Archival Report for Cultural and Paleontological Resources: City of Menifee, Riverside County

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September 2010

Management Summary

Discovery Works, Inc. conducted archival research of the paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources in the City of Menifee to provide background information on cultural resources for the General Plan. The Riverside County Integrated Project: Existing Setting Report (LSA, 2000) provides similar information for the County as a whole. Archival and field investigations conducted for individual projects in the City of Menifee provide detailed, project-specific paleontological, archaeological, and historical information.

This research shows that the City of Menifee has a rich prehistoric and historical heritage and the potential for discovering fossil localities; these resources deserve active preservation. The City contains more than 250 recorded prehistoric and historical sites, which range from 4,000 to 5,000 years ago to modern history. Every part of the City is sensitive for finding potentially significant cultural resources. Many can be discovered on the surface, and many more may be uncovered during earth-moving activities. Fossil discoveries within the City and nearby at Diamond Valley demonstrate the area's high sensitivity for paleontological resources. Every project that involves excavations should be considered sensitive for finding cultural and paleontological resources; in order to avoid unnecessary delays and costs, planners should check with the Eastern Information Center at the Anthropolgy Department of the University of California, Riverside or with the Paleontology Department of the San Bernardino County Museum. We conclude this report with specific recommendations to protect these non-renewable resources.

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Introduction

This report provides an overview of the recorded archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources for the City of Menifee, located in western Riverside County (Figure 1). It is part of the City's historic preservation program to help protect and manage these non-renewable resources that are located or potentially found within the City of Menifee.

Our research involved the following organizations and individuals:

- Eastern Information Center, Anthropology Department, University of California Riverside, Rachel Jacobus
- San Bernardino County Museum, Paleontology Department, Eric Scott
- Native American Heritage Commission, Dave Singleton
- City of Menifee, Kathy Bennett
- City of Riverside Library, Local History Section
- University of Riverside, Science Library, Map Section and Geology Section
- Bureau of Land Management, Mojave Desert District, Riverside

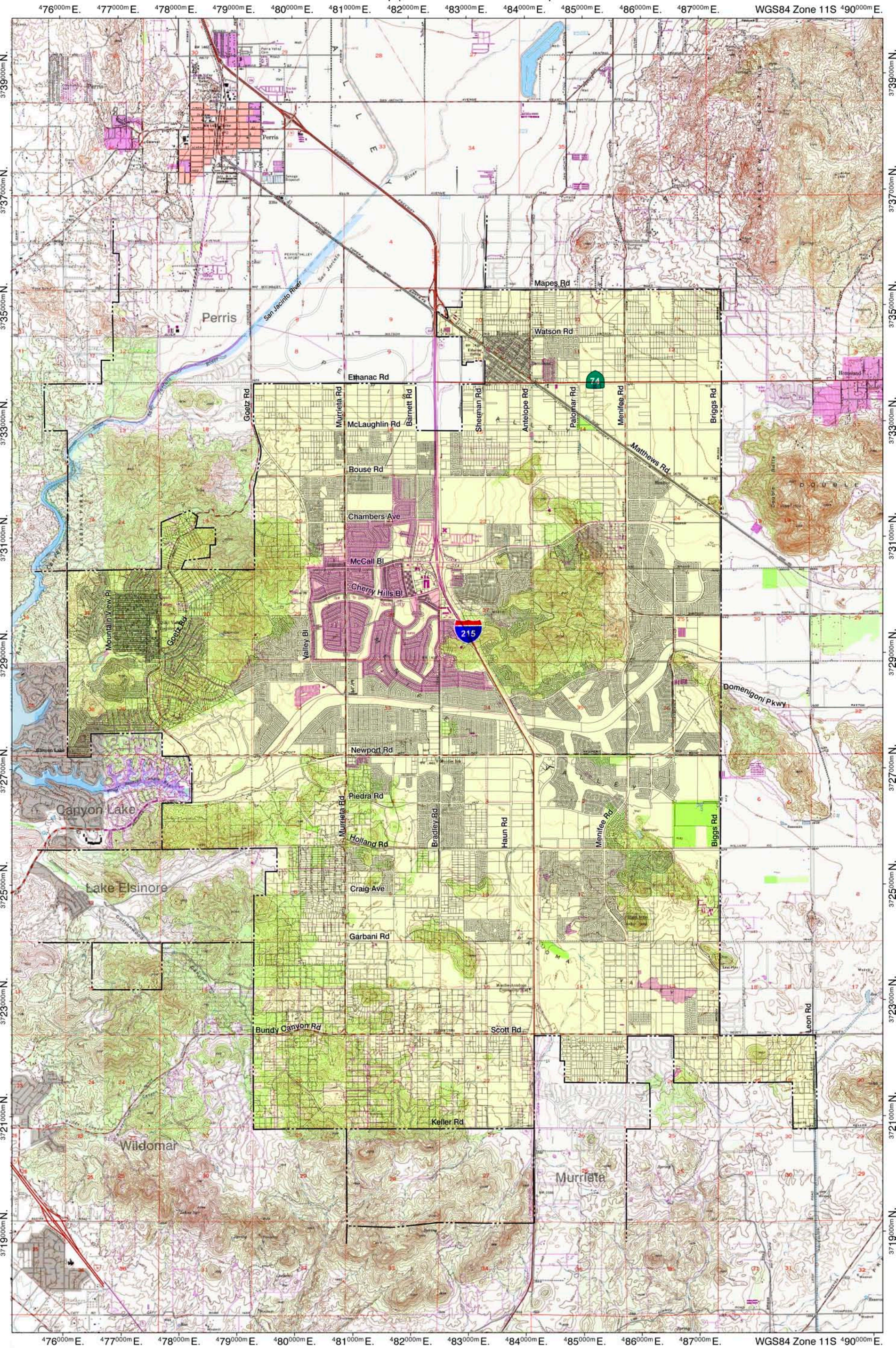
Our archival report includes general environmental background, overviews for paleontology, prehistory, and history, a section on archival research results, and recommendations for these resources for the City of Menifee. The City of Menifee, through its General Plan process, will be directly contacting tribal organizations for their input. Appendices to this archival report include the paleontological letter report, the Native American Heritage Commission sacred site inventory letter report, and a list of known historical resources for the City of Menifee as recorded with the Eastern Information Center

Environmental Setting

The City of Menifee is located within Menifee Valley and includes several low-lying hills, such as Bell Mountain towards the south. The City also includes Salt Creek, its floodplain and flat terraces as well as rural, residential, commercial, industrial, and historical landscapes. The City of Menifee today includes the former unincorporated communities of Sun City, Quail Valley, and Romoland, a 49-square mile area. Elevations in the project area range from about 1,400 feet above mean sea level (amsl) for the valley floor to approximately 2,100 feet amsl for the local hills.

The San Jacinto River is the major drainage for the area even though it passes to the north west of the City. Salt Creek is part of this river system. The San Jacinto River flows in a northeast to southwest direction and empties into Elsinore Lake through Railroad Canyon. Like other major river systems in southern California, the San Jacinto River and its tributaries attracted settlement throughout history.

The region of the City of Menifee enjoys a mild Mediterranean climate that can be characterized by dry, warm summers, and moist, cool winters. Temperatures today range from 59 to 98 degrees F, with fewer than 65 frost free days. Rain fall is variable depending on the elevation and landscape aspect. Most of the valley floor receives 10 to 15 inches of rain per year and this precipitation falls mostly during the winter months (Wikipedia. contributors 2010c).



MENIFEE GENERAL PLAN

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 miles
0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 km

TN MN 12.5'

Feet
0 4,500

Figure 1. City of Menifee, Source: Romoland USGS 7.5' topographic map, with portions of the surrounding topographic maps Perris, San Jacinto, Winchester, Lake Elsinore, Wildomar, Murrieta, Steele Peak, and Bachelor Mountain, with city map overlay.

Historical uses and modern development have greatly changed the vegetation of Menifee Valley. In the past, the valley floor supported native grasses and riparian species with chaparral covering the low hillsides. You can still find areas of buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp.), Oaks (*Quercus* spp.), sages (*Salvia* spp.) and other native species (Munz 1973). The early inhabitants of the valley used a wide variety of plant and animal species. Perhaps, the most important plants were acorns, yucca, cactus buds, fruit, sages, buckwheat, and various grasses and berries (Sparkman 1908). Fauna for the prehistoric diet, and used prior to Europeans, included small game animals such as birds, rabbits (*Lepus californicus*), hares (*Sylvilages* spp.), and freshwater fish as well as larger animals such as bear (*Ursus* spp.), deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), and wolves (*Canis lupus*).

From recent paleo-environmental studies along the California coast and desert regions, and locally for the Eastside Reservoir Project (Applied EarthWorks, Inc. 2001), we also know that there have been regional changes in climate over the past 20,000 years. These changes include a general warming trend from the Pleistocene to the Holocene (12,000 to 8,000 years ago) and two climatic shifts in the Holocene: the Medieval Climatic Anomaly from about 1500 to 1000 years ago and the Little Ice Age from 800 to 100 years ago (West et. al 2007:17). How these changes in climate affected the local environment and how environmental shifts affected the human populations living in the region are shown by the artifacts and features left behind by prehistoric populations. They form patterns of people's responses that are accessible through paleontological, archaeological, and historical discoveries.

Overview of Paleontology

The City of Menifee lies within the Peninsular Ranges batholith and includes relatively flat-lying alluvial plains, surrounding and separating several small to moderate hills (Paleontological letter report Appendix A). In general, the hills lack potential for significant fossil resources except for the western border of the City (Sections 25 and 36, T5S, R4W and Sections 30 and 31, T5S, R3W. The alluvial plains and the sediments flanking the base of the hills throughout the City however are ranked as highly sensitive for finding significant fossils.

The alluvial plains in the City of Menifee consist primarily of surface exposures of Quaternary-age sedimentary deposits. These deposits range in age from the earliest Pleistocene to the earliest Holocene Epochs. These sedimentary rock units are mapped as:

- very old fan deposits of middle to early Pleistocene age (= unit Qvof),
- older fan deposits of middle to late Pleistocene age (= Qofa), and,
- young alluvial fan and valley deposits of Holocene and latest Pleistocene age (= Qya, Qyf, and Qyv).

The very old fan deposits occur at the base and lower flanks of the low hills throughout the city, while younger Holocene deposits are found in washes and shallow arroyos, where they form a thin sedimentary veneer over older Pleistocene alluvium. The remainder of the flat-lying areas within the city are middle to later Pleistocene-age fan deposits. Of these sedimentary units, the young alluvial fan and valley deposits are too young geologically to have any potential to contain significant vertebrate fossils. There is the potential for finding older vertebrate fossils that have been transported by erosion into these young sediments. For this reason, these sediments are assigned low paleontologic sensitivity.

In contrast, Pleistocene-age, alluvial valley deposits (Qofa) and very old fan deposits (Qvof), mapped throughout the City, are ranked as highly sensitive for finding significant fossils. Similar older Pleistocene, alluvial sediments elsewhere throughout Riverside and San Bernardino Counties have yielded significant fossils of plants and extinct animals from the Ice Age (Appendix A).

Review of the inventory of localities found fossils recovered from these Pleistocene sediments represent extinct taxa including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, short-faced bears, sabre- toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, and bison (Appendix A).

Paleontological monitoring for the Eastside Reservoir Project (Diamond Valley) located to the east of Menifee found numerous Ice Age mammals including mammoths, mastodons, bison, and ground sloths. Several of these finds were only three to five feet below the existing ground surface (Personnel communication, Eric Stine, San Bernardino County Museum, April 28, 2010).

In 2006, J. D. Stewart reported paleontologic resource localities for the Romoland area (numbers SBCM 5.6.626 and 5.6.67 through 5.6683). These fossils, from the Pleistocene-age, older alluvium, included small

vertebrates: rabbits, rodents, and lizards (Rockman, Garcia, and Stewart 2006). These localities demonstrate the high potential for finding significant fossils within the City.

The low hills within the City of Menifee consist mostly of rock outcrops with low potential to contain significant fossil resources. Outcrops include Mesozoic-age metasedimentary rocks of the Peninsular Ranges batholith and Cretaceous-age granitic rocks of the Peninsular Ranges batholith as well as intermixed Mesozoic schist and Cretaceous granitics (Appendix A). These Mesozoic-age, metasedimentary rocks and Cretaceous granitic rocks have no potential to contain significant fossil resources.

However, the hills forming the western border of the City of Menifee do incorporate low-lying areas that represent the early to middle Pleistocene, older alluvial channel gravels (= Qvoag). These sediments have undetermined potential to contain fossil resources and monitoring is recommended in order to determine the fossil potential for this rock unit (Appendix A).

Regional Prehistory

In general, the prehistory of the region begins more than 8,000 years ago. By the Middle Holocene (about 4,000 years ago), there is an increasing, diversified hunting and gathering subsistence system. By the arrival of Europeans to California, local populations still maintained a complex hunting and gathering way of life which emphasized plant foods in their diet.

Most researchers agree that the earliest occupation for the Menifee area dates to the Early Holocene (11,000 to 8,000 years ago). Claude Warren (1967) calls this culture the San Dieguito and describes it as a hunting culture with a flaked-stone industry. People used scrapers, hammer stones, large flaked cores, drills, and choppers to process their food and raw materials. During the investigation for the Eastside Reservoir located at nearby Diamond Valley, an early date of 7,380 ± 300 before present (B.P.) from site CA-RIV-5786, implies that people lived in the area at this period (2001:523). Two other archaeological sites that date to this period also have been found in the vicinity of Menifee. One (CA-RIV-2798/H) is located on the shoreline of Elsinore Lake (Grenda 1997) and the other (CA-RIV-6069) is located in the San Jacinto Valley near Mystic Lake (Horne and McDougall 2008). These sites showed deep, intact deposits with a number of stone tools and features. It should be noted that these early sites are often found along ancient lake terraces.

By 8,000 years ago, the subsistence patterns for prehistoric inhabitants start changing in response to the overall warming trend that is changing the plants and animals for the region. In the archaeological record, we find an increased number of ground stone tools and an relative decrease in the number of chipped stone tools. The material culture includes large, bifacially worked dart points and grinding stones, handstones and metates. People are still hunting, but they are also increasing the use of plants in their diet and daily lives. These sites from 8,000 to 3,500 years ago are labeled Sayles or Pauma cultures (Kowta 1969, True 1980) for the general region of western Riverside County, or for Archaic cultures from recent investigations for the Eastside Reservoir Project (Applied EarthWorks 2001).

By 3,500 to 1,500 years ago, the archaeological record again shows a change in the overall prehistoric diet with the introduction of the mortar and pestle. Most researchers attribute this change in the technology to the processing of hard-seeds such as acorns (Wallace 1955, 1978). The investigations at the Eastside Reservoir Project suggest even an earlier use of acorns with acorn radiocarbon dates as early as 4,100 years ago (Applied EarthWorks 2001:504). The acorn became one of the staple food sources for much of southern California including western Riverside County. Acorns could be processed and eaten right away or dried and stored for later meals during the leaner, cooler months of the year. We also see smaller projectile points during this time period, which suggest technological changes in game hunting.

By 1,500 years ago, the archaeological record again shows artifact changes that suggest new cultural practices for the region. Soapstone bowls, tiny projectile points (ar-

rowheads), pottery vessels, rock paintings, and cremations appear. These artifacts and practices have been linked to the immigration of Shoshonean (Takic-speaking) people into southern California from the desert regions. For western Riverside County, the local population continued to practice a gathering and hunting subsistence strategy, established political and trade ties to the coastal inhabitants, and lived in semi-permanent villages. Most researchers for western Riverside County describe the sites of this period as San Luis Rey and divide the time into two parts: San Luis Rey I (500 to 300 years ago) and San Luis Rey II (300 to 150 years ago) (Meighan 1954, True et al 1974). The changes in material culture over time may or may not be linked with the appearance of different groups of people.

The in-depth investigations at the Eastside Reservoir Project refines the chronology for the past 1500 years into four stages—Saratoga Springs, 1500-750 B.P.; Late Prehistoric period, 750-410 B.P.; Protohistoric period, 410-180 B.P.; and Historic period, post-180 B.P. (Applied EarthWorks 2001:529-536). This research shows continued use of the area over the past 7,500 years. In particular, the research found a large number of sites (semi-residential) during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly beginning at the end of the Saratoga Springs Period and ending by the Late Prehistoric Period (ibid:531). This amount of prehistoric activity during a warm, dry period suggests that western Riverside County perhaps had a more favorable environment for people than the surrounding regions. Future research needs to clarify these differences. In western Riverside County, there are a number of sites that date to this time period (1,500 B.P. to about 200 B.P), just prior to Europeans arriving.

Ethnographic overview

When the Franciscan friars established a mission near the coast between Mission San Juan Capistrano and Mission San Diego, they recruited people from the coastal and inland areas and called them the Luiseño. This name is derived from the mission established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River. Several researchers give detailed information on the Luiseño people who lived in this portion of southern California (Du Bois 1908, Sparkman 1908, Kroeber 1925, White 1963, and Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño people were highly organized and occupied a territory that stretched from western San Jacinto Valley to the Pacific Ocean along several major rivers including the Temecula, Santa Margarita, and San Luis Rey (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Menifee lies on the northern and inland portion of the Luiseño territory. The Cahuilla people lived to the east, the Serrano to the north, and the Gabrielino to the west. Each of these groups are part of the same large, linguistic stock, Uto-Aztecan, and are Takic-speakers. Because boundaries for these groups were drawn and recorded in the 1800s and 1900s, after disruption and destruction of their native life ways, it is difficult and perhaps impossible to say which group settled in the Menifee area originally. Over the ages, several groups probably utilized this portion of western Riverside County.

The Luiseño, unlike their tribal neighbors, organized themselves according to family groups or lineages, rather than forming exogamous moieties. Each Luiseño lineage or family group occupied land that they held in common; they lived socially and politically separately from others (Bean and Shipek 1978:555). The Luiseño people typically lived in villages near reliable water sources and maintained special-purpose camps close to their main villages. In spring, family groups would replenish food supplies with gathering ripening fruit, seeds, bulbs, and roots. By fall, families moved to the upland areas to gather acorns, prickly pear, toyon berries, and Whipple yucca.

According to Sparkman (1908), the Luiseño territory contained six species of oaks that produced edible acorns. These included the *Quercus agifolia, Quercus californica, Quercus chrysolepis, Quercus dumosa, Quercus Engelmanni,* and *Quercus wislizenii* (Sparkman 1908 and Mead 2003:337-345). The Luiseño people collected and stored the acorns in above-ground granaries. To use the acorns, they first broke the hull with a stone hammer; retrieved the meat and ground it into a powder in a stone mortar; leached the tannic acid from the powder in sand pits with water; and then made a gruel from the powder by cooking it with hot rocks in a basket (Sparkman 1908).They also parched, ground, and mixed water with seeds of grasses and sages, berries, and fruits for meals. The Luiseño people made and used a wide variety of tools including stone grinding slabs, bone and shell fish hooks, stone and shell ornaments, bone awls, wood throwing sticks, hammer stones, handstones, pestles, mortars, and drills.

Hereditary chiefs administered the community's social, economic, and political activities, assisted by shamans, a council, and a secret society. The Luiseño people held many rituals to handle social and political events such as girls and boys initiations, marriages, peace-making, hunting, and death rites (Bean and Shipek 1978:556). Part of the ritual for these ceremonies included sand and rock art paintings (Bean and Shipek 1978:556-557 and Smith and Freers 1994:5-22).

Gerald Smith and Steve Freers have documented many rock art sites for western Riverside County and have compiled ethnographic evidence for some of the pictographs. They highlight western Riverside County because of the high number of pictographs and petroglyphs located in this area in comparison to other geographic areas, because some of the painted rock art can be linked to the practices of historic Luiseño people, and because of the need for protecting this prehistoric art through public education. They suggest that geometric rock art designs are like those painted on girls' faces and in sand paintings for puberty rites and found woven into baskets (Smith and Freers 1994:13-22).

It is not clear what the exact meanings for these designs may be, but it is clear that the Luiseño people viewed coming of age rites as a special event for both girls and boys. Ceremonies for coming of age are known and recognized for most past cultures, but most often the details of these ceremonies are not remembered and only basic information about them is recorded. For the Luiseño people, several researchers wrote about these practices and detailed the girls and boys puberty rites including the initiates making their mark on boulders to signify their reaching adulthood (Harrington 1933, Sparkman 1908, Henshaw 1892, and Kroeber 1925). It is this link to living descendents that makes these rock art sites very special places.

Ranching, farming, and living in towns replaced the centuries-old semi-sedentary village hunting and gathering life shown by archaeological remains. Today many Luiseño descendents live in western Riverside County on the Pechanga, Soboba, and Pala reservations.

Historical Overview

During the period when the Spanish empire extended to Alta California, soldiers visited the general area that includes Menifee Valley. In 1772, Lt. Pedro Fages, who was the military governor at San Diego, crossed San Jacinto Valley while pursuing some deserters. A few years later, the overland expeditions led by Juan Bautista de Anza (1774 and 1775-1776) also passed through San Jacinto Valley.

California missions established outlying ranches, called *asistencias*, for growing crops and raising livestock. The Mission San Luis Rey (established in 1798) let many Luiseño people reside in their villages while working at the *asistencias* and brought fewer people to live at the mission. The Mission San Luis Rey *asistencias*, that were closest to Menifee were at San Jacinto (near the modern intersection of Ramona Expressway and Warren Road) and at Temecula. Menifee Valley could be considered a part of Mission San Luis Rey's holdings, but it did not have direct contact with this mission system.

The Spanish authorities, and then after 1821, the Mexican governors, made large grants of the best grazing and farming lands to favored soldiers, citizens, and to even a few Native Americans. Sixteen land grants were established in Riverside County. However, none of these included the Menifee area, and no structures or features dating from that period are recorded. For the first three-quarters of the 1800s, the land in Menifee Valley remained unclaimed. But it was not unused.

After 1848 and the discovery of gold, propsectors spread throughout the State, including the area around Menifee. In her chapter called, "The Perris Valley," in a book published in 1912, Mrs. W. H. Ellis wrote:

> Prior to the year 1880 the Perris valley, or San Jacinto plains, as it was then called, was a treeless desert; great bands of sheep roamed at will over the level country, and Mexican miners worked the rich gold deposits in surrounding hills. Before the plowshare had broken a foot of soil on the San Jacinto plains it was known as a mining country. Prospectors tramped over ridge and ravine and staked off claims in every direction. Fifty years ago [i.e. 1862] a flourishing camp existed in the Gabilan country, and the Mexicans for many years made a living by mining, although their methods were primitive, and fully one-half of the precious metal was lost in its journey from the shining quartz bed to the sheepskin dust bag of the miner. (Holmes 1912: 140-141).

Other, unconfirmed, stories describe Mexican prospectors mining for gold in the 1700s in the area where the Good Hope Mine was later established, northwest of Menifee (The Perris Valley Historical & Museum Association n.d.).

It is confirmed that in 1880, Luther Menifee Wilson discovered gold about eight miles south of Perris in Sections 4 and 5, T6S, R3W. He called his claim the Menifee Quartz Lode, and the area around it became known as the Menifee Mining District. The discovery drew attention, and soon many other prospectors were filing claims across

the district. Gold production (from hard rock mining) increased considerably in western Riverside County from early 1880s through mid 1890s. Gold production reached $285,106 in 1895 and $262,800 in 1896, and then it began decreasing until the value of gold production was reported as zero in 1917 (Keller 2007:24). For the next several decades, there were scattered attempts to start new mines and re-open old mines, but none succeeded for very long. The landscape still shows evidence of past mining activities. Both the Alice and Leon mines are nearby examples.

From 1847 to 1860, California population estimates show almost a threefold increase to over 300,000 residents. Almost 100,000 people arrived in 1849 alone. Many of those who came to mine for gold found business and farming enterprises safer and more reliable. Farming and ranching and businesses of all types flourished during the first bloom of the gold rush, but it was difficult to bring products to market. Communities competed fiercely for rail lines, and gave subsidies and other inducements to railroad companies. When the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, access to rail lines made citrus and other agricultural products important parts of the state economy.

In 1876, the Southern Pacific Railroad reached Los Angeles, giving the city its first rail connection to San Francisco and the rest of the US. In the same year, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (AT&SF) was completed to Colton. In 1882, the California Southern Railroad completed a rail line from National City to Colton. The rail line went through Oceanside, Temecula, and Elsinore, and then through San Jacinto Canyon (also known as Railroad Canyon). A railroad station was established at Pinacate. The rail line went through Box Springs to Colton. At Pinacate, the railroad serviced nearby mines, including the “Good Hope” and the “Virginia.” The railroad also made the area more attractive for farming. (Dodge 1959, Wikipedia 2010a)

Farming in California developed differently than in the Midwest and Plains, where homesteaders acquired cheap government land for family farms. In southern California, the best land for farming and ranching had already been taken in large land grants, and most required substantial investments in irrigation and reclamation. Instead of many small prosperous family farms, most crops and livestock in southern California were produced by large commercial enterprises, employing many workers and fleets of equipment. (Library of Congress 1997)

This pattern held true for Menifee Valley too. William Newport was born in England and came to the United States in 1876, at age 20. He lived in Los Angeles for nine years, and then moved to Menifee Valley in 1885, where he purchase 2,000 acres for large-scale, commercial farming (on the north side of Newport Road between Murrieta and Bradley Roads). By 1906, he was farming 15,000 acres, with 13,000 acres in wheat and barley and 2,000 acres in alfalfa and pasture. Many of the young men in the valley worked for him (Martin and Bouris 2006:24). Only 200 acres were irrigated (from wells on the property), the rest was dryland farming, using drought-resistant crops and depending on rainfall. In 1890, Newport visited relatives in England and married Kathryn Lloyd before returning to Menifee. (Guinn 1907:1827-1828)

Other early settlers in Menifee built farms and ranches of smaller scale:

- Andrew Kittilson came to the US from Norway and married Myra Morrell and moved with their daughter Norma to Paloma Valley in 1882.
- William Brown came from Illinois around 1891, worked at the Kittilson ranch, and married Norma Kittilson in 1899.
- Robert Kirkpatrick came to Menifee from

Tennessee with his four sons. His ranch was located at Newport and Antelope Roads. Son William, with his wife Callie, built a large house there in 1882 and continued farming.

- William Frank Holland owned a large farm between Scott Road and Garbini Road. His daughter, Rosetta, married Hans Christensen Sr. in 1892; they lived near Antelope and Garbini Roads.
- James B. Ferrell came to Menifee in 1887 from Iowa and homesteaded on the area that became part of the Audie Murphy ranch. His daughter, Ella, was born in Iowa before he moved.
- Henry Evans came from Gilroy, California, married Ella Ferrell, and moved to Menifee in 1890.
- Joseph and Harriet Drake came from Pennsylvania in 1887, and planted wheat on a 80-acre farm near Zeiders and Keller Roads. Joseph died in 1888, and Harriet and two sons continued to run the farm.
- Samuel and Alice Wickerd Walker came to Menifee about 1885.
- Alden Drake came to Menifee with his parents in 1887, and married Zona Walker in 1901.
- Richard and Della Harrison came from England and Ireland, respectively, met in Menifee, and married in 1896.
- Benjamin "Benny" Kohlmier came to Menifee around 1900. His parents bought 640 acres of land that included a ranch.

In most cases, descendents continued to live in Menifee, and many buildings and features from this early period remained in use well into the twentieth century. (Martin and Bouris 2006).

With a small rural population, commercial centers and residential communities did not develop in Menifee Valley. In 1887, the Menifee post office was established with Darius W. Godfrey as first postmaster. It was located in a small store, at the intersection of Newport and Bradley Roads. By 1890, there was a blacksmith shop at the intersection, and a new school built on an acre and a half site given by William W. Snoddy. In 1893, the school became part of the new county's school system. The post office didn't fare as well. The store burned down in 1893. The post office moved to a little shanty nearby, but it was discontinued in 1896. In 1900, the post office was briefly re-established, and then closed permanently (Pierson 2006:3.0-3).

Through the 1880s, additional rail lines were built from Perris, including a 1888 branch line from Perris through Menifee, Winchester, and Hemet to San Jacinto (Dodge 1959).

Railroad companies were subsidized by land grants, which they sold to new homeowners. During the 1880s, new towns were created along major rail lines, and there was a real estate boom reminiscent of the excitement of the Gold Rush in the previous generation. Populations grew and businesses expanded, and in 1893, Riverside County was created from portions of San Diego and San Bernardino Counties. When residents voted on a county seat, the largest city, Riverside, easily received the most votes. But Menifee received the second-highest number.

In the 1890s, railroad workers settled in a small community by the tracks at Ethanac and Mathews Roads. Other workers from the Temescal Water Company of Corona lived there and named the community Ethanac, in honor of Ethan Allen Chase of Chase Nursery (Martin 2007:7, Gunther 1984:81). However, the town languished when water was diverted from the area.

Railroads were the most important link to the outside world in the late 19th and early 20th centuries for Menifee Valley. When portions of the California Southern Railroad were washed out in 1883 (in Railroad Canyon) and

again 1884 (in Temecula Canyon), they were repaired to maintain the link between San Diego and the rest of the country. However, by 1888, there was another rail line between San Diego and Los Angeles. It went up the coast and provided an alternative to the troublesome California Southern route. In 1891, that rail line was again washed out through Temecula Canyon to Fallbrook, and it was officially abandoned in 1892. That left no direct access from Perris Valley to northern San Diego County.

At about the same time that the rail line between Temecula and Fallbrook was abandoned, the effort to bring water into the area through the Bear Valley Water System failed. It had been established to provide water from Big Bear Lake, but prior water rights had been sold to irrigation agencies in Redlands and no water remained. Agriculture was dominated by dryland farming of wheat, barley, and alfalfa, and associated livestock. Fruit, produce, and new homes, depended on local well water in Menifee Valley.

Absence of direct rail links and sustainable irrigation helped Menifee maintain its rural character through most of the 20th century. Residents worked hard on their farms, bought self-propelled harvesters when they could and used horse-drawn equipment when necessary. Electricity came in 1946. New residents came too, including:

- Walter Zeiders, who purchased a 240 acre ranch in 1932 and built a ranch that included a granary with elevator and machine shop.
- The Bouris brothers, George, Sam, and Ted, were born in Greece. George came to Boston in 1904, at age 14, and worked his way across America. From Los Angeles, he sent for his brothers, and in 1922, they purchased a 640 acre farm on Antelope and Keller Roads. They grew grapes, walnuts, oranges, figs, and peaches, processed olives, and made feta cheese.

(Martin and Bouris 2006)

In 1925, the town of Romoland developed where the small community of Ethanac had been located. Perhaps the town was named after Rominio Homonicholai, an immigrant from Greece, who grew oranges and grapes there. Or, it may have been named after Ramola; in 1925, Pacific Life Insurance Company of California started a community of "Romola Farms" that divided the property into "small ranches of 4 to 5 acres to cultivate figs" (Gunther 1984:436) and to eliminate confusion for the post office, the community changed its name to Romoland.

After WWII, automobiles and freeways helped accelerate growth in southern California. But Menifee was not an early participant. Although US 395 had become a major highway between Spokane and San Diego as early as the 1930s, it went through Perris and Temecula, not Menifee. The portion of old US 395 between Riverside and March Air Force Base was made into an expressway in 1942, but I-215 was not completed until the 1980s.

In the 1950s, the population density of Menifee Valley was low, but this began to change. In 1960, Del Webb opened Sun City, a planned retirement community near Phoenix. It was the biggest of its kind, and it attracted immense attention. That same year, Del Webb looked to his home state and began studying the feasibility of building another Sun City in Menifee Valley. After secretly buying about 14,000 acres, Sun City was started with the King Inn Restaurant and Motel (at Bradley Road and Cherry Hills Blvd.), six model homes, and a town hall on Sun City Blvd. The development was not incorporated, as the name suggests; the residents managed community facilities such as the town hall, auditorium, swimming pool, through the Sun City Civic Association. The residents also were involved in running various clubs and community activities and events (Sun City Civic Association 1992).

In 1964, there were 2,500 homes and 4,500 people in Sun City. The goal of 5,000 homes was reached in 1977. Sun City did not grow as fast or as big as initially planned, but it succeeded in becoming a planned community for active retirement lifestyles, a goal which has been duplicated all across the country. Sun City's early structures soon will be 50 years or older, which makes them potentially historical and appropriate for evaluation and possible preservation.

Today, Menifee Valley is home to over 65,000 people. In June 2008, residents in the communities of Menifee, Sun City, Quail Valley and part of Romoland voted to incorporate into one city called Menifee. On Oct. 1, 2008, Menifee officially became Riverside County's 26th city.

Archival Research Results

On April 1. 2, 6, and 8, 2010, Beth Padon conducted an exhaustive review of the archaeological records and reports at the Eastern Information Center, University of California Riverside. The Eastern Information Center is the official repository for archaeological and historical site records and reports for Riverside County. The archival review also examined the following local, state, and federal inventories of historical resources:

- *National Register of Historic Places*, *California Historic Landmarks*,
- Directory in the Historic Properly Data File for Riverside County (February 9, 2010),
- *Guide to the Historic Landmarks of Riverside County* (1993),
- *California Points of Historical Interest*

Early editions of USGS topographic maps and other historical maps of the Menifee area also were reviewed. These included:

- General Land Office (GLO), US Geological Survey maps for T5S, R3W and T6S, R3W (1853-1865);
- *Elsinore, California* (30' USGS) 1901 edition,
- *Murrieta, California* (15' USGS) 1942 edition,
- *Romoland, California* (7.5' USGS) 1953 edition and photo revised in 1976.

The archives showed over 250 historical resources (prehistoric, historic archaeological, and historical structures and sites) fall within the City of Menifee boundaries. Appendix C contains a list of these resources. (Site location information is omitted for the prehistoric sites.) Each resource is assigned a primary number (P-33-00000) by the Eastern Information Center (EIC). The EIC maintains a complete registry and provides a clearinghouse for these resources in Riverside County. The EIC restricts release of specific location information for prehistoric and historical archaeological sites in order to help prevent vandalism to these resources.

The listed resources for Menifee is not exhaustive. It contains cultural resources identified during a CEQA or NEPA environmental review process as properties are modified or developed. As noted on Figure 4.6.4, in Section 4.6 Cultural Resources, of the Riverside County Integrated Project (LSA 2000), all of the Menifee area retains a high sensitivity for finding prehistoric and historical resources. It is anticipated that future developments will encounter additional resources within the City boundaries. It is also noted that evaluation for their significance, as required by CEQA, remains to be conducted for many of these listed resources.

Prehistoric sites

In Menifee, the archaeological records identify resource gathering sites, quarries, hunting sites, small camp sites, rock art (petroglyphs and pictographs) sites and village settlements. Of special interest for the heritage of the region are the numerous petroglyph and pictograph sites within the City of Menifee. Several of the pictograph sites (CA-RIV- 333, -1025, -1026, -1036, and -1037) have been documented (Smith and Freer 1994), but many have not been care-

fully and systematically recorded using the best professional techniques. Until recently, research on local rock art (both painted and pecked designs) has been lacking (Hedges 1990, 1992). Given the number of rock art sites in the City, it is important to highlight their value as part of the cultural heritage of Menifee and of the Luiseño people.

In 2004, a large district containing approximately 100 archaeological sites was found to be eligible for listing in the *California Register of Historical Resources*. Part of the district (primary number P-33-014370 in Appendix C) lies with the City limits.

The archival search also indicated that:

•Many archaeological and historical surveys have been conducted throughout the boundaries of the City of Menifee. But by no means has the entire area been investigated for cultural resources;

• The increase in development and the subsurface grading that ensues will have an adverse impact to unknown archaeological sites and features. Several sites and isolated artifacts already have been recorded where previously surface insections did not reveal cultural resources. It is anticipated that buried prehistoric sites that date 8,000 to 3,000 years ago also may be found within the City boundaries. Native American representatives, archaeologists, geologists, and construction companies should coordinate their work when excavations reach the ancient alluvium sediments that could contain very early prehistoric sites; and

• Professional standards for archaeological and historical resource documentation, recordation, and interpretation have improved and will continue to improve. Early archaeological reports did not conduct many of the analyses that are considered standard today, such as faunal, soils, geomorphology, and palynology studies. New techniques for dating will reveal new facts about the prehistory of the area. With careful stewardship, the historical resources found within the City of Menifee have the potential to greatly add to our understanding of the past and to our sense of place that makes Menifee special.

Historical sites

Historical resources represent social, economic, and political development of Menifee from the Gold Rush to the present. The list provided in Appendix C shows many features, residences, and outbuildings that date to the mining and early farming periods of Menifee. Primary records for many of this historical resources were completed by the Riverside County Historical Commission in 1982-1983, and they need to be re-assessed and evaluated for significance, and preservation measures developed when appropriate to protect them as part of the City's history. These are listed in the following table.

Other potentially significant historical property types for the City of Menifee are associated with the planned communities of Quail Valley and Sun City. Quail Valley started in 1947 by the Pacific Coast Finance Company and about 1958, Charles E. Cooper (son of one of the original owners) re-named the lodge the Quail Valley County Club. This name is associated with the early use of the area as a quail hunting resort (Gunther 1984:410). Structures in Quail Valley and Sun City are reaching 50 years or more of age, and qualify for consideration as historical resources. As examples of community planning, they may have local or regional importance.

Native American concerns

In response to the City of Menifee's tribal consultation letter (March 25, 2010), the Native American Heritage Commission reported that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the City limits. However, the commis-

sion suggested that local Native American representatives be contacted for additional information, and provided a list of potential contacts in the region (Appendix B).

Table 1. Potentially historic resources, based on Eastern Information Center list of cultural resources dated April 13, 2010.

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Eligible for listing
P-33-007652		Quail Valley Country Club	Vernacular Brick house, built in 1956, 28702 Anita Drive, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007653		Quail Valley	Wood frame house, built in 1931, 23790 Clara Drive, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007679	Property Number, 61662	Quail Valley	Vernacular adobe house, built in 1942, 23866 Elsinore Lane, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007698	Property Number, 62469	Christensen Ranch, Clyde C. and Zora Christensen	Vernacular wood frame house, with stucco siding, built in 1907, 31550 Hwy 395, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007699	Property Number. 62470	Gombers Ranch	Vernacular stone house, built in 1918, 24689 Menifee Road, and Vernacular wood fram house and barn which are original Camp Haan World War II barracks; recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007700	Property Number, 62471	Schain Ranch, one of the earliest ranches in the Romoland area.	Vernacular wood frame house, built in 1940, and an original adobe milk house (still standing in 1981), 25781 Ritter Avenue, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007701	Property Number, 62472	Romoland area	Vernacular wood frame Bungalow, built in 1919, 25632 Sherman Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007702	Property Number, 62473	Romoland area	Vernacular stucco house, estimated built in 1919, 24950 Antelope Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007703	Property Number, 62474	Menifee School Site	The site record indicates that this school was constructed in 1890 and that most pioneer families (Kirkpatrick, Christensen, and Zeider) attended. Located at southwest corner of Newport Road and Bradley Road.	not evaluated
P-33-007704	Property Number, 62475	Hills Ranch	Vernacular wood frame house with stucco walls, estimated built in 1938, note the tank house, 28990 Mapes Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007706	Property Number, 62477		Vernacular stone house, estimated built in 1932, 25773 Bundy Canyon Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982. In 2007, the stone building appears replaced by a mobile home or original building in ruins and the mobile home added to the property. Report number RI-07852.	not evaluated

Table 1. (continued) Potentially historic resources, based on Eastern Information Center list of cultural resources dated April 13, 2010.

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Eligible for listing
P-33-007707	Property Number, 62478	1922 homestead built by the Walden family.	Vernacular wood frame house (1930s) and an adobe homestead, built in 1922, 25471 Walden Road, in T6S R3W, Section 17, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982. In 2007, the Bundy Canyon widening report suggests re-evaluation for this property.	not evaluated
P-33-007708	Property Number, 62479	Walden West Cabin; this property also may have a prehistoric component. The historical record form refers to an "Indian camp ground" as part of the property.	Vernacular wood frame cabin and house (1924), 25543 Walden Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982. In 2007, the Bundy Canyon widening report re-evaluated this cabin and gardens and determined this structure appears eligible to the *National Register of Historic Places*. Report number RI-07852.	eligible for listing in the *NRHP*
P-33-007711	Property Numbers, 62482, 62483, 62484, 62485, 62486		Vernacular wood frame cabin (estimated 1909 construction date) and two barns and a capped mine shaft, 30903 Murrieta Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007712	Property Numbers, 62487, 62488 62489, 62490, 62491, and 62492	The Pinto Ranch, located on the far eastern border of the City of Menifee	Vernacular wood frame house (1945) and out buildings (2 barns) and adobe house estimated 1920s, 33780 Briggs Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	not evaluated
P-33-007713	Property Number, 62493	Bud Smith House and known as Van Landingham House	Vernacular adobe house, built in 1945, 30250 Gunther Road, William and Florence Van Landingham made the adobe bricks for this house. Recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	not evaluated
P-33-007714	Property Number, 62494	T.K. Ranch	Vernacular wood frame cabin, estimated built in 1920s, and windmill and brick house, 27115 Scott Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983. In 2007, the Bundy Canyon widening report re-evaluated this cabin and gardens and determined this structure appears eligible for local listing or designation.	eligible for listing, locally significant
P-33-007715	Property Number, 62495	Al Drake homestead?	Vernacular wood frame cabin, built 1915 ?, (still standing in 1983), 29621 Scott Road recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	not evaluated
P-33-007716	Property Number, 62496	Merle Zeider property	Vernacular wood frame house and other ranch structures, built 1927 (estimated), 33281 Zeiders Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	not evaluated
P-33-007717	Property Number, 62497	John Harrison property	Vernacular wood frame house, built in 1890 with associated out buildings and school house moved to this property built in 1910, 33300 Hwy 395 (I-215), recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	not evaluated

Recommendations

Preservation and Protection

The study of cultural resources recorded in Menifee demonstrates that the City contains a rich prehistoric and historical heritage that deserves active preservation. In order to protect this heritage, the City should implement the following preservation procedures (identified as P- numbers):

P-1. Revisit and update the conditions of known archaeological sites. Every known site can be described as (a) no longer existing, or (b) in danger of destruction or damage, or (c) currently safe.

P-2. For those sites where subsurface investigations have occurred, determine where the artifact collections are curated. Many may be located at local universities. The purpose is not to re-locate the collections or to establish a new repository for collections; the purpose is to enhance local interest, pride, and sense of place for City residents by making collections more accessible to students, researchers, and the interested public to enhance their understanding of their prehistoric heritage.

P-3. Establish clear and reasonable practices to identify, evaluate, and protect previously unknown archaeological sites, following CEQA and NEPA procedures.

In addition, we suggest that the City explore the possibility of working with the Society for California Archaeology to develop citizen participation in site protection through the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (www.cassp.org).

Native American concerns

The California Native American Heritage Commission provides the following guidelines:

"When developers and public agencies assess the environmental impact of their projects, they must consider "historical resources" as an aspect of the environment in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines section 15064.5. These cultural features can include Native American graves and artifacts; traditional cultural landscapes; natural resources used for food, ceremonies or traditional crafts; and places that have special significance because of the spiritual power associated with them. When projects are proposed in areas where Native American cultural features are likely to be affected, one way to avoid damaging them is to have a Native American monitor/consultant present during ground disturbing work. In sensitive areas, it may also be appropriate to have a monitor/consultant on site during construction work.

"A knowledgeable, well-trained Native American monitor/consultant can identify an area that has been used as a village site, gathering area, burial site, etc. and estimate how extensive the site might be. A monitor/consultant can prevent damage to a site by being able to communicate well with others involved in the project, which might involve:
1. Requesting excavation work to stop so that new discoveries can be evaluated;
2. Sharing information so that others will understand the cultural importance of the features involved;

3. Ensuring excavation or disturbance of the site is halted and the appropriate State laws are followed when human remains are discovered;
4. Helping to ensure that Native American human remains and any associated grave items are treated with culturally appropriate dignity, as is intended by State law.

"By acting as a liaison between Native Americans, archaeologists, developers, contractors and public agencies, a Native American monitor/consultant can ensure that cultural features are treated appropriately from the Native American point of view. This can help others involved in a project to coordinate mitigation measures. These guidelines are intended to provide prospective monitors/consultants, and people who hire monitors/consultants, with an understanding of the scope and extent of knowledge that should be expected."
(California Native American Heritage Commission 2005)

Treatment for Cultural Resources

The following procedures for cultural resources follow those provided in Cultural Resources 4.6, of the Riverside County Integrated Project Existing Setting Report (March 2000), and in the guidelines under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for cultural resources. As part of the City's review of new and revised development projects, the City should implement the following cultural resource procedures (CR-numbers):

CR-1. Conduct a archaeological and historical records review of the proposed or new or revised development at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at University of California, Riverside. Even though a records search may have been done before, it is important to check with this Center for the most recent information. Some reports are filed several years after the investigations and may be missed by the earlier records review.

CR-2. If the records review conducted at the EIC under CR-1 indicates that the project area has not been previously examined for cultural resources or that the project area is sensitive for cultural resources, then archaeological field surveys and historical surveys are required. Field surveys are conducted on foot, by qualified archaeologists, walking in appropriate intervals over the property to examine for surface indications of archaeological resources. And historical surveys of the built-environment are conducted by qualified architectural historians to record and evaluate standing structures. Field survey reports should be filed with the City and with the State Office of Historic Preservation local archive of archaeological and historical resources at the Eastern Information Center.

CR-3. Archaeological field surveys and historical surveys may be recommended for properties that have been previously examined for archaeology and history, if surface conditions have changed or if the previous survey was conducted so long ago that it no longer meets current professional standards (such as looking for evidence of historic resources that are more than 50 years old). The Eastern Information Center usually recommends an updated survey when five years have passed since the initial survey.

CR-4. Newly discovered archaeological sites and historical structures should be properly recorded and investigated in order to determine their significance. If development will adversely affect an archaeological site then a subsurface testing program, and follow-up data recovery program may be needed prior to development. But first, efforts to avoid and preserve the site or the standing structure must be taken. Preservation requires careful review of the site, its boundaries, conditions, and likelihood of future impacts to it. Once a

preservation plan is implemented, it must be recorded with the City Planning Department so that this resource will stay protected and not be destroyed by mistake.

CR-5. Archaeological monitoring during construction is highly recommended. Most archaeological material is buried, but usually close to current ground level (within a few feet). Monitoring by qualified archaeologists can discover new sites, and retrieve artifacts from previously known sites that have been subject to a testing and data recovery program. Finding buried cultural resources within the City of Menifee boundaries is very likely, because the City is located on an alluvial plain and possible ancient water sources, and because of the geomorphology of the underlying strata.

CR-6. Archaeological monitoring is also recommended when there is any possibility of finding human remains. Prehistoric burials have been found in large sites as well as small ones, and even where there's no other indication of a site. Non-prehistoric human remains also have been found in undeveloped areas. When human remains are found, all personnel involved must follow the actions required by State law (Public Resources Code Section 5097.8 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).

CR-7. On a project by project basis, it is recommended that specific preservation measures for historical resources should be provided by a qualified archaeologist for archaeological sites or a qualified historian for standing structures who meet the standards set by the Secretary of the Interior.

Treatment for Paleontological Resources

Based upon the findings of the literature review and the check of the known fossil localities at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM), the flat-lying alluvial plains are highly sensitive for finding significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources. These areas of the City of Menifee should follow the recommendations outlined below and in Appendix A to protect fossil resources (F-numbers):

F-1. Monitoring of excavation in areas identified as likely to contain paleontologic resources by a qualified paleontologic monitor. Paleontologic monitors should be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens.

F-2. Recovered specimens should be prepared to a point of identification and permanent preservation. Samples of sediments should be washed to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils are essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources.

F-3. Identification and curation of specimens into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage (e.g., SBCM). These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation and CEQA compliance. The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not complete until such curation into an established, accredited museum repository has been fully completed and documented.

F-4. Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate Lead Agency

along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum repository, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

A copy of the paleontological monitoring report should be submitted to the City of Menifee, Planning Department and to the San Bernardino County Museum, Paleontology Department.

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Appendix A: Letter from San Bernardino County Museum

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM

2024 Orange Tree Lane • Redlands, California USA 92374-4560
(909) 307-2669 • Fax (909) 307-0539 • www.sbcountymuseum.org
TDD (909) 792-1462

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

ROBERT L. McKERNAN
Director

1 June 2010

Discovery Works, Incorporated
attn: Beth Padon
10591 Bloomfield
Los Alamitos, CA 90720

re: **PALEONTOLOGY LITERATURE AND RECORDS REVIEW, CITY OF MENIFEE GENERAL PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Ms. Padon,

The Division of Geological Sciences of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) has completed a literature review and records search for the City of Menifee General Plan in Riverside County, California. Specifically, the study area encompasses all or portions of sections 10 through 17 and 20 through 36, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; sections 25 and 36, T 5S, R 4W, SBB&M; section 19, T 6S, R 2W, SBB&M; and sections 1 through 6, 8 through 17, and 20 through 24, T 6S, R 3W, SBB&M, as seen on the Romoland, California 7.5' United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle map (1953 edition). Portions of the City of Menifee not mapped on this quadrangle were not considered in this review, at your request.

Previous geologic mapping (Rogers, 1965; Morton, 2003) indicates that the City of Menifee is located on relatively flat-lying alluvial plains surrounding and separating several small to moderate hills. In general, these topographic highs and lows can be used as a baseline against which to estimate paleontologic sensitivity: the hills generally lack potential for significant fossil resources (although see below), while the alluvial plains and the sediments flanking the base of the hills have high paleontologic sensitivity.

The low-lying alluvial plains in the City of Menifee consist primarily of surface exposures of Quaternary sedimentary deposits ranging in age from the earliest Pleistocene to the earliest Holocene Epochs. These sedimentary rock units are mapped as very old fan deposits of middle to early Pleistocene age (= unit **Qvof**), older fan deposits of middle to late Pleistocene age (= $\mathbf{Qof_a}$), and young alluvial fan and valley deposits of Holocene and latest Pleistocene age (= **Qya**, **Qyf**, and **Qyv**). The very old fan deposits occur at the base and lower flanks of the low hills present throughout the city, while younger Holocene deposits are constrained in washes and shallow arroyos where they form a thin sedimentary veneer over older Pleistocene alluvium. The remainder of the flat-lying areas within the city are middle to later Pleistocene fan deposits. Of these sedimentary units, the young alluvial fan and valley deposits are too young geologically to have any potential to

GREGORY C. DEVEREAUX
County Administrative Officer

Board of Supervisors
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PAUL BIANE ..... Second District
NEIL DERRY ..... Third District
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JOSIE GONZALES ..... Fifth District

contain significant vertebrate fossils. For this reason, these sediments are assigned low paleontologic sensitivity. In contrast, Pleistocene alluvial valley deposits and very old fan deposits, mapped throughout the project alignment, have high paleontologic sensitivity. Similar older Pleistocene alluvial sediments elsewhere throughout Riverside and San Bernardino Counties and the Inland Empire have been reported to yield significant fossils of plants and extinct animals from the Ice Age (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Anderson and others, 2002; Scott and Cox, 2008; Springer and others, 2009, 2010). Fossils recovered from these Pleistocene sediments represent extinct taxa including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, short-faced bears, sabre-toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, and bison (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Scott and Cox, 2008; Springer and others, 2009, 2010).

With respect to the low hills throughout the City of Menifee, these consist for the most part (after Morton, 2003) of rock outcrops with low potential to contain significant fossil resources. Outcrops include Mesozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Peninsular Ranges batholith (= units $\mathbf{M_zgp}$, $\mathbf{M_zi}$, $\mathbf{M_zp}$, $\mathbf{M_zq}$, $\mathbf{M_zqg}$, and $\mathbf{M_zu}$) and Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Peninsular Ranges batholith (= **Kgb**, **Kdvg**, **Kpvg**, **Kpvt**, and **Kt**), as well as intermixed Mesozoic schist and Cretaceous granitics (= **KgMz**). These Mesozoic metasedimentary rocks and Cretaceous granitic rocks have no potential to contain significant fossil resources. However, the hills forming the western border of the City of Menifee do incorporate low-lying areas in portions of sections 30 and 31, T 5S, R 3W, and sections 25 and 36, T 5S, R 4W, that are mapped (Morton, 2003) as early to middle Pleistocene older alluvial channel gravels (= $\mathbf{Qvoa_g}$). These sediments have undetermined potential to contain fossil resources.

For this review, I conducted a search of the Regional Paleontologic Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the SBCM. The results of this search indicate that several previously-recorded paleontologic resource localities are present within the boundaries of the study area. Paleontologic resource localities SBCM 5.6.626, 5.6.671 - 5.6.683, and 5.6.868 - 5.6.875 are situated within the northeastern portion of the city, while locality SBCM 5.6.627 is located near the eastern city border. (Data for these localities are not provided herein, but should be requested as appropriate when excavation or development is planned in these portions of the city.) These localities yielded fossil remains of extinct camel (*Camelops hesternus*) and small vertebrates, including rabbits, rodents and lizards. The presence of these localities in the study area confirms the presence of fossiliferous Pleistocene alluvium in the region, and demonstrates the high paleontologic sensitivity of this alluvium. This sensitivity is further reinforced by the relative proximity of the proposed project alignment to Diamond Valley Lake, situated several miles to the east; construction of this lake resulted in the recovery of several thousand fossils of late Pleistocene age from subsurface Pleistocene alluvium (Scott and Cox, 2008; Springer and others, 2009, 2010).

Recommendations

The results of the literature review and the check of the RPLI at the SBCM demonstrate that excavation in conjunction with development will have high potential to adversely impact significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources present within portions of the City of Menifee, particularly the flat-lying alluvial plains. When projects are scheduled or planned to be conducted in these

regions, a qualified vertebrate paleontologist must be retained to develop a program to mitigate impacts to such resources. These mitigation programs should be consistent with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Scott and Springer, 2003), as well as with regulations currently implemented by the County of Riverside and the proposed guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. These programs should include, but not be limited to:

1. Monitoring of excavation in areas identified as likely to contain paleontologic resources by a qualified paleontologic monitor. Paleontologic monitors should be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens.

2. Preparation of recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils are essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources (Scott and others, 2004).

3. Identification and curation of specimens into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage (e.g., SBCM). These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation (Scott and others, 2004) and CEQA compliance (Scott and Springer, 2003). The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not complete until such curation into an established, accredited museum repository has been fully completed and documented.

4. Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate Lead Agency along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum repository, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

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Please do not hesitate to contact us with any further questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Eric Scott, Curator of Paleontology
Division of Geological Sciences
San Bernardino County Museum

Appendix B: Letter from the California Native American Heritage Commission

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net

March 25, 2010

Dr. Carmen Cave, Ph.D., Community Development Director
CITY OF MENIFEE
29714 Haun Drive
Menifee, CA 92586

Sent by FAX to 951-679-3643
No. Pages: 2

Re: Tribal Consultation Per SB 18 (California Government Code §§ 65352.3, 65352.4, for **General Plan Amendment for the First General Plan of the City of Menifee**; located in the City of Menifee; Riverside County, California

Dear Dr. Cave:

Government Code §65352.3 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places. Attached is a Native American Tribal Consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the requested plan boundaries.

Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the nearest Information Center (contact 916- 653-7278) to determine if there are any recorded CHRIS sites within or near the APE.

A NAHC Sacred Lands File search was conducted based on the coordinates of this property or "area of potential effect' (APE) and Native American Cultural Resources sites **were not found** within the Menifee City Limits, within the 'area of potential effect' (e.g. APE). However, there are Native American cultural resources in close proximity to the City, outside of the City Limits. . Local governments should be aware, also that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive, and these searches do not preclude the existence of other cultural resources. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a cultural place. I suggest you consult with all of those on the accompanying Native American Contacts list, which has been included separately. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge about cultural resources in your plan area. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call in about two weeks to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from Tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Tribal Consultation List

Native American Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
March 26, 2010

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Francine Kupsch, Spokesperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner , CA 92086
loscoyotes@earthlink.net
(760) 782-0711

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 609 Cahuilla
Hemet , CA 92546
srtribaloffice@aol.com
(951) 658-5311
(951) 658-6733 Fax

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
35008 PalaTemecula Rd, PMB 445 Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
(760) 891-3500

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Rroad Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
Robert_Martin@morongo.org
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200

Pauma & Yuima
Christobal C. Devers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
paumareservation@aol.com
(760) 742-1289

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
tbrown@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 676-2768

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
ATTN: Rob Roy,Environmental Director
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
lajolla-sherry@aol.com and
(760) 742-3790

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Chairperson
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
dhill@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Luther Salgado, Sr.
PO Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
915-763-5549

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Section 65352.3.

Appendix C: Recorded Prehistoric and Historical Sites in the City of Menifee, April 13, 2010

Appendix C: Eastern Information Center list of cultural resources (no prehistoric site locations), dated April 13, 2010

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-000332	CA-RIV-332	Other SBCM-589, Other Christenson I, Other Christenson-Webb site, Locus A, Other SBCM-267	Even though property boundaries separate these recorded sites, it appears that these sites represent a major prehistoric village complex inhabited for many years. Initial recordings in 1953 and 1964 and later updates (1973, 1981, 1987, and 2003) Recorded between and among these sites is midden deposit, several bedrock milling features, rock art including a ringing rock, cupules, pictographs, and petroglyphs. Also, many artifacts including lithic debitage, handstones, metates, steatite pendant, and pottery. The following six sites are considered within this group: CA-RIV-332,-333,-337, -339, -340, and -341. In 1981, Ken Hedges of the San Diego Museum of Man carefully investigated the rock art at this site that included several petroglyphs, many rocks with cupules, pictographs, and a “ringing” rock. Many of the ground depressions or cupules are located on vertical faces of the boulders. G. Smith and Steven Freers in their book, *Fading Images*, illustrate part of the rock art at this large prehistoric complex.	RI-00118, RI-00119, RI-00120, RI-00121, RI-00122, RI-00123, RI-00124, RI-00228, RI-00534, RI-00557, RI-02150, RI-02151, RI-02152, RI-04014, RI-04904, RI-05270
P-33-000333	CA-RIV-333	Other SBCM-589, Other SBCM-266, Other Walker ranch, Other SDM W-2947-A, Other Menifee Valley		
P-33-000337	CA-RIV-337			
P-33-000339	CA-RIV-339	Other SDM W-2947-B		
P-33-000340	CA-RIV-340	Other UCR-Riv-334, Other SDM W-2947-C, Other Menifee Valley		
P-33-000341	CA-RIV-341			
P-33-000631	CA-RIV-631	Other C. Webb Locus C	J. Humbert, and S. Hammond recorded this prehistoric site in 1973. They noted prehistoric habitation with ground and chipped stone artifacts, bedrock mortars, and a red painted pictograph over a black painted design. The site measures 30 by 32 meters.	RI-00534
P-33-000632	CA-RIV-632	Other C. Webb Locus D	J. Humbert recorded this prehistoric site in 1973. He noted a boulder outcrop with bedrock milling features, bedrock mortars, chipped stone, and ground stone within an area of 50 by 50 meters.	RI-00534
P-33-000633	CA-RIV-633	Other C. Webb Locus E	J. Humbert recorded this prehistoric site in 1973. He noted for this site: bedrock milling features, chipped stone, and ground stone within an area about 100 by 100 meters.	RI-00534
P-33-000634	CA-RIV-634	Other C. Webb Locus F	Late Prehistoric site, tested in 1987 and 2005. In 2005, lithic debitage, ground stone (mano and metate fragments), and a scraper, 44 grinding features, 21 bedrock mortars, and in 1987 collected nearly 500 artifacts, but no substantial midden.	RI-00534, RI-00670, RI-00671, RI-05270
P-33-000635	CA-RIV-635	Other Haun Rd. 1	J. Humbert recorded this prehistoric site in 1973. He noted three bedrock milling features on one boulder.	RI-00534, RI-07510
P-33-000636	CA-RIV-636	Other Haun Rd. 2	J. Humbert recorded this prehistoric site in 1973. He noted one bedrock milling features and no midden soil. In 1981, K. Kroesen revisited this site and found the site in good condition.	RI-00534, RI-01328
P-33-001021	CA-RIV-1021	Other Christenson II, Other SBCM - 269	A large (357 by 260 meters) prehistoric village that M. Bray recorded in detail in 2009 and only partially tested; In 1920, story about the pictographs in the LA Times Illustrated Magazine.	RI-00534, RI-02164
P-33-001022	CA-RIV-1022	Other Christenson Springs, Other SBCM - 270	A large (613 by 228 meters) Prehistoric site, Initial recording in 1953 by G.A. Smith and partially tested in 1999. M. Bray in 2009 recorded this site in detail. There are still numerous bedrock milling features and artifacts on the surface with a midden deposit.	RI-00534, RI-02166, RI-06066
P-33-001023	CA-RIV-1023	Other Oak Spring	An extensive village site recorded in 1976 and revisited in 1978 by Paul Chace; bedrock milling features, chipped stone tools, mortar fragment, hammer stone, and a piece of burnt bone noted on the surface.	RI-00359, RI-00534
P-33-001025	CA-RIV-1025	Other Menifee Valley Sites - K	Pictograph site with hand prints. This site may be associated with the nearby village site, RIV-1023. G. Smith and Steven Freers in their book, *Fading Images*, illustrate part of the rock art at this large prehistoric complex.	RI-00359, RI-00534

Appendix C: Eastern Information Center list of cultural resources (no prehistoric site locations), dated April 13, 2010

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-001026	CA-RIV-1026	Other Oak Spring Pictographs	Pictograph site with diamond chain designs inside a rock shelter. This site may be associated with the nearby village site, RIV-1023. G. Smith and Steven Freers in their book, *Fading Images*, illustrate part of the rock art at this large prehistoric complex.	RI-00534
P-33-001027	CA-RIV-1027	Other Menifee Valley Sites - N	Petroglyph site, a large, 20 foot high rock with between 200 and 300 cupules on the north and west face of the boulder. Chace (1978) suggests that this ritual or ceremonial boulder also is associated with the village site, RIV-1023.	RI-00359, RI-00534
P-33-001028	CA-RIV-1028		The site record is only partially completed with date, location and area of site only given.	RI-00534
P-33-001029	CA-RIV-1029	Other UCAS - 097	This prehistoric site initially recorded in 1976 and revisited in 1981. D. Moore could not find this site in 1981 and suspected that it had been destroyed by I-15 construction.	RI-00534, RI-04375
P-33-001030	CA-RIV-1030	Other SBCM-1096, Other Menifee Hill, Other MF 1117	This prehistoric site initially recorded in 1976 and revisited in 1979 and 1980. Neither J. Baldwin (1979) or T. Banks (1980) could not find this site.	RI-00534
P-33-001031	CA-RIV-1031	Other Pig Pen Site, Other Audie Murphy Ranch	This prehistoric site initially recorded in 1976 and revisited in 1985 and 2002. Test investigations confirm midden deposits, bedrock milling features, rock shelters, rock art (pictograph) and cupules (petroglyphs). Determined that Locus A is a significant site under CEQA and should be preserved.	RI-00534, RI-01970, RI-01971, RI-05826, RI-08179
P-33-001032	CA-RIV-1032	Other Menifee Valley Sites - C, Other Audie Murphy Ranch	In 1976, these two prehistoric sites were recorded as separate habitations, but in 1985 and 2002 subsurface investigations confirmed that the midden deposits were continuous. This site also contains petroglyphs (cupules), pictographs, rock shelters, bedrock milling features, and lithic tools, pottery, and hearth features. Determined that this site is a significant site under CEQA and should be preserved.	RI-00534, RI-01970, RI-01971, RI-05826
P-33-001033	CA-RIV-1033	Other Riv-1032		RI-00534, RI-01970, RI-01971, RI-05826
P-33-001034	CA-RIV-1034	Other Menifee Valley Sites - B, Other Audie Murphy Ranch	A 215 by 100 meter prehistoric site recorded by Eastvold in 1976 and revisited in 1985 by Ron Bissell. It includes a rock shelter with a pictograph in red and black pigment. Bedrock milling features and lithic artifacts are also part of this site. This site appears associated with the nearby site, RIV-1032/1033. CA-RIV-1034A was updated in 2002 (P-33-11549) by J. Buysse, who estimated size as 190 by 178 meters. Buysse found 34 bedrock boulders with 139 milling features, 6 mortars, and three rock shelters. Testing (53 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit) yielded 475 artifacts, and animal bone and fire-affected rock. Late prehistoric period occupation because one Cottonwood project point found. Determined a significant site under CEQA. CA-RIV-1034B was updated in 2002 (P-33-11550) by J. Buysse. Distinguished from -1034A because a drainage separates them. Size size is estimated as 182 by 80 meters. It contains 18 bedrock boulders with 33 milling features and 2 mortars. It also contains three rocks shelters; one of these contains a pictograph panel. Testing (23 shovel test units) yielded 25 artifacts plus fire affected rock. Rock art site is determined significant under CEQA.	RI-00534, RI-01970, RI-01971, RI-05826, RI-08179
P-33-001035	CA-RIV-1035		I. Eastvold in 1976 initially recorded this prehistoric site and Ron Bissell tested it in 1985 and Brian F. Smith evaluated it in 2002. It includes a rock shelter with pictographs. Bedrock milling features, lithic artifacts, petroglyphs (cupules) are also found at this site. Determined a significant site under CEQA. This site appears associated with the nearby site, RIV-1032/1033.	RI-00534, RI-01970, RI-01971, RI-05826

Appendix C: Eastern Information Center list of cultural resources (no prehistoric site locations), dated April 13, 2010

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-001036	CA-RIV-1036	Other Menifee Valley Sites - I, Other Audia Murphy Ranch	I. Eastvold in 1976 initially recorded this prehistoric site and Ron Bissell revisited in 1985 and Brian F. Smith evaluated it in 2002. It includes a large boulder with pictographs. Bedrock milling features, lithic artifacts, bone tools, and ceramic sherds are also found at this site. Determined a significant site under CEQA. This habitation site appears associated with the nearby site, RIV-1032/1033. G. Smith and Steven Freers in their book, *Fading Images*, illustrate part of the rock art at this large prehistoric complex.	RI-00534, RI-01970, RI-05826
P-33-001037	CA-RIV-1037	Other Menifee Valley Sites - G, Other Audie Murphy Ranch	I. Eastvold in 1976 initially recorded this prehistoric site and Ron Bissell tested it in 1985 and Brian F. Smith evaluated it in 2002. It includes a rock shelter and two rock art panels. Bedrock milling features, lithic artifacts, ground stone tools are also found at this habitation site. Determined a significant site under CEQA. This site appears associated with the nearby site, RIV-1032/1033. G. Smith and Steven Freers in their book, *Fading Images*, illustrate part of the rock art at this large prehistoric complex.	RI-00534, RI-01970, RI-01971, RI-05826
P-33-001038	CA-RIV-1038	Other Statler Ranch, Other SBCM-265	This prehistoric site initially recorded in 1953 and revisited in 1976. The site includes a red pictograph (faint design), bedrock mortars, and lithic artifacts.	RI-00534
P-33-001072	CA-RIV-1072		I. Eastvold initially recorded this prehistoric site in 1976. He noted bedrock milling features, pictographs on an isolated boulder; lithic material. In 1978, D. Belligio could not relocate this site.	
P-33-001078	CA-RIV-1078		This prehistoric site initially recorded in 1979 and revisited in 1985. In 2006, Sara Bholat re-investigated this site and updated its location. In 2009, Koral Ahmet visited this site and discovered that a rock removal operation had destroyed this site by taking away most of the granite boulders on a small knoll.	RI-00534, RI-00535, RI-01949
P-33-001079	CA-RIV-1079 (Prehistoric and historic)	see also P-33-007715	This prehistoric site initially recorded in 1976. In 1982, the site included an historic component, the A.T. Drake/Addudell Ranch (established in 1890s) and a prehistoric component. The survey located several ground stone fragments in the cultivated field near the existing house and recorded that the early farm house had been demolished in 1972.	RI-01638
P-33-001164	CA-RIV-1164	see P-33-14370. Part of Archaeological District that appears to meet the California Register of Historical Resources	This prehistoric site initially recorded in 1977 and revisited in 1980 found only a few milling features. Later researchers (2002 and 2003) expanded this site and conducted a subsurface test of the area which found no evidence of a cultural deposit. During earth-moving activity, monitoring is recommended. In 2004, further research and review was conducted by CRM TECH, and this site was identified as part of a larger archaeological district; recorded by M. Dahdul (see P-33-14370 below).	RI-00534, RI-01171, RI-03460, RI-04731, RI-04732, RI-04942
P-33-001165	CA-RIV-1165	see P-33-14370. Part of Archaeological District that appears to meet the California Register of Historical Resources	In 1977, G. Smith recorded this prehistoric site as bedrock milling features, estimated for an area of 100 by 133 meters. The site record identifies two locations for these features, but little other descriptions. In 2004, further research and review was conducted by CRM TECH, and this site was identified as part of a larger archaeological district; recorded by M. Dahdul (see P-33-14370 below).	RI-00534, RI-01171
P-33-001166	CA-RIV-1166		In 1977, G. Smith recorded this prehistoric site as bedrock milling features. In 1980 T. Banks completed a site update, measured the site as 50 by 50 meters, found 4 bedrock boulders with a total of 8 milling features, and noted debitage and fire affected rock.	RI-00534, RI-06240

Appendix C: Eastern Information Center list of cultural resources (no prehistoric site locations), dated April 13, 2010

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-001167	CA-RIV-1167		In 1977, G. Smith recorded this prehistoric site as bedrock milling features. In 1979, J. Baldwin revisited the site and In 1980 T. Banks recorded this site as a camp site: bedrock mortars, milling features, and chipped stone debitage and fire-affected rock.	RI-00534, RI-06240
P-33-001168	CA-RIV-1168		In 1977, G. Smith recorded this prehistoric site as bedrock milling features. In 1979, and In 1980 revisits to this site confirmed its location and milling features. In 2004, testing at this site recorded bedrock milling features, a few chipped stone artifacts, and one possible bedrock mortar. This site is not considered significant under CEQA guidelines.	RI-00534, RI-06240, RI-06356
P-33-001309	CA-RIV-1309		Prehistoric habitation, chipped stone artifacts, bedrock mortars, and milling features. T. Holcomb recorded this site in 1978. He suggests that it may be associated with RIV-1072.	RI-00393, RI-00394
P-33-001356	CA-RIV-1356/3990		Prehistoric habitation, bedrock milling features, bedrock mortars, a rock ring, a rock art panel (petroglyph) and chipped stone artifacts. The site contains three areas of activity, loci A, B. and C. Locus B was tested in 2004 and no subsurface deposit found. The rock art panel has been preserved. Updated as CA-RIV-6904 in 2002. See below. Updated again in 2004; further research and review was conducted by CRM TECH, and this site was identified as part of a larger archaeological district; recorded by M. Dahdul (see P-33-14370 below).	RI-00534, RI-02959, RI-03460, RI-04731
P-33-001357	CA-RIV-1357/H		Rock wall, about 100 meters long and located within the former Hubert Lindenberger's homestead. Possibly built at the turn of the 20th century.	RI-00534, RI-04731
P-33-001358	CA-RIV-1358		This prehistoric site initially recorded in 1976 and only one milling feature identified on one boulder.	RI-00534
P-33-001415	CA-RIV-1415		Paul Chace recorded this prehistoric site in 1978. He noted two bedrock milling features, and a few chipped stone artifacts on the ground surface near the milling features. This site may be associated with Riv-1023.	RI-00344, RI-00534
P-33-001416	CA-RIV-1416		Paul Chace recorded this prehistoric site in 1978. He described it as a camp site and noted ground stone and chipped stone artifacts (materials included quartz, quartzite, andesite, shale, and basalt) for an area about 90 by 45 meters. This site may be associated with Riv-1023.	RI-00534
P-33-001417	CA-RIV-1417		Paul Chace recorded this prehistoric camp site in 1978. He noted two bedrock milling features, and a few chipped stone artifacts on the ground surface near the milling features. This site may be associated with Riv-1023.	RI-00359, RI-00534
P-33-001557	CA-RIV-1557		C.E. Drover recorded this prehistoric site in 1978 followed by a careful, surface inspection. He noted over 100 artifacts including chipped stone debitage, hammer stones, a quartz crystal with asphaltum (to adhere the stone to a wood stick or wand), a chopper, ground stone tools (metate fragment and handstones) and retouched flakes for an area of 60 by 60 meters. One portion of the site suggested a subsurface deposit. Preservation of this important site was recommended.	RI-00390, RI-00391
P-33-001632	CA-RIV-1632		M.C. Hall and J.P. Barker recorded this prehistoric site in 1979 as a single boulder with a bedrock mortar.	RI-00528
P-33-001633	CA-RIV-1633		M.C. Hall and J.P. Barker recorded this prehistoric site in 1979 as a stone tool manufacturing site with cores, handstones, metate fragments, bifaces, and debitage.	RI-00636

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-001641	CA-RIV-1641		M.C. Hall and J.P. Barker recorded this prehistoric site in 1979 and noted bedrock milling features and a few stone tools near the milling features. In 2005, A. Hoover revisited this site and found the site still intact.	RI-00528, RI-04973
P-33-001642	CA-RIV-1642		M.C. Hall and J.P. Barker recorded this prehistoric site in 1979 as a single boulder with a bedrock mortar. n 2005, A. Hoover revisited this site and found the site still intact.	RI-00528, RI-04973
P-33-001644	CA-RIV-1644		M.C. Hall and J.P. Barker recorded this prehistoric site in 1979 as a single boulder with a bedrock milling feature.	RI-00528
P-33-001645	CA-RIV-1645		M.C. Hall and J.P. Barker recorded this prehistoric site in 1979 as a single boulder with a bedrock mortar with a few chipped stone tools near the grinding boulder.	RI-00528
P-33-001698	CA-RIV-1698		R. Giansanti recorded this prehistoric site in 1979. She noted one bedrock milling feature for it.	RI-00625
P-33-001702	CA-RIV-1702		J. Salpas and L. Bowles recorded this prehistoric site in 1979. They note for 100 by 100 meter area a number of ground stone and chipped stone tools.	RI-00554
P-33-001724	CA-RIV-1724		J. Oxendine recorded this prehistoric site in 1979. She noted bedrock milling features and a few pieces of debitage for this site. She suggested it was part of the RIV-332 complex of sites.	
P-33-001771	CA-RIV-1771		J. D. Swenson recorded this prehistoric site in 1979 and noted two bedrock mortars and a milling feature within a large granitic outcrop.	RI-00925
P-33-001826	CA-RIV-1826		J. Salpas and L. Bowles recorded this prehistoric site in 1980. They note for 150 by 60 meter area bedrock milling features and several chipped stone flakes, hammer stone, and a metate fragment.	RI-00772, RI-00838
P-33-001845	CA-RIV-1845		J. Salpas and L. Bowles recorded this prehistoric site in 1980. They note for four milling features and one ground stone artifact. In 2000, M. Hogan determined that this site had only two milling features and not a significant site under CEQA.	RI-00784, RI-04404, RI-05876
P-33-001987	CA-RIV-1987		D. Pinto recorded this prehistoric site in 1979. She noted four milling features on two boulders and a few chipped stone tools near the milling features (20 by 20 meter area).	RI-00683, RI-00684, RI-04393
P-33-001988	CA-RIV-1988		D. Pinto recorded this prehistoric site in 1979. She noted four milling features and several ground stone artifacts (metates, handstones), calcined bone, and an agate point, several pieces of debitage, and hammer stones near the milling features.	RI-00679
P-33-002005	CA-RIV-2005		J. Oxendine recorded this prehistoric site in 1979. She noted bedrock milling features and two pieces of debitage and one flake tool. The boulder with the two milling features will be preserved in place.	RI-00976
P-33-002074	CA-RIV-2074		D. Moore recorded this prehistoric site in 1981 and found one milling feature on one isolated boulder. In 2005, B. Hall and K. Harris found the site area damaged and they located only a 10 by 15 centimeter milling feature on a broken boulder.	RI-01126, RI-01127, RI-04883, RI-06799
P-33-002092	CA-RIV-2092		M. Jesperson recorded this prehistoric site in 1979 and found one milling feature on one isolated boulder.	RI-00648
P-33-002151	CA-RIV-2151		R. Jenkins recorded this prehistoric site in 1981 and found three milling features within a bedrock outcrop (9 by 9 meters).	
P-33-002152	CA-RIV-2152		R. Jenkins recorded this prehistoric site in 1981 and found one milling feature on one boulder (part of a bedrock outcrop, 23 by 13 meters).	RI-01213

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-002153	CA-RIV-2153		R. Jenkins recorded this prehistoric site in 1981 and found quartz debitage within a boulder outcrop (7 by 7 meter area).	RI-01213
P-33-002154	CA-RIV-2154		R. Jenkins recorded this prehistoric site in 1981 and found one milling feature on one boulder within a bedrock outcrop (12 by 8 meters).	RI-01213
P-33-002155	CA-RIV-2155		R. Jenkins recorded this site in 1981 and found four milling features within a bedrock outcrop (41 by 4 meters). In 2007, a Edison pole survey did not relocate this prehistoric site.	RI-01213
P-33-002156	CA-RIV-2156		R. Jenkins recorded this prehistoric site in 1981 and found many milling features within bedrock outcrops (70 by 40 meters) and several cupules (petroglyphs) on five boulders within one cluster of bedrock boulders. Jenkins noted one handstone with the petroglyph outcrop. In 2007, a Edison pole survey did not relocate this prehistoric site.	RI-01213
P-33-002221	CA-RIV-2221/ H		J. Elliott recorded this historical site in 1981. This location is known as the site of the George French Adobe. Mr. French arrived in 1897 and married Alice Lindenberger in 1899. The site also includes a trash deposit that could provide information about the pre-1900 period.	RI-01171
P-33-002222	CA-RIV-2222/ H		J. Elliott recorded this historical site in 1981. This location is known as the Olive Green Ranch Complex, part of Hubert Lindenberger's family ranch. In 2003, testing identified historical occupation for this location with primarily structural debris found. Monitoring recommended.	RI-01171, RI-03460, RI-04731, RI-04942
P-33-002223	CA-RIV-2223/ H		J. Elliott recorded this historical site in 1981. He noted "ruins of a ranch house with associated outbuildings." The Menifee Valley Historical Society identifies this location as the Leonard Kirkpatrick property. (The Society provided several identifications of property owners on the USGS Romoland 7.5' map curated with the City of Menifee, 2010.) A reservoir lies about 200 meters to the south may provide data on the 1890s use of the property.	RI-01171
P-33-002224	CA-RIV-2224/ H		J. Elliott recorded this historical site in 1981. He noted "partially standing walls and associated debris for this terracotta brick structure. The Menifee Valley Historical Society identifies this location as the Lloyd McCall property. (The Society provided several identifications of property owners on the USGS Romoland 7.5' map curated with the City of Menifee 2010.) Subsurface material may remain from this early period of use.	RI-01171
P-33-002543	CA-RIV-2543		J. Salpas and L. Bowles recorded this prehistoric site in 1979. They note for 30 by 10 meter area three bedrock mortars, a handstone, and chipped stone tools.	RI-01569, RI-01570
P-33-003348	CA-RIV-3348		M.C. Hall and J.P. Barker recorded this prehistoric site in 1979 as a single boulder with a bedrock milling feature. May be associated with RIV-1633.	
P-33-003349	CA-RIV-3349		M.C. Hall and J.P. Barker recorded this prehistoric site in 1979 as a single boulder with a bedrock milling feature. May be associated with RIV-1633.	
P-33-003429	CA-RIV-3429	Other Menifee Temp 3	C.E. Drover initially recorded this prehistoric site in 1988. B. Smith and J. Buysse revisited this site in 2000. They noted bedrock milling features (3) within a boulder outcrop (14 by 4 meters).	RI-02341, RI-04518

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-003437	CA-RIV-3437	Other ARMC #A, Part of Archaeological District that appears to meet the California Register of Historical Resources	S. Dibble initially recorded this prehistoric site in 1988, D. Landis revisited this site in 1993, and A. Hoover and K. Blevins reviewed this site in 2002. The site includes seven milling features on several boulders within a bedrock outcrop. In 1993, surface artifacts included chipped store debitage and handstone fragments, In 2005, A. Hoover monitored the area and collected one handstone and three pieces of debitage from this site area. In 2004, further research and review was conducted by CRM TECH, and this site was identified as part of a larger archaeological district; recorded by M. Dahdul (see P-33-14370 below).	RI-02349, RI-03739, RI-04919, RI-06798
P-33-003806	CA-RIV-3806		B. Arkush recorded this prehistoric site in 1990. He noted one milling feature within a bedrock outcrop (3 by 9 meters).	
P-33-003937	CA-RIV-3937/ H	AM-6, also listed as P-33-008826 (CA-RIV-8262/H)	R.Bissell initially recorded this site in 1985 as both historical and prehistoric. The house foundations appear to date to the 1890s. In 1990, prehistoric component included bedrock milling features, chipped stone debitage, bedrock mortar, and cupules, In 2002, testing yielded a limited number of prehistoric tools, a number of bedrock milling features and over 2,000 historical artifacts. J. Buysse and B. Smith determined that this site is not significant under CEQA.	
P-33-003938	CA-RIV-3938 H		J. Brown recorded this historical site in 1990. In 2005, C. Wood and A. Holmes revisited this site and included a concrete water trough with this home site, dating post-1945.	
P-33-003939	CA-RIV-3939 H		J. Brown recorded this historical site in 1990. In 2005, C. Garcia and A. Holmes revisited this site and found only a debris deposit that included historical to modern items and no structural materials.	
P-33-003989	CA-RIV-3989H		R. Bissell recorded this historical site in 1990. He noted a discontinuous, dry laid, rock wall that has segments extending for 400 meters. Parts of the wall are four to five courses. Based upon this site's location, it may relate to RIV-1357, another rock wall located down slope.	
P-33-004012/ 5202	CA-RIV-4012/ 5202H		R. Bissell recorded this historical site in 1990. He noted an earthen canal which is part of the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Company canal, ca. 1893. In 2003, D. Ballester recorded another 3,100 foot segment of this canal to the west of earlier parts. The canal continues and in 2004, two more segments were mapped. The 2004 segments were given a new trinomial, 5202H. Subsequently, J. McKenna reviewed Segments 3 of RIV-5202 and questioned whether this earthen channel represented the former canal or a ditch for control of water erosion on the hill slope. The canal located to the east (Winchester USGS 7.5' map) has been preserved and is considered an historic resource under CEQA.	
P-33-004223	CA-RIV-4223	ARMC #3	K. Del Chario recorded this prehistoric site in 1987. She noted five bedrock mortars, five milling features, and chipped stone debitage within a boulder outcrop.	
P-33-004224	CA-RIV-4224	ARMC #2	K. Del Chario recorded this prehistoric site in 1987. She noted nine milling features, and chipped stone debitage within a boulder outcrop. She also found historical debris (1900s-1930s) with the prehistoric artifacts.	
P-33-004225	CA-RIV-4225	ARMC #1	K. Del Chario recorded this prehistoric site in 1987. She noted chipped stone debitage and ground stone tools for a 50 by 100 meter area. She suggests that this site may be associated with RIV-4224 that consists of milling features on the boulders, 75 meters to the south.	

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-004486	CA-RIV-4486		C.E. Drover and D. M. Smith recorded this prehistoric site in 1991. They recorded one milling feature, an area of midden-like soil, and chipped stone debitage for this 30 by 30 meter site.	
P-33-005202/ 4012H	CARIV-5202/ 4012H		See above information under CA-RIV-4012/5202. This resource is one linear feature that received two trinomials.	
P-33-005318	CA-RIV-5318		C.E. Drover recorded this prehistoric site in 1993. He noted one, well-worn milling feature for this site.	
P-33-007652		Quail Valley Country Club	Vernacular Brick house, built in 1956, 28702 Anita Drive, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	
P-33-007653		Quail Valley	Wood frame house, built in 1931, 23790 Clara Drive, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	
P-33-007679	Property Number, 61662	Quail Valley	Vernacular adobe house, built in 1942, 23866 Elsinore Lane, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	
P-33-007698	Property Number, 62469	Christensen Ranch, Clyde C. and Zora Christensen	Vernacular wood frame house, with stucco siding, built in 1907, 31550 Hwy 395, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	
P-33-007699	Property Number. 62470	Gombers Ranch	Vernacular stone house, built in 1918, 24689 Menifee Road, and Vernacular wood fram house and barn which are original Camp Haan World War II barracks; recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	
P-33-007700	Property Number, 62471	Schain Ranch, one of the earliest ranches in the Romoland area.	Vernacular wood frame house, built in 1940, and an original adobe milk house (still standing in 1981), 25781 Ritter Avenue, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	
P-33-007701	Property Number, 62472	Romoland area	Vernacular wood frame Bungalow, built in 1919, 25632 Sherman Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	
P-33-007702	Property Number, 62473	Romoland area	Vernacular stucco house, estimated built in 1919, 24950 Antelope Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	
P-33-007703	Property Number, 62474	Menifee School Site	The site record indicates that this school was constructed in 1890 and that most pioneer families (Kirkpatrick, Christensen, and Zeider) attended. Located at southwest corner of Newport Road and Bradley Road.	
P-33-007704	Property Number, 62475	Hills Ranch	Vernacular wood frame house with stucco walls, estimated built in 1938, note the tank house, 28990 Mapes Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	
P-33-007706	Property Number, 62477		Vernacular stone house, estimated built in 1932, 25773 Bundy Canyon Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982. In 2007, the stone building appears replaced by a mobile home or original building in ruins and the mobile home added to the property.	RI-07852
P-33-007707	Property Number, 62478	1922 homestead built by the Walden family.	Vernacular wood frame house (1930s) and an adobe homestead, built in 1922, 25471 Walden Road, in T6S R3W, Section 17, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982. In 2007, the Bundy Canyon widening report suggests re-evaluation for this property.	

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-007708	Property Number, 62479	Walden West Cabin; this property also may have a prehistoric component. The historical record form refers to an "Indian camp ground" as part of the property.	Vernacular wood frame cabin and house (1924), 25543 Walden Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982. In 2007, the Bundy Canyon widening report re-evaluated this cabin and gardens and determined this structure appears eligible to the *National Register of Historic Places*.	RI-07852
P-33-007709	Property Number, 62480	Leon Mine Site, a hard rock quartz mine	Leon Mine site is located on the City of Menifee's east boundary (Briggs Road). "This ruin once had a single story structure with corrugated tin and gable roof. The main mine shaft nearby was, in 1895-96, 150 feet long. Today it is still visible, although land abandoned." taken from the site record prepared by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982	
P-33-007711	Property Numbers, 62482, 62483, 62484, 62485, 62486		Vernacular wood frame cabin (estimated 1909 construction date) and two barns and a capped mine shaft, 30903 Murrieta Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	
P-33-007712	Property Numbers, 62487, 62488 62489, 62490, 62491, and 62492	The Pinto Ranch, located on the far eastern border of the City of Menifee	Vernacular wood frame house (1945) and out buildings (2 barns) and adobe house estimated 1920s, 33780 Briggs Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	
P-33-007713	Property Number, 62493	Bud Smith House and known as Van Landingham House	Vernacular adobe house, built in 1945, 30250 Gunther Road, William and Florence Van Landingham made the adobe bricks for this house. Recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	
P-33-007714	Property Number, 62494	T.K. Ranch	Vernacular wood frame cabin, estimated built in 1920s, and windmill and brick house, 27115 Scott Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983. In 2007, the Bundy Canyon widening report re-evaluated this cabin and gardens and determined this structure appears eligible for local listing or designation.	
P-33-007715	Property Number, 62495	Al Drake homestead?	Vernacular wood frame cabin, built 1915 ?, (still standing in 1983), 29621 Scott Road recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	
P-33-007716	Property Number, 62496	Merle Zeider property	Vernacular wood frame house and other ranch structures, built 1927 (estimated), 33281 Zeiders Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	
P-33-007717	Property Number, 62497	John Harrison property	Vernacular wood frame house, built in 1890 with associated out buildings and school house moved to this property built in 1910, 33300 Hwy 395 (I-215), recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	
P-33-008673	CA-RIV-6183		B. Gacomini recorded this prehistoric site in 1998. She noted two milling features within a bedrock outcrop (3 by 2 meters).	
P-33-008674	CA-RIV-6184		B. Gacomini recorded this prehistoric site in 1998. She noted four milling features on separate boulders within an area of 150 by 100 meters.	
P-33-008820	CA-RIV-6256	Audie Murphy Ranch	In 1985, Mike Mitchell combined eleven prehistoric sites under this primary number including 33-1031, -1032, -1034, -1035, -1036, -1037, -1038, -8821, -8822, -8823, and -8824. Individual descriptions provided under each primary number.	

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-008821	CA-RIV-6257	Audie Murphy Ranch	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric seasonal site in 2002. They note for a 100 by 48-meter area petroglyphs, grinding features, bedrock mortars, a number of ground stone and chipped stone tools. Testing determined that this site is significant under CEQA.	
P-33-008822	CA-RIV-6258	Audie Murphy Ranch	R. Bissell initially recorded this site in 1985 and conducted a subsurface test. The site includes bedrock milling features, bedrock mortars, chipped stone debitage, and a number of chipped stone tools and one piece of Tizon Brown Ware found. This site also contains three areas of midden with hearth features and burnt bone fragments. Cottonwood projectile points suggest a Late Prehistoric site. Updated in 2002 by J. Buysse, who divided the site in two parts, separated by drainage. On the west side of drainage, CA-RIV-6258A measures120 by 194 meters. It has 31 bedrock features, 3 petroglyphs (cupules), 87 milling slicks, and 16 mortars. Also contains a rock room. Testing (45 shovel test units and two 1 by 1 meter test units) yielded 2,074 artifacts plus animal bone, charcoal, marine shell, and fire affected rock. Site has two components, Late Prehistoric and Archaic. Determined significant under CEQA. On the east side of drainage, CA-RIV-6258B measures 101 by 59 meters. It has chipped stone tools, bedrock milling features, petroglyphs (cupules), and two rock rooms. Testing (12 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit) yielded 728 artifacts, including a shell pendant and ceramic pipe fragment, plus animal bone and marine shell. Determined significant under CEQA.	
P-33-008823	CA-RIV-6259	Audie Murphy Ranch	R. Bissell initially recorded this site in 1985 and noted a 240 by 190 meter area with chipped stone and ground stone tools. He collected two Cottonwood triangular points from the surface of the site area. This style of projectile points is diagnostic of the Late Prehistoric period. Updated in 2002 by J. Buysse who divided the site into three parts. CA-RIV-6259A/B measures 85 by 20 meters, which have two areas of stone tool production. Surface collection of 23 artifacts. Testing (7 shovel test units) yielded no subsurface artifacts. Determined not significant under CEQA. CA-RIV-6259C measures 228 by 180 meters, and consists of bedrock milling features, five rock shelters, and surface and subsurface artifacts. Testing (38 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit) yielded 315 artifacts, plus animal bone, charcoal, and fire affected rock. Project point types indicate a Late Prehistoric period occupation. Determined significant under CEQA.	
P-33-008824	CA-RIV-6260	Audie Murphy Ranch	R. Bissell initially recorded this prehistoric site in 1985 and noted a 290 by 100 meter area with chipped stone and ground stone tools (at least one portable metate). Updated in 2002 by J. Buysse, who divided this into two sites because there are two loci. CA-RIV-6260A measures 137 by 46 meters, and consists of bedrock milling features, one rock shelter, and stone tools (most of them found on the surface). Testing (7 shovel test units) yielded 32 chipped stone artifacts. Surface collection contained 284 artifacts, including 4 projectile points. Determined significant under CEQA. CA-RIV-6260B measures 176 by 121 meters, and contains 20 bedrock milling features, a rock ring, a rock room, and five rock shelters. Testing (4 shovel test units) yield 47 chipped stone artifacts. Surface collection contained 378 artifacts. Determined significant under CEQA.	
P-33-008825	CA-RIV-6261	Audie Murphy Ranch	R. Bissell initially recorded this prehistoric site in 1985 and noted a 85 by 30 meter area with chipped stone and ground stone tools. In 2002, J. Buysse found this prehistoric seasonal site but no surface artifacts. She did note three milling features; and no subsurface remains in shovel test units. Determined that this site is not significant under CEQA guidelines.	

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-008826	CA-RIV-6262/ H	Audie Murphy Ranch See P-33-003937 (CA-RIV-3937) (prehistoric and historic site)	The site received two different trimonials; a careful review of the records found no difference between the two. The processed date on one form is 6/99 and the other form is stamped “ARU approved May 21 1990.”	
P-33-008851	CA-RIV-6282	Pebley Site 1	R. Shepard recorded this prehistoric site in 1997 and found two milling features within a bedrock outcrop (50 by 25 meters). He collected a basalt utilized flake, an unmodified basalt flake, and a fragment of ground stone(metate) from the surface associated with these milling features. In 2008, S. Bholat revisited this site and recorded a total of four milling features. She found no additional surface artifacts.	
P-33-008853	CA-RIV-6283	CRM TECH 404-m1	N. Johnson recorded this prehistoric site in 1999. She noted one milling feature on a low-lying boulder. Determined this site is not significant under CEQA guidelines.	
P-33-008854	CA-RIV-6284	CRM TECH 404-m2	N. Johnson recorded this prehistoric site in 1999. She noted one milling feature on a single, bedrock boulder. Determined this site is not significant under CEQA guidelines.	
P-33-008855	CA-RIV-6285	CRM TECH 404-m3	N. Johnson recorded this prehistoric site in 1999. She noted one milling feature on a single, bedrock boulder. Determined this site is not significant under CEQA guidelines.	
P-33-008856	CA-RIV-6286	CRM TECH 404-m4	N. Johnson recorded this prehistoric site in 1999. She noted four boulders with milling features. Determined this site has potential for significance under CEQA guidelines.	
P-33-008857	CA-RIV-6287	CRM TECH 404-m5	N. Johnson recorded this prehistoric site in 1999. She noted four boulders with milling features. Determined this site is not significant under CEQA.	
P-33-008858	CA-RIV-6288	CRM TECH 404-m6	N. Johnson recorded this prehistoric site in 1999. She noted two boulders with milling features. Determined this site is not significant under CEQA.	
P-33-009664	CA-RIV-6464/ H	Alice Mine	Jean Keller conducted a field review of this ca.1893 mining location in 1999. She recorded 13 surface excavation areas, 3 ore dumps, and one exposed quartz vein. She found no remains of the mining operations such as structures, artifacts, or machinery. [Because this resource is located about 1000 feet south of the City’s present boundaries and because of the historical sensitivity of the area, it has been included.]	
P-33-009722		Menifee Temp 1	B. Smith recorded this site in 2000. This historic homestead consists of a house foundation, two outbuildings, foundation pad for water tower, debris piles, and groves of pepper, eucalyptus, and pomegranate trees. B. Smith noted only the foundations and debris (glass and ceramics) remained. Based on homestead records, he suggests that the McCrindle family was the first family to live here. Monitoring recommended because privy not located.	
P-33-009723	CA-RIV-6482/ H	Menifee Temp 2	J. Buysse recorded this historical site (240 by 160 feet) in 2000. It includes debris dating from 1940s and 1950s, primarily household and kitchen items.	
P-33-009724		Menifee Temp 4	J. Buysse recorded this historical site in 2000. It includes a 3 by 675 foot-long concrete, cattle trough and 6 ancillary concrete foundations that date to the late 1940s. In 2007, T. Cooley (archaeologist) noted that the location of this site was now part of a housing subdivision and likely destroyed during construction grading.	RI-04518, RI-07528

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-009725	CA-RIV-7883/ H	Menifee Temp 5	J. Buysse recorded this historical site in 2000. It consists of a large concrete pad foundation that parallels the rail line, a smaller concrete foundation, a concrete cinder block structure, an historical debris deposit, and pit feature. These foundations, that post-date 1948, appear related to dairy activities and associated with the railroad (AT&SF). In 2005, L. Pierson recorded 7 historical subsurface deposits found within this site during construction monitoring. The recovered artifacts (449 items and 53 pieces of bone) suggested a residence existed next to the agricultural warehouse,	
P-33-009726		Menifee Temp 6	J. Buysse recorded this historical site in 2000. It consists of a large concrete pad foundation that parallels the rail line (AT&SF), a loading and unloading structure, and a large pit. These features, that post-date 1948, appear related to the dairy/cattle operation of the Menifee Ranch, a stockyard facility.	
P-33-009745	CA-RIV-6493H	GLR 00-1-1H	M. Robinson recorded this historical site in 2000. He found one hard-rock mining prospect and associated tailings (21 by 12 feet). Based upon the hand-dug feature and comparison with other similar mining features, he estimates an age of 1880-1914 for this mining site.	
P-33-009746		GLR ISO-2000-2	M. Robinson recorded this prehistoric artifact in 2000. He found one granite metate, that measures 35 by 23 centimeters and is worked on one side. No other evidence of prehistoric activity in the area.	
P-33-010944	CA-RIV-6619	New West	J. Keller recorded this prehistoric site in 2000. She recorded three ground stone fragments, one handstone, a utilized flake, and 15 pieces of debitage. She noted that the artifacts had been displaced by earth moving activity downslope from a flat terrace area.	
P-33-010990	CA-RIV-6640	PC-1	L. White recorded this prehistoric site in 2001. She found one bedrock boulder with one milling feature.	
P-33-010991	CA-RIV-6641	PC-2	L. White recorded this prehistoric site in 2001. She found one bedrock boulder with one milling feature.	
P-33-010994	CA-RIV-6643/ H	HDC-1	M. Dice recorded this historical site in 2001. He found one feature, a 15 by 7 meter, single deposit of historical debris, among bedrock boulders. The debris, mostly household items, dates to 1910-1930.	
P-33-011163	CA-RIV-6711/ H	GP-1	M. Dice recorded this historical site in 2001. He found two historical, mining features for hard rock testing. He recorded the site as 10 by 14 meters. He noted no artifacts but because it is similar to other early mining sites, he suggests this mining could date to 1880-1900.	
P-33-011164	CA-RIV-6712/ H	GP-2	M. Dice recorded this historical site in 2001. He found one historical, mining feature for hard rock testing. He recorded the site as 14.5 by 10 meters. He noted no artifacts but because it is similar to other early mining sites, he suggests this mining could date to 1880-1900.	
P-33-011189	CA-RIV-7135/ H	3.749	J. McKenna recorded this historical site in 2001 and provided an update in 2003. She found two deposits of artifacts: one that dates to 1880-1914 and another that dates to 1914-1945. She suggests these items are from a former residence that is no longer on the property. She also noted two boulders with gun shot fractures and a painted white circle used for target practice at this site. [This location is labeled the Merle Zeider's residence on Menifee Valley Historical Society map that is on file with the City of Menifee (prepared by B. Bouris).]	

Appendix C: Eastern Information Center list of cultural resources (no prehistoric site locations), dated April 13, 2010

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-011203		3.749	J. McKenna recorded this prehistoric site in 2001 and provided an update in 2003. She found three milling features on three different boulders in an area, 38 by 5 meters. She noted no artifacts at this location, but recommended monitoring because ground cover was dense.	
P-33-011242		CETAP 1-s-1H	W. Sawyer and C. Braker recorded this historical site in 2001. They found several concrete foundations, a “cistern/trough,” a pile of concrete slabs and several refuse deposits. Based upon the makers marks on the glass jars and bottles, the deposit with the concrete foundation dates to the 1950s and 1960s.	
P-33-011419	CA-RIV-6806	CRM TECH 831-1	J. Smallwood recorded this prehistoric site in 2002 and provided an update in 2005. They found six milling features on six different boulders in an area, 42 by 10 meters. They conducted a subsurface test and surface scrape and found no artifacts at this site. In 2007, K. Tsunoda could not relocate this site and decided that recent development had destroyed the site.	
P-33-011450	CA-RIV-6832	AE-NRX-4, See also P-33-014370, Part of Archaeological District that appears to meet the California Register of Historical Resources	M. Robinson recorded this prehistoric site in 2002. He found one low-lying boulder with three milling features. No other evidence of prehistoric activity in the area. In 2004, further research and review was conducted by CRM TECH, and this site was identified as part of a larger archaeological district; recorded by M. Dahdul (see P-33-14370 below).	
P-33-011451	CA-RIV-6833	AE-NRX-5, See P-33-14370. Part of Archaeological District that appears to meet the California Register of Historical Resources	M. McDougall and D. Bircheff recorded this prehistoric site in 2002. In 2003, CRM-Tech tested this site (49 by 13 meters) and found six boulders with a total of 15 milling features. The subsurface testing yielded no artifacts. In 2004, further research and review was conducted by CRM TECH, and this site was identified as part of a larger archaeological district; recorded by M. Dahdul (see P-33-14370 below). In 2005, this site was destroyed during construction of Newport Road.	
P-33-011453	CA-RIV-6835	AE-NRX-7, see P-33-14370. Part of Archaeological District that appears to meet the California Register of Historical Resources	M. McDougall and D. Bircheff recorded this prehistoric site (91 by 18 meters) in 2002. They found five boulders with eight milling features and chipped stone artifacts located between the boulders with the features. The artifacts included 3 pieces of debitage. In 2004, further research and review was conducted by CRM TECH, and this site was identified as part of a larger archaeological district; recorded by M. Duahdul (see P-33-14370 below).	
P-33-011454	CA-RIV-6836	AE-NRX-8, see P-33-14370. Part of Archaeological District that appears to meet the California Register of Historical Resources	M. McDougall and D. Bircheff recorded this prehistoric site (28 by 55 meters) in 2002. They found two bedrock boulders with six milling features and one chipped stone artifact located between the boulders with the features. The artifact is made from non-local chert. In 2004, further research and review was conducted by CRM TECH, and this site was identified as part of a larger archaeological district; recorded by M. Dahdul (see P-33-14370 below).	
P-33-011455	CA-RIV-6837/H	AE-NRX-9	M. Robinson recorded this site in 2002. He found a former house site but construction of a pond (dry), a drainage channel extending from the pond and excavated dirt berm have destroyed an “surface traces of the former house site.”	
P-33-011464	CA-RIV-6842/H	Menifee West Temp 1	J. Buysse and L. Pierson recorded this historical debris site in 2002. They note for 81 by 50 meter area several bottle and jar fragments, household refuse, that dates from the 1920s to 1960s. They find no associated features with this debris. They suggest after testing for a subsurface deposit that this site represents a roadside refuse dump.	

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-011465	CA-RIV-6843	Menifee West Temp 2	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site in 2002. It consists of two boulders with milling features; each boulder has two milling features. She found no artifacts on the surface or in the subsurface testing (one 1 by 1 meter unit and 6 shovel test units.	
P-33-011466	CA-RIV-6844/ H	Menifee West Temp 3	L. Pierson recorded this historical debris site and prehistoric site in 2002. The prehistoric part of the site consists of bedrock outcrop with a bedrock mortar, two basins, and 39 milling features. He noted for a 146 by 80-meter area several hundred artifacts that ranged in date from 1900 to 1940s. Subsurface testing (24 shovel test units and two 1 by 1 meter units) found a buried deposit of artifacts and recommended a data recovery program. In 2006, J. Smallwood conducted the additional investigations (3 trenches, eight, 1 by1 meter units, and six shovel test units). Over 1,243 historic-period artifacts were recovered and ranged in date from 1920s to 1930s, the post-WWI through the depression. Insight into what people used during this time. They also found one, prehistoric handstone.	RI-07509
P-33-011467	CA-RIV-6845	Menifee West Temp 4	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric seasonal site in 2002. She notes five bedrock boulders with seven milling features and a sparse number of chipped stone tools. A subsurface test of 10 shovel test units and one 1 by1 meter unit yielded one handstone, a metate fragment, five pieces of debitage, and modified flake. Testing determined that this site is significant under CEQA.	
P-33-011468	CA-RIV-6846/ H	Menifee West Temp 5	L. Pierson and J. Buysse recorded this historical and prehistoric site. The prehistoric part of the site consists of bedrock outcrop with seven milling features. They noted at the historic site (a 114 by 57-meter area), several hundred artifacts that ranged in date from 1900 to 1920s. Subsurface testing (19 shovel test units and two 1 by 1 meter units) found a buried deposit of historical artifacts and recommended a data recovery program.	
P-33-011469	CA-RIV-6847	Menifee West Temp 6	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site in 2002. It consists of two boulders with four milling features. She found no artifacts on the surface or in the subsurface testing (one 1 by 1 meter unit and 6 shovel test units.)	
P-33-011470	CA-RIV-6848/ H	Menifee West Temp 7	L. Pierson and J. Buysse recorded this historical and prehistoric site. The prehistoric part of the site consists of a bedrock outcrop with 12 milling features and one basin. The testing found a prehistoric subsurface deposit at this site. They noted at the historic site (a 67 by 40-meter area), several hundred artifacts that ranged in date from 1900 to 1960s. Subsurface testing (21 shovel test units and two 1 by 1 meter units) found a buried deposit of prehistoric artifacts (1,251) and recommended a data recovery program for the prehistoric component.	
P-33-011471	CA-RIV-6849/ H	Menifee West Temp 8	L. Pierson and J. Buysse recorded this historical and prehistoric site. The prehistoric part of the site consists of 53 boulders with 87 milling features, 27 rubs, two ovals, two mortars, and six basins. The testing found a prehistoric subsurface deposit at this site (236 by 169 meters) that extended 130 centimeters below ground surface. They noted at the historic site, a sparse number of artifacts Subsurface testing (75 shovel test units and four 1 by 1 meter units) found many prehistoric artifacts (1.460) and recommended a data recovery program for the prehistoric component.	
P-33-011472	CA-RIV-6850	Menifee West Temp 8	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site in 2002. It consists of one boulder with three milling features. She found no artifacts on the surface or in the subsurface testing (one 1 by 1 meter unit and three shovel test units.)	

Appendix C: Eastern Information Center list of cultural resources (no prehistoric site locations), dated April 13, 2010

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-011505	CA-RIV-6858	SP-1	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (201 by 167 meters) in 2002. It consists of 27 bedrock milling features, two rock shelters, and a rock ring. Testing and surface collection yielded 784 artifacts including bone and charcoal and fire-affected rock. Determined that this site is a significant site under CEQA and should be preserved.	
P-33-011506	CA-RIV-6859	SP-2, See also P-33-015724	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (268 by 198 meters) in 2002. It consists of 27 bedrock milling features, but four of these bedrock milling features are located outside of the property boundaries. The 23 bedrock features that were documented included 61 milling features, one rub, one basin, and a bedrock mortar. Testing and surface collection yielded 92 stone (some fire-affected rock). They determined that this part of the site was not significant under CEQA, but recommended the portion of the site outside the property boundary should be considered significant until it could be tested. In 2006, site update by J. Minor, T. Diaz, V. Austerman. They investigated the northern portion, measuring 52 by 75 meters, and recorded 7 bedrock boulders with a total of 31 milling features. They also recorded a concentration of historical household debris dating between 1880 to 1914.	
P-33-011507	CA-RIV-6860	SP-3	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (114 by 51 meters) in 2002. It consists of 4 bedrock features, with a total of eight milling features. Testing (12 shovel test units) and surface collection yielded 5 chipped stone artifacts. They determined that this site was not significant under CEQA.	
P-33-011508	CA-RIV-6861	SP-4	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (40 by 43 meters) in 2002. It consists of 1 bedrock boulder, with two milling features and two cores. Testing (5 shovel test units) and surface collection yielded no subsurface deposit. They determined that this site was not significant under CEQA.	
P-33-011509	CA-RIV-6862	SP-5	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (9 by 7 meters) in 2002. It consists of 1 bedrock boulder, with four milling features that included 1 basin. Testing (3 shovel test units) yielded no subsurface deposit. They determined that this site was not significant under CEQA.	
P-33-011510	CA-RIV-6866	SP-6	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (12 by 12 meters) in 2002. It consists of 1 bedrock boulder, with three milling features. Testing (3 shovel test units) yielded no subsurface deposit. They determined that this site was not significant under CEQA.	
P-33-011514		SP-7	L. Pierson recorded this historical dam and reservoir site in 2002. The dam (5 meters long and 1.5 meters wide) consists of field stones (granite boulders) and is capped with mortar with a ceramic pipe used as a spillway. Archival research did not find information on a construction date, but probably associated with ranch activities of the early 20th century.	
P-33-011515	CA-RIV-6867	SP-8	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (13 by 13 meters) in 2002. It consists of 1 bedrock boulder, with two milling features. Testing (3 shovel test units) yielded no subsurface deposit. They determined that this site was not significant under CEQA.	
P-33-011516	CA-RIV-6868	SP-10	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (22 by 18 meters) in 2002. It consists of 1 bedrock boulder, with one milling feature and one metate fragment. Testing (4 shovel test units) yielded no subsurface deposit. They determined that this site was not significant under CEQA.	

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-011540	CA-RIV-6869	SP-9	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (62 by 10 meters) in 2002. It consists of 3 bedrock boulders, with four milling features and one handstone from the surface. Testing (9 shovel test units and one 1by 1 meter unit) only yielded two chipped stone artifacts. They determined that this site was not significant under CEQA.	
P-33-011541	CA-RIV-6870	AM-Temp 1	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (124 by 92 meters) in 2002. It consists of 2 bedrock boulders, with one milling feature and one bedrock mortar. Testing (6 shovel test units) yielded no subsurface deposit or artifacts. They determined that this site was not significant under CEQA.	RI-08179
P-33-011542	CA-RIV-6871	AM-Temp 2	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (55 by 23 meters) in 2002. It consists of 3 bedrock boulders, with two milling features and one bedrock mortar and one handstone fragment from the surface of the site. Testing (8 shovel test units) yielded no subsurface deposit or artifacts. They determined that this site was not significant under CEQA.	RI-08179
P-33-011543	CA-RIV-6872	AM-Temp 3	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (131 by 55 meters) in 2002. It consists of 7 bedrock boulders, with 6 milling features and four bedrock mortars, one mortar start and one handstone fragment from the surface of the site. Testing (11 shovel test units) yielded no subsurface deposit or artifacts. They determined that this site was not significant under CEQA.	RI-08179
P-33-011544	CA-RIV-6873	AM-Temp 5	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (126 by 121 meters) in 2002. It consists of 2 bedrock boulders with 18 milling features and petroglyphs (cupules) and a subsurface deposit. Testing (23 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit) and surface collection yielded 659 artifacts including animal bone and fire-affected rock, and a variety of stone tools. Determined that this site is significant under CEQA and should be preserved.	RI-08179
P-33-011546	CA-RIV-6874/ H	AM-Temp 14H	J. Buysse recorded this historical site (107 by 15 meters) in 2002. It consists of an historic trash deposit, primarily pre-1920s household debris. Testing (16 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit) yielded a subsurface deposit. They determined that this site is significant under CEQA.	RI-08179
P-33-011547	CA-RIV-6875	AM-Temp 15	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (136 by 114 meters) in 2002. Possible Archaic Period site. It consists of a dense stone tool processing site and a subsurface deposit. Testing (33 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit) and surface collection yielded 995 artifacts including animal bone and fire-affected rock, and a variety of stone tools. Determined that this site is significant under CEQA and should be preserved.	RI-08179
P-33-011548	CA-RIV-6876	AM-Temp 16	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (84 by 61 meters) in 2002. It consists of a surface deposit, with chipped stone manufacturing site. Testing (9 shovel test units) yielded no artifacts and surface collection yielded 27 artifacts. Determined that this site is not significant under CEQA and should be preserved.	RI-08179
P-33-011549	CA-RIV-6877	CA-RIV-1034A	update to site previously recorded at CA-RIV-1034	RI-08179
P-33-011550	CA-RIV-6878	CA-RIV-1034B	update to site previously recorded at CA-RIV-1034	RI-08179
P-33-011551	CA-RIV-6879	CA-RIV-6258A	update to site previously recorded at CA-RIV-6258	RI-08179
P-33-011552	CA-RIV-6880	CA-RIV-6258B	update to site previously recorded at CA-RIV-6258	RI-08179
P-33-011553	CA-RIV-6881	CA-RIV-6259A/B	update to site previously recorded at CA-RIV-6259	RI-08179
P-33-011554	CA-RIV-6882	CA-RIV-6259C	update to site previously recorded at CA-RIV-6259	RI-08179

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-011555	CA-RIV-6883	CA-RIV-6260A	update to site previously recorded at CA-RIV-6260	RI-08179
P-33-011556	CA-RIV-6884	CA-RIV-6260B	update to site previously recorded at CA-RIV-6260	RI-08179
P-33-011557	CA-RIV-6885/ H	AM Temp 4H	J. Buysse recorded this historical site (29 by 20 meters) in 2002. It consists of an historic trash deposit, primarily pre-1920s household debris. Testing (5 shovel test units) yielded a subsurface deposit. They determined that this site is not significant under CEQA.	RI-08179
P-33-011558	CA-RIV-6886	AM Temp 6	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (95 by 81 meters) in 2002. It consists of a dense stone tool processing site and a subsurface deposit. Testing (12 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit) and surface collection yielded 102 artifacts plus fire-affected rock. Found non-local chert materials. Determined that this site is significant under CEQA and should be preserved.	RI-08179
P-33-011559	CA-RIV-6887	AM Temp 8	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (85 by 64 meters) in 2002. It consists of a dense stone tool processing site and a subsurface deposit. Testing (14 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit) yielded 98 artifacts, including a Cottonwood point, plus fire-affected rock. Determined that this site is significant under CEQA and should be preserved.	RI-08179
P-33-011560	CA-RIV-6888	AM Temp 9	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (102 by 52 meters) in 2002. It consists of a dense stone tool processing site, a subsurface deposit, and a boulder with a milling feature. Testing (7 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit) yielded 60 artifacts, including non-local chert, plus fire-affected rock and animal bone. Determined that this site is significant under CEQA and should be preserved.	RI-08179
P-33-011561	CA-RIV-6889	AM Temp 11	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (293 by 180 meters) in 2002. It contains 15 bedrock milling features, and surface (87) and subsurface (56) artifacts. Testing (24 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit) yielded 143 artifacts, plus fire-affected rock and animal bone. Determined that this site is not significant under CEQA.	RI-08179
P-33-011562	CA-RIV-6890	AM Temp 12	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (121 by 64 meters) in 2002. It contains 4 bedrock boulders with 21 milling features, and surface artifacts (7). Testing (8 shovel test units). Determined that this site is not significant under CEQA.	RI-08179
P-33-011563	CA-RIV-6891	AM Temp 7A	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (76 by 37 meters) in 2002. It contains 5 bedrock boulders with a total of 10 milling features, and 2 surface artifacts. Testing (8 shovel test units). Determined that this site is not significant under CEQA.	RI-08179
P-33-011564	CA-RIV-6892	AM Temp 7B	J. Buysse recorded this prehistoric site (125 by 120 meters) in 2002. It contains 16 bedrock boulders with a total of 69 milling features, 192 surface artifacts and 220 subsurface artifacts. Testing (29 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit). Found non-local chert and chalcedony materials, and a quartz crystal fragment. Determined that this site is significant under CEQA.	RI-08179
P-33-011591	CA-RIV-6904	update for CA-RIV-1356 and CA-RIV-3990. Later, made part of Archaeological District that appears to meet the California Register of Historical Resources, see P-33-14370.	D McDougall recorded this site in 2002 to update CA-RIV-1356 and CA-RIV-3990 (see above). There are two loci. Site contains 30 bedrock mortars and other milling features, petroglyph panel, and 150+ stone tool debitage on surface. Multi-component site, dating to Archaic (because a Pinto-style dart point base was found) and to Late Prehistoric. In 2004, further research and review was conducted by CRM TECH, and this site was identified as part of a larger archaeological district; recorded by M. Dahdul (see P-33-14370 below).	
P-33-011803		PDS-7	Isolate recorded by K. Becker in 1990. Granite metate fragment.	

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-012279	CA-RIV-7010	MR-7	Prehistoric site recorded by P. de Barros in 2002 as a concentration (35 by 10 meters) of surface artifacts containing chipped stone material. In 2005, N. Lawson tested with 7 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit, and recovered 1 utilized flake and 23 pieces of debitage.	
P-33-012339	CA-RIV-7028	GR-1	L. White recorded this prehistoric site in 2003. She found two bedrock boulders, each with one milling feature.	
P-33-012435	CA-RIV-7057		A. Hoover and K Blevins recorded this prehistoric site in 2003 as a metaquartzite quarry site with surface artifacts. The site measures 35 by 27 meters. In 2004, Hoover and Blevins tested this site (6 shovel test units), and recovered 326 artifacts; most of them are lithic debitage. During mitigation monitoring in 2005, Hoover and Blevins recovered 7 more chipped stone artifacts.	
P-33-012535	CA-RIV-7129	R-1	C. Lambert recorded this prehistoric site in 2003. He found 7 chipped stone artifacts on the surface in an area of 25 by 25 meters. Also one bedrock boulder with 6 milling features.	
P-33-012536	CA-RIV-7130	R-2	C. Lambert recorded this prehistoric site in 2003. He found 25 chipped stone artifacts and a granite metate on the surface in an area of 65 by 80 meters.	
P-33-012888	CA-RIV-7186/ H	M#1	K Bouscaren, R. Dilthey, and M. Dice recorded this historic site in 2003. It measures 133 by 24 meters, and contains 3 separate deposits of historic debris, contained mostly household items, dating between 1880 through 1945, probably associated with a nearby homestead. [Based on map prepared by B. Bouris, Menifee Valley Historical Society, and located at the City of Menifee, this homestead appears to be the Brown farm.]	
P-33-012889	CA-RIV-7187/ H	M#2	K Bouscaren, R. Dilthey, and M. Dice recorded this historic site in 2003. It measures 16 by 18 meters, and contains 1 deposit of historic debris, contained mostly household items, dating between 1880 through 1945. [Based on map prepared by B. Bouris, Menifee Valley Historical Society, and located at the City of Menifee, this deposit may be associated with the Brown farm, but it's located further away.]	
P-33-013226	CA-RIV-7367	H-1	L. White recorded this prehistoric site in 2004. It contains a bedrock boulder with one milling feature. The site area measures 6 by 5 meters.	
P-33-013227	CA-RIV-7368	H-2	L. White recorded this prehistoric site in 2004. It contains a bedrock boulder with one milling feature. The site area measures 3 by 5 meters.	
P-33-013228		H-3	L. White recorded this historic structure site in 2003, containing a single story wood frame house built in 1934. Does not appear to be eligible for NRHP or California Register.	
P-33-013229	CA-RIV-7400	LSA-BEH431-S-1	N. Lawson recorded this prehistoric site in 2004. She noted a bedrock boulder containing one mortar and six milling features. Site area measures about 4 by 5 meters.	
P-33-013307	CA-RIV-7409	LSA-CHO334-S-1	R. Goodwin recorded this prehistoric site in 2003. He noted a bedrock boulder with one milling feature, with chipped stone debitage nearby. The site measure 34 by 24 meters. In 2004, R. Goodwin monitored this site and collected 1 quartz flaked artifact.	
P-33-013376	CA-RIV-7439	Vanderfeer Brothers Dairy, V-1	L. White recorded this prehistoric site in 2004. It contains a bedrock boulder with one milling feature. The site area measures 4 by 2.8 meters.	

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-013377	CA-RIV-7440	Vanderfeer Brothers Dairy, V-2	L. White recorded this prehistoric site in 2004. It contains 4 bedrock boulders with 5 milling features and 2 mortars. The site area measures 50 by 15 meters.	
P-33-013378	CA-RIV-7441	Vanderfeer Brothers Dairy, V-3	L. White recorded this prehistoric site in 2004. It contains 2 bedrock boulders with 3 milling features. The site area measures 38 by 8 meters.	
P-33-013379	CA-RIV-7442	Vanderfeer Brothers Dairy, V-4	L. White recorded this prehistoric site in 2004. It contains 1 bedrock boulders with 1 mortar. The site area measures 5 by 4 meters.	
P-33-013380	CA-RIV-7443	Vanderfeer Brothers Dairy, V-5	L. White recorded this prehistoric site in 2004. It contains 3 bedrock boulders with 2 milling features, 1 basin, and 1 mortar. The site area measures 38 by 10 meters.	
P-33-013381	CA-RIV-7444	Vanderfeer Brothers Dairy, V-6	L. White recorded this prehistoric site in 2004. It contains 1 bedrock boulder with 1 milling feature. The site area measures 4 by 3 meters.	
P-33-013382	CA-RIV-7445	Vanderfeer Brothers Dairy, V-7	L. White recorded this prehistoric site in 2004. It contains 2 bedrock boulders with 5 milling features. The site area measures 18 by 6 meters.	
P-33-014092	CA-RIV-7733	Bradberry Temp 1	B. Bradberry recorded this prehistoric site in 2005. It contains 8 bedrock boulders with a total of 15 milling features with 1 handstone (on surface). Site measures 65 by 109 meters. Testing (8 shovel test units) yielded no artifacts. Determined that the site is not significant under CEQA criteria.	RI-07634
P-33-014093	CA-RIV-7734	Bradberry Temp 2	B. Bradberry recorded this prehistoric site in 2005. It contains 5 bedrock boulders with a total of 5 milling features, with 2 chipped stone artifacts nearby. Site measure 94 by 30 meters. Testing (8 shovel test units) yielded no subsurface artifacts. Determined that the site is not significant under CEQA criteria.	RI-07634
P-33-014370	district	This archaeological district contains following sites in City of Menifee: CA-RIV-1164, -1165, -3437, -6832, -6833, -6835, 6836, and -6904.	In 2004, CRM TECH prepared an archaeological site district that includes nearly 100 sites. This district includes 8 sites recorded within the City, and extends east, beyond the City boundary. See individual site listings above for more details on the sites within the City.	
P-33-014399	CA-RIV-7830		D. Eliseuson recorded this site in 2003. It measures 8 by 7 meters, and contains a bedrock boulder with 1 milling feature. Determined that the site is not significant under CEQA.	RI-04699, RI-04804
P-33-014400	CA-RIV-7831		D. Eliseuson recorded this site in 2003. It measures 2 by 1 meters, and contains a bedrock boulder with 1 milling feature. Determined that the site is not significant under CEQA.	RI-04699, RI-04804
P-33-014990	CA-RIV-7964	Granite#1	M. Dice recorded this prehistoric site in 2006. He found two bedrock boulders, with a total of 4 mortars and 1 milling feature. The site measures 37 by 17 meters.	
P-33-014991	CA-RIV-7965	Granite#2	M. Dice recorded this prehistoric site in 2006. He found 7 bedrock boulders, with a total of 16 milling features. The site measures 95 by 18 meters.	
P-33-015340		LSA-CHO532-S-1	R. Goodwin and C. Fritz recorded this historical site in 2005. They noted a pre-1953 well casing for agriculture, found during monitoring.	RI-06739
P-33-015341		LSA-CHO532-S-2	R. Goodwin recorded this historical site in 2005. He noted an abandoned well, pump, and stand pipe, used for agriculture between 1950 to 1970s; found during monitoring.	RI-06739
P-33-015342		LSA-CHO532-S-3	R. Goodwin recorded this historical site in 2006. He noted cinder block and steel post cattle chute, dating between WWII and 1960; found during monitoring.	RI-06739

Appendix C: Eastern Information Center list of cultural resources (no prehistoric site locations), dated April 13, 2010

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-015381			M. Rees recorded this historical residence in 2006. The single family residence at 28050 Hwy. 74 was constructed in 1933. A second structure nearby. Does not appear eligible for listing on the NRHP or California Register.	
P-33-015382			M. Rees recorded this historical residence in 2006. The single family residence at 27912 Ethanac Rd was constructed in 1934. Does not appear eligible for listing on the NRHP or California Register.	
P-33-015383			M. Rees recorded this historical residence in 2006. The single family residence at 27546 Ethanac Rd. was constructed in 1918. Does not appear eligible for listing on the NRHP or California Register.	
P-33-015389			M. Rees recorded this historical residence in 2006. The single family residence at 27625 Ethanac Rd was constructed in 1960. Does not appear eligible for listing on the NRHP or California Register.	
P-33-015462	CA-RIV-8150	CRM TECH 1959-1	L. Hunt recorded this prehistoric site in 2006. It consists of one bedrock boulder with two milling features. Measures 3 by 3 meters.	RI-06560
P-33-015463		CRM TECH 1959-1 Iso-1	An isolated artifact recorded by L. Hunt in 2006. A granitic handstone. Found near the milling features in CA-RIV-8150.	
P-33-015667	CA-RIV-8165	AE-BCN-3H	M. Linder, T. Kennedy, K. Jernigan recorded this historical site in 2006. It measures 18 by 9 feet, and consists of a discrete deposit of 24 household items, dating post WWII. Determined that the site is not significant under CEQA.	
P-33-015668		AE-BCN-3H	M. Linder, T. Kennedy, K. Jernigan recorded this historical site in 2006. It consists of an abandoned well, dating between the 1940s to1960s. Determined that the site is not significant under CEQA.	
P-33-015670		AE-BCN-ISO-1H	M. Linder, T. Kennedy, K. Jernigan recorded this prehistoric artifact in 2006. A metavolcanic, secondary, chipped stone artifact. Determined that the site is not significant under CEQA.	
P-33-015721	CA-RIV-8190	SRI-1-H	J. Minor and T. Diaz recorded this site in 2006. It has both prehistoric and historical components. The prehistoric site measures 55 by 45 meters, and consists of 5 bedrock boulders that contain 6 milling features. Found 7 chipped stone artifacts during subsurface testing. Historic component consists of blacksmith forge and other hardware pieces and scrap; dates between 1880 to 1945.	RI-07427
P-33-015722	CA-RIV-8197		J. Minor, T. Diaz, B. Boggs, and E. Chapman recorded this prehistoric site in 2006. Measures 105 by 56 meters, and consists of 8 bedrock boulders that contain a total of 11 milling features, a rock shelter, and chipped stone artifacts from subsurface testing and on the surface.	RI-07427
P-33-015723	CA-RIV-8191		J. Minor, T. Diaz, V. Austerman recorded this prehistoric site in 2006. Measures 48 by 16 meters, and consists of 2 bedrock boulders that contain a total of 4 milling features, and a rock shelter, and 2 stone artifacts (metate and chipped stone tool).	RI-07427
P-33-015724	CA-RIV-8192	CA-RIV-6859	update to site previously recorded at CA-RIV-6859	RI-07427
P-33-015725	CA-RIV-8193		J. Minor, T. Diaz, V. Austerman recorded this prehistoric site in 2006. Measures 2 by 2 meters, and consists of 1 bedrock boulders with 1 milling feature.	RI-07427
P-33-015726			J. Minor recorded an isolated artifact, a granitic handstone, in 2006. It's located close to 5 other prehistoric sites with milling features.	RI-07427
P-33-015727			J. Minor recorded an isolated historical artifact, a piece of sun-colored amethyst glass, in 2006. It dates from 1880s to 1920s.	RI-07427

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-015728			J. Minor recorded an isolated, quartzite, chipped stone artifact, in 2006. It's located close to other prehistoric sites.	RI-07427
P-33-015729			J. Minor recorded an isolated historical artifact, two pieces of aqua bottle glass, in 2006. It dates to about 1900.	RI-07427
P-33-015743	8196/H		This historical site, containing a portion of the San Jacinto Valley Railroad, was recorded by P. Beedle in 2006. She prepared a linear record form (DPR 523L). Rail line was constructed in 1888, and extended from Perris to San Jacinto, passing through the City of Menifee.	
P-33-015892	CA-RIV-8255	Temp 17	C. Callahan recorded this prehistoric site in 2005. It measures 10 by 10 meters, and contains 1 boulder that has 21 milling features on it, and 9 surface artifacts (chipped stone and ground stone tools). Site was recorded during construction monitoring.	
P-33-015893	CA-RIV-8256	Temp 18	S. Rosenberg recorded this prehistoric site in 2005 during monitoring. It measures 15 by 12 meters, and contains 2 bedrock boulders with a total of 7 milling features. Subsurface testing (6 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit) yielded 16 artifacts, plus animal bone. An additional 26 artifacts were recovered from subsurface during monitoring.	
P-33-015894		Temp 19	M. Tyberg recorded this prehistoric in 2005. It consists of 1 bedrock boulder with 2 milling features. This site is just southeast of CA-RIV-6259C.	
P-33-015895	CA-RIV-8257	Temp 20	C. Hoff recorded this historical site in 2006. It measures 46 by 28 meters and contains household debris of bottles and tableware fragments which date between 1880 to 1920. This is located immediately south of CA-RIV-6874/H, another concentration of historical debris. Subsurface testing (6 shovel test units and one 1 by 1 meter unit) and monitoring yielded 13 prehistoric artifacts.	
P-33-015896	CA-RIV-8258	Temp 21	This prehistoric site was recorded in 2006 by C. Hoff. During monitoring, 13 ground stone artifacts and 9 chipped stone artifacts were discovered. The site measures 140 by 120 meters. Subsequent testing (two 1 by 1 meter units) yielded animal bone, charcoal, 2 metates, and debitage.	
P-33-015958	CA-RIV-8282	AE-BCN-4	C Bouscaren, and C. Cisneros recorded this prehistoric site in 2007. It measures 33 by 33 meters, and contains 26 pieces of debitage. The site appears to have a subsurface component that should be tested with hand excavations.	
P-33-015987	CA-RIV-8290	Other CRM TECH 2075-1	D. Ballester recorded this prehistoric site in 2007. The site contains a bedrock mortar with a milling feature.	RI-07286
P-33-016712		Other Bailey 1	Vernacular wood frame house and other farm structures, built in 1905, 27984 Scott Road, recorded by Jean Keller in 2007 and evaluated in 2008 by Francesca Smith and Caprice Harper. Determined not significant under CEQA and not eligible to the National Register.	RI-07820, RI-07852
P-33-016771	CA-RIV-8779	Other CRM TECH 2164-2	This prehistoric site was recorded by D. Ballester and J. Eddy in 2007. They noted one bedrock boulder with two milling features.	RI-07625
P-33-016772	CA-RIV-8780	Other CRM TECH 2164-1	This prehistoric site (28 by 5 meters) was recorded by D. Ballester and J. Eddy in 2007. They noted one boulder with two milling features, another boulder with two bedrock mortars, and one chipped stone artifact located between the boulders.	RI-07625
P-33-016925		Other CRM TECH 2164-ISO-1	D. Ballester and J. Eddy in 2007 recorded this prehistoric isolate, a Cottonwood projectile point. [Based upon its map location, it appears that this artifact may have been part of CA-RIV-8780.]	RI-07625

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Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Report No.
P-33-017046	CA-RIV-8867	Other Countryside-101	This prehistoric site initially recorded in 2008. S. Bholat the recorder noted that this site consists of a single boulder with one milling feature. She also noted that “the granite outcrop with the feature is nearly buried under heavy silt, and only a small surface of the boulder is exposed.” Located south of site CA-RIV-6282.	
P-33-017108		Shook House (as of 1966), Other 32930 Cox Road (No. 161)	Wood frame house and ranch buildings built in 1950, 32930 Cox Road. Evaluated in 2008 by Francesca Smith and Caprice Harper. Determined not significant under CEQA and not eligible to the National Register.	RI-07852
P-33-017109		26993 Bradley Road/26993 Wickerd Road (No. 164)	This farm and residence was owned by Jack and Julie Wickerd, and was built in 1935, but fire in 1978 altered the earlier structure.In 2008, Francesca Smith and Caprice Harper evaluated the present residence and determined not significant under CEQA and not eligible to the National Register.	RI-07852
P-33-017182		Other 26753 Scott Road (No. 179)	1946 vernacular cottage owned by Roger and Nancy Leister. In 2008, Francesca Smith and Caprice Harper evaluated the residence and determined not significant under CEQA and not eligible to the National Register.	RI-07852
P-33-017369	CA-RIV-9026	Other CH-Quarry-1, previous field surveys had not found this prehistoric quarry because of the dense vegetation. It was found during clearing and grubbing of the surface vegetation.	A sizable (150 by 130 meters) prehistoric quarry that Anna Hoover and Kristi Blevins recorded in detail in 2004 and only partially tested. The testing yielded 1.015 artifacts (mostly chipped stone debitage, but also utilized flakes, cores, one projectile point, hammer stones, and only three ground stone artifacts. The recorders note that the rock material of the outcrip is primarily metaquartzite with “high quality orthoquartzite seams.” The artifacts are made from the orthoquartzite. The northern portion of this site falls within a biological preserve and will be part of the conservation plan.	
P-33-017575	CA-RIV-9111	Other GR1	This prehistoric site was recorded in 2009 by J. Keller. She noted that this site consists of two boulders with one milling feature each. It measures 10 by 6 meters.	RI-08195