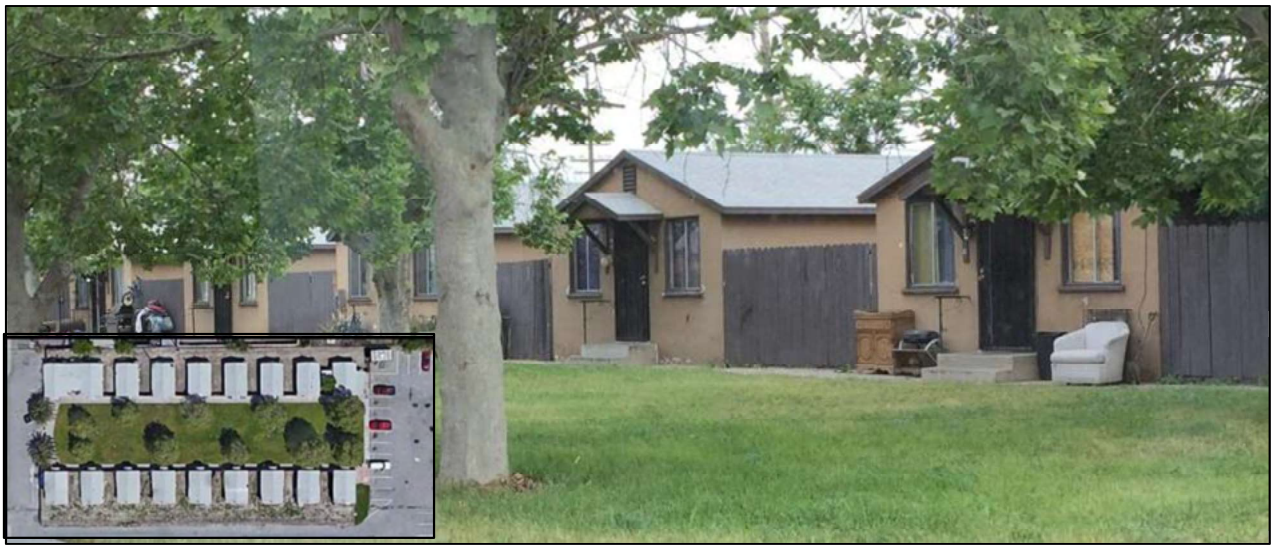

Figure 30. Early 20th-Century Bungalow Court (1920s-1940s) at 789 S. State Street

Modest Minimal Traditional (1936) 176 De Anza Drive Spanish Minimal House Type (1937) 263 S. Estudillo Ave

Figure 31. Example of 1930s Mix of Residential Architecture and Development

Integrity and Eligibility Considerations

Many early-20th Century properties have suffered considerable alteration. Common residential alterations noted include window replacement, stucco over original siding, porch enclosures, and large additions, often on the façade. Unaltered properties of high design quality or unique design, particularly those exhibiting Native American popular influence, should be considered for individual significance. Modest-scale residential construction of this era is typically considered for eligibility on a collective level; however, only a few tracts were laid out during this period and not fully populated. Most properties appear to have been developed slowly in more piecemeal fashion throughout the decades on streets laid out in original townsite development rather than in comprehensive subdivision of edge lands, resulting in either streets or neighborhoods with potentially wide periods of significance or focus on individual residential properties of high design quality. Although scattered throughout the survey area, several finer examples are found on Main Street within or nearest the original townsite. Potential eligibility in commercial property is more likely to stem from collective, geographically contiguous resources, which allows a lower threshold of integrity and acceptance of infill construction, like in the downtown commercial core along E. Main Street mainly between San Jacinto and Jordan Avenues.

Modernism Interrupted and the Postwar World, 1930-1969

Development improved in the late-1930s as the attention of the nation shifted to wartime activity and military defense. Advances in related industries offered local employment and economic relief, though the general lull of the Great Depression continued through World War II. As early as 1936, the FHA embraced the principles of modern community planning, influencing the aesthetic of the larger landscape and advocating for well-designed comprehensive communities at the neighborhood scale. This development model would become the standard approach for rapid suburban development in the postwar period, critically changing the course of American suburban development and design. Its economic advantages were propagated among land developers and speculative builders through widely distributed informational pamphlets that outlined concepts for proper street patterns, integrated park, playground, and commercial areas, and buffer zones between major arterials and minor interior streets (HRG 2007:28). In Planning Neighborhoods for Small Houses (FHA 1938), new subdivision standards were outlined that would qualify for mortgage loans and FHA mortgage insurance. Requirements included the installation of utilities and street improvements as well as the provision of a safe living environment with accessibility to public transportation, schools, and commercial services. Subdivisions must meet local regulations and carry appropriate deed restrictions for the protection of property values. The FHA encouraged large-scale projects to minimize costs through industrial methods that reduced overhead, construction, and merchandizing. A new version of the minimum house was offered in 1940, which was based on "expandability, standardization, and variability" (NPS 2002:9; Tibbet 2005: n.p.). These houses came to be known as Wartime Tract houses, Minimal Traditional style houses, or postwar minimal houses (Mermilliod 2012:14-15[excerpts]).

In terms of architectural design, World War II represented an interruption, and shift, in Modernism. Early-1930s development exhibited the precursors of modernist architecture in the manifestation of FHA standards in minimal compact design and modest application of simpler ornamentation, which struggled to re-emerge in the latter-1930s and finally reappeared immediately after the war only to be immediately reimagined on more sprawling suburban forms of the mid-century. Two adjacent single-family residences at 240 and 236 S. Victoria Avenue perfectly illustrate the resumption of interrupted architectural design principals of modernism on residential development immediately after World War II (Figure 32).

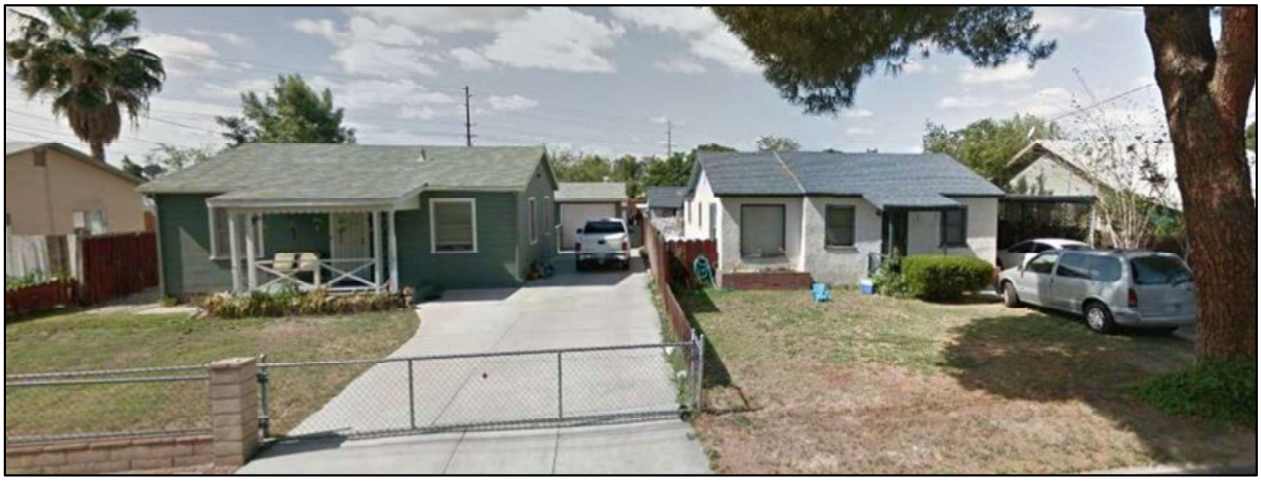

Figure 32. Modernism Interrupted – 240 Victoria Avenue (1948) and 236 S. Victoria Avenue (1937)

Only a handful of wartime urban and rural residential parcels within the study area were identified, many of which were actually constructed in 1941, immediately preceding U.S. entry into the war after Pearl Harbor in December like the modest Minimal Traditional residence at 211 S. Pico Avenue (Figure 27). These are located mainly on De Anza Drive and Main Street, but also on 6th Street, Grand Avenue, Jordan Avenue, Pico Avenue, Scovell Avenue, Victoria Avenue, and Wateka Street. Others constructed during the height of U.S. involvement in the war, from 1942-1945, include properties on 5th Street, De Anza Drive, Meade Street, Santa Fe, Idyllwild Drive, Washburn Avenue, and Ramona Boulevard (Figure 33).

211 S. Pico Avenue (1941)

1410 Ramona Boulevard (1944)

Figure 33. Examples of Urban and Rural Wartime Development

Across the nation, and regionally, many local communities were involved in wartime activity, although actual development during the war years was minimal and concentrated on military installations and infrastructure, war-related industry, and transportation with very little residential or commercial development. The region supported the development or expansion of many installations and industrial complexes, including Alessandro Flying Field, which later became March Air Force Base, and Camp Haan at the edge of Riverside and Moreno Valley; Camp Anza Army base, Rohr, and Hunter-Douglas in Riverside; and the Ryan School of Aeronautics in nearby Hemet where many pilots were trained during the war. Aside from Harmon Airfield, a small rural landing strip used from 1929 to 1940 between Santa Fe and San Jacinto Avenues and north of Midway Street (Warneke et al 2008:117), it does not appear that properties related to military use were constructed within the study area. However, WWII-related structures may have been relocated from these regional facilities after the war, as seen throughout the region, and may be represented in the Quonset hut structures in use as auto repair shops on S. San Jacinto Avenue (Figure 34) or the Quonset hut found in the rear of a rural parcel at 1183 De Anza Drive.

1020 S. San Jacinto Avenue

755 S. San Jacinto Avenue

Figure 34. Quonset Hut Structures as Auto Repair Shops

In addition, due to the long history of veteran presence in the Valley, much attention and public honor has been given to U.S. war history and veterans with the development of the Veteran's Monument at Drudging Park, a triangular pocket park bounded by Ramona Boulevard, Pico Avenue, and 2nd Street in the heart of San Jacinto's earliest town development (Figure 35). And the now-altered Harbour Record Post No 2266 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars appears to have been constructed in the latter-20th century at 1891 S. Santa Fe Avenue.

The effects of rising population, pent-up wartime housing needs, federal housing policies, veterans' assistance programs, the growing prominence of the automobile, and widely-promoted comprehensive planning concepts critically converged in the postwar period to cause an unprecedented national building boom and forever alter the suburban landscape. In the 30-year period following the end of World War II, "40 million

housing units were built in the United States… and at least 30 million of these were single-family houses. In California, approximately six million housing units were constructed during this period, with more than 3 ½ million of these being single-family houses" (Caltrans 2011; Mermilliod 2012:14 [excerpt]).

Figure 35. Veteran's Monument at Drudging Park

Earlier housing policies of the 1930s set the stage for the postwar transformation of America's residential landscape, and homeownership doubled in the postwar years. By the end of the war, the wartime moratorium on domestic housing construction, federal assistance programs for the returning 6 million veterans, and continued population growth fostered an unprecedented demand. The largest building boom in the country's history ensued, and most of it was concentrated in the suburbs (ibid: 12). The Veteran's Administration oversaw the 1944 Servicemen's Readjustment Act, or GI Bill, which offered federally insured mortgages with no down payment on 30-year terms and further incentivized the construction of single-family residences, which increased from 114,000 in 1944, to 937,000 in 1946 (ibid).

Generally, development immediately after the war saw the scattered infill and edge-fill of earlier tracts. New tracts finished or extended prewar streets and added new streets with minimal deviation from the aesthetics of existing adjacent or surrounding neighborhoods. Traditional street patterns, lot sizes and configuration, and existing streetscape amenities were typically continued, and lots were improved with postwar homes generally compatible in size, scale, and setback of prewar neighbors (Mermilliod 2012:15 [excerpt]). The majority of the General Plan survey area was developed in the latter-20th century in the three decades following World War II in response to the population explosion and postwar building boom felt throughout the country and locally. Population gains in San Jacinto in the postwar period were significant with huge increases each decade, gaining 31.1% in the 1940s, 43.6% in the 1950s, and 71.8% in the 1960s, ending the decade at 4, 385 residents (U.S. Census 1940-1970).

Throughout the country and the region, the post-WWII period saw the massive destruction of farms, citrus groves, and ranches for the development of residential tracts and commercial centers further from the downtown core to meet the overwhelming population boom and subsequent acute need for housing. Development in San Jacinto was substantial in the post-war period, leading to the decrease of apricot groves in the San Jacinto Valley from 5,500 acres in 1944 to 25 acres on two ranches by 2007; however, successful agriculture and ranching persisted in the postwar period and throughout the latter 20th century, and by 1984 there were 31 dairies in San Jacinto with 27,700 cows (Warneke et al 2008: 96, 101) The first dairy in San Jacinto is believed to date back to 1894 with the arrival of Davis and Rankin from Chicago. Dairies, as well as fields, nurseries, farms, and ranches, are found mostly along or near major arterials on the north, west, and south rural edges of the City, including Ramona Expressway, Warren Road, W. Esplanade, and others within the City as well as along Ramona Expressway to the northwest. Many dairies from the earlier history of the Valley are no longer extant, including Eastman Dairy on San Jacinto Avenue near Ramona Expressway, Nelson Dairy north of the San Jacinto River near Gillman Hot Springs,

Dairy farms include a variety of main and ancillary buildings and structures as well as open space to support dairy production. Residences, main dairy-related buildings such as milking barns, and ancillary structures such as canopies for hay and cow shelter, corrals, and feeding stanchions are typically centralized and are surrounded or bordered by less-intensive areas for backyard livestock, fields of irrigated agriculture and manure compost areas (Tetra Tech 2014:11, maps). Some farm property is owned and operated by modern

dairies (post-1960s), yet these large-acreage, rural properties often support sprawling Ranch style residences constructed from the 1950s to 1970 as well as residences added in later decades (Figures 36-39). This reflects the reuse of agricultural property over time by subsequent agricultural companies or the expansion of existing family farms and dairies onto land that is not geographically contiguous. Secondary, and even tertiary, locations are identified by the same family surname, a combination name, or an added first name or a numeric suffix like #1 or #2.

San Jacinto dairies include:

- Bootsma-Silva Farms/Ramona Dairy #2 (1973), formerly Vermeer Dairy, east of Warren Road and north of Cottonwood Avenue
- Hettinga Farms (1976), southeast of Ramona Expressway and Warren Road
- Art Oostdam Dairy (1979), southwest of Ramona Expressway and Warren Road
- Dick Van Dam Dairy (1980), south of Cottonwood Avenue, east of Reflection Lake
- Cottonwood Dairy (1981), north of Cottonwood Avenue between Sanderson Avenue and Warren Road
- R&J Haringa Dairy (1983), north of Record Road and west of State Street
- John & Margie Oostdam Dairy (1988), southwest of Ramona Expressway and Warren Road
- John Oostdam Dairy (1990), south of Ramona Expressway and west of Lyon Avenue
- Marvo Heifer Ranch (ca. 2015), formerly John & Margie Oostdam Heifer Ranch (2012), earlier ca. 1960s ranch unknown, west of Alessandro Avenue and south of Ramona Expressway
- Ramona Dairy #1 (ca. 2015), formerly CBJ Dairy (1950s), Arie & Josh de Jong Dairy (1987), and Goyenetche Dairy #2 (ca. 1970s), located north of Ramona Expressway and west of Sanderson Avenue/Highway 79

Two additional dairies are found just outside the City limits – the Vander Woude Dairy (1971) found north of Ramona Expressway and east of Warren Road and Goyenetche Dairy #2 (1971), formerly Cawston Dairy, located south of Esplanade Avenue and west of Cawston Avenue. C&R Farms (1971), which grows watermelons and pumpkins, maintains a field of pumpkins in the southeast corner of the City, and operates a processing facility just outside the city limits at the southwest corner of Esplanade and Sanderson Avenues (Warneke et al 2008:98). Many more dairies are found to the northwest within the San Jacinto Valley and include other locations of family dairies located within the city limits (Tetra Tech 2014). Farms, ranches, horse property, and other agricultural land also includes the Demler Egg Ranch and Quality Turf, a sod farm, both located among dairy land along Warren Road, as well as Alta Nursery (1979) located on North Alessandro between the Ramona Expressway and the San Jacinto River.

Ramona Dairy #1 is within the City on the north side of Ramona Expressway, west of Sanderson Avenue/Highway 79, and several more large-scale dairy extend to the west. The Ramona Dairy #1 consolidates hundreds of acres and appears to include the old CBJ Dairy (1950s), the Arie and Josh de Jong Dairy (1987), and the former Goyenetche Dairy #2, the name of which is still visible on one sign. Goyenetche Dairy is currently a large extant enterprise to the northwest and includes another parcel south of Esplanade Avenue, both beyond the City. Two mirror-plan single-family residences (ca. 1950s-1960s) that were likely first associated with both CBJ Dairy and Goyenetche Dairy (Figure 36).

Figure 36. Ramona Dairy #1, 2451 Ramona Expressway

The R&J Haringa Dairy, located on the north side of Record Road, west of State Street (Figure 37), is among several contemporary and earlier residences and recreational cabins on Record Road. Clayton Record, Sr. started Rancho Record in 1922 on De Anza Drive, and his son, Clayton A. Record, Jr., was a life-long dairy owner and an elected district, county and Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) Board Member. The Warden Dairy was operating on Record Road by 1937 (Warneke et al 2008:100), and remnant dairy structures are found along the north side of Record Road, west of State Street.

The Oostdam Dairies, located on the west side of Warren Road and south of Ramona Expressway are two adjacent enterprises, the John and Margie Oostdam Dairy and the Art Oostdam Dairy (Figure 38). The Hettinga Dairy on the east side of Warren Road and south of the Ramona Expressway (Figure 39) is joined by the Demler Egg Ranch (Figure 40) and Quality Turf, a sod farm.

Chacon Farm, a 76-acre vegetable and melon farm, in the south of the City is located southwest of the intersection of Cawston Avenue and 7th Street. An immediate post-WWII minimal Ranch house (1946), which appears to have been enlarged over time, and ancillary structures are found at the corner and along 7th Street, and fields stretch to the south (Figure 41).

The Savala Ranch (1960s) located at 1977 Hewitt Street provides one of the last remaining fruit stands in the Valley. The farm was established by Fernando and Ofelia Savala in the 1960s after Fernando emigrated from Mexico in 1940, picking apricots before serving in WWII. The 16-acre farm advertises fruits, nuts, and honey on simple roadside signs, including apricots, peaches, grapefruit, red grapefruit, walnuts, tomatoes and oranges (Figure 42).

Although agricultural and ranch property exists primarily on the fringes of the City, San Jacinto's rural beginning is still clearly evident in vacant parcels and in the larger lot size and configuration of rural residential property scattered throughout the City, which may also represent now-reduced sized lots (Figures 43-44). Stand-alone post-WWII residential properties also populate these larger rural residential lots, agricultural, and ranch properties more distant from the downtown core, along De Anza Drive near Young Street, on 7th Street west of State Street, Chase Street between Ramona Expressway and Cottonwood Avenue, on Ramona Boulevard between Lyon Avenue and Young Street, on Lyon Avenue and Kirby Street between 7th Street and Esplanade Avenue, and on N. Alessandro and N. San Jacinto Avenues, south of Ramona Expressway. Some specific examples include the Rustic Ranch with Storybook influence located at 22414 N. San Jacinto Avenue, the round-shaped, Mid-Century Modern design located at 22323 N. Alessandro Avenue, south of Ramona Expressway, two California Ranch at 830 & 870 S. Lyon Avenue (Figure 45). The larger-scale rural Cottonwood Growers Nursery and residence (1960) is located at 110-224 S. Kirby Street on the southwest corner of Cottonwood Avenue and Kirby Street and a large rural lot with a 1973 residence is found at 222 Camino Los Baños.

Figure 37. The Haringa Dairy

Figure 38. The John and Margie Oostdam Dairy

Figure 39. The Hettinga Dairy

Figure 40. The Demler Egg Ranch

Figure 41. Chacon Farm (1946)

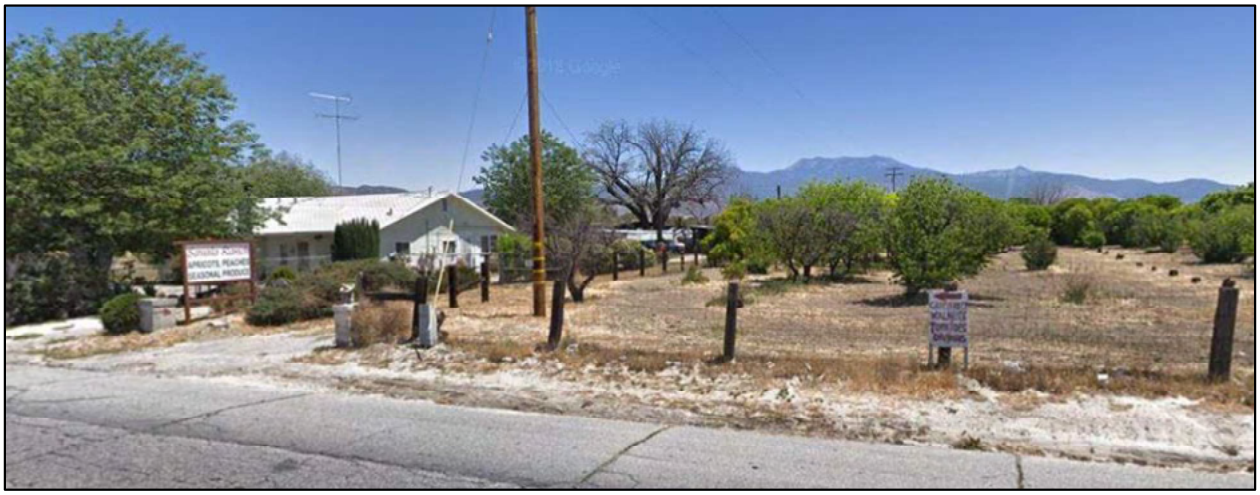

Figure 42. Savala Ranch (1960s)

Figure 43. Marvo Heifer Ranch (ca. 2015) with earlier 1960s Residence

Figure 44. Post-WWII Rural Residential Examples 830 & 870 S. Lyon Avenue (1965, 1964).

Figure 45. Post-WWII Rural Residential Examples 830 & 870 S. Lyon Avenue (1965, 1964).

The agricultural industry was also supported by commercial/industrial development. The Agri-Empire Corporation, a large-scale agricultural related commercial/industrial property is located at 7th and Main Streets. Established by Jim Minor of Moreno Valley as the San Jacinto Packing Company in 1943, by 1968, the company was responsible for 30% of the potatoes grown in California. The Agri-Empire Corporation was formed from that company in 1970 and diversified into raising cattle. A new packinghouse was built in 1991 on the north side of 7th Street on the opposite side of the railroad tracks from the original Santa Fe depot, which fell into disuse and was demolished in recent years. Now vacant, Agri-Empire was run by son, Larry

Minor, until recently, and potatoes were mainly shipped by truck and the occasional freight train from the original 1887 railroad alignment that runs through and adjacent to the property (Figure 46; Warneke et al 2008:28, 105-106).

The Minor House, a Neo Tudor residence (1976) set back within a gated property at 1450 Park Avenue on the north slopes of Park Hill. This elevated landmark is found on the southern edge of the city at the San Jacinto-Hemet border and is sparsely populated with several historic and new homes, former groves, and a church. Developed in the late-1970s, the Minor property is associated with Jim and Jesse Minor of the Agri-Empire Corporation and is known for the bison that roam free on the Park Hill property.

Figure 46. Agri-Empire Corporation

During this period, additional roads were constructed, and although the area remained largely rural and vacant in character, the accelerated pace of development filled remaining vacant lots on established residential streets, added a few residential tracts on small pockets of undeveloped land, and mixed some residences in with commercial property on arterial streets. Contemporary style and Mid-Century Modern architectural styles are represented in both urban and rural residential construction, but as in many cities, the ranch form with its many applied Ranch style designs such as California Ranch and Modern Ranch dominated mid-century suburban streets; the sprawling form was necessarily truncated to fit most infill and edgefill lots (Figure 47).

With a precedent in the garden cities of the 1920s, curvilinear street design made a comeback in the postwar period as the FHA advocated them for increased privacy and visual interest, greater flexibility in relation to topography and design, reduced costs for road construction and installation of utilities, and a generally safer living environment. In addition to the five FHA house types developed in the 1930s, which offered maximum accommodation within minimum means and a variety of materials but very little ornamentation, and the expandable wartime tract houses, varied house placement and the use of cul-de-sacs were promoted (Mermilliod 2012:14-15[excerpts]).

Compact Modern Ranch Sprawling California Ranch

Figure 47. Two Ranch Style and Form Examples

While cul-de-sacs, bulb outs, and curvilinear streets are found sprinkled throughout the City, there are few newly-laid, mid-century streets in the study area as most streets were already laid out. Rather, small curving blocks and truncated cul-de-sacs with odd irregular sized and shaped lots were added as small pockets of vacant land between developed neighborhoods were improved like the few cul-de-sacs to the north and south of S. Wateka Street between De Anza Drive and N. Ramona Boulevard, the area formed by L-shaped Santa Rosa Street-Bonita Avenue and El Dorado Street south of Tiger Lane, and the curvilinear portions of E. Mead Street, E. 2nd Street, and E. 3rd Street between E. 1st Street and Main Streets (N-S) and S. Mistletoe and S. Vernon Avenues (W-E; Figure 48). In recent decades, whole neighborhoods of tract development and handfuls of streets with new homes constructed from the 1980s to in-progress residential construction sites have been developed and are mixed with older residential development, former rural lots, vacant land, and other property types throughout the study area.

Figure 48. Mid-Century Modern Style Residence (1952) in the Bets Anna Subdivision

Street, E. 2nd Street, and E. 3rd Street between E. 1st Street and Main Streets (N-S) and S. Mistletoe and S. Vernon Avenues (W-E; Figure 48). In recent decades, whole neighborhoods of tract development and handfuls of streets with new homes constructed from the 1980s to in-progress residential construction sites have been developed and are mixed with older residential development, former rural lots, vacant land, and other property types throughout the study area.

Multi-family development also rose in popularity and creative solutions continued earlier precedents such as is seen in the small collection of cohesive mid-century bungalows (1963) arranged around an interior courtyard are found on the southeast corner of E. 7th Street and S. Jordan Avenue (Figure 49).

Figure 49. 306-332 E. 7th Street and 305-331 Santo Drive

Another higher-density, multi-family solution, the trailer park or mobile home park was an answer to the housing needs of the growing population found throughout San Jacinto. Evolving over the course of the 20th century from the temporary tourist-related travel trailer auto camps to affordable semi-permanent or permanent housing by the postwar period, prefabricated mobile housing offered simple multi-family living in a residential community with permanent planning features. The use of auto camps, or motor courts, increased in the 1920s with the popularity of the automobile and tourism, and the economic challenges of the Great Depression in the 1930s and wartime shortages in the early 1940s made affordable house trailering further attractive particularly as it allowed for easy relocation to follow fleeting or wartime work. By 1937, over 400 companies were manufacturing trailers to meet the housing demand. 1941, California was home to the

second-highest number of trailer parks in the country, with 185 camps statewide, bested only by Florida with 247. And by 1945, the U.S. government had ordered more than 150,000 units, essentially developing the modern travel trailer industry through its subsidies. In response to dramatic population growth, the greatest demand followed the war and was particularly appealing to those with transitional housing needs. By 1949, Los Angeles County boasted forty trailer parks, but not yet viewed as permanent housing, their design remained largely unchanged, with mobility and affordability the focus. First in the nation, the state of California took steps to regulate trailer park planning with the 1952 revision of the State Trailer Park Act, which served as a guide for park layout, construction, and operation, and in 1956, the Division of Housing further regulated plumbing, heating, and electrical equipment in trailer coaches. Mobile homes meeting the requirements were issued an "Official Insignia of Approval" and warranty (HRG 2016b:4-12).

In the years since World War II the number of trailer parks in California jumped from 820 in 1945 to over 3,300 by 1953, and increasing use inspired design improvements and a more conventional look by the mid-1950s. New features included bi-level designs, integrated bathroom facilities, fold-out porches, full-height doors, and jalousie and bay windows. The innovation of the "Tenwide" trailer in 1955 by Marshfield Homes, which offered two additional feet in width, allowed for greater privacy through the corridor-separation of public and private space. The view of these parks as transient, low-income camping grounds began to shift, and their growing popularity made them difficult to marginalize by municipal zoning departments and led to the improvement of mobile home parks in the second half of the 20th century. New parks offered larger lots, often with concrete patios and basic utilities such as water, sewer, electricity or natural gas, and trash service within a system of interior roadways that often mimicked the curvilinear streets of residential subdivisions of the same period, and common amenities like a recreation building, play area, and swimming pool as well as mature landscaping, perimeter wall or fencing, and community signage. Higher rents lent legitimacy to mobile home parks while still offering flexibility and affordability, and the insular nature of mobile home parks inspired a strong sense of community. By the late 1960s, six million Americans, representing one-third of the single-family dwellings, resided in mobile homes, and by the 1970s, the evolution of "modular" or "manufactured" homes, which lack axel and chassis, bridged the gap between mobile and conventional homes (HRG 2016b:4-12). Eventually many became associated with senior living and combined with dedicated communities and assisted living facilities constructed in more recent decades, forms the main fabric of senior housing in San Jacinto. Many trailer, mobile, and manufactured home parks constructed from the 1960s to the 1980s, such as Valley Sunrise (1960s-1970s), Blur Fountain (1965), and Country Lake (1960s-1970s), were identified within the study area, which exhibit the permanent planning features that unfolded in the 20th century (Figure 50).

Blue Fountain (1965) 1600 S. San Jacinto Avenue

Valley Sunrise (1960s-1970s) 999 S. Santa Fe Avenue

Figure 50. Mobile/Manufactured Home Parks

One of the largest manufactured homebuilders in the country, Skyline Homes, is located within the study area. Founded in Indiana in 1951, Skyline Homes first produced mobile homes, the foundation of the modern manufactured and modular homes. The company's relocation to San Jacinto in 1960 may have contributed to the high number of trailer and mobile home parks in the city. The company's large, Mid-Century Modern office and production complex is located in the southern portion of the study area (Figure 51).

Another large industrial neighbor to Skyline Homes across W. Esplanade Avenue is Rama Corporation. Still in operation today, Rama Corp was established in the immediate post-WWII ere in 1947. A manufacturer of industrial heating elements, Rama Corp supplies products for general industrial use as well as for use with space age technology and nuclear power plants from its San Jacinto based plant (Figure 52).

For commercial property, reconstruction filled in the gaps left by two devastating fires (1951 and 1968) in the contiguous downtown core along E. Main Street between San Jacinto and Jordan Avenues like the courtyard commercial building at 166 E. Main Street, and new construction added individual buildings here and along other major arterials where some residences were converted to commercial use as well (Figure 53).

Figure 51. Skyline Homes 499 W. Esplanade Avenue (1960)

Figure 52. Rama Corp, 600 W. Esplanade Avenue

Attention in the postwar period also returned to institutions and infrastructure. Modern municipal and county services and open spaces were constructed in latter-20th century, and in more recent decades, throughout the study area. The California Department of Forestry Station No. 25 was expanded in this period as evidenced by mid-century design, and many churches are found throughout the city, some established in the postwar period or converted from other religions or denominations. Like in other cities, church architecture tended toward a grand statement no matter what period or architectural style was employed, and while interior liturgical layout was often traditional, the exterior reflected the design tenets of the time as seen in St. George Orthodox Church and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Figures 55 & 56).

The St George Orthodox Church (Figure 55), designed in the Contemporary style, features Dalle de Verre panels. Originating in France in the 1930s and gaining short-lived popularity in America in the postwar period, Dalle de Verre is a modern interpretation of traditional stained glass with faceted slabs of glass set in thick mortar that glows to the interior only. The high-style Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Figure 56), also designed in the Contemporary style, features exaggerated eaves and a massive A-frame center mass faced with rock that is mortared with smaller rock pieces. Although Assessors records list the date of construction as 1976, historic aerials document that the church was constructed between 1967 and 1972 (NETR 2019).

The educational fabric of the study area reflects the population-driven mid-century boom in educational facility development and beyond. All older iterations of the educational level school buildings were replaced in the mid-century and later, including San Jacinto Elementary at 136 N. Ramona Boulevard (ca. 1950s), Hyatt Elementary at 400 E. Shaver (1962), De Anza Elementary at 1089 De Anza Drive (late-1980s), Monte Vista Middle School at 181 N. Ramona Boulevard (ca. 1970s), San Jacinto High School at 500 Idyllwild Drive (1968), Mountain View Continuation High School at 699 Young Street (1967; HSJGS 1989:96-97), and several other facilities in recent decades. The new high school complex constructed in 1968 at 500 Idyllwild Drive replaced the first property (1909-10) on West 1st Street, which became the Monte Vista Middle School until all, but the original gymnasium was destroyed, and the new middle school buildings were constructed adjacent to the site (HSJGS 1989:96-97). The gym does not appear to be extant, although a Mission style arch and stonework along 1st Street may be remnants or commemorative reminders of the previous high school at which a bell was once placed from the original elementary school in honor of Principal Edward Hyatt. In addition, one original 1939 building may be extant at San Jacinto Elementary as part of the preschool buildings off Grand Army Avenue (Figure 57).

Also in the post-WWII period, the Mid-Century Modern, San Jacinto Unified School District Administrative Offices building, which exhibits stacked concrete brick and flat awning entry supported by slim poles, was at 2045 S. San Jacinto Avenue (Figure 58), and Mt. San Jacinto Community College (1965) was established in the northeast quadrant of the study area on a portion of the Quandt Ranch (no longer extant; Figure 59).

Courtyard Commercial replaced Soboba Theater after 1968 in Downtown Core at 166 E. Main Street

Mid-century Modern Commercial Building (1953) at 201 W. Main Street

Figure 53. Mid-century Commercial Construction

Drive-Thru Service Liquor Store with Neon Sign at Five-Points Intersection, 109 W. Main Street

A-Frame Eatery, 580 S. San Jacinto Boulevard

Figure 54. Examples of Roadside Commercial Architecture

Figure 55. St. George Orthodox Church 210 S. Estudillo Avenue

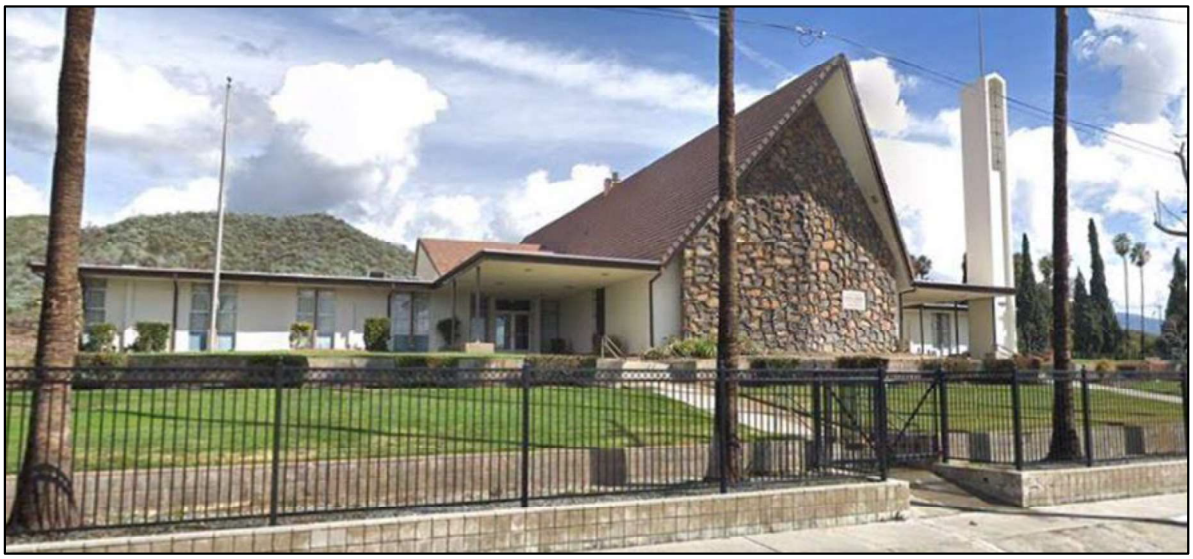

Figure 56. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (1967-1972) 1151 Park Avenue

The 52-acre San Jacinto River Park is a valley wide recreation area located at 21015 State Street and the subject of continued flood control improvements. The manmade, 17-acre Reflection Lake and campsite was developed at 3440 Cottonwood Avenue (1965-1968) from a former reservoir present there by 1955 (NETR 2019). Valley-Wide Recreation & Park District (district formed 1972) 901 W. Esplanade, 36 acres, manages 31 total parks in San Jacinto Valley; This facility includes gym, ball fields, basketball, tennis, volleyball, horseshoes, play areas, picnic areas, fitness trails. The Valley-Wide Recreation and Park District operates approximately 82 parks and facilities, with a total of 874.14 acres. The San Diego Aqueduct (1947-1951), a major branch of the Colorado River Aqueduct (1933-1941), was constructed during this time, water supply arteries that have both been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The San Jacinto Reservoir, an artificial lake, is used as a basin west of town for the San Diego Aqueduct, and portions of the San Diego Aqueduct consist of underground pipelines and above-ground waterways within the survey area, of which a major transition is located between 7th Street and Esplanade Avenue (N-S) and State Street and San Jacinto Avenue (W-E; Figure 60). The EMWD Water Reclamation Plant dominates the central portion of the survey area on the west side of N. Sanderson Avenue. Begun in the mid-1960s with a series of sewage disposal ponds, the facility is now a large plant with multiple main and ancillary buildings and structures (NETR 2019), a network of canals and waterways extends from the facility throughout the City.

For well over 100 years, fortitude and renewal have become lasting qualities of San Jacinto. San Jacinto's built environment has suffered the effects of many natural disasters, including the devastating earthquakes of 1899 and 1918, which permanently felled most of the city's Victorian-era brick buildings, the San Jacinto River floods of 1906, 1917, 1927, 1937, 1980, several of which reached the town to inundate city streets and buildings, and the destructive fires of 1951 and 1968, which first destroyed nearly the entire block south of Main Street and east of San Jacinto Avenue, including the earlier wood-framed reconstructed buildings, and then the Soboba Theater and other buildings. Now with a population of nearly 48,000 and as the oldest incorporated city in Riverside County, San Jacinto has made efforts in recent years to revitalize its downtown area and comprehensively plan for continued growth.

San Jacinto High School (1968)

Library/Performing Arts Addition

Remnant/Commemorative High School Features (1909-10) at Monte Vista Middle School

Ca. 1930s Building at San Jacinto Elementary School

Figure 57. San Jacinto Educational Facilities

Figure 58. San Jacinto Unified School District Administrative Offices (1960s) 2045 S. San Jacinto Ave.

Figure 59. Mt. San Jacinto Community College (1965)

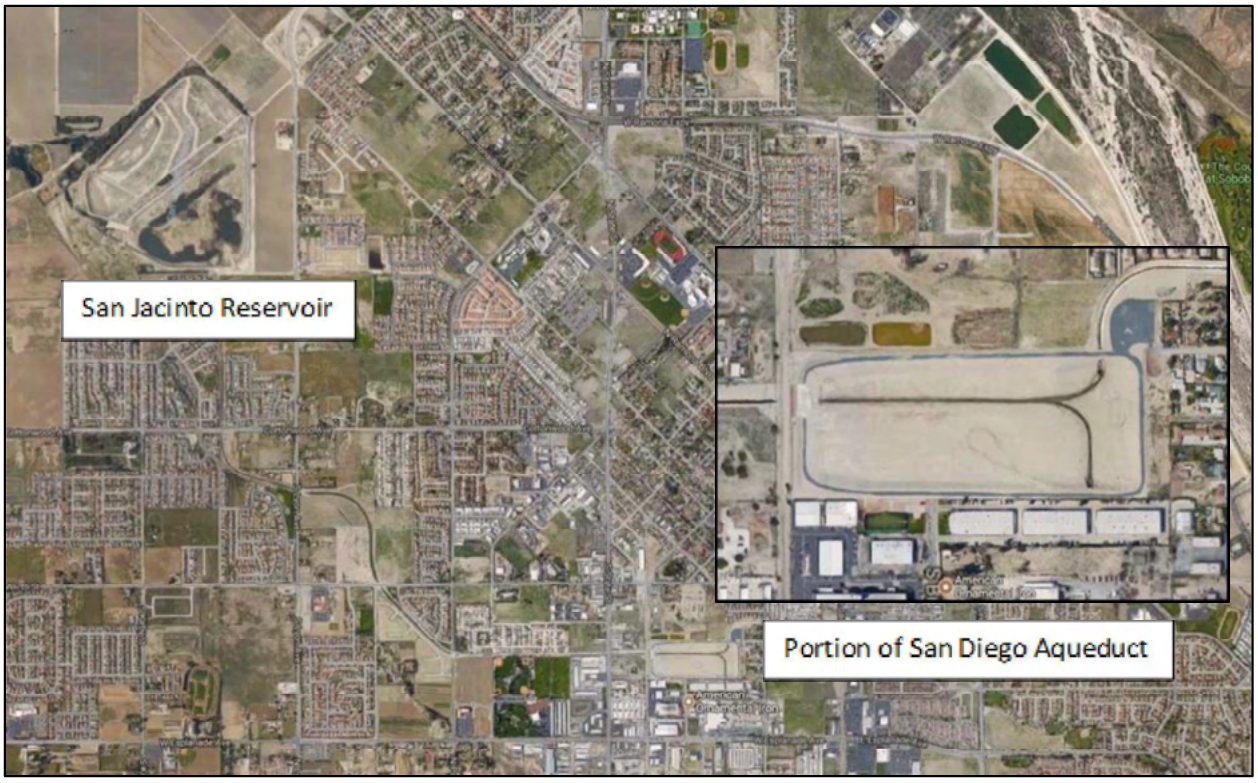

Figure 60. Portions of the San Diego Aqueduct within the Survey Area (1947-1951)

METHODS

The focus and purpose of this Project are intended to support the SJGPU and are therefore broad and programmatic in nature. Record searches were conducted at various research facilities and online to compile previously recorded paleontological, cultural, and historic resources as a baseline.

City-wide paleontological, archaeological, and historic records searches and resource surveys were conducted in 2019. Due to the large area of the City and its SOI, a combination of desktop, windshield, and reconnaissance survey methods were employed. Factors that limited research efforts and conclusions were primarily due to access restrictions as many resources are located on private property.

Paleontological Resources Records Search

The geology of the San Jacinto area has been mapped by Dibblee and Minch (2003a, b) at a scale of 1:24,000. Paleontological sensitivity of the underlying geologic units has been mapped by Riverside County (RCIT 2019). In addition, paleontological records searches were requested for the Project from the Western Science Center (Hemet), and fossil localities for the Project (within 3 miles) were investigated in the online University of California Museum of Paleontology collections, San Diego Natural History Museum collections, Paleobiology Database, FAUNMAP, and other published resources (Miller, 1971; Jefferson 1991a, b).

Cultural Resources Records Search

On December 12, 18, and 19, 2018, Dean M. Duryea, Jr. of DUKE C R M conducted a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). The EIC is part of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and is located at the University of California, Riverside. The EIC records search included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within the City and SOI including the California State Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) directory, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. The California State Historic Property Data File was examined, which includes the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and CPHI. Historical resource reports prepared for the City of San Jacinto were also inspected for relevant background information, including historic maps and photos.

Additional Research

Additional research was conducted by JMRC from March through May 2019 and included the County of Riverside Assessor's records (RCIT 2019) the San Jacinto and Hemet Branches of the Riverside County Public Library, the City of San Jacinto Planning and Community Development Department, and the Riverside Local History Resource Center at Riverside Public Library. Review of the Online Archives of California was conducted through its electronic database (OAC 2019) and historic aerials by Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR 2019) were reviewed. Additionally, JMRC reviewed previous historic surveys (JMRC 2011; Stever et al. 2017), the City of San Jacinto's General Plan and supporting environmental documents (City of San Jacinto 2012 a, b), and first and secondary historic accounts found at the San Jacinto and Hemet Branches of the Riverside County Public Library, as well as consulting the JMRC professional library.

Field Surveys

A reconnaissance field survey was conducted in order to gather baseline data on the present state of previously recorded archaeological, and historic resources within the City and SOI. This survey attempted to relocate previously recorded resources by observing presence/absence of the resource, and to determine the basic status of the land around the resources. Access to these resources would be through public access routes and roads.

Jennifer Mermilliod completed a historical built environment survey to identify overarching patterns of development, periods of construction, and type and location of property types. In coordination with archival research, further reconnaissance-level survey work was conducted weekly, by area, from February to March 2019 to field verify the results of archival research, assess condition and alteration history, and document

properties within the project boundary in tabular form. Return visits were made periodically, as needed, to verify information or re-photograph properties, in May to August 2017.

On February 12, 2019, a combination windshield and pedestrian survey was performed across the City and SOI. The majority of the Project is located on surficial sediments of sand and clay (*Qa*). Due to the developed nature of the surficial sediments, and their low sensitivity at the surface, these deposits were surveyed via windshield. An attempt was made to perform a pedestrian survey in the area of the Eastside Pipeline fossil localities, which occurred in surficial sediments, but the area was fenced off and heavily developed.

Personnel

DUKE CRM Archaeologist Dean M. Duryea, Jr., M.A. conducted the EIC records search, the reconnaissance survey of archaeological resources, and prepared sections of this report. Paleontologist Benjamin Scherzer, M.S. conducted all paleontological research and fieldwork, and prepared the geology, natural setting, and all paleontology sections of this report. Megan Wilson, M.A. helped prepare this report. Curt Duke, M.A., President and Principal Archaeologist for DUKE CRM oversaw all efforts and contributed to this report. Jennifer Mermilliod, M.A. completed the historical resources survey and acted as historical consultant for this Project. Mitch Marken, Ph.D. completed the Ethnographic Landscape study for this Project, located in Confidential Appendix B.

Mr. Duke meets the professional qualifications of the Secretary of the Interior for prehistoric and historical archaeology; he is also a Registered Professional Archaeologist who has worked in all phases of archaeology (archival research, field survey, testing and data recovery excavation, laboratory analysis, construction monitoring) since 1994. Mr. Duke holds a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology from California State University, Fullerton and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology from the University of California, Santa Cruz. Mr. Duke has worked throughout southern and Northern California and parts of Arizona and Nevada.

Mr. Duryea meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology. He has over 10 years of professional archaeological experience. He received his B.A. in Anthropology in 2004 from the University of Arizona, and his M.A. in Anthropology in 2011 from Northern Arizona University. He has experience working for both the private and public sectors completing numerous consulting and compliance projects. He has experience with NEPA, CEQA, NHPA, and ARPA. He has acted as field director and project manager, and has extensive experience in surveying, site recording and inventory, construction monitoring, site testing and evaluation, site excavation and data recovery, data management, database creation and management, report and field form archiving and curation, and GIS mapping and database management.

Mr. Scherzer holds a Master of Science in Earth Sciences from Montana State University, Bozeman. He has more than 10 years of experience in paleontological research, field surveys, fossil salvage, laboratory identification, report preparation, and curatorial experience. Mr. Scherzer is a member of the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology, Geological Society of America, Society for Sedimentary Geology, and the Paleontological Society.

Megan Wilson received a M.A. in Anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology from California State University, Fullerton and a B.A. degree in Anthropology from the University of California, Los Angeles. Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and GIS analyst with 8 years of experience in archaeology and cultural resources management in southern California

Jennifer Mermilliod, M.A., Principal Historian/Architectural Historian, JMRC, acted as Historic Consultant on the project team and was responsible for completing additional archival research, historical field survey, developing the historic context, and providing historic preservation planning consultation. Jennifer Mermilliod exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards as a Historian and Architectural Historian based on her Master of Arts degree in history/historic preservation from the University of California, Riverside, and over 15 years of professional work in southern California. Ms.

Mermilliod completed a cultural resources survey and CEQA analysis of the Old Town Plaza in 2011as well as numerous cultural resources surveys in the region, with project size ranging from a single property to over 900 parcels, and has extensive experience in historic preservation planning, design, consultation, project team coordination, and the production and management of a variety of projects, including National Register and California Register nominations, local designations, large-scale surveys, Section 106, and CEQA reviews. Ms. Mermilliod is fluent in regulatory compliance and proficient at applying eligibility criteria, analyzing project impacts, developing successful recommendations for design and mitigation, and guiding development teams regarding preservation planning and the treatment of historic resources through all project phases, including entitlement, permitting, and construction. Please see Appendix C for personnel resumes.

Mitch Marken, Ph.D. holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Archaeology from the University of St. Andrews, Scotland and is the Principal Archaeologist and Principal Ethnographer for EnviroPro Consulting, LLC. Mr. Marken is experienced in drafting cultural landscapes for southern California Native American tribes and has worked extensively with the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

RESULTS

Paleontological Resources Records Search

The geologic history of the San Jacinto area, similar to much of California, is long and complex, with the modern landscape largely dictated by the SAFZ. The geologic units exhibited in San Jacinto record three major episodes of geologic history that collectively form the San Jacinto Valley as it exists today. This geologic history is represented by nine geologic units, which have collectively produced multiple fossil documented localities. Individual geologic units, and their paleontological sensitivities, are described below (Appendix A, Maps 4 and 5).

Mount Eden Formation (Tme, Tmer)

The first sedimentary deposits to result from uplift of the San Jacinto Mountains was the Mount Eden Formation, deposited during the Miocene Epoch (23 to 5.3 Ma). Occurring only in the western San Jacinto Mountains, the Mount Eden Formation is composed of diverse clastics, including siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, and breccia, typically of a red to reddish-brown color (Dibblee 1981). However, within the SOI, the Mount Eden formation is only represented by sandstone at the base of the mountains in the north-central border, and conglomerates in the San Jacinto Mountains, along the north-central and northeastern borders (Dibblee and Minch 2003b) (Appendix A, Map 4). These sediments were eroded from the San Jacinto Mountains by fluvial and alluvial activity, which carried them to the lower valley floor, sometime accumulating in lacustrine environments (Dibblee 1981). Ultimately, the Mount Eden Formation reached a maximum thickness of 2,000 feet (Dibblee 1981).

The climate in Southern California, and globally, grew warmer and more humid during the Miocene. The previously mentioned grasslands spread extensively throughout North America, giving rise to familiar ungulate grassland fauna, as well as less familiar forms such as gomphotheriids, four-tusked relatives of modern elephants, and merycoidodontids, a widespread fauna resembling a combination between sheep, camel, and pig (Bowman, et al., 2017). The marine environment was also experiencing faunal change, with a diverse array of whales (Boersma, et al., 2017; Geisler, et al., 2017; Tsai and Fordyce, 2018) and boney fish (David, 1943), that ultimately winnowed to ancestors of the modern marine fauna (David, 1943; Marx and Fordyce, 2015; Slater, et al., 2017). The Mount Eden Formation has not produced any fossil localities within the SOI, but has produced remains of camel (Camelidae), deer (Cervidae), horse (Equidae), and rhinoceros (*Teleoceras hicksi*) to the northwest at Eden Hot Springs, and camel (*Pliauchenia merriami* and *Titanotylopus*) to the northwest near the intersection of Eden Hot Springs Road and Gilman Springs Road (McLeod, 2019). Due to their history of producing fossil material, deposits of the Mount Eden Formation are assigned a high paleontological sensitivity at the surface.

Bautista Formation (QTs)

In contrast to the fluvio-lacustrine deposition of the Mount Eden Formation, the increased uplift in the SJFZ resulted in debris flow deposition from alluvial fans emanating from the San Jacinto Mountains (Dibblee

1981). The resulting Bautista Formation is composed of deposits ranging from siltstone to arkosic sandstone to boulder conglomerate (Dibblee 1981); however, in the SOI, the Bautista Formation is represented predominantly by arkosic sandstone beds in the San Jacinto Mountains in the far eastern portion of the SOI, and in Park Hill to the southeast (Dibblee and Minch 2003b) (Appendix A, Map 4). Ultimately, the Bautista Formation reached a maximum thickness of 2,000 feet as well (Dibblee 1981).

The Pliocene climate in Southern California was warmer and more humid than today, markedly so in the area of the SJFZ. The shallow inland sea at the beginning of the Pliocene Epoch began to recede, but the local environment remained rich in riparian habitat and broadleaf forests (Remeika 2006). Hardwoods such as avocado, cottonwood, willow, and buckeye are common in Pliocene deposits (Remeika, 2006), and a diverse fauna is preserved ranging from whales, marine mammals, and marine invertebrates in early deposits to gomphotheriids and equids in later deposits (Deméré 2006; Deméré and Rugh 2006; Jefferson and Lindsay 2006:72–73). The Bautista Formation has produced fossil remains of damselfly (*Enallagma kirkbyae*) in the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains in the far eastern end of the SOI (Pierce, 1965). In addition, deposits of the Bautista Formation have produced fossil remains of horse (*Equus bautistensis*) to the southeast in Sand Canyon (McLeod 2019). Due to their history of producing fossil material, deposits of the Bautista Formation are assigned a high paleontological sensitivity at the surface.

Older Surficial Sediments (Qoa, Qog)

Sedimentation in the San Jacinto Valley continued into the Pleistocene Epoch (2.5 Ma to 11,700 years ago), with alluvial fan deposition continuing along the slopes of the San Jacinto Mountains. These deposits are now represented by sand and gravel, found at the base of the Lakeview and San Jacinto Mountains in the northeastern and western portions of the SOI, respectively (Dibblee and Minch 2003a, b) (Appendix A, Map 4). [NOTE: a geologic unit of *Qof* is mapped in the northeastern portion of the SOI. This notation is not included in Dibblee and Minch (2003b) but is included in the adjacent map of Hemet and Idyllwild as "Older Surficial Sediments" (Dibblee and Minch 2008). The *Qof* in Dibblee and Minch (2003b) is assumed to be a typo meant to represent nearby *Qog*.]

The climate of Southern California during the Pleistocene was cooler and likely moister than the modern Mediterranean climate (Lamb 1989). In contrast to the harsh, cold conditions in high latitudes near the ice sheets, Southern California experienced a relatively milder climate during this time (Calder 1983). During this time, the area was inhabited by the familiar Pleistocene or "Ice Age" fauna, such as mammoth, mastodons, horses, camelids, and ground sloths, as well as the first human inhabitants in the area (Stock 2001). Older surficial sediments produced multiple fossil localities, in and extending outwards from the southwestern portion of the project, during construction of the Casa Loma Canal for the Eastside Pipeline Project, a portion of the Diamond Valley Reservoir Project (Radford 2019). These localities produced fossil material from over 50 Pleistocene-age terrestrial fauna, including frog (Anura), even-toed hooved mammal (Artiodactyla), bird (Aves), toad (*Bufo*), camel (*Camelops*), glossy snake (*Arizona elegans*), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys*), three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), alligator lizard (*Gerrhonotus*), tree frog (*Hyla*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), California vole (*Microtus californicus*), meadow vole (*Microtus*), pack rat (*Neotoma*), pocket mouse (*Perognathus*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilius*), amber snail (*Succinea avara*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus*), smooth-toothed pocke gopher (*Thomomys*), land snail (*Cionella lubrica*), snake (Colubridae), New World rodent (Cricetidae), horse (*Equus*), western horse (*Equus occidentalis*), freshwater snail (*Fossaria sonomaensis*), gastropod (Gastropoda), ram's horn snail (*Gyraulus parvus*), typical snail (Helicidae), rabbit/hare (*Lepus*), mollusc (Mollusca), boney fish (Osteichthyes), ostracod (Ostracoda), bivalve (Pelecypoda), North American spiny lizard (Phrynosomatidae), left-handed snail (*Physa*), moss snail (*Pupilla*), pond frog (*Rana*), broad-footed mole (*Scapanus latimanus*), spiny lizard (*Sceloporus*), snake (Serpentes), western spadefoot toad (*Spea hammondii*), centipede snake (*Tantilla*), silky vallonia (*Vallonia cyclophorella*), multiribbed vallonia (*Vallonia gracilicosta*), and whorl snail (*Vertigo*) (Radford 2019). In addition, similarly aged deposits near the SOI have produced fossil material of horse (*Equus*) to the northwest, mammoth (*Mammuthus*) and bison (*Bison*) to the southwest at Skinner Reservoir, and mammoth (*Mammuthus*) to the southwest along Tucalota Creek (McLeod 2019). Due to their history of producing fossil material, the older surficial sediments are assigned a high paleontological sensitivity at the surface.

Surficial Sediments (Qa, Qg)

Uplift and slip continued along the SJFZ into the Holocene Epoch (11,700 years ago to today) (Powell 1993), and erosion and sedimentation consequently continued as well, with contributions from the northwest-flowing San Jacinto River as well. Adjacent to the San Jacinto River are alluvial deposits of sand and gravel (*Qg*), with the remainder of the valley floor dominated by alluvial deposits of sand and clay (*Qa*), the most common geologic unit in the SOI (Dibblee and Minch 2003, b) (Appendix A, Map 4). The upper deposits of surficial sediments are too young to have accumulated or preserved significant amounts of biologic material, they are assigned a low sensitivity at the surface. However, the surficial sediments in the valley floor overlie older, higher-sensitivity older surficial sediments (*Qoa*, *Qog*), which are assigned a high paleontological sensitivity. In fact, the fossil material recovered during the Eastside Pipeline occurred underneath low-sensitivity surficial sediments (Radford 2019). As a results, surficial sediments are assigned a high sensitivity at depth (Appendix A, Map 5).

The Lakeview and San Jacinto Mountains in the SOI are represented by Paleozoic to Mesozoic plutonic rocks (*gr, qdh, qdi, qdx*), metasedimentary rocks (*ms*), mafic igneous rocks (di), and migmatite (*mig*). Due to the igneous/metamorphic nature of these rocks, they have no potential to contain paleontological resources, and are assigned a low paleontological sensitivity. An additional geologic unit that occurs in the along the slopes of the San Jacinto Valley in the northeastern portion of the SOI is landslide debris (*Qls*). These are interpreted to represent Holocene-age mass wasting events (e.g., debris flows) and appear to be sourced by plutonic and metasedimentary rocks, so are therefore assigned a low paleontological sensitivity.

Landslide Debris (Qls)

An additional geologic unit that occurs in the along the slopes of the San Jacinto Valley in the northeastern portion of the SOI is landslide debris (Dibblee and Minch 2003b) (Appendix A, Map 4). These are interpreted to represent Holocene-age mass wasting events (e.g., debris flows) and appear to be sourced by plutonic and metasedimentary rocks, so are therefore assigned a low paleontological sensitivity (Appendix A, Map 5).

Table 1. Geologic Units and Their Paleontological Potential

Age	Geologic Unit	Fossils Present[1]	Paleontological Sensitivity
Holocene	Landslide debris (*Qls*)	None	Low
	Surficial sediments (*Qa*, *Qg*)	None	High at depth
Pleistocene	Older surficial sediment (*Qoa*, *Qog*)	Horse, mammoth, bison, frog, even-toed hooved mammal, bird, toad, camel, glossy snake, kangaroo rat, three-spined stickleback, alligator lizard, tree frog, black-tailed jackrabbit, California vole, meadow vole, pack rat, pocket mouse, deer mouse, ground squirrel, amber snail, cottontail rabbit, smooth-toothed pocke gopher, land snail, snake, New World rodent, horse, western horse, freshwater snail, gastropod, ram's horn snail, typical snail, rabbit/hare, mollusc, boney fish, ostracod, bivalve, North American spiny lizard, left-handed snail, moss snail, pond frog, broad-footed mole, spiny lizard, snake, western spadefoot toad,	High at surface

Age	Geologic Unit	Fossils Present[1]	Paleontological Sensitivity
		centipede snake, silky vallonia, multiribbed vallonia, whorl snail	
Pliocene	Bautista Formation (*QTs*)	Horse, damselfly	High at surface
Miocene	Mount Eden Formation (*Tme*, *Tmer*)	Camel, deer, horse, rhinoceros	High at surface
Cretaceous	Plutonic rocks (*gr*, *qdh*, *qdi*, *qdx*)	None	Low
Mesozoic to Paleozoic	Migmatite (*mig*)	None	Low
	Metasedimentary rocks (*ms*)	None	Low
	Mafic igneous rocks (*di*)	None	Low

Cultural Resources Records Search

Records from the EIC indicate that there are 233 cultural resources mapped within the City and SOI. The resources include 49 prehistoric archaeological sites, seven prehistoric isolates, one Tribal Cultural Resource, three multicomponent sites, 20 historic archaeological sites, one historic isolate, and 152 historic built environment resources. These resources are summarized in Table 2.

Cultural Resources Studies

Based on the research from the EIC, 221 cultural resources studies have been completed in the Project area. Cultural resource studies date from the mid-1970's to the present with most projects occurring in the 2000s and 2010s. Most of these projects relate to upgrading development of existing utilities and surveys for new housing developments all relating to the changing face of San Jacinto. Some of these projects were massive undertakings like the State Route 79 widening project from Domenigoni Parkway to Gilman Springs Road, and incorporated research or discussion on 58 archaeological and historic resources (George et al 2010; Delu et al. 2014). Other projects focused on smaller inventory and survey projects for housing developments. McKenna and Associates worked extensively on the housing development known as "The Cove" completing the survey and construction monitoring for the project (McKenna et al 2000, McKenna 2006). They relocated or recorded 16 prehistoric sites within the natural cove on the west side of the Lakeview Mountains.

An Architectural/Historic Property Survey was conducted in 1983 for the Riverside County Historical Resources Survey project. This project was never completed, and no report was filed at the EIC. The partially completed list of Architectural Survey Forms is on file with the City of San Jacinto and the Riverside County Parks Department (which oversaw the historical survey).

A complete bibliography from the EIC for all cultural resource studies within the City of San Jacinto and SOI is provided in Appendix D.

Additional Research

Early sketches of Rancho San Jacinto Viejo and Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero show open valleys bounded by mountain ranges. A sketch map dating from June 10, 1852 for San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero shows a valley bounded by two mountain ranges, with a river in the middle which flows from a wetland to an area outside the map. The sketch map of San Jacinto Viejo dating from March 23, 1852 shows a small valley bounded by hills and mountains with two springs in the south and one spring to the north, two hot springs in the middle and northeast, a large grove of trees or alameda, a lake in the northwest, a Camino Real road (de Anza Trail), and a house located just east of the western mountains (Casa Loma). The alameda shown on the map might be referencing the large groves of Cottonwood trees located along the banks of the San Jacinto River (P-33-017364). The house is probably Casa Loma, the early Mexican ranch house located on a small hill north of the present-day Ramona Expressway.

General Land Office (GLO) maps of the area date from the 1867 to 1913 (GLO 1867, 1880, 1882 1885, 1893, 1895, 1901, 1913). GLO maps of the area dating from 1867 and 1880 show the Casa Loma ranch house, large groves of Cottonwood trees, Estudillo's House (P-33-17050), Soboba Hot Springs, and the Luiseño village of Soboba. The GLO map of San Jacinto dating from 1901 shows the early city grid and the Southern California Railroad, San Jacinto spur line (Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway P-33-15743).

USGS maps of the area date from 1901 to 1996 (USGS 30 min San Jacinto 1901, 7.5 min San Jacinto 1953, 1996, 30 min Lake Elsinore 1901, 15 min Perris 1942, 7.5 min Lakeview 1953 and 1967). The USGS maps show the growth of the San Jacinto area over the 20th century. The downtown San Jacinto core area dates to the late 19th and early 20th century. The Colorado and San Diego Aqueducts and San Jacinto Reservoir are mapped on the USGS Lakeview and San Jacinto maps dating from 1953. Aerial photographs of area date as early as 1934. These images show that the San Jacinto area has been a mainly agricultural area centered around a small, rural town site.

Paleontological Resources Field Survey

On February 12, 2019, a combination windshield and pedestrian survey was performed across the City and SOI. The majority of the SOI is located on surficial sediments of sand and clay (*Qa*), which were consistently flat and heavily developed, either by agricultural use or urban development. Nearly all ground surfaces of these surficial sediments had been disturbed, and much was covered by pavement, buildings, or vegetation. Due to the developed nature of the surficial sediments, and their low sensitivity at the surface, these deposits were surveyed via windshield. An attempt was made to perform a pedestrian survey in the area of the Eastside Pipeline fossil localities, which occurred in surficial sediments, but the area was fenced off and heavily developed. Surficial sediments of sand and gravel (*Qg*) were located only along the bed of the San Jacinto River, and due to their coarse-grained nature and low sensitivity at the surface, were also surveyed via windshield.

Older surficial sediments (*Qoa*, *Qog*) were also heavily developed and heavily vegetated. Pedestrian surveys were made along the foothills on the western border and northeastern border of the SOI when accessible and not developed, but the only exposed bedrock was igneous and metamorphic rock. No outcrops of undisturbed older surficial sediments were located.

Deposits of the Bautista Formation (*QTs*) occur in the far eastern and southeastern portions of the SOI. The Bautista Formation in the far eastern portion had either been developed or was inaccessible due to the rugged topography. Bautista Formation deposits were visible in the southeastern portion (Park Hill) were also inaccessible, due to the majority of the hill being fenced off (Figure 3). Deposits of the Mount Eden Formation (*Tme*, *Tmer*) were not observed anywhere that was accessible by foot in the project area.

The majority of the Lakeview and San Jacinto Mountains are composed of plutonic rocks (*gr*, *qdh*, *qdi*, *qdx*), metasedimentary rocks (*ms*), mafic igneous rocks (*di*), and migmatite (*mig*). Due to the low paleontological sensitivity of these deposits, and the rugged topography of their exposures, these units were only surveyed via windshield.

Archaeological Resources Field Survey

On January 25 and February 18, 2019, a reconnaissance-level overview of the City and SOI was conducted by Dean Duryea of DUKE CRM. Reconnaissance survey consisted of visiting previously recorded prehistoric and historic sites that were not built environment. Site revisits were cursorial in nature, determining if the resource was present and if the surrounding area of the resource has been affected from modern development and disturbance. A total of 51 sites were revisited as part of this reconnaissance survey (see Table 2).

Of the 51 sites revisited, 18 sites were relocated, and 23 sites could not be relocated due to development, were overgrown with vegetation, or were located on private property. Photographs were taken at various points during the survey, and field notes were taken to document the findings.

Table 2. Cultural Resources within the City of San Jacinto and SOI

Primary No.	Trinomial or HRI	Site Type	Description	Address	Year Recorded	NHRP/CRHP Status*
P-33-000124	CA-RIV-000124	Multicomponent Site	Village Site, Ivah	N/A	1951	7
P-33-000125	CA-RIV-000125	Unidentified	Soboba Hot Springs	N/A	1951	7
P-33-000175	CA-RIV-000175	Multicomponent Site	Lithic tools, lithic scatter, Spanish Lime Kilns and quarry	N/A	1955, 1960, 1989, 1991, 1960, 1965, 1990	7
P-33-000399	CA-RIV-000399	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Pictograph, rock cairns	N/A	1978, 1997	7
P-33-000400	CA-RIV-000400	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Unidentified	N/A	Unknown	7
P-33-000402	CA-RIV-000402	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter	N/A	1979, 1987, 1988	7
P-33-000403	CA-RIV-000403	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, petroglyphs	N/A	1987, 1988, 2005	7
P-33-000404	CA-RIV-000404	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Unknown	N/A	Unknown	7
P-33-000408	CA-RIV-000408	Multicomponent Site	Bedrock milling feature, historic hot springs pools	N/A	1980	7
P-33-000545	CA-RIV-000545	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1971	7
P-33-000546	CA-RIV-000546	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features, lithic scatter, midden	N/A	1971	7
P-33-000547	CA-RIV-000547	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features, lithic scatter	N/A	1971	7
P-33-000548	CA-RIV-000548	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1972	7
P-33-000549	CA-RIV-000549	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1972	7
P-33-000550	CA-RIV-000550	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features, lithic scatter, pictographs, hearths	N/A	1971	7
P-33-000551	CA-RIV-000551	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, lithic scatter	N/A	1971, 1987, 1988	7
P-33-000552	CA-RIV-000552	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1971	7
P-33-000553	CA-RIV-000553	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1971	7

Primary No.	Trinomial or HRI	Site Type	Description	Address	Year Recorded	NHRP/CRHP Status*
P-33-000554	CA-RIV-000554	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, lithic scatter, rockshelter	N/A	1971	7
P-33-000569	CA-RIV-000569	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, rockshelter	N/A	1971	7
P-33-000570	CA-RIV-000570	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, lithic scatter	N/A	1971	7
P-33-000571	CA-RIV-000571	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, lithic scatter	N/A	1971	7
P-33-000575	CA-RIV-000575	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, midden	N/A	1971, 1978, 1987, 2005	7
P-33-000791	CA-RIV-000791, HRI: 62526	Historic Resource	Single family property, Vernacular wood frame: 1926	35750 Ramona Expressway	1974, 1978, 1984	7R
P-33-000806	CA-RIV-000806	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Rockshelter, midden	N/A	1974, 1984, 2006	7
P-33-000949	CA-RIV-000949	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Rockshelter, midden	N/A	1975	7
P-33-001138	CA-RIV-001138	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, lithic scatter, pictograph "Ramona Maze stone", hearths		1977, 1978, 1987	7
P-33-001407	CA-RIV-001407	Prehistoric Isolate	Mano and metate	N/A	1976	7
P-33-001739	CA-RIV-001739	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter	N/A	1979 1980	7
P-33-003199	CA-RIV-003199	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1987, 2003, 2009	7
P-33-003309	CA-RIV-003309	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1987, 1988	7
P-33-003310	CA-RIV-003310	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1987, 1988	7
P-33-003311	CA-RIV-003311	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, lithic scatter	N/A	1987, 1988	7
P-33-003312	CA-RIV-003312	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, lithic scatter	N/A	1987	7
P-33-003313	CA-RIV-003313	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1987	7
P-33-003314	CA-RIV-003314	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1987	7

Primary No.	Trinomial or HRI	Site Type	Description	Address	Year Recorded	NHRP/CRHP Status*
P-33-003315	CA-RIV-003315	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, lithic tools, lithic scatter, ceramic sherd	N/A	1987	7
P-33-003316	CA-RIV-003316	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1987	7
P-33-003317	CA-RIV-003317	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1987	2
P-33-003318	CA-RIV-003318	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1987	7
P-33-003319	CA-RIV-003319	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1987	7
P-33-003379	CA-RIV-003379	Prehistoric Isolate	Olla	N/A	1988	7
P-33-003958	CA-RIV-003958	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1988	7
P-33-003970	CA-RIV-003970	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse deposit	N/A	1985, 2006	7
P-33-003971	CA-RIV-003971	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse deposit	N/A	1985, 2006	7
P-33-004202	CA-RIV-004202	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	1990	7
P-33-005789	HRI: 62515	Historic Resource	Hotel, Vernacular wood frame, "Pioneer Hotel": 1886	248 E. Main Street	1982	3S
P-33-006287	-	Historic Resource	Single family property, Classical Revival style, "Hanson Stock Farm": 1901	37613 Esplanade	1982, 2007	7
P-33-007297	HRI: 62500	Historic Archaeological Site	Foundations, structure pads, structural debris, formerly the Art deco/Streamline style "Raymar Milking Barn": 1957	40280 Bergin St.	1982, 2004	5S2
P-33-007301	HRI 62514	Historic Resource	Single family property, Craftsman Bungalow style: 1920	37255 7th St.	1982	7
P-33-007311	-	Historic Resource	1-3 story commercial property, Vernacular style, "The Hogan": 1936	202 E. Main St.	1982	3S
P-33-007312	-	Historic Resource	1-3 story commercial property, unidentified style, "San Jacinto Public Library": 1946	300 E. Main St.	1982	5S2

Primary No.	Trinomial or HRI	Site Type	Description	Address	Year Recorded	NHRP/CRHP Status*
P-33-007318	-	Historic Resource	Single family property, Bungalow style: 1926	11060 Eucalyptus	1982	7
P-33-007320	-	Historic Resource	Single family property, Mediterranean/Spanish Revival style: 1922	41400 Mockingbird Lane	1982	7
P-33-007321	HRI: 62527	Historic Resource	Single family property, Vernacular wood frame style: 1890s	22523 San Jacinto Ave.	1982	5S2
P-33-007335	HRI: 62541	Historic Resource	Single family property, Vernacular wood frame style: 1926	39150 W. 7th St.	1982	5S2
P-33-007345	HRI: 72970	Historic Resource	Barn: 1924	39320 Cottonwood	1982	7N
P-33-007347	HRI: 62553	Historic Resource	Single family property, Vernacular wood frame style: 1900	555 De Anza Dr.	1982	6Y
P-33-007348	HRI: 62554	Historic Resource	Single family property, Mediterranean/Spanish Revival style: 1930	575 De Anza Dr.	1982	6Y
P-33-007386	HRI: 62592	Historic Resource	Single family property, Vernacular brick style: 1900	22757 San Jacinto Ave.	1982	3S
P-33-007387	HRI: 62593	Historic Resource	Single family property, Vernacular wood frame style: 1920	22789 San Jacinto Ave.	1982	5S2
P-33-007392	HRI: 62598	Historic Resource	Single family property, Vernacular wood frame style: 1920	430 Scovell Ave.	1982	5S2
P-33-007393	HRI: 62599	Historic Resource	Single family property, Vernacular wood frame style: 1915	450 Scovell Ave.	1982	5S2
P-33-007399	HRI: 62605	Historic Resource	Single family property, Craftsman Bungalow style: 1910	42140 Washington Dr.	1982	3S
P-33-007401	HRI: 62607	Historic Resource	Single family property, Vernacular wood frame style: 1936	330 S. Wateka St.	1982	5S2
P-33-009697	*CHL. No. 989	Historic Resource	California Registered Historical Landmark, "Russian Trans-Polar Landing Site	N/A	1987	7

Primary No.	Trinomial or HRI	Site Type	Description	Address	Year Recorded	NHRP/CRHP Status*
P-33-010911	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Cobble chopper and chert flake	N/A	2000	7
P-33-011265	CA-RIV-006726H	Historic Resource	Road, "Old Aqueduct Road"	N/A	2008, 2011, 2016	7
P-33-012194	HRI: 62531, *NR: 01001178	Historic Resource	Single Family Residence, Italianate style, "Estudillo Mansion": 1840	22700 Soboba Rd.	2001	1S
P-33-013145	CA-RIV-007322	Historic Archaeological Site	Petroglyph	N/A	2003	7
P-33-013241	CA-RIV-007326	Historic Archaeological Site	Concrete foundations	N/A	2003, 2011	7
P-33-013269	CA-RIV-007384	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features, ceramic scatter, lithic scatter, midden	N/A	1994	7
P-33-013895	CA-RIV-007603	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features	N/A	2004	7
P-33-013896	CA-RIV-007604	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features	N/A	2004	7
P-33-013897	CA-RIV-007605	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features	N/A	2004	7
P-33-014282	CA-RIV-007814	Historic Archaeological Site	Foundations	N/A	2005	7
P-33-014317	-	Historic Resource	Reservoir, "Bothin Estate":1909	N/A	2005	7
P-33-014318	-	Historic Resource	Reservoir, "Bothin estate":1907	N/A	2005	7
P-33-014319	-	Historic Resource	Garage, "Bothin Estate": 1908	N/A	2005	7
P-33-014709	-	Historic Isolate	Water conveyance system, concrete standpipe	N/A	2003	7
P-33-014716	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Basin metate	N/A	2005	7
P-33-014836	CA-RIV-007904	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features and lithic scatter	N/A	2005	7
P-33-014888	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Mano	N/A	2006	7
P-33-014889	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Mano	N/A	2006	7
P-33-014964	-	Historic Resource	Single family property, unidentified style: 1920	375 Kirby Street	2006	7
P-33-014994	CA-RIV-007967	Historic Resource	Two single family properties, unidentified styles: late 1950s-early 1960s	Ramona Expressway and Alessandro Ave.	2006	7

Primary No.	Trinomial or HRI	Site Type	Description	Address	Year Recorded	NHRP/CRHP Status*
P-33-015267	-	Historic Resource	Single family property, Modern Ranch Style: 1954	2670 7th Street	2006	7
P-33-015664	CA-RIV-008162H	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse scatter	N/A	2006	7
P-33-015735	CA-RIV-008195	Historic Resource	Single family property, Craftsman style and outbuilding: 2006	Ramona Expressway and Anderson Avenue	2006	7
P-33-015743	CA-RIV-008196	Historic Resource	Railroad, "Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe": 1888	N/A	2005, 2006, 2011, 2016	7
P-33-015748	-	Historic Resource	Single family property, unidentified style: pre 1953	N/A	2005	7
P-33-015752	CA-RIV-010643	Historic Resource	Road: post 1945	N/A	2005	7
P-33-015791	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Metate fragment	N/A	2007	7
P-33-016028	-	Historic Resource	Single family property, unidentified style:	975 Shaver St.	2007	7
P-33-016221	CA-RIV-008370	Historic Archaeological Site	Mining pit and claim cairn	N/A	2005	7
P-33-016225	CA-RIV-008374	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	2005	7
P-33-016637		Historic Resource	Road, "North Ramona Blvd.": undated	N/A	2007	7
P-33-016638	CA-RIV-008719H	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse scatter	N/A	2007	7
P-33-016639	CA-RIV-008720	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse scatter	N/A	2007	7
P-33-016640	CA-RIV-008721	Historic Archaeological Site	Water conveyance system	N/A	2007	7
P-33-016708	CA-RIV-008748	Historic Archaeological Site	Water conveyance system	N/A	2007	7
P-33-016958	CA-RIV-008837	Historic Archaeological Site	Historic refuse scatter, camp site	N/A	2008	7
P-33-017050	CA-RIV-008869	Historic Resource	Single family property, unidentified style, "Jose Estudillo Mansion: 1885	275 E. Soboba Road	1982, 2008	7
P-33-017051	CA-RIV-008870	Historic Resource	Single family property, cinder block and wood: 1948	275 E. Soboba Road	2008	7
P-33-017052	CA-RIV-008871	Historic Resource	Single family property, cinder block and wood: 1948	275 E. Soboba Road	2008	7

Primary No.	Trinomial or HRI	Site Type	Description	Address	Year Recorded	NHRP/CRHP Status*
P-33-017053	CA-RIV-008872	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	2008	7
P-33-017054	CA-RIV-008873	Historic Resource	Outbuildings	275 E. Soboba Road	2008	7
P-33-017055	CA-RIV-008874	Historic Resource	Single family property, one room wood structure: 1960s	275 E. Soboba Road	2008	7
P-33-017056	CA-RIV-008875	Historic Resource	Water Conveyance System, pumphouse	275 E. Soboba Road	2008	7
P-33-017304	CA-RIV-009003	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse scatter	N/A	2008, 2011	7
P-33-017364	-	Tribal Cultural Resource	Cottonwood grove	N/A	2008	7
P-33-017394	-	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	2008	7
P-33-017395	-	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	2008	7
P-33-017396	-	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	2008	7
P-33-017414	-	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	N/A	2008	7
P-33-017928	-	Historic Resource	Single Family Property, Ranch style: 1947	N/A	2010	6Z
P-33-018035	-	Historic Archaeological Site	Foundations, water conveyance system	N/A	2010	7
P-33-019840	CA-RIV-010093	Historic Resource	14 single family properties, Vernacular Bungalow style, work sheds, "Kuhns Housing Compound": 1950s		2011	7
P-33-019841	CA-RIV-010094	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse deposit, Francisco Estudillo's Adobe Site	N/A	2011	7
P-33-020418	-	Historic Archaeological Site	Foundations	N/A	2012	7
P-33-024106	CA-RIV-011852	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse deposit, foundations	N/A	2014	7
P-33-024874	CA-RIV-012330	Historic Archaeological Site	Water conveyance system, foundations	N/A	2016	7
P-33-028069	-	Historic Archaeological Site	Water conveyance system, foundations	N/A	2016	7

Primary No.	Trinomial or HRI	Site Type	Description	Address	Year Recorded	NHRP/CRHP Status*
P-33-028070	-	Historic Resource	Social club, unidentified style, "Valley trap club": Unknown age	N/A	2016	7
Office of Historic Preservation, Historic Resource Inventory (HRI)						
	62504	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	37255 7th St	1920	5S2
	62548	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	40390 Artesia St	1926	5S2
	62549	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	21950 Chase St	1888	3S
	62550	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	41730 Commonwealth Ave	1920	7R
	62551	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	39320 Cottonwood Ave	1924	7N
	150646	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	111 De Anza Dr	1954	6Y
	62501	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	200. De Anza Dr	1911	5S2
	62502	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	220 De Anza Dr	1920	3S
	62552	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	488 De Anza Dr	1925	5S2
	62555	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	790 De Anza Dr	1890	5S2
	62556	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	868 De Anza Dr	1912	3S
	62557	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	38460 De Anza Dr	191 7	5S2
	62558	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	38691 De Anza Dr	1900	5S2
	62540	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	344 E 7Th St	1890	5S2
	69033	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	152 E Main St	Not Available	7K
	69032	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	163 E Main St	Not Available	7K
	62516	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	300 E Main St	1946	5S2
	62571	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	340 E Main St	1890	3S
	62572	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	380 E Main St	1926	7N
	62505	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	24340 Hewitt St	1925	5S2
	62509	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	23177 Kirby St	1939	3S
	62564	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	23290 Kirby St	1910	5S2
	62510	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	23453 Kirby St	1910	5S2
	62511	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	23885 Kirby St	1913	5S2
	62565	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	24395 Kirby St	1939	3S
	62512	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	22051 Lyon Ave	1939	3S
	62566	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	22881 Lyon Ave	1930	5S2
	62513	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	23505 Lyon Ave	1930	5S2
	62567	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	23675 Lyon Ave	1910	5S2
	62568	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	23851 Lyon Ave	1917	5S2
	62569	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	24031 Lyon Ave	1905	5S2
	62570	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	24301 Lyon Ave	1940	3S

Primary No.	Trinomial or HRI	Site Type	Description	Address	Year Recorded	NHRP/CRHP Status*
	62521	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	42221 Mountain Ave	1912	7N
	62543	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	165 N Alessandro St	1890	3S
	62544	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	22607 N Alessandro St	1903	7R
	62545	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	145 N Algona Ave	1900	5S2
	62546	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	154 N Algona Ave	1895	7R
	62547	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	180 N Algona Ave	1890	3S
	166181	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	105 N De Anza	1948	6Y
	62609	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	163 N Jordan Ave	1910	7N
	62610	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	187 N Jordon Ave	1910	5S2
	62611	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	333 N Ramona Blvd	1920	7K 3S
	62522	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	991 N Ramona Blvd	1917	5S2
	62523	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	1015 N Ramona Blvd	1940	7R
	62524	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	1073 N Ramona Blvd	1899	5S2
	62508	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	1047 N SR 79	1920	5S2
	62606	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	305 N Wateka St.	19J2	5S2
	62589	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	21450 Potter Rd	1910	5S2
	62526	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	35750 Ramona Expressway	1926	7R
	62525	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	35750 Ramona Expressway	1.82	7N
	62590	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	Record Rd	Not Available	5S2
	62591	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	39200 Record Rd	1911	5S2
	166177	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	681 Rosario Ave	1946	6Y
	62608	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	215 S Alessandro St	1915	7N
	131368	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	150 S Dillon Ave	Not Available	6X.
	125366	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	150 S Dillon Ave	1885	1S
	166180	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	770 S Hewitt St	1936	6Y
	62542	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	138 S Jordan Ave	1900	3S
	177402	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	681 S Rosario Ave	Not Available	6Y
	62615	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	132 S San Jacinto Ave	1929	7N
	107159	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	132 S San Jacinto Ave	1921	4CM
	152629	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	674 S San Marcos Pl	1952	6Y
	152630	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	686 S San Marcos Pl	1951	6Y
	62529	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	630 S Santa Fe St	1920	3S
	62603	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	176 S Victoria Ave	1932	5S2
	62607	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	330 S Wateka St	1936	582

Primary No.	Trinomial or HRI	Site Type	Description	Address	Year Recorded	NHRP/CRHP Status*
	62594	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	22805 San Jacinto Ave	1920	582
	62595	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	22815 San Jacinto Ave	1920	582
	62528	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	22148 Sanderson Ave	1946	7R
	62596	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	289 Santa Fe St	1933	582
	62597	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	560 Santa Fe St	1915	582
	62530	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	Soboba Rd	1926	38
	62600	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	Soboba Rd	1939	7N
	62531	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	22700 Soboba Rd	1885	38
	62532	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	22770 Soboba Rd	1924	38
	62533	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	22850 Soboba Rd	1942	582
	62614	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	SR 74	1929	7R
	62506	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	SR 74	Not Available	7N
	62507	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	20871 Sr 79	1920	7R
	62601	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	136 Victoria Ave	1906	5S2
	62602	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	155 Victoria Ave	1920	552
	62604	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	212 Victoria Ave	1883	35
	180311	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	151 W 2nd St	Not Available	6Y
	62612	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	166 W 2nd St	1910	552
	62534	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	486 W 2nd St	1908	552
	62535	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	320 W 3rd St	1880	7N
	62503	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	165 W 5th St	1910	7N
	62536	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	288 W 5th St	1900	35
	62537	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	406 W 5th St	1900	552
	62538	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	151 W 6th St	1890	552
	62539	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	230 W 6th	1916	35
	62541	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	39150 W 7th St	1926	552
	62576	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	250 W Main	1900	552
	62577	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	268 W Main	1920	552
	62518	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	294 W Main	1928	35
	62519	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	301 W Main	1920	35
	62578	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	306 W Main	1926	552
	62579	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	342 W Main	1920	552
	62580	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	376 W Main	1920	552
	62581	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	390 W Main	1910	552
	62582	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	402 W Main	1910	552
	62583	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	414 W Main	1910	552
	62584	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	420 W Main	1885	552

Primary No.	Trinomial or HRI	Site Type	Description	Address	Year Recorded	NHRP/CRHP Status*
	62585	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	435 W Main	1916	552
	62520	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	485 W Main	1914	552
	62586	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	531 W Main	1920	552
	62587	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	616 W Main	1916	552
	167459	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	658 W Main	Not Available	6Y
	62588	Historic Resource	HRI Listing	683 W Main	1913	552
62613	BR 56-178	Historic Resource	Bridge	SR 74	1929	6
62614	BR 56-179	Historic Resource	Bridge	SR 74	1929	6

*NHRP/CRHP Key

1CL Automatically listed in the California Register – Includes State Historical Landmarks 770 and above and Points of Historical Interest nominated after December 1997 and recommended for listing by the SHRC.

1S Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR

3S Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey Evaluation

4CM Appears eligible for the National Register or the California Register through other evaluation; Master List – State Owned Properties – PRC §5054

5S2 Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation

6X Determined ineligible for the NR by SHRC or Keeper.

6Y Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process

7 Not evaluated for CR or local listing

7K Resubmitted to OHP for action but not reevaluated

7N Needs to be reevaluated

7R Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not Evaluated

Table 3. Archaeological Sites Visited

Primary	Trinomial	Status	Status
P-33-000124	CA-RIV-000124	Not observed	Destroyed
P-33-000125	CA-RIV-000125	Not observed	Inaccessible, private property
P-33-000175	CA-RIV-000175	Present	Historic Spanish lime kilns (3)
P-33-000397	CA-RIV-003971H	Present	Refuse scatter
P-33-000402	CA-RIV-000402	Not observed	Inaccessible
P-33-000403	CA-RIV-000403	Present	Bedrock milling features, Petroglyphs
P-33-000404	CA-RIV-000404	Not observed	Inaccessible, private property
P-33-000408	CA-RIV-000408	Not observed	Inaccessible, private property
P-33-000551	CA-RIV-000551	Not observed	Unable to relocate, possibly destroyed
P-33-000575	CA-RIV-000575	Inaccessible	N/A
P-33-000791	CA-RIV-000791H	Present	Vernacular wood frame house
P-33-001138	CA-RIV-001138	Not observed	Unable to relocate
P-33-003309	CA-RIV-003309	Not observed	Unable to relocate, possibly destroyed
P-33-003310	CA-RIV-003310	Not observed	Unable to relocate, possibly destroyed
P-33-003311	CA-RIV-003311	Not observed	Unable to relocate, possibly destroyed
P-33-003313	CA-RIV-003313	Not observed	Inaccessible
P-33-003314	CA-RIV-003314	Not observed	Inaccessible
P-33-003315	CA-RIV-003315	Not observed	No relocated
P-33-003316	CA-RIV-003316	Not observed	Unable to relocate, possibly destroyed
P-33-003317	CA-RIV-003317	Not observed	Unable to relocate, possibly destroyed
P-33-003318	CA-RIV-003318	Not observed	Unable to relocate, possibly destroyed
P-33-003319	CA-RIV-003319	Present	Bedrock milling features
P-33-003958	CA-RIV-003958	Not observed	Unable to relocate
P-33-003971	CA-RIV-003971	Present	Refuse scatter, disturbed
P-33-007297	-	Not observed	Destroyed
P-33-007399	CA-RIV-007605	Not observed	Unable to relocate
P-33-009697	-	Not observed	Russian Trans-Polar Landing Site
P-33-012194	-	Present	Estudillo Mansion
P-33-013241	CA-RIV-007326	Not observed	Unable to relocate, possibly destroyed
P-33-013895	CA-RIV-007603	Not observed	Unable to relocate
P-33-013896	CA-RIV-007604	Not observed	Unable to relocate
P-33-014282	CA-RIV-007814	Not observed	Inaccessible, private property
P-33-014317	-	Not observed	Inaccessible, private property
P-33-014318	-	Not observed	Inaccessible, private property
P-33-014319	-	Not observed	Inaccessible, private property
P-33-015743	CA-RIV-008196	Present	Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad
P-33-017053	CA-RIV-008872	Not observed	Inaccessible, private property
P-33-017394	-	Present	Bedrock milling feature
P-33-017634	-	Present	Cottonwood grove
P-33-018035	-	Present	Water conveyance system, foundations
P-33-019841	CA-RIV-010094	Not observed	Inaccessible, possibly destroyed
P-33-024106	CA-RIV-011852	Present	Foundations
P-33-024874	CA-RIV-012330	Present	Water conveyance system, foundations
P-33-028069	-	Present	Water conveyance system, foundations
P-33-11265	CA-RIV-6726H	Present	Colorado River Aqueduct
P-33-15735	-	Inaccessible	N/A
P-33-15752	-	Present	Historic CBJ Dairy
P-33-16637	-	Present	Historic segment of old Ramona Blvd.
P-33-16638	-	Not observed, overgrown	N/A
P-33-16639	-	Not observed, destroyed	N/A
P-33-16640	-	Present, partly destroyed	Cement standpipe

An initial reconnaissance-level survey of the City and SOI revealed that land use within the valley is predominantly agricultural, and includes groves and orchards, field croplands, and dairy and livestock feed yards in the west. Vacant land is concentrated in the northeast in the vicinity of Soboba and Gilman Hot Springs, and industrial land is found in the southwest. The mountains surrounding the valley are mainly undeveloped with a few homes built in the hillsides. A large housing development has been built and currently under construction on the east side of the Lakeview Mountains surrounding a spring site and several previously recorded sites. Some of those sites have been presumed destroyed during grading and construction of this housing development. Urban development is centered in the middle of the valley around the San Jacinto downtown area, but extending north, west, and east infilling large areas that were once large dairies or agricultural fields. These developments appear mainly single-family homes. The City of Hemet is a close neighbor to the south, and unincorporated land to the east, north, and west is under agricultural production, urban development, or open space. At the time of the survey, the Soboba Reservation was currently building a secondary, larger casino on the east side of the San Jacinto River near Lake Park Drive (Main Street) and Soboba Road. Presently, emanating out from the City, is a patchwork of dense, modern residential development and large swaths of undeveloped rural agricultural lands.

Prehistoric Archeological Resources

There are 49 previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites resources, seven prehistoric isolates, and three multicomponent sites within the City and SOI. Most prehistoric archaeological sites are located along the east side of the Lakeview Mountains. The majority of these sites are bedrock milling features, exploiting the plethora of granite outcrops for milling along the margins of the San Jacinto Valley. Other major prehistoric sites are located around permanent water sources located at Soboba Hot Springs, Gilman Hot Springs, and an unnamed spring on the west side of the Lakeview Mountains. Several of these sites were not revisited for the purposes of this Project because of access issues.

Two sites are possible locations of recorded proto-historic villages: CA-RIV 124 and CA-RIV-408. Site CA-RIV-175 is the site of Massacre Canyon, the location of the massacre of Cahuilla residents of the village of *Ivah* by the Luiseño from the Temecula area. Confusingly, CA-RIV-124 was recorded as both the prehistoric Village of *Ivah* and the Village of *Jusispah* (or *Hui-chip-pah*). Further research indicates that the Village of *Ivah* was very likely near Gilman Hot Springs near the mouth of Massacre Canyon. Descriptions of *Jusispah* are vague at best and describe a village "near where San Jacinto is now" (Holmes 1912). Given the age of the source, it can be assumed that Holmes was referring to Old San Jacinto, which was centered near the modern intersection of Hewitt and 7th Street. Under normal circumstances the existence of a prehistoric village would indicate a very high potential to encounter buried prehistoric cultural resources during ground disturbing activity. However, neither village location has been confirmed by archaeological investigation. The location of the village within the City was recorded based on historically written information by Eberhardt in 1951 citing Hoover, Rensch and Rensch 1948, and has yet to be confirmed in the field. A survey of the location conducted by R. Gerry in 1989 and the current survey failed to locate any surface manifestation of the site. This does not rule out the existence of subsurface deposits and the matter bears further investigation. Subsurface archaeological testing would be necessary to either confirm or disprove the existence of the village at the recorded location.

Several prehistoric sites have been destroyed from recent residential development along the east side of the Lakeview Mountains. At least eight sites are believed to have been destroyed in the area known as "The Cove". This development was located in a natural cove with a permanent spring and hundreds of bedrock outcrops for bedrock milling feature development. It would have been a prime example of Late Holocene cultural habitation and resource procurement.

Historic Archaeological Resources

There are 20 historic archaeological sites and one historic isolates previously recorded within the City and SOI. Most of the resources related to agricultural features such as foundations for barns and dairies or water conveyance systems such as reservoirs and pumps, as well as historic refuse scatters. Site P-33-9697 is the location of the landing of the Soviet Trans-Polar expedition. It is on the CRHS and a Point of Historic Interest. There is no marker at this location; rather the marker is located in Hoffman Park.

Most of the historic archaeological sites and features are being demolished and removed as San Jacinto develops its nearby agricultural fields and dairies into residential and commercial buildings.

Two built environment resources that are of interest to the area are the San Jacinto Valley Railway (P-33-015743, CA-RIV-8196H) and the Colorado River Aqueduct (P-33-11265, CA-RIV-6726H). Both linear resources go through portions of the Project. The San Jacinto Railway was built in 1888 and was a spur line of the Southern California Railroad. The Colorado River Aqueduct is an enormous water procurement and transportation project that stretches from the Colorado River to Los Angeles. The aqueduct enters the San Jacinto Valley from the San Jacinto Mountains at the West Portal and splits into two lines: one aqueduct going west towards Perris, and the other aqueduct going southwest towards the San Jacinto Reservoir. This southwestern aqueduct is the San Diego Aqueduct, which also ties into the more recent Casa Loma Canal along the eastern slope of the Lakeview Mountains. This water goes onto Lake Skinner, then San Diego County in the south.

Finally, the Estudillo Mansion and Ranch (P-33-17050-17056) are the buildings, and structures of Jose Antonio Estudillo, the brother of Francisco Estudillo whom built his mansion in San Jacinto proper. The Jose Antonio Estudillo mansion was built near the Soboba Hot Springs in 1885. Attempts to revisit the mansion and other ancillary buildings were not successful because the land is private. However, looking at aerial imagery from Google Earth, the location of the buildings has been razed and nothing remains of these buildings.

Historic Resources Survey

Jennifer Mermilliod completed a historical built environment survey to identify overarching patterns of development, periods of construction, and type and location of property types. In coordination with archival research, further reconnaissance-level survey work was conducted in the first quarter of 2019 to field verify the results of archival research, assess condition and alteration history, and document properties within the City and SOI.

As the scope of work is programmatic in nature and affected by limiting factors, formal eligibility findings are not provided. Rather, an expansive historic context was developed that identified associated property types and architectural styles as well as integrity and eligibility considerations within three consecutive historic themes that coincide with periods of development. This provides a historic overview identification of important patterns of development, themes and potential subthemes, and extant representative resources, and an expansive framework for further theme and subtheme development and the later identification of associated properties as part of future, focused study. Thus, findings are presented in the form of property types & architectural styles and integrity & eligibility considerations by historic theme and only some examples of noted representative properties are provided. Three historic themes foe San Jacinto have been identified; Early Settlement and Townsite Development, 1868-1905, Early-20th Century Development, 1905-1939, and Modernism Interrupted and the Postwar World, 1930-1969.

Early Settlement and Townsite Development, 1868-1905

Property Types & Architectural Styles

San Jacinto contains relatively few late-19th properties and more early-20th century properties. In general, brick structures like commercial blocks, businesses, schoolhouses, and residences were either rebuilt or perished after the devastating earthquakes of 1899 and 1918, and brick was not used in construction after 1918. Property types associated with this period of development include residential properties such as the brick Estudillo Mansion, Dunham House, Kammeyer House, Shaver House/Hyacinth Inn, Scherman House, and others; residential/commercial properties, including hotels, boarding houses, or residential properties that offered room and board like the former Pioneer (Lockwood) Hotel, Vosburg (Farmer) Hotel, and St. Hyacinth Inn; railroad-, agricultural-, or industrial-related buildings, structures, and objects such as the original railroad alignment at the Agri-Empire packinghouse, lumber-related properties, and limestone quarry and kiln structures; streetscape features such as water fountains, streetlights, street trees, hitching posts, rockwork, and granite curbing; or the Five-Points intersection/alignment itself; property remnants such as walls, foundations,

wells, and tree rows; and properties associated with founding fathers, early pioneers, or those related to town development and promotion, water development, and tourism such as Gilman Hot Springs, and the San Jacinto Valley Cemetery. Architectural Styles of this period may include an array of Victorian era styles from high style Queen Anne to modest Folk Victorian; Victorian cottages, transitional one- and one-and-a-half story cottages, and early Arts and Crafts/Craftsman bungalows, Western False Front, and Two- and Three-part Commercial Block, although it is uncertain if any intact brick commercial buildings remain in the downtown core.

Property Types

- Single-family Residences
- Multi-family Commercial Residences - Hotels (Lockwood) Hotel, Shaver House/St. Hyacinth Inn)
- Commercial – Attached Storefronts and Individual Establishments
- Churches
- Railroad Property - AT&SF Railroad - Tracks and Alignment
- Agricultural Property
- Industrial Property - Lumberyards, Planning Mills, etc.
- Roadway/Road Alignments - 5-Points Intersection/Alignment
- Streetscape Features - Water Fountains, Streetlights, Street trees, Landscaped Parkways, Hitching Posts, Rockwork and Rock walls
- Property Remnants - Walls, Foundations, Trees
- Other Property - Properties associated with founding fathers, early pioneers, or those related to town development and promotion, water development, and tourism

Architectural Styles

- Queen Anne
- Folk Victorian
- Victorian Cottage
- Transitional or Vernacular Cottage
- Arts and Crafts
- Craftsman
- Western False Front
- Two-part Commercial Block
- Three-part Commercial Block

Integrity and Eligibility Considerations

Many of San Jacinto's earliest remaining properties have suffered considerable alteration. As only a handful of properties are extant from this period, particularly from before the turn of the century, assessment of integrity should be guided less by the mere existence of alterations and more by the property's ability to convey its time and place despite alteration over time. Still, residential properties considered for individual eligibility should be clear representatives of the style. Common alterations noted include window replacement, stucco over original siding, porch enclosures, and large additions. Opportunity for collective residential eligibility does not appear to exist as examples are geographically far flung and design quality and integrity limit thematic cohesiveness.

Early commercial properties may have been partially reconstructed to eliminate the use of brick due to early devastating earthquakes, which may contribute to the history of the property. Extant remnants of industrial property, such as kilns, would be uncommon representations of the Valley's early economy as would the remnant buildings and structures of Gilman Hot Springs, which would also represent early tourism.

Early-20th Century Development, 1905-1939

Property Types & Architectural Styles

San Jacinto contains relatively few late-19th properties and more early-20th century properties. In general, brick structures like commercial blocks, businesses, schoolhouses, and residences were either rebuilt or

perished after the devastating earthquakes of 1899 and 1918, and brick was not used in construction after 1918. Property types associated with this period of development include residential properties such as the brick Estudillo Mansion, Dunham House, Kammeyer House, Shaver House/Hyacinth Inn, Scherman House, and others; residential/commercial properties, including hotels, boarding houses, or residential properties that offered room and board like the former Pioneer (Lockwood) Hotel, Vosburg (Farmer) Hotel, and St. Hyacinth Inn; railroad-, agricultural-, or industrial-related buildings, structures, and objects such as the original railroad alignment at the Agri-Empire packinghouse, lumber-related properties, and limestone quarry and kiln structures; streetscape features such as water fountains, streetlights, street trees, hitching posts, rockwork, and granite curbing; or the Five-Points intersection/alignment itself; property remnants such as walls, foundations, wells, and tree rows; and properties associated with founding fathers, early pioneers, or those related to town development and promotion, water development, and tourism such as Gilman Hot Springs, and the San Jacinto Valley Cemetery. Architectural Styles of this period may include an array of Victorian era styles from high style Queen Anne to modest Folk Victorian; Victorian cottages, transitional one- and one-and-a-half story cottages, and early Arts and Crafts/Craftsman bungalows, Western False Front, and Two- and Three-part Commercial Block, although it is uncertain if any intact brick commercial buildings remain in the downtown core.

Property Types

- Single-family Residences
- Multi-family Commercial Residences - Hotels (Lockwood) Hotel, Shaver House/St. Hyacinth Inn)
- Commercial – Attached Storefronts and Individual Establishments
- Churches
- Railroad Property - AT&SF Railroad - Tracks and Alignment
- Agricultural Property
- Industrial Property - Lumberyards, Planning Mills, etc.
- Roadway/Road Alignments - 5-Points Intersection/Alignment
- Streetscape Features - Water Fountains, Streetlights, Street trees, Landscaped Parkways, Hitching Posts, Rockwork and Rock walls
- Property Remnants - Walls, Foundations, Trees
- Other Property - Properties associated with founding fathers, early pioneers, or those related to town development and promotion, water development, and tourism

Architectural Styles

- Queen Anne
- Folk Victorian
- Victorian Cottage
- Transitional or Vernacular Cottage
- Arts and Crafts
- Craftsman
- Western False Front
- Two-part Commercial Block
- Three-part Commercial Block

Integrity and Eligibility Considerations

Many of San Jacinto's earliest remaining properties have suffered considerable alteration. As only a handful of properties are extant from this period, particularly from before the turn of the century, assessment of integrity should be guided less by the mere existence of alterations and more by the property's ability to convey its time and place despite alteration over time. Still, residential properties considered for individual eligibility should be clear representatives of the style. Common alterations noted include window replacement, stucco over original siding, porch enclosures, and large additions. Opportunity for collective residential eligibility does not appear to exist as examples are geographically far flung and design quality and integrity limit thematic cohesiveness.

Early commercial properties may have been partially reconstructed to eliminate the use of brick due to early devastating earthquakes, which may contribute to the history of the property. Extant remnants of industrial property, such as kilns, would be uncommon representations of the Valley's early economy as would the remnant buildings and structures of Gilman Hot Springs, which would also represent early tourism.

Early-20th Century Development, 1905-1939

Property Types & Architectural Styles

Many resources exist from this period of development in San Jacinto, including rural ranch and urban residential and commercial properties; infrastructure like Fire Station No. 25; institutional and cultural buildings such as like San Jacinto United Methodist Church, St. Anthony's church (1917) and its parish school, St. Hyacinth (1946), and the San Jacinto Woman's Club (now Lions Club Clubhouse; agricultural- or industrial-related buildings, structures, and objects; early suburban tract development, including associated streetscape features like streetlights, street trees, and landscaped parkways; property remnants such as walls, foundations, and trees; and properties associated with early 20th century commercial business owners and community leaders, town development and promotion, and tourism, and Native American-themed architecture or uses. Residential examples from the 1930s display both modest minimal and sprawling ranch types, which represent early examples of the dominant Ranch form of later decades, particularly juxtaposed on De Anza Drive. Architectural Styles of this period display a wide variety, including earlier examples like Arts and Crafts, Craftsman and California Bungalow, a selection of period revival styles such as Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mission Revival, Pueblo Revival, and examples with Native American traditional influence.

Integrity and Eligibility Considerations

Many early-20th Century properties have suffered considerable alteration. Common residential alterations noted include window replacement, stucco over original siding, porch enclosures, and large additions, often on the façade. Unaltered properties of high design quality or unique design, particularly those exhibiting Native American popular influence, should be considered for individual significance. Modest-scale residential construction of this era is typically considered for eligibility on a collective level; however, only a few tracts were laid out during this period and not fully populated. Most properties appear to have been developed slowly in more piecemeal fashion throughout the decades on streets laid out in original townsite development rather than in comprehensive subdivision of edge lands, resulting in either streets or neighborhoods with potentially wide periods of significance or focus on individual residential properties of high design quality. Although scattered throughout the survey area, several finer examples are found on Main Street within or nearest the original townsite. Potential eligibility in commercial property is more likely to stem from collective, geographically contiguous resources, which allows a lower threshold of integrity and acceptance of infill construction, like in the downtown commercial core along E. Main Street mainly between San Jacinto and Jordan Avenues.

Property Types

- Single-family Residences
- Multi-family Residences
- Suburban Residential Tracts, including associated streetscape features like Streetlights, Street trees, Landscaped Parkways, Rockwork and Rock walls
- Commercial – Attached Storefronts and Individual Establishments
- Churches - San Jacinto United Methodist Church, St. Anthony's Church (1917) and later parish school, St. Hyacinth (1946)
- Schools – First San Jacinto Bell Tower, San Jacinto Elementary 1939 Buildings
- Cultural/Fraternal Organizations - San Jacinto Woman's Club (now Lions Club) Clubhouse
- Agricultural Property
- Industrial Property
- Streetscape Features - Streetlights, Street trees, Landscaped Parkways, Rockwork and Rock walls
- Property Remnants - Walls, Foundations, Trees, School-related Features

- Other Property - Properties associated with early 20th century commercial business owners and community leaders, town development and promotion, and tourism, and Native American-themed architecture or uses

Architectural Styles

- Arts and Crafts
- Craftsman
- California Bungalow
- Spanish Colonial Revival
- Tudor Revival
- Mission Revival
- Pueblo Revival
- Native American Traditional Influence
- Early Ranch (both compact and sprawling forms)

Modernism Interrupted and the Postwar World, 1930-1969

Property Types and Architectural Styles

Wartime properties, wherever they exist, are few but important resources and likely only include Harmon Field, which reflects war-related transportation and training, as well as residential and commercial properties within the study area; other war-related properties such as installations, industrial development, transportation structures, or other training and transportation routes may exist but were not identified within the study area. Property types under this broad theme also include infrastructure like Fire Station No. 25, the San Diego Aqueduct, and AT&SF railroad alignment, industry such as Skyline Homes, Rama Corporation, and Agri-Empire, and institutions like mid-century schools and churches. A variety of commercial property types are extant like the Main Street Commercial Core, which reflects decades of development, common-walled and individual stores, and roadside commercial architecture, including the use of neon or special signage. Residential properties present as infill and edgefill, some tract development and multi-family housing includes larger apartment buildings and also trailer home and mobile home parks, rural residential construction may be formerly or currently associated with small-scale agriculture or ranching, and large-scale agricultural or ranching operations, including farms, dairies, ranches and nurseries, are mainly found along or near arterials on the rural edges of the city to the north, west, and south. s. Aside from those that reflect association with the long-standing agricultural and ranching culture of the Valley and San Jacinto for over 100 years, many of these properties may also or separately reflect the continuum of Modernist architecture in minimal and ranch forms in an array of Architectural styles, including Minimal Traditional; Ranch style and its various sub styles like California Ranch, Spanish Ranch, Storybook Ranch, Rustic Ranch, and Asian Ranch; Contemporary Style and Mid-Century Modern. Influences of the less common modern styles of the 1930s like Art Deco and Streamline Moderne may be present in the residential or commercial architecture of this period, and properties of vernacular or transitional design exhibit transitional elements including earlier bungalow forms and porches or later mid-century boxy masses, boxed windows, simple entry openings, or decorative elements.

Integrity and Eligibility Considerations

Properties identified within this theme are less likely to be altered, but may include modified windows or cladding and additions, particularly in residential examples. As few properties were constructed during the war years, those that remain should be assessed with a lower threshold of integrity. As the majority of housing stock exists from this period of development, residential properties considered for individual eligibility should be high style examples or clear representatives of the style. Opportunities for collective residential eligibility are few as only a handful of streets were newly laid out within this period; collective eligibility would likely include only small or isolated neighborhoods or a wider area of streets that include previous periods of development to show development over time and a broader period of significance. Post-WWII agricultural, ranch-related, or rural residences should remain contextually associated with the land, which may be reflected in larger lot sizes, and with remaining agricultural buildings and structures that convey their original use. The

association of later dairies or ranches, or the construction of later facilities, on earlier developed properties does not compromise integrity where agricultural or ranch use remains the same.

Property Types

- Single-family Residences
- Multi-family Residences – duplexes, triplexes, apartment buildings and complexes, trailer home and mobile home parks and associated amenities
- Suburban Residential Tracts, including associated streetscape features like Streetlights, Street trees, Street and Lot Layout and Relationship, Parkways or Sidewalk Alignments, and Perimeter Concrete/Perforated Block Walls
- Commercial – Attached Storefronts, Individual Establishments, Roadside Commercial including Signage, Quonset Huts
- WWII-related Property – Installations and training areas, industrial development, or transportation structures or routes
- Churches
- Schools
- Infrastructure/Water Conveyance - Aqueduct
- Industrial Property - Skyline Homes and Agri-Empire
- Railroad Property - AT&SF Railroad - Tracks and Alignment at Agri-Empire Packinghouse
- Agricultural Property - Agri-Empire Packinghouse
- Property Remnants - Walls, Foundations, Trees, Stand-alone Signage
- Other Property - Properties associated with mid-century commercial business owners and community leaders, town development and promotion, and tourism

Architectural Styles

- Art Deco
- Streamline Moderne
- Minimal Traditional
- Ranch
    - California Ranch
    - Spanish Ranch
    - Storybook Ranch
    - Rustic Ranch
    - Asian Ranch
- Contemporary Style
- Mid-Century Modern
- Vernacular/Transitional

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUKE CRM recommends continued compliance with the resource management goals set out in the San Jacinto General Plan of 2006 (Amended 2012) and the 2012 San Jacinto Development Code, Title 17, Article 5 that intended to carry out the polices of 2006 (Amended 2012) San Jacinto General Plan. The previous management goals and polices developed by the former San Jacinto General Plan and Development Codes were well developed and robust. The following recommendations build on the previous goals and policies regarding the treatment of paleontological, archaeological, historic resources, and add an additional category, Tribal Cultural Resources.

It is recommended that the City maintain its original goals and policies regarding cultural resources and consider reorganizing them into four distinct categories, under the umbrella of "Heritage Resources".

1. Historical Resources
2. Archaeological Resources
3. Paleontological Resources
4. Tribal Cultural Resources

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resource means any fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms, preserved in or on the earth's crust, that are of paleontological interest and that provide information about the history of life on earth (SVP 2019). A qualified paleontologist is a person with a B.S. or B.A. in geology, or closely related discipline with an emphasis in paleontology and demonstrated experience and competence in paleontological research, fieldwork, reporting, and curation.

1. It is recommended that for all projects in which the City of San Jacinto is the lead agency, project applicants shall refer to Map 5 (Appendix A) for a baseline of paleontological sensitivity. The previous General Plan and Development Code, Title 17, Article 5 referred to Figure RM-4 for both paleontological and archaeological resources, although Figure RM-4 contained no data regarding paleontological sensitivity or geologic formation.

2. It is recommended that Section 17.500.020(A)1 should refer to data presented in Map 5: Paleontological Sensitivity (Appendix A). Map 5 presents three categories of sensitivity (High at Sensitivity at Surface, High sensitivity at Depth, Low) and following recommendations for each category are:

    - High Sensitivity at Surface: Identified area with potential to contain paleontological resources. Resource assessment shall be completed before CEQA compliance review (17.500.020.B, 17.500.030(A))
    - High Sensitivity at Depth: Identified area with potential to contain paleontological resources (17.500.020.B, 17.500.030(A))
    - Low: Low potential to contain paleontological resources. Section 17.500.020.B does not apply.

3. It is recommended that Section 17.500.030(A) should be maintained, and the paleontological resources assessment report and any relevant mitigation measures be drafted by a qualified paleontologist.

4. It is recommended that Section 17.500.030 (C) should be maintained, and its provisions carried out by a qualified paleontologist. It is also recommended that any significant fossils be curated at the Western Science Center.

Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources are tangible remains of past human activity. These may include buildings; structures; prehistoric sites; historic or prehistoric objects or collection; rock inscription; earthworks, canals, or landscapes. These nonrenewable resources may yield unique information about past societies and environments and provide answers for modern day social and conservation problems (USDA NRCS 2019). A qualified archaeologist is a person with a M.A. in anthropology or archaeology (or closely related filed) with at least one year of full-time professional experience in the field of archaeology, who has completed a supervised fourth-month field school, who possess a demonstrated ability to conduct research to completion, and who maintains one year in a supervisory level in archaeological study; and/or who is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (R.P.A).

The following recommendations for cultural resources should be applied to all projects conducted within the jurisdiction of the City of San Jacinto. For all projects within the City's SOI within the jurisdiction of the County of Riverside, the County of Riverside's Planning Department's Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work should be followed (County of Riverside 2019).

1. It is recommended that for all projects in which the City of San Jacinto is the lead agency, project applicants shall refer to Map 6 (Appendix E) for a baseline of previously recorded cultural resources. The previous General Plan and Development Code, Title 17, Article 5 referred to Figure RM-4 for both paleontological and archaeological resources. Maps E-1 and E-2 have been updated and refers to cultural and historic resources.

2. It is recommended that Sections 17.500.030(A), (B), and (C) should be maintained, and the cultural resources assessment report and any relevant mitigation measures be drafted by a qualified archaeologist.

3. It is recommended that Section 17.500.030(C) should be maintained, and its provisions carried out by a qualified archaeologist. It is also recommended that any significant artifacts be curated at the Western Science Center.

4. It is recommended that Sections 17.500.030(D) remain. It is recommended that the City identify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) in the case of discovery or recognition of Native American remains as part of this General Plan Update. This should be done in consultation with Native American Heritage Commission and during the Senate Bill 18 (SB18) and Assembly Bill 52 (AB52) Native American Consultation process. The City should maintain a file of Tribal representatives' contacts and ensure their list is up to date.

5. It is recommended that Sections 17.500.030(E) be removed from the cultural resources category and included in its own separate category/chapter to reflect updates to CEQA.

Historic Resources

Further Study

The Historic Context provides the basis for further, intensive-level survey work that can expand on this programmatic, reconnaissance-level study, which indicates that many important historic resources may be extant and potentially eligible for designation on the National Register, California Register, and/or local listing. Any approach to future survey should be at the intensive-level, should seek to identify and document all related properties based on identified property types and architectural styles, and should evaluate potential historic resources, based on the integrity and eligibility considerations presented for eligibility under the local Resource Management Chapter of the San Jacinto Municipal Code (Chapter 17), and for listing in the California Register and National Register. Specific methodology for further, intensive-level focused survey may be structured in several different ways:

1. Survey Based on Previously Identified Historic District (1980s): Future survey work may be structured by focusing on this previously identified potential district. Additional study should

be guided by the results and findings of this SJGP report and the identification of the breadth of property types and period of significance, appropriate boundaries, and list of contributors and non-contributors should be based on the results of further study.

2. Survey Based on Theme or Sub-theme: Future survey work may be structured by the identified or other known themes such as Early 20th Century Development 1905-1939 or sub-themes like Modernism, Indian-Influenced Architecture 1920s-1930s, Roadside Commercial Development 1946-1965, or Trailer Parks and Mobile Home Parks 1920s-1969. It should be recognized that some themes may overlap, and properties identified under one theme may also be significant under another theme. This work would seek to enhance the already identified themes and identify other significant themes or sub-themes.

3. Survey Based on Property Type: Future survey work may be structured by related property types, or a single property type, identified under one or more themes. For example, a future study may focus on commercial property types, which would include not only the downtown commercial core, but also commercial property along arterials, converted residential-commercial property, and roadside commercial architecture. Other foci may include the development of churches, schools, or residential tract development within one period of development or across themes.

4. Survey Based on Architectural Style: Future survey work may be structured by one or more architectural styles or relates styles, such as the period revival styles of the 1920s and 1930s, Roadside Commercial architecture, or Modernism.

Historic Preservation Program

The City's Historic Preservation Program may benefit from opportunities for enhancement, particularly in the areas of inventory, education, and incentives.

1. The San Jacinto Register of Historic Resources should be fully developed and utilized as an electronic database organized by property, continually updated with this study and as surveys are completed, and available as an online tool to City staff in all departments, researching professionals, residents, and members of the general public.

2. The City should consider becoming a Certified Local Government (CLG) in order to benefit from direct support from the State Office of Historic Preservation and the opportunity to seek grants of up to $40,000/year in order to fund continuing survey work and the improvement of the Historic Preservation Program.

3. The development of a Mills Act Program, a state-initiated property tax reduction program administered on the local level, can annually redirect property taxes directly into home and commercial improvements.

4. The development of a Façade Improvement Program could offer assistance to property owners, particularly business owners in the historic downtown core, in restoring and appropriately maintaining their storefronts.

Historic Preservation Planning & Regulation

The amount and nature of alteration in San Jacinto's historic fabric is extensive and indicates a lack of awareness about the City's locally important historic resources, the goals identified in the Resource Management Element of the General Plan, and the tools to make better decisions about their treatment. We recommend:

1. The Resource Management Element of the General Plan should be updated to include this newly identified overview of San Jacinto's broader history, which includes many more property types and periods of development than currently documented. Figure RM-4, to which Section

17.510.070 (A) of the Historic Preservation Chapter of the Resource Management Article of the Municipal Code (Article 5, Chapter 17.510) refers, must be updated with the results of this study and continually updated as further, focused studies are completed.

2. The Historic Preservation Chapter of the Resource Management Article of the Municipal Code should be revised to include not only designated historic resources but also eligible historic resources to increase compatibility of the local ordinance with the CEQA (Section 17.510.060(C)). In addition, Section 17.510.060(C)(1)(a) and (C)(2)(a) should be revised to clarify the nature of minor alterations, ensuring that alteration of character-defining exterior features, materials, and spaces such as windows, cladding, roof form, façades and entry porches are not substantially altered and are afforded oversight by the City's Historic Commission. Lastly, revision of Chapter 17.510 should include a description of the Historic Commission, its empowerments, number, and requirement that a minimum number meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Professional Qualifications

3. The City should formalize the results and findings of the 1980s historic properties survey that produced an informal historic district boundary within the City's downtown core (map on file with the City of San Jacinto). Limitations and possible revisions to the potential district identified in the 1980s district boundary map on file with the City of San Jacinto include:

- As currently drawn, the area outlined includes an over-large district with a large variety of property types, wide period of significance that includes all three themes of the full extent of the historic context (1868-1969), and likely a high percentage of non-contributing properties based on known date of construction (1970-present) and alteration history.
- The area encompasses important areas also identified by the current study with very similar boundaries with the following differences:
    - Extend north boundary to Idyllwild Drive to include similar adjacent property types of same period, avoid splitting high school campus, and include historic Sallee Park.
    - Extend east boundary to Mistletoe to include similar adjacent property types of same period.
    - Include both sides of Wateka Street northeast of Ramona Boulevard.
    - Reduce boundary to include both sides of Grand Army Avenue (not Wateka Street) southwest of Ramona Boulevard.
    - Include Estudillo Mansion property as its significance extends into American period and the founding of San Jacinto, particularly through the influence of Francisco Estudillo and the land gift that added a large portion of the SJDSP to the City and enticed the AT&SF railroad to terminate their Perris line at 7th Street east of State Street, causing "New" San Jacinto to prevail over "Old" San Jacinto.
    - Exclude mobile home parks at southeast corner north of E. 7th Street between S. Jordan Avenue and S. Hewitt Street, which should be studied with other mobile home parks in the city and considered for eligibility.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Policies adopted by the City that pertain to TCRs should be adopted following consultation with California Native American groups. TCRs are defined as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant (CEQA: Pub. Resources Code § 21074).

It is recommended that TCRs be its own separate category. TCRs should be distinct from archaeological, historical, cultural, and paleontological resources, to reflect updates to CEQA.

All prehistoric archaeological sites and isolates are TCRs; however, plants and other natural resources, as well as geographic locations of can also be a TCR. Unless already documented, TCRs can only be identified by Tribal representative or persons working on their behalf. It is therefore necessary to identify and document TCRs in direct consultation with Tribes. It is recommended, as part of this General Plan update that the City conduct thorough consultations through the following state and federal laws:

- AB52 Consultation: When the City decides to undertake a project or determines a project application is complete, the City shall comply with AB52 Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2
- SB18 Consultations: Before adopting any General Plan, General Plan amendment, specific plan, or specific plan amendment, the City shall comply with Government Code Section 65352.3.

The subsequent identification and treatment of TCRs within the jurisdiction of the City and SOI is to be developed directly between the City and consulting Tribes.

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1867 T 4S, R 1E, San Bernardino Meridian
T 4S, R 1W, San Bernardino Meridian
T 4S, R 2W, San Bernardino Meridian
T 5S, R 1E, San Bernardino Meridian

General Land Office (GLO)
1867 T 5S, R 1W, San Bernardino Meridian

1880 T 4S, R 1E, San Bernardino Meridian
T 5S, R 1E, San Bernardino Meridian
T 5S, R 2W, San Bernardino Meridian

1882 T 5S, R 1W, San Bernardino Meridian

1885 T 4S, R 1W, San Bernardino Meridian

1893 T 4S, R 2W, San Bernardino Meridian

1895 T 4S, R 1E, San Bernardino Meridian
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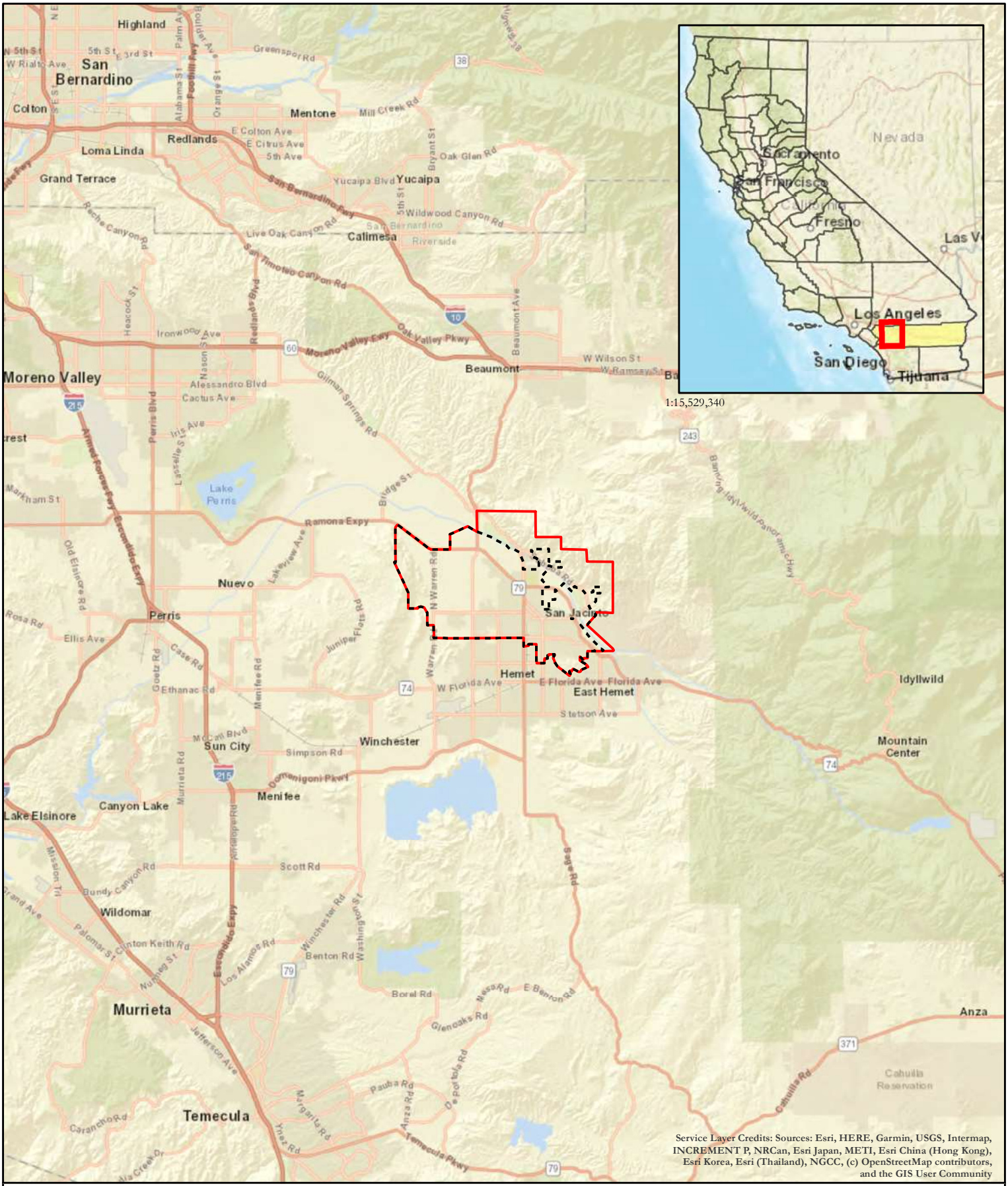
Appendix A

Project Maps



Map 1- Project Vicinity

San Jacinto General Plan Update and EIR

City of San Jacinto, Riverside County

DUKE CRM

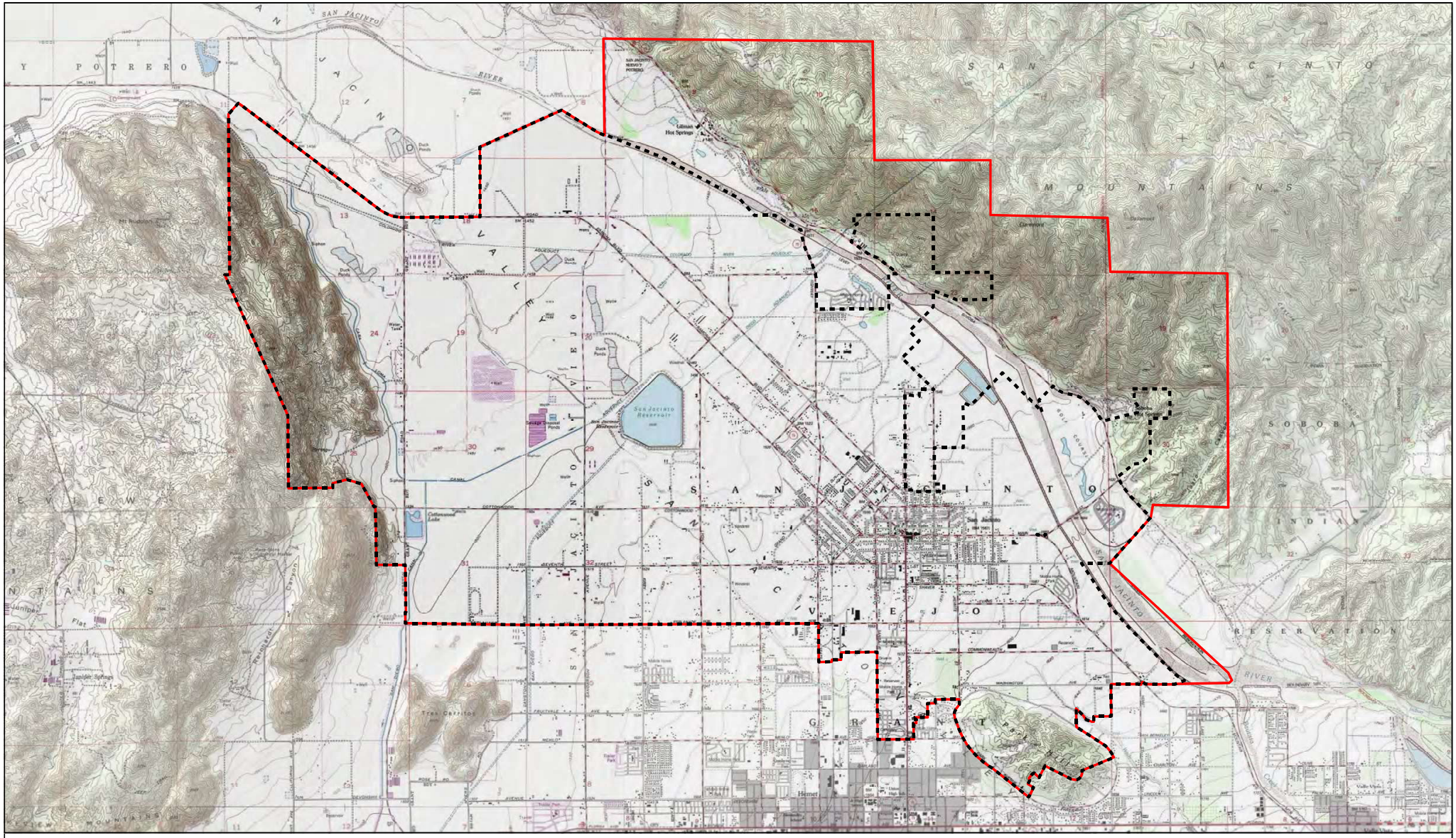
City of San Jacinto

Shere of Influence

0 5 10 Miles

1 inch = 5 miles 1:316,800

N

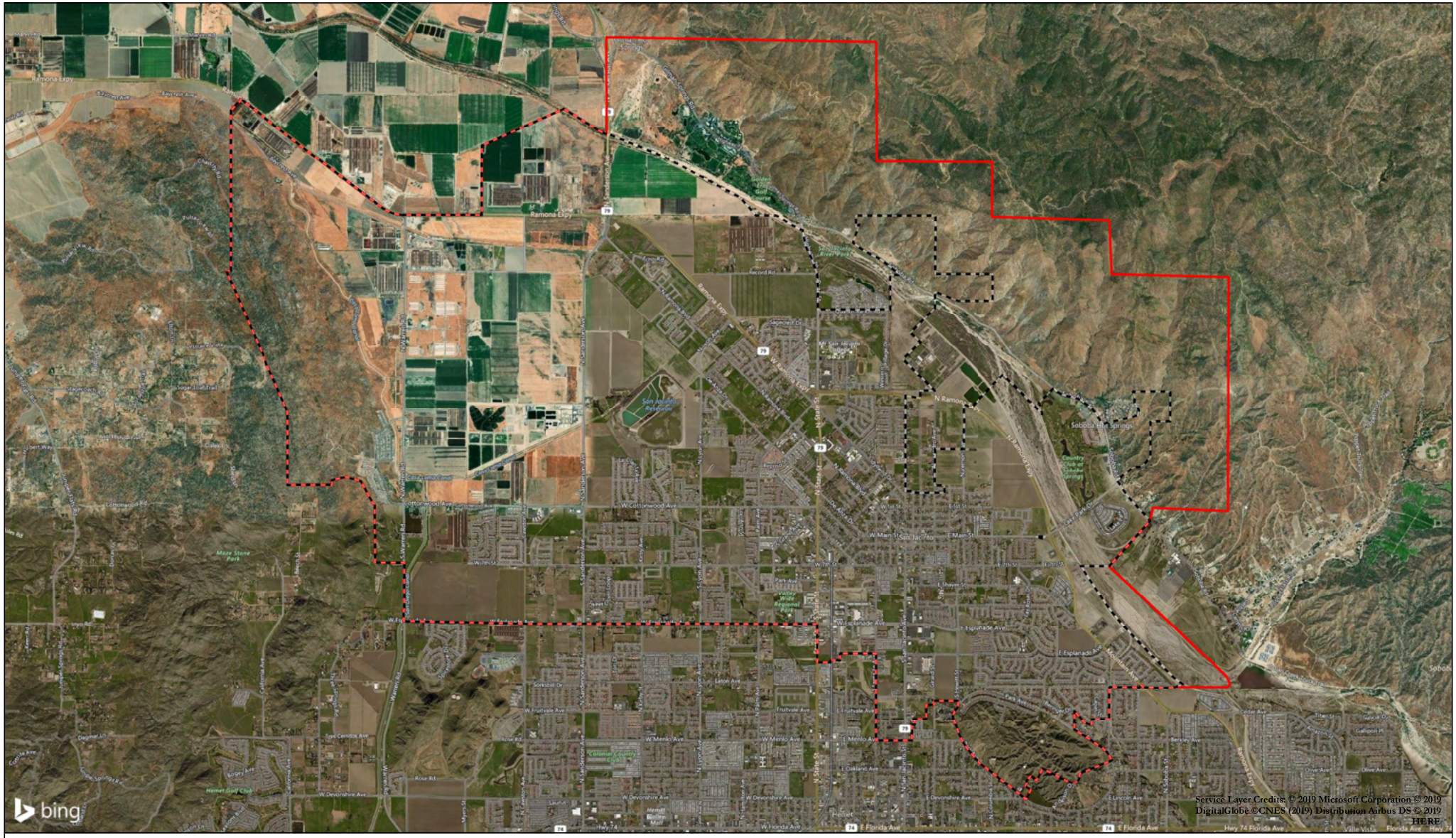


Map 2- Project Location
San Jacinto General Plan Update and EIR
City of San Jacinto, Riverside County

DUKE CRM

City of San Jacinto
Sphere of Influence
Lakeview, Calif. and San Jacinto, Calif.
USGS, 7.5-Minute Quadrangles

0 4,000 8,000 Feet
1 inch = 4,000 feet 1:48,000
N

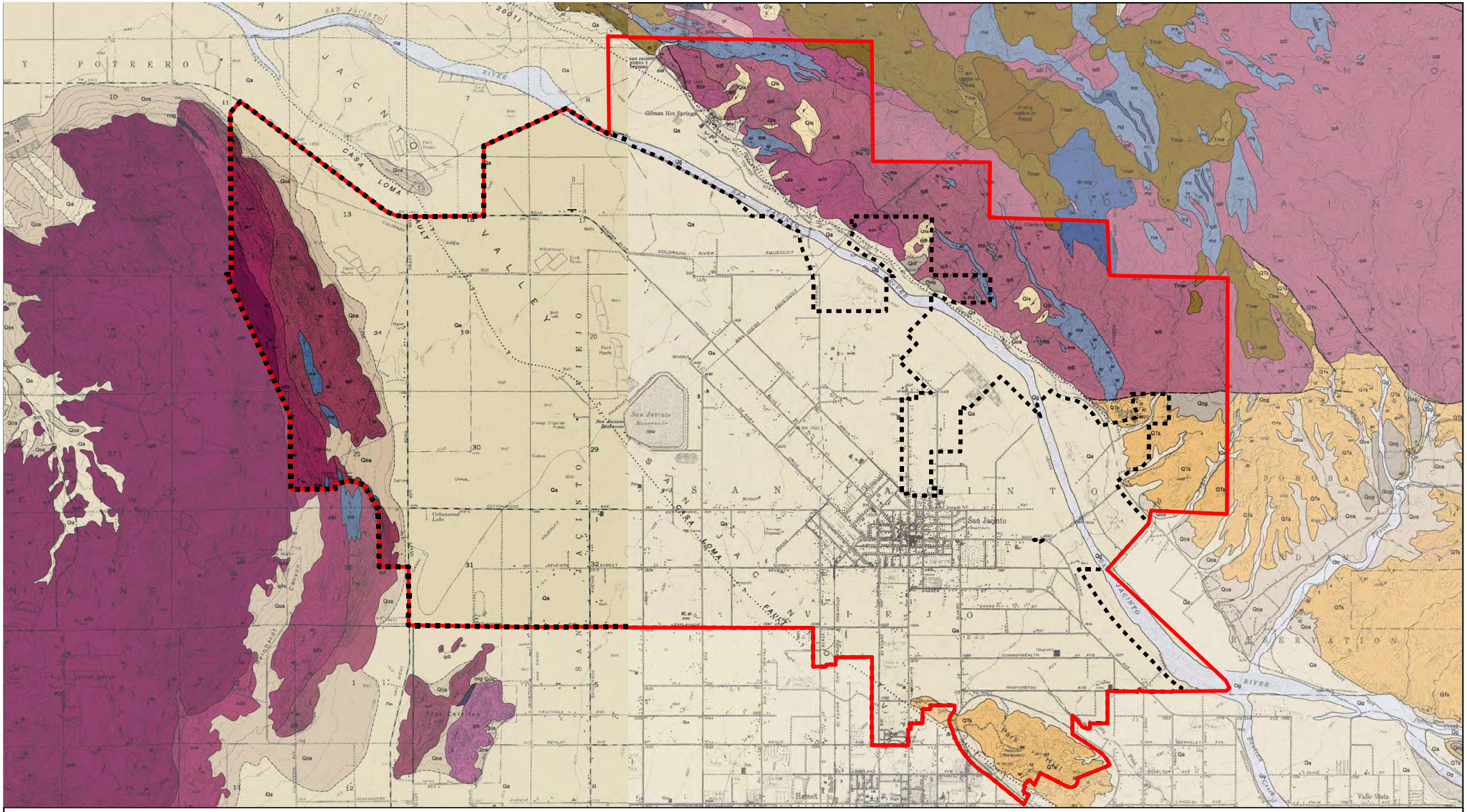


Map 3- Project on Aerial Imagery
San Jacinto General Plan Update and EIR
City of San Jacinto, Riverside County

DUKE CRM

City of San Jacinto
Sphere of Influence

0 4,000 8,000 Feet
N
1 inch = 4,000 feet 1:48,000



Map 4- Geology
San Jacinto General Plan Update and EIR
City of San Jacinto, Riverside County

DUKE CRM

Geology from Dibble 2003

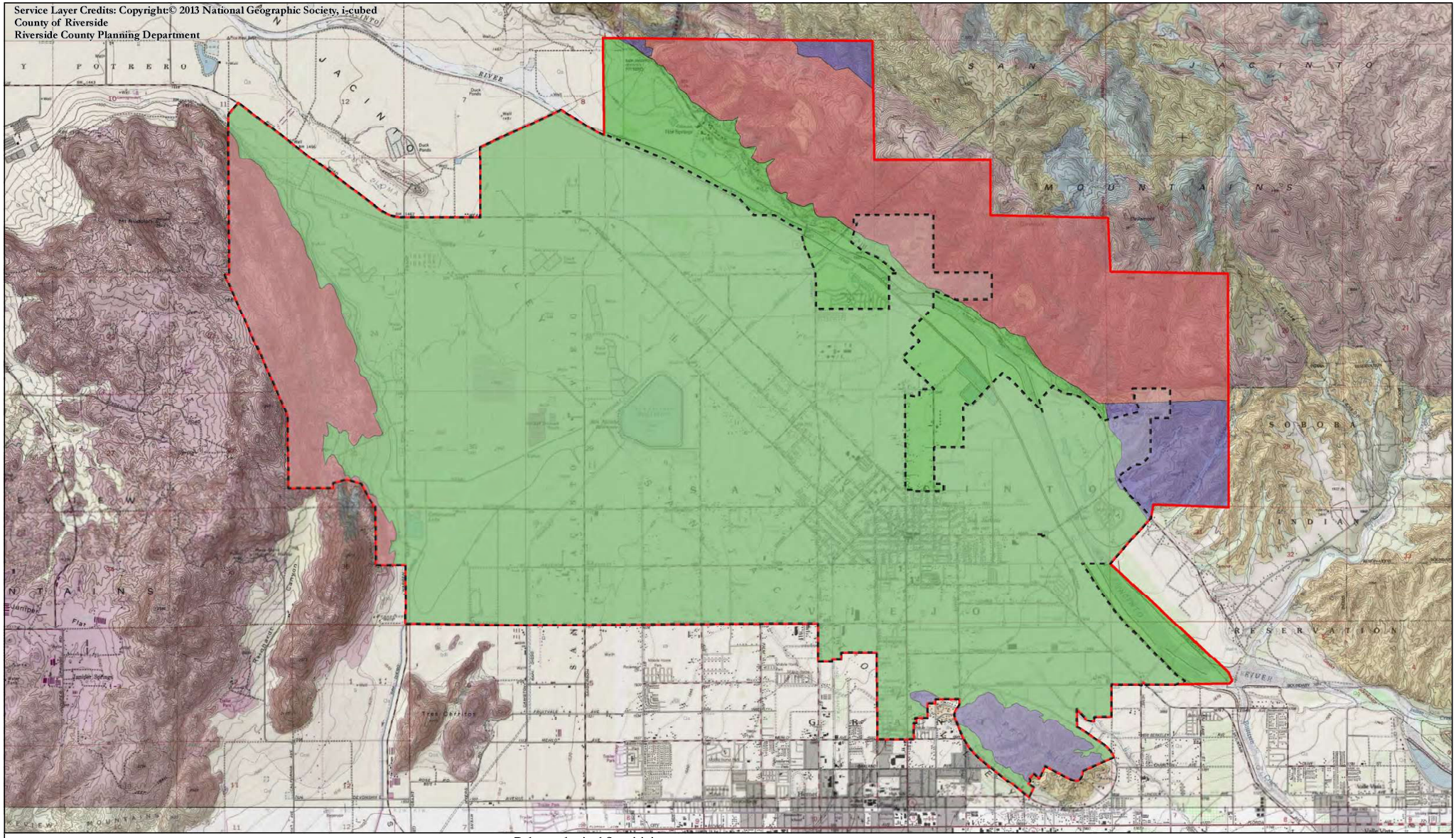
- Qa: surficial sediments, alluvial sand and clay
- Qg: surficial sediments, alluvial sand and gravel
- Qls: landslide debris
- Qoa/Qog: older surficial sediments, alluvial gravel
- QTs: Bautista Formation
- Tme: Mount Eden Formation, sandstone
- Tmer: Mount Eden Formation, conglomerate
- di-mig: mafic igneous rock-migmatite
- qdi-qdx: plutonic rocks, quartz diorite
- gr: plutonic rocks, granite of Mount Eden

- Sphere of Influence
- City of San Jacinto

0 4,000 8,000 Feet

1 inch = 4,000 feet 1:48,000

N



Map 5- Paleontological Sensitivity
San Jacinto General Plan Update and EIR
City of San Jacinto, Riverside County

DUKE CRM

Appendix B

(Confidential)

Ethnographic Landscape Study

Appendix C

Resumes

DUKE CRM

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www.dukecrm.com

Curt Duke

President/Principal Archaeologist

Expertise

Cultural Resources Management
California Prehistory
Section 106 Compliance
CEQA Compliance
Native American Consultation

Education

CSU, Fullerton, M.A., Anth, 2006
SDSU, Grad Studies, Anth, 1996-97
UC Santa Cruz, B.A., Anth, 1994

Professional Registrations

RPA, No. 15969
County of Riverside (No. 151)
County of Orange

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society
Assoc. of Environmental Professionals
Building Industry Association

Professional Experience

President/Principal Archaeologist, DUKE CRM, March 2011 to present
Archaeologist/Principal, LSA Associates, 1997-2011
Archaeological/Paleontological Technician, Various Companies, 1995-97
Archaeological Technician/Teachers Assistant, Cabrillo College, 1994
Anthropological Laboratory Technician, UC Santa Cruz, 1994

Selected Project Experience

Reid/Baldwin Adobe, LA Arboretum, Arcadia, 2019-Present
Veteran Affairs Medical Clinic, Santa Rosa, 2019
Deane Dana Friendship Park, Rancho Palos Verdes, 2019
Makayla Mine Expansion Project, Olancha, 2019
Sweeny Road, Lompoc, 2018
Vantage Point Church, Eastvale, 2016 and 2018
VA West Los Angeles Campus Master Plan, 2017-Present
Avenue S-8 and 40th St. E. Roundabout, Palmdale, 2017-18
SR-110 Improvements, Los Angeles, 2017
Diamond Valley Estates Specific Plan, Hemet, 2017
VA West Los Angeles Campus Hospital Replacement, 2016-Present
Shoemaker Bridge Replacement, Long Beach, 2016-Present
Spruce Goose Hangar, Playa Vista, 2016
Rice Avenue at 5th Street Grade Separation, Oxnard, 2015-Present
Vila Borba, Chino Hills, 2013-Present
Skyridge Residential, Mission Viejo, 2011-Present
Baker Water Treatment Plant, Lake Forest, 2014-2015
VA Clinic, Loma Linda, 2014-Present
Evanston Inn, Pasadena, 2014-2016
Petersen Ranch, Leona Valley, 2013-2014
California Street/Highway 101, Ventura, 2014-Present
6th Street Bridge Replacement, Los Angeles, 2013-Present
I-15/I-215 IC Project, Devore, 2008-10
Colton Crossing Rail-to-Rail Grade Separation, 2008-11
City of LA DPW BOE, On-Call, Cultural/Paleo Services, 2008-11
Mid County Parkway, Riverside County, 2014-10
McSweeny Farms Specific Plan, Hemet, 2004-08
Mesquite Regional Landfill, Coachella Valley, 2006-08
Hacienda at Fairview Valley Specific Plan, Apple Valley2007-08
Majestic Hills Specific Plan, Hesperia, 2006-07
Chuckwalla Solar I Project, Desert Center, 2007-08
Needles Highway Improvement Project, 2004-06
Superstition Solar I Project, Salton Sea, Imperial County, 2008
Muddy Canyon Archaeological Project, Newport Beach, 1997-2001
Temecula 32, Archaeological Phase II Testing, 2007
Mammoth Lakes Parks/Rec and Trail System Master Plan, 2010
24th Street Improvements, City of Bakersfield, 2008-11
California Valley Solar Ranch, San Luis Obispo County, 2009-10
Delano-Alpaugh Water Pipeline, Kern/Tulare Counties, 2006-09
I-15/SR-79 IC Project, Temecula, 2006-10
Westlake Historic Resources Survey, Los Angeles, 2008-09
CETAP, western Riverside County, 1999-2001
Los Coches Creek Elementary School, near Alpine, 2003-06
Oak Valley Specific Plan 1 Amendment, Beaumont, 2004
San Nicolas Island, Naval Base Ventura County, CA, 1997

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San Bernardino, CA 92408
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www.dukecrm.com

Dean M. Duryea, Jr.

Archaeologist/Field Director

Expertise

Cultural Resources Management

California, Southwest, and Great Basin Prehistory

Section106, NEPA, and CEQA Compliance

Native American Consultation

Ceramic Analysis

Education

Northern Arizona University, M.A., Anthropology, 2006

University of Arizona, B.A., Anthropology, 2004

Professional Registrations

RPA, No. 989466

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

Prehistoric Quarry and Early Mines Interest Group

Heritage Values Interest Group

Arizona Archaeological Council

Professional Archaeological Experience

Field Director, Duke CRM, April 2018-Present

Compliance Archaeologist Redhorse Corp., 2016-2018

Assistant Project Director, Statistical Research, Inc., 2013-2016

Crew Chief, Statistical Research, Inc., 2011-2013

Crew Leader (GS-07), Ashley National Forest, 2011

Archaeological Tech. Glen Cyn. National Recreation Area, 2010

Archaeological Technician, Mannik & Smith Group, Inc., 2008

Archaeological Technician, Grey and Pape, Inc., 2008

Crew Chief, Office of the State Archaeologist, Iowa, 2008

Archaeological Tech. Office of the State Archaeologist, IA, 2007-08

Archaeological Technician, Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Project, 2007

Selected Project Experience*

Diamond Valley Estates Project, Hemet 2018 - present.
SBCTA 210/Pepper Monitoring Project, Rialto, 2018-present.
Malibu PCH Signalization, Malibu, 2018 - present.
Laguna Canyon Rd. SR-133 PSR-PDS Project, Laguna, 2018-present.
Live Fire Target Additions Project, Fort Irwin, 2017.
FOB Las Vegas Deconstruction NEPA Project, Fort Irwin, 2017.
GDSCC Mars Site Cable Splicing Project, Fort Irwin, 2017.
NELT 9 Well Site Project, Fort Irwin, 2017.
Maneuver Trails Option Improv. and Repair Project, Ft. Irwin, 2017.
Central Corridor Phase 1c Targets Project, Fort Irwin, 2017.
Fort Irwin Off-Limits Site Monitoring, 2016–2017.
Survey and Inventory of 10,000 Acres on China Lake, 2015-2016.
Testing and Evaluation of Six Prehistoric Sites on the North Range, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, 2015.
Survey of 1,300 Acres in the Galway Lake and Bessemer Mine Training Areas, at Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, 2015.
Desert Quartzite Solar Project, Riverside County, California, 2015.
Archaeological Survey of 21,941-acres at Barry M. Goldwater Range West, MCAS, Yuma, AZ, 2014.
Sacramento State Sediments Collection Rehab. Woodland, CA, 2014.
Data Recovery at CA-LAN-2768, Playa Vista, CA, 2013/ 2015.
Reach V Repair Project, Temescal Canyon, 2014.
COPs 14, 23, and 18 Deconstruction NEPA Projects, Ft. Irwin, 2013.
Toscana Specific Plan Project Area, Temescal Valley, CA 2013.
Survey and Inventory of 10,000 Acres on Ft. Irwin, 2012-2013.
Foundation Windpower's Robertson's Ready-Mix Wind Turbine Development Archaeological Monitoring, Cabazon, 2013.
Data Recovery along Highway 491, Chuska Valley, NM, 2012.

**Complete project experience available upon request*

DUKE CRM

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Megan Patricia Wilson

Archaeologist/GIS Analyst

Expertise

Cultural Resources Management
California Archaeology and History
Geographical Information Systems
Trimble, Pathfinder, TerraSync, GPS Software
Section106, NEPA, and CEQA Compliance
Native American Consultation

Education

CSU, Fullerton, M.A., Anthropology, 2014
UCLA B.A., Anthropology, 2006

Professional Registrations

RPA, No. 30984245

Certifications

GIS Certification, CSU, Fullerton, 2013

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
Orange County Historical Society

Professional Experience

Archaeologist and GIS Analyst, Duke CRM, 2019-Present
Archaeologist and GIS Manager, Cogstone RMI, 2014-2019
Assistant Archaeology Curator, John D. Cooper Center, 2012-2014
Lab Assistant, California State University, Fullerton Archaeology Lab, 2011-2012
Archaeological Field Technician, The Keith Companies, 2003

Selected Project Experience

Reid-Baldwin Adobe, Arcadia, 2019 – Present
San Jacinto GP & Update, San Jacinto, 2019 - Present
PCH Signal Improvements, Malibu, 2019 - Present
Ocean Place (Tract 17425), Seal Beach, 2019 - Present
Atlanta Avenue Widening, Huntington Beach, 2019 – Present
SR 57-60 IC and Golf Course, Diamond Bar, 2019 - Present
Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), Metro/FTA, Los Angeles, 2019
Brea 265 Specific Plan, City of Brea, 2019
Ontario International Airport Evaluation, City of Ontario, 2019
Irvine General Plan, Update, 2019
Lake Forest General Plan Update, City of Lake Forest, 2018
I-5/Venta Spur Trail Bicycle and Pedestrian Bridge, City of Irvine, 2018
Newport Crossing Development, Newport Beach, 2018
La Verne General Plan Update, City of Laverne, 2018
I-605 Katella Interchange Improvements Project, 2018
SR 57 Widening Project-Orangewood to Katella, Caltrans District 12, 2018
Harriet M. Weidner Regional Park, City of Huntington Beach, 2017
Park Place Extension and Grade Separation EIR EA, Caltrans District 7, El Segundo, , 2017
Accelerated Charter Elementary School, Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles, 2017
Del Sur Solar EIR, Lancaster, 2016
Little Corona Infiltration/Buck Gully, Newport Coast Watershed Management Plan, Newport Beach, 2016
Longboat Solar Photovoltaic, EDF Renewable Energy, Barstow and Lenwood, 2016
I-5 Jeffrey Open Space Trail (JOST) Segments 1 & 2, Irvine, City of Irvine/Caltrans District 12, 2015
Sweany Pipeline, Phase II, Laguna Beach County Water District, Crystal Cove State Park, 2014
Little Tujunga Canyon Road Project, Angeles National Forest, 2015
Lopez and Agua Dulce Canyons Restoration Due Diligence, Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, Angeles National Forest, 2014

DUKE CRM

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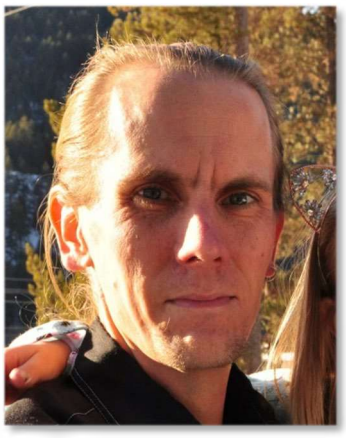
Benjamin Scherzer

Paleontologist



Expertise

Paleontological Resources Management
Fossil excavation
Fossil preparation
Stratigraphy
Natural gas mudlogging
Directional drilling

Education

M.S., Earth Science, 2008, MSU, Bozeman, MT
B.A., Geology/Math, 2002, Earlham College, IN

Professional Registrations

Paleontologist, County of Orange
Paleontologist, County of Riverside

Professional Memberships

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology
Geological Society of America
Society for Sedimentary Geology
American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Pacific Section
South Coast Geological Society
Western Association of Vertebrate Paleontologists

Publications and Professional Papers

Scherzer, B. 2017. A possible physeteroid (cetacea: odontoceti) from the Yorba member of the Puente Formation, Orange County, California.

Scherzer, B. 2016. An archaic baleen whale (Cetacea: Mysticeti) from the Vaqueros Formation, and other fossil material from the Skyridge Project, Orange County, California.

Scherzer, B. 2015. Miocene teleost fish from Chino Hills: preliminary results from the Vila Borba Project, San Bernardino County, California.

Professional Experience

Paleontologist, DUKE CRM, February 2014-present
Paleontologist, VCS Environmental, 2020-present
Paleontologist, Rincon Consultants, 2020-present
Paleontologist, Red Tail Environmental, 2020-present
Paleontologist, L&L Environmental, 2017-2018
Stratigrapher, Archeological Resource Management Corp., 2015-2018
Paleontological Specialist II, SD Natural History Museum, 2013-2018
Paleontological Specialist II, SWCA (Pasadena), 2012-2015
Paleontologist, SWCA (Vernal, UT), 2011-2012
Fossil Preparator, Carter County Museum, 2010-2011
Physical Science Technician, Badlands National Park, 2010
Mudlogger/Geologist, Pason Systems USA, 2006-2009
Paleontological Field Assistant, ARCADIS US, 2006-2007

Selected Project Experience

210 Mixed Flow Lane Addition, Highlands, 2020-present
Reid-Baldwin Adobe, Arcadia, 2019-present
San Jacinto GP & Update, San Jacinto, 2019-present
I-5 Widening, Aliso Viejo, 2018-2020
Sweeny Rd, Lompoc, 2018-2020
Atlanta Avenue Widening, Huntington Beach, 2018-present
Ocean Place, Seal Beach, 2018-present
Lake Forest Civic Center, Lake Forest, 2018-present
Vanderham Monitoring, Jurupa Valley, 2017-2018
Gold Flora Farms, Desert Hot Springs, 2017-2019
I-5 HOV Truck Lanes, Santa Clarita, 2017-2018
Brasada Homes, San Dimas, 2017-2018
Indus Light Industrial Building, Chino Hills, 2017-2018
Murrieta's Hospitality Commons, Murrieta, 2017-2019
6th Street Viaduct, Los Angeles, 2017-present
I-15 TEL, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, 2017
Lewis Street, Anaheim, 2017
The Crossings, Chino Hills, 2016-2017
Reata Glen, Mission Viejo, 2016-2018
Greenville-Banning Channel, Costa Mesa, 2016
Diamond Valley, Hemet, 2017
Marywood Residential, Orange, 2016-2017
Rancho Mission Viejo, Mission Viejo, 2015-2018
Santa Margarita Water District Tesoro Reservoirs, Mission Viejo, 2015
Evanston Inn, Pasadena, 2015
Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line, San Diego, 2015
Lakeside Temescal Valley, Temescal Valley, 2015-2020
Vila Borba, Chino Hills, CA, 2013-present
RP-Outfall Relocation, Ontario, 2014
Serrano Ridge, Temescal Valley, 2014
Lago Los Serranos, Chino Hills, 2014
Baker WTP, Lake Forest, 2014
Skyridge Residential, Mission Viejo, 2014-present
Pacific Highlands, San Diego, 2014
Sol y Mar, Ranchos Palos Verdes, 2013-2014
Mojave Solar Power, Hinkley, 2013
Genesis Solar Energy, Blythe, 2012-13

Appendix D

Cultural Resource Study Bibliography

OBJECTID_12	ET_ID	OBJECTID	APN	FLAG	SHAPESTAre	SHAPESTLen	DCRM_Acres	OID_	OBJECTID_1	APN_1	FLAG_1	MAIL_TO_NA	MAIL_TO_ST	MAIL_TO_CI	MAIL_TO_ZI	PROPERTY_N	YEAR_BUILT	NRHP_STATU	HOUSE_NO	DIR	STREET	SUFFIX	CITY	ZIP	HOUSE_SUFF	UNIT	REALUSE	PRIMARY_CO	SECONDARY_	MULTI_CODE	TRACT	ACRE	RECORDERS_	RECORD_BOO
1	0	256794	434142023		10026.90918	434.2526655	0	837	362	434142023			1221 E SANDALWOOD AVE	ANAHEIM CA	92805	R	1932	SS2	305	N	WATEKA	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R2	R	4	2	0		0.23	MB	15
2	1	257262	434110011		28081.55469	704.0190203	0	820	1828	434110011			P O BOX 691	UPLAND CA	91785		1930	3S	575		DE ANZA	DR	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.62	PM	36
3	2	257531	434110006		26483.73145	700.0919166	0	1926	1838	434110006			25972 CLIFTON PL	STEVENSON RANCH CA	91381		0	SS2	555		DE ANZA	DR	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.6	MB	8
4	3	257638	435160011		9373.442383	410.4125722	0	667	211	435160011			402 W MAIN	SAN JACINTO CA	92383		1910	SS2	402	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	0	0		0.22	MB	7
5	4	257751	435152026		12452.41699	591.1241596	0	694	242	435152026			1500 E KATELLA AVE NO 2	ORANGE CA	92865		1916	SS2	435	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R2	R	4	2	0		0.29	MB	2
6	5	257757	435055006		11856.64551	456.626249	0	689	251	435055006					0	SFR	1915	SS2	450	N	SCOVELL	AVE	SAN JACINTO	92582	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.27	MB	9
7	6	257763	435131019		17382.5459	547.0502137	0	1929	267	435131019					0		0	SS2	485	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	0	0		0.4	MB	4
8	7	257764	435055007		7611.175781	399.5702341	0	733	248	435055007					0	SFR	1920	SS2	430	N	SCOVELL	AVE	SAN JACINTO	92582	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.17	MB	9
9	8	257817	435160009		10243.04492	423.1820355	0	668	285	435160009		C/O SUSAN LYMAN	725 THORNTON AVE NO 150	HEMET CA	92543		1910	SS2	414	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.24	MB	7
10	9	257855	435171030		5603.404297	372.3418829	0	688	326	435171030					0	SFR	1915	SS2	580	S	SANTA FE	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.13	MB	2
11	10	257865	435151020		9271.762695	397.3207563	0	1012	303	435151020					0		1948	6Y	105	N	DE ANZA	DR	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.18	MB	22
12	11	257871	435132029		8053.452148	421.2968345	0	736	321	435132029					0	SFR	1920	SS2	155		VICTORIA	AVE	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.18	MB	9
13	12	257907	435171001		6867.719727	375.5718224	0	646	345	435171001			P O BOX 816	MONTEBELLO CA	90640		1900	SS2	406	W	5TH	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.16	MB	2
14	13	257917	435091042		8969.477539	409.9977768	0	678	393	435091042					0		1913	SS2	683	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.19	MB	9
15	14	257925	435102041		9737.044922	468.2188291	0	1945	466	435102041					0		0	SS2	136	S	VICTORIA	AVE	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.23	MB	8
16	15	257989	435102033		9668.817383	417.1431433	0	695	480	435102033					0		1916	SS2	616	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.22	MB	8
17	16	258124	435160008		9739.473633	415.8497877	0	1917	555	435160008					0		0	SS2	420	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.25	MB	7
18	17	258149	435132019		8363.107422	421.9205524	0	723	569	435132019			811 W 10TH AVE	ESCONDIDO CA	92025		1920	SS2	531	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.19	MB	4
19	18	258399	435102005		6517.9375	361.5849365	0	976	688	435102005			4900 SANTA ANITA AVE 2C	EL MONTE CA	91731		1946	6Y	658	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.15	MB	9
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21	20	261814	437032009		15118.54395	492.0090161	0	1925	708	437032009					0		0	3S	138	S	JORDAN	AVE	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	0	0		0.34	MB	4
22	21	261827	437052013		9012.201172	389.9431659	0	1915	664	437052013			558 PEREGRINE LN	SAN JACINTO CA	92583		0	7N	320	W	3RD	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		YR	R	7	0	0		0.21	MB	4
23	22	261862	437056001		23487.83887	741.130942	0	1919	723	437056001			839 VIA ALAMEDA	SAN DIMAS CA	91777	HOTEL VOSBURG	0	3S	333	N	RAMONA	BLV	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		C1	C	5	0	0		0	MB	999
24	23	261929	437104019		12794.03711	456.1417073	0	640	779	437104019		C/O ANSELMO A HARO	950 BARRET AVE	CHULA VISTA CA	91911		1897	3S	455	E	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.3	PM	145
25	24	261961	437046008		2602.707031	293.3266392	0	412	795	437046008		C/O RUDOLPH O MONTANO	729 N 6TH ST	MONTEBELLO CA	90640	WACKERBARTH BUILDING	0	7K	163	E	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		C1	C	5	0	0		0	MB	7
26	25	262087	437061026		7532.530273	348.4815913	0	783	807	437061026		C/O GIACOMO MINICILLI	2010 VISTA GRANDE	VISTA CA	92084		1926	SS2	306	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.17	MB	4
27	26	262121	437061010		7027.389648	379.5388671	0	721	825	437061010					0		1920	SS2	376	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R2	R	4	2	0		0.16	MB	4
28	27	262122	437060003		8600.366211	402.4505892	0	650	830	437062003		C/O NOVAD MANAGEMENT CONSULTING	2401 NW 23RD ST STE 1A1	OKLAHOMA CITY OK	73107		1900	SS2	250	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	0	0		0.2	MB	7
29	28	262125	437072003		6704.269531	367.8719371	0	1934	820	437072003			373 E MEAD ST	SAN JACINTO CA	92583	THE HOGAN	0	3S	202	E	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		C1	C	1	0	0		0	MB	7
30	29	262133	437061006		7036.433594	380.1358349	0	719	846	437061006			P O BOX 394	HEMET CA	92546		1920	SS2	342	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.16	MB	4
31	30	262134	437062005		7796.158203	378.8828463	0	802	841	437062005					0		1928	3S	294	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.18	MB	7
32	31	262136	437072010	EX	7908.493164	385.8200897	0	1918	840	437072010	EX	C/O CITY MANAGER	595 S JACINTO BLG A	SAN JACINTO CA	92583	PIONEER HOTEL; VIRGINIA LEE HOTEL	0	3S	248	E	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		C1	C	5	0	0		0.18	MB	7
33	32	262526	437061028		7253.120117	382.8674369	0	666	580	437061028					0		1910	SS2	390	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.16	MB	4
34	33	262528	437062004		8395.727539	400.9137642	0	718	584	437062004			1778 W CHALET AVE	ANAHEIM CA	92804		1920	SS2	268	W	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.2	MB	7
35	34	262670	437071024		3188.079102	300.4214573	0	410	658	437071024			168 SOLANA ST	SAN JACINTO CA	92582	WRITE PRICE OFFICE SUPPLIES	0	7K	152	E	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		C1	C	5	0	0		0.07	MB	7
36	35	272780	434070030		452380.0732	2978.772115	0	1924	1844	434070030			32101 PEPPERTREE BEND	SAN JUAN CAPO CA	92675		0	SS2	1073	N	RAMONA	BLV	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		C	C	24	0	0	10.6300001	MB	8
37	36	274910	434121004		8771.485352	374.8383403	0	872	1436	434121004			11765 GLENOAKS BLV	SAN FERNANDO CA	91340	SFR	1936	SS2	330	S	WATEKA	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.19	MB	8
38	37	274948	435261009		41021.4082	954.5684172	0	1932	1443	435261009			936 S RINPAU RD	LOS ANGELES CA	90019		0	SS2	23005		GRAND	AVE	SAN JACINTO	92582	0		C	Y	24	0	0		1	PM	58
39	38	275349	435141010		61198.55762	1008.33533	0	693	905	435141010			P O BOX 7538	CAPISTRANO BEACH CA	92624		1916	SS2	214	S	GRAND ARMY	AVE	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		1.38		0
40	39	275468	435141019		23745.02539	758.8340402	0	639	926	435141019					0		1897	SS2	312	S	GRAND ARMY	AVE	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.55		0
41	40	275518	435142007		19945.96289	735.4916772	0	1922	930	435142007			4900 SANTA ANITA STE 2C	EL MONTE CA	91731		0	SS2	287	S	GRAND ARMY	AVE	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.45		0
42	41	275578	435131059		13809.40625	477.2649678	0	716	951	435131059					0		1920	3S	220		DE ANZA	DR	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	0	0		0.32	MB	4
43	42	275646	435152006		5065.043945	298.3957515	0	661	972	435152006			672 GOLDENROD ST	HEMET CA	92545		1910	SS2	486	W	2ND	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.11	MB	2
44	43	275770	435131008		8885.019531	418.3913532	0	675	1003	435131008					0		1911	SS2	200		DE ANZA	DR	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.2	MB	4
45	44	275897	435102045		9884.844727	471.9136028	0	1933	1026	435102045					0	SFR	0	SS2	176	S	VICTORIA	AVE	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.23	MB	8
46	45	276090	435103004	EX	165848.4531	1642.329747	0	1916	1086	435103004	EX		P O BOX 488	SAN JACINTO CA	92581	ESTUDILLO MANSION	0	1S	150		DILLON	AVE	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		3.76	MB	9
47	46	276128	435151021		15381.07715	501.6396584	0	1128	1153	435151021					0		1954	6Y	111		DE ANZA	DR	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.56	MB	22
48	47	276138	435103003	EX	68711.97559	1499.815998	0	353	1197	435103003	EX		P O BOX 488	SAN JACINTO CA	92581	ESTUDILLO CARRIAGE HOUSE?	0	6X	150	S	DILLON	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		YY	Y	4	0	0	1.5599999	MB	999
49	48	276152	435172003		51357.34668	1029.929975	0	1931	1140	435172003		C/O REAL PROP DEPT	630 S SANTE FE AVE	SAN JACINTO CA	92583	ST ANTHONY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	0	3S	630	S	SANTA FE	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		CX	C	27	0	0		1.17	MB	999
50	49	276515	435112001		16214.69043	522.7662735	0	632	1402	435112001					0	SFR	1883	3S	212		VICTORIA	AVE	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	0	0		0.36	MB	9
51	50	278831	437024006		5362.579102	316.1560104	0	708	1495	437024006			4900 SANTA ANITA NO 2C	EL MONTE CA	91731		1920	6Y	151	W	2ND	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R2	R	4	2	0		0.13	MB	2
52	51	278865	437041002		8496.78125	414.6001341	0	1928	1540	437041002					0		0	SS2	166	E	2ND	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R2	R	4	2	0		0.19	MB	7
53	52	279090	437103012		4627.581055	282.9506817	0	1930	1620	437103012					0		0	7N	215	S	ALESSANDRO	AVE	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.1	MB	1
54	53	279137	437073002		6139.660156	349.0750506	0	787	1640	437073002					0		1926	7N	380	E	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.14	MB	2
55	54	279344	437063023		10307.26855	443.9141635	0	1927	1699	437063023			26256 RIO VISTA DR	HEMET CA	92544	J AND S REFRIGERATION	0	7N	165	W	5TH	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		C1	C	8	0	0		0.24	MB	7
56	55	279350	437073006		9307.570313	399.3627801	0	1920	1697	437073006					0		0	3S	340	E	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R2	R	4	0	0		0.22	MB	2
57	56	279351	437073001		9575.301758	403.7694547	0	637	1713	437073001			4900 SANTA ANITA AVE 2C	EL MONTE CA	91731		1890	SS2	392	E	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		C1	C	1	0	0		0.22	MB	2
58	57	279539	437171004		10778.5293	440.7204925	0	1923	1745	437171004					0		0	3S	410	E	MAIN	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.24	MB	4
59	58	279764	437065005		9125.176758	423.7784824	0	645	1230	437065005			7156 BALLINGER AVE	SAN DIEGO CA	92119		1900	3S	288	W	5TH	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R2	R	4	2	0		0.21	MB	7
60	59	279937	437064009		8833.500977	419.8143245	0	1921	1324	437064009			P O BOX 8500	HOMELAND CA	92548		0	SS2	151	W	6TH	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		CY	C	24	0	0		0.2	MB	7
61	60	603501	435122030		29641.18555	690.1702863	0	757	19	435122030					0		1925	SS2	488		DE ANZA	DR	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	3	0	0		0.7	PM	44
62	61	654166	437091010		9240.259766	403.177447	0	1069	1890	437091010			5278 LEON ST	OCEANSIDE CA	92057	SFR	1951	6Y	686		SAN MARCOS	PL	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.21	MB	20
63	62	686868	437093002		7665.650391	375.3522943	0	691	1925	437093002			230 W SIXTH ST	SAN JACINTO CA	92583		1916	3S	230	W	6TH	ST	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.17	MB	2
64	63	687075	437091011		9179.919922	402.1061099	0	1086	1937	437091011					0	SFR	1952	6Y	674		SAN MARCOS	PL	SAN JACINTO	92583	0		R1	R	1	2	0		0.21	MB	20
65	0	0			0	0	0	0	0						0		0	7N	0					0	0				0		0	0			0
66	0	0			0	0	0	0	0						0		0	7N	0					0	0				0		0	0			0
67	0	0			0	0	0	0	0						0		0	5S2	0					0	0				0		0	0			0
68	0	0			0	0	0	0	0						0		0	3S	0					0	0				0		0	0			0

OBJECTID_12	RECORD_PAG	CNTY_CODE	LOT_TYPE	LOT	BLOCK_NO	SUB_NAME	CAME_FROM	TAXABILITY	TRA	LAND	STRUCTURE	OWNER1_LAS	OWNER1_FIR	OWNER1_MID	OWNER2_LAS	OWNER2_FIR	OWNER2_MID	OWNER3_LAS	OWNER3_FIR	OWNER3_MID	SHAPE_Leng	Shape_Le_1	On_HPDF	Label	ET_X	ET_Y
1	1	L	23		EL POLLO AC		0	0	10157	21746	25007	HERRERA	FRANCISCO		HERRERA	RUBEN					434.2526655	434.2526655	y		503396.6708	3738988.515
2	20	P	1				434110005	0	10032	49159	180134	MEEHAN	JAMES	W	KIERER	THOMAS	R				704.0190203	704.0190203	y		502794.1645	3738687.356
3	357 SD	L	43		SAN JACINTO RANCHO		0	0	10032	78033	267547	GARRETT	PHILIP								700.0919166	700.0919166	y		502818.1983	3738661.238
4	319 SD	L	2		BARBERS SUB		0	0	10001	34571	96099	QUAST	THOMAS	L							410.4125722	410.4125722	y		503383.831	3738165.11
5	23	L	9		BAILEYS SUB		0	0	10032	27317	30050	SAADI	JOSEPH	I							591.1241596	591.1241596	y		503297.7863	3738238.891
6	410 SD	L	1	16	ESTUDILLO LAND & WATER CO ADD		435052007	0	10035	73905	209219	GALLEGOS	RODRIGO		NAVARRO	SOLEDAD					456.626249	456.626249	Y		502523.8596	3738207.443
7	224 SD	L	1		BRINTONS T J SUB OF LOT 1 FARM LOT 155		0	0	10001	45473	51967	POTTER	KURT	DENTON							547.0502137	547.0502137	y		503117.3038	3738190.469
8	410 SD	L	2	16	ESTUDILLO LAND & WATER CO ADD		435052002	0	10035	27634	41457	DAVIS	ROBERT	E							399.5702341	399.5702341	y		502537.9806	3738193.32
9	319 SD	L	3		BARBERS SUB		0	0	10001	20866	71995	SOLOMEN	JEREMY		SOLOMEN	LISA					423.1820355	423.1820355	y		503354.6906	3738164.476
10	125 SD	L	33	A	MC CORMICK & WEBERS SUB		0	0	10001	38254	62752	ORTIZ	FERNANDO		ORTIZ	MARIA	S				372.3418829	372.3418829	y		503372.6651	3738027.18
11	98	L	3		CUMMINS & FROEHLICHS SUB		0	0	10032	44129	80914	BUSTOS	FREDERICO		BUSTOS	CHRIS					397.3207563	397.3207563	y		503241.6567	3738224.71
12	410 SD	L	8	3	ESTUDILLO LAND & WATER CO ADD		0	0	10001	57985	245936	MAY	STEVEN	A	MAY	LILIZABETH					421.2968345	421.2968345	y		502952.7631	3738198.018
13	125 SD	L	1	A	MC CORMICK & WEBERS SUB		0	0	10001	39020	31216	FOSTER	ROBERT	C	FOSTER	SHIRLEY	M				375.5718224	375.5718224	y		503387.398	3738060.384
14	410 SD	L	40	7	ESTUDILLO LAND & WATER CO ADD		435091034	0	10001	50441	53580	LOPEZ	NORMA	A							409.9977768	409.9977768	y		502948.8131	3738019.738
15	37	L	10	2	COOK & MOORES SUB		0	0	10001	36414	114444	HERNANDEZ	ABRAHAM								468.2188291	468.2188291	y		503057.5197	3737996.729
16	37	L	9	2	COOK & MOORES SUB		435102010	0	10001	27634	27634	ZAPIEN	FRANCISCO	A							417.1431433	417.1431434	y		503047.6675	3738028.723
17	319 SD	L	5		BARBERS SUB		0	0	10001	15300	65280	ELSHERIF	AHMED	M							415.8497877	415.8497877	y		503332.4113	3738163.999
18	224 SD	L	16	3	BRINTONS T J SUB OF LOT 1 FARM LOT 155		0	0	10001	10951	21908	DELATORRE	GERARDO	MADERA	MADERA	CESAR					421.9205524	421.9205523	y		503065.8519	3738137.489
19	410 SD	L	6	8	ESTUDILLO LAND & WATER CO ADD		0	0	10001	20400	55080	STARLITE MGMT VIII LP									361.5849365	361.5849365	y		503012.6806	3737995.293
20	248 SD	L	20		GREENS ADD SUB OF LOT 1 BLK 5		0	0	10001	41242	66882	BEEM	ROBERT	W	BEEM	NORMA	A				420.6483539	420.6483539	y		503434.7776	3738313.043
21	256 SD	L	10	1	S J MEADS SUB		0	0	10001	34545	82927	BUSIC	COLLETTE	M							492.0090161	492.0090161	y		503988.7401	3738526.104
22	196 SD	L	15		VERNONS ADD		0	0	10001	15676	0	SARKIS	NADER		SARKIS	MAGDA		FAHIM	MARIAM		389.9431659	389.9431659	y		503554.833	3738267.721
23	999	L	9999	999	MAP OF TOWN OF SAN JACINTO		0	0	10032	302196	698702	CAMILO Q PRIMERO MD INC									741.13094 2	741.13094 2	y	Hotel Vosburg	503775.3048	3738266.759
24	23	P	2		PM 22560		0	0	10032	144795	62865	BETANCOURT	MARIA	V	HARO	ANSELMO	A				456.1417073	456.1417073	y		504325.5933	3738231.846
25	329 SD	L	9	11	MAP OF TOWN OF SAN JACINTO		0	0	10032	19956	65751	COLYEAR	RICHARD	C	MONTANO	RUDOLPH	O	MONTANO	VIRGINIA	P	293.3266392	293.3266392	y		503872.6742	3738228.998
26	194 SD	L	2		OTTO FREEMANS SUB LOT 3 BLK 5 SAN JACINTO		437061001	0	10001	16978	42448	HIGHLAND INV									348.4815913	348.4815913	y		503578.591	3738171.998
27	194 SD	L	10		OTTO FREEMANS SUB LOT 3 BLK 5 SAN JACINTO		0	0	10001	76891	218855	AMBRIZ	JOSE	I	AMBRIZ	FRANCISCA	M				379.5388671	379.5388671	y		503452.8697	3738164.535
28	329 SD	L	3	15	MAP OF TOWN OF SAN JACINTO		0	0	10032	24959	28154	SECRETARY HOUSING & URBAN DEV OF WASH D C									402.4505692	402.4505692	y		503651.7002	3738165.705
29	329 SD	L	5	18	MAP OF TOWN OF SAN JACINTO		0	0	10032	53905	140416	DELATORRE	ALEJANDRO		DELATORRE	MARIA	ELENA				367.8719371	367.8719371	y		503927.7906	3738164.985
30	194 SD	L	6		OTTO FREEMANS SUB LOT 3 BLK 5 SAN JACINTO		0	0	10001	7040	8460	FERGUSON	LUCILLE								380.1358349	380.135835	y		503513.0898	3738164.794
31	329 SD	L	5	15	MAP OF TOWN OF SAN JACINTO		0	0	10032	20808	64504	OTANEZ	PORFIRIO								378.8828463	378.8828464	y		503615.1568	3738163.721
32	329 SD	L	3	18	MAP OF TOWN OF SAN JACINTO		0	310	10032	0	0	REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY CITY OF SAN JACINTO									385.8200897	385.8200898	y		503962.7762	3738165.141
33	194 SD	L	12		OTTO FREEMANS SUB LOT 3 BLK 5 SAN JACINTO		437061012	0	10001	41527	26475	QUAST	THOMAS								382.8674369	382.867437	y		503421.3625	3738164.345
34	329 SD	L	4	15	MAP OF TOWN OF SAN JACINTO		0	0	10032	21908	26290	DENKERS INV INC									400.9137642	400.9137642	y		503633.4286	3738165.602
35	329 SD	L	3	17	MAP OF TOWN OF SAN JACINTO		437071004	0	10032	32619	90247	LEDEZMA	ALONSO	LOZA	LEDEZMA	SILVIA					300.4214573	300.4214573	y		503864.3496	3738165.908
36	357 SD	L	36		SAN JACINTO RANCHO		434070026	0	10034	1438516	0	NASRE	NABIL		NASRE	SUZAN					2978.774596	2978.772115	y		502485.0224	3739720.492
37	357 SD	L	45		SAN JACINTO RANCHO		0	0	10032	27318	16280	SERRANO	JAMES	T							374.8383403	374.8383403	y		502925.8066	3738585.254
38	66	P	4		PM 12960		435020018	0	10033	177449	0	MORTARA	ROBERTO								954.5684172	954.5684171	y		502509.6734	3738554.091
39	0						0	0	10001	21908	21908	EQUITY TRUST CO									1008.33533	1008.33533	y		503179.8081	3738593.001
40	0						0	0	10001	36214	46468	POORE	ROBERT	EDWARD							758.8340402	758.8340402	y		503085.3986	3739497.463
41	0						0	0	10032	15989	29634	SPSSM INVESTMENTS VI									735.4916772	735.4916772	y		503191.8284	3738448.53
42	225 SD	L	6		T J BRINTONS SUB OF FARM LOTS 140 & 155		435131053	0	10001	11327	26995	ROSE	KATHERINE	ANN							477.2649678	477.2649678	y		503005.7444	3738373.146
43	23	L	18		BAILEYS SUB		0	0	10032	26080	39126	RAMIREZ	ROBERTO								298.3957515	298.3957515	y		503293.8435	3738376.958
44	225 SD	L	4		T J BRINTONS SUB OF FARM LOTS 140 & 155		0	0	10001	21746	64151	PALACIOS	IGNACIO	FINO							418.3913532	418.3913532	y		503023.9391	3738357.345
45	37	L	14	2	COOK & MOORES SUB		435102015	0	10001	36867	55306	VALENCIA	GEORGE								471.9136028	471.9136028	y		503100.0478	3737956.333
46	410 SD	L	26	11	ESTUDILLO LAND & WATER CO ADD		435103002	210	10032	0	0	CITY OF SAN JACINTO									1642.329747	1642.329747	y	Estudillo Mansion	502968.2734	3737858.677
47	98	L	2		CUMMINS & FROEHLICHS SUB		0	0	10032	37310	69291	CASTRO	ALFONSO								501.6396584	501.6396584	y		503221.3762	3738246.681
48	999	L	9999	999	ESTUDILLO LAND & WATER CO ADD		435103001	210	10032	0	0	CITY OF SAN JACINTO									1499.815998	1499.815998	y		502904.343	3737884.877
49	999	L	9999	999			0	0	10001	25457	363079	ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF SB									1029.929975	1029.929975	y		503374.3865	3737873.081
50	410 SD	L	2	9	ESTUDILLO LAND & WATER CO ADD		0	0	10032	70249	40581	WARNER	DANIEL								522.7662735	522.7662735	y		503150.4284	3737907.177
51	86 SD	L	7		B J INWALLS SUB OF LOT 4 BLOCK 3		0	0	10032	15606	62424	COBRA 28 NO 7									316.1560104	316.1560104	y		503752.3236	3738429.267
52	329 SD	L	2	8	MAP OF TOWN OF SAN JACINTO		0	0	10032	21746	67412	BUTTS	RYAN								414.6001341	414.6001341	y		503877.6659	3738376.286
53	73 SD	L	6	2	GEORGE H PHARS SUB		0	0	10001	49832	64492	BUGARIN	ROSA	M							282.9509817	282.9509817	y		504231.5284	3738375.466
54	97 SD	L	5		B J BLACKBURNS SUB		0	0	10032	43263	43263	GONZALEZ	SILVANO		GONZALEZ	JUANA					349.0750506	349.0750506	y		504170.3499	3738167.702
55	329 SD	L	7	16	MAP OF TOWN OF SAN JACINTO		437063012	0	10032	60306	30148	WILSON	THOMAS	F	WILSON	LOUISE	M				443.9141635	443.9141635	y		503740.0996	3738120.734
56	97 SD	L	15		B J BLACKBURNS SUB		0	0	10032	73089	38970	POTTER	JEDIAH								399.3627801	399.3627801	y		504098.3326	3738167.271
57	97 SD	L	3		B J BLACKBURNS SUB		0	0	10032	30913	50101	COBRA 28 NO 4									403.7694547	403.7694547	y		504189.3909	3738167.84
58	189 SD	L	3		MRS LETNERS ADD		0	0	10032	49335	114192	CHAMPION	LENIZE	E							440.7204925	440.7204925	y		504230.3382	3738164.042
59	329 SD	L	5	23	MAP OF TOWN OF SAN JACINTO		0	0	10001	36578	120188	PEDRO	FORTUNATO		PEDRO	MARIA					423.7784824	423.7784824	y		503616.1432	3738062.006
60	329 SD	L	8	22	MAP OF TOWN OF SAN JACINTO		0	0	10032	21852	0	DEVER	MICHAEL	A							419.8143245	419.8143245	y		503756.8377	3738016.333
61	20	P	1		PM 11145		435122007	0	10001	73102	182079	CARO	ROSARIO	H	CARO	MARIA					690.1702863	690.1702864	y		502804.1837	3738561.299
62	55	L	9	1	MANG & DIVINES SUB		0	0	10001	20900	54867	AKOPIAN	VERONIKA								403.177447	403.177447	y		503474.2899	3737816.688
63	107 SD	L	2	2	B J INWALLS SUB OF LOT 2 & 3 BLOCK 24		0	0	10157	30722	33182	KIM	JULIEN	JUNG YI							375.3522943	375.3522943	y		503671.8104	3737957.763
64	55	L	10	1	MANG & DIVINES SUB		0	0	10001	40598	32475	PACHECO	ARTHUR		PACHECO	JULIE					402.1061099	402.1061099	y		503474.2081	3737838.104
65	0						0	0	0	0	0										0	0			0	0
66	0						0	0	0	0	0										0	0			0	0
67	0						0	0	0	0	0										0	0			0	0
68	0						0	0	0	0	0										0	0			0	0

Appendix E

(Confidential)

San Jacinto Heritage Resources Map