

**Archaeological and Historic Resources Evaluation:
Assessor Parcel Numbers 291-191-002,
291-191-006, 291-191-008 & -009, 291-191-012
Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California**

Prepared For:

**City of Moreno Valley
Moreno Valley, CA**

Prepared By:

**Chambers Group, Inc.
Redlands, California**

September 2008

**Cultural Resources Inventory:
Assessor Parcel Numbers 291-191-002,
291-191-006, 291-191-008 & -009, 291-191-012
Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California**

Prepared For:

**City of Moreno Valley
Economic Development
City of Moreno Valley
14177 Frederick Street
P.O. Box 88005
Moreno Valley, CA 92552-0805**

Prepared By:

**Jessica J. Auck, M.A.
Jay K. Sander, M.A.
Chambers Group, Inc.
302 Brookside Avenue
Redlands, California 92373**

September 2008

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' Quadrangle:
Riverside East, California (1980)

Area Surveyed: Approximately 9 Acres

Resources Identified:

13920 Day Street
22018 Alessandro Boulevard
22042 Alessandro Boulevard
22058 Alessandro Boulevard
22050 Alessandro Boulevard
22105 Sherman Avenue

Keywords: Archaeological Survey, Cahuilla, Ethnohistory, History, Historic Structures, Luiseno, Moreno Valley, Project Area, Riverside County, Serrano, Tongva

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report provides the results of the cultural resources inventory of the proposed Day Street Redevelopment Project consisting of 9 Acres, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 291-191-001 through 291-191-013, in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (Figures 1 and 2). State law, as set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requires that a cultural resources evaluation of the project area be completed before demolition and redevelopment work can proceed.

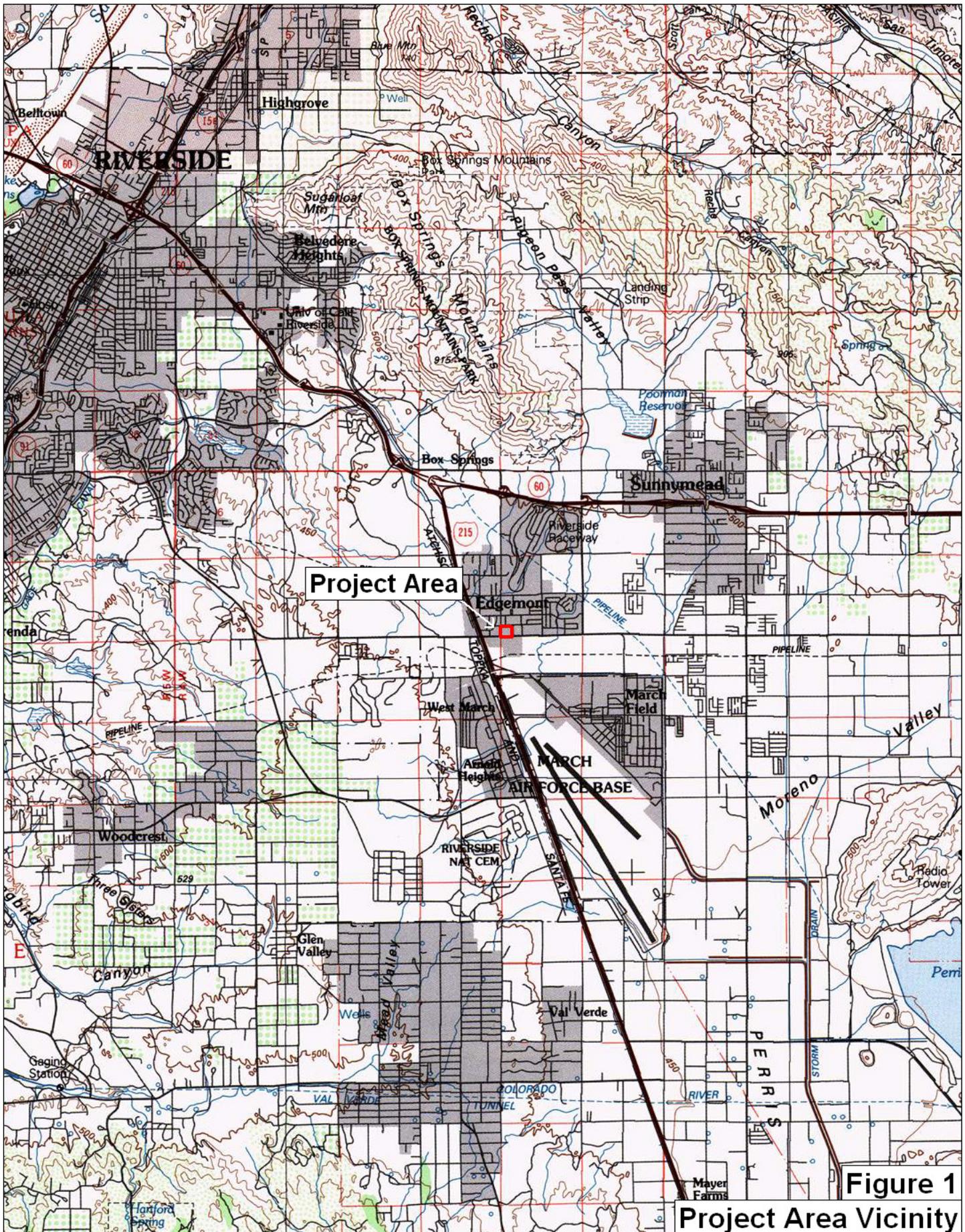
In compliance with CEQA, the City of Moreno Valley retained Chambers Group, Inc. (Chambers Group) to perform a records/literature review of cultural resources known to exist in the project area, as well as an intensive archaeological field survey to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources that may exist there. The cultural resources inventory presented here consists of the results of the cultural resources record search/literature review, and the results of the archaeological field survey and evaluation of historical structures within the Moreno Valley project area.

The cultural resources record search/literature review of the database maintained at the Eastern Information Center revealed that no prior cultural resources studies have been performed within the project area, and that there are no previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area vicinity. The record search indicated that there are at least five historic structures located on the property.

The cultural resources field survey of the property was performed September 18 and 19, 2008 by two Chambers Group archaeologists. As a result of the field survey, six previously unrecorded historic-age structures were recorded within the project area. These structures are single-family residences constructed between 1943 and 1953. None of these structures appear to be eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

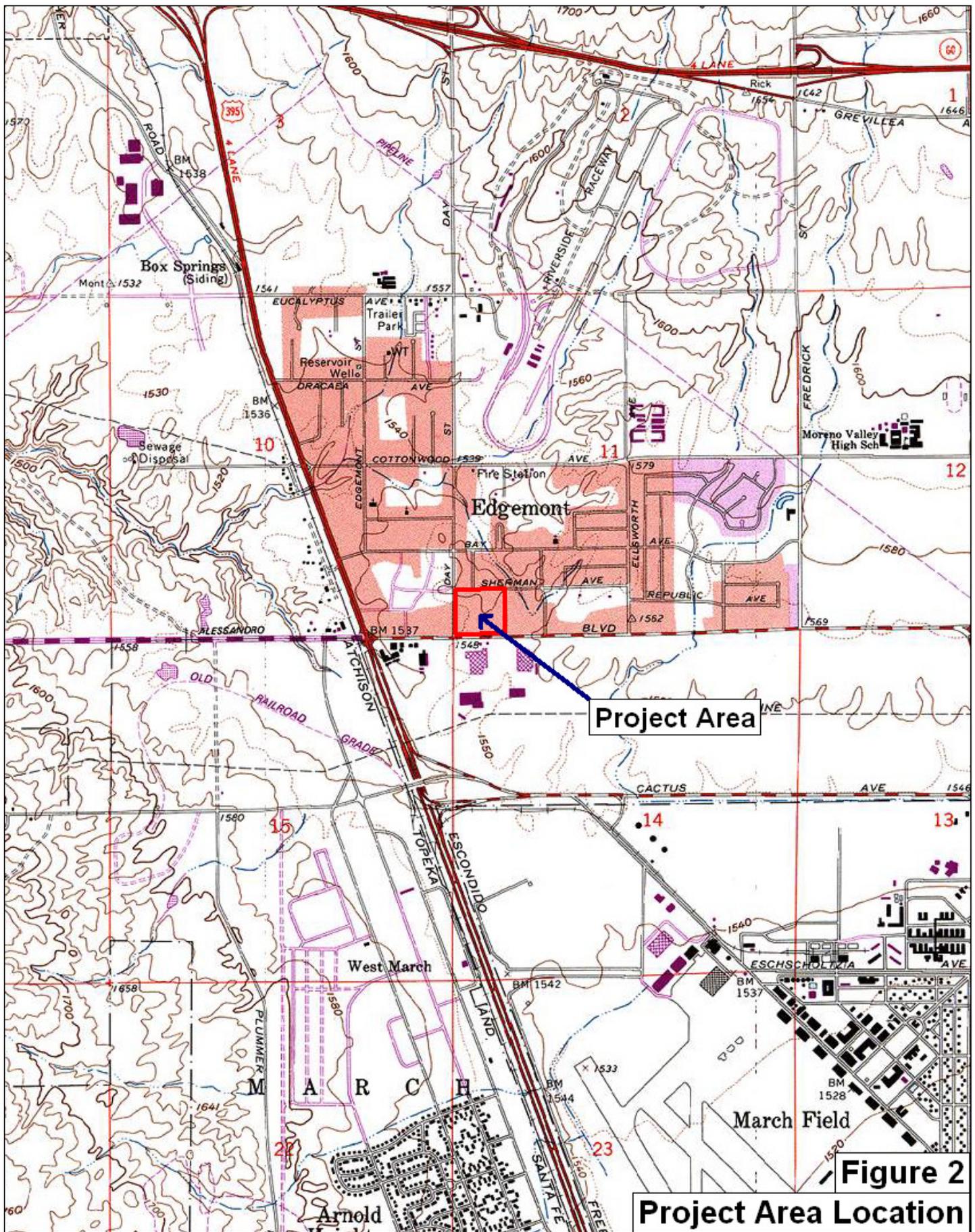
2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Moreno Valley is redeveloping an approximately 9-acre area at the northeast intersection of Alessandro Boulevard and Day Street. This will involve the demolition of ten structures followed by grading. When complete, the development will consist of affordable housing for low-income families.



Project Area

Figure 1
Project Area Vicinity

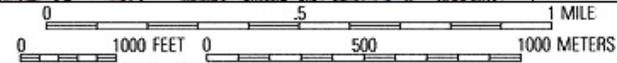


Project Area

Figure 2

Project Area Location

TN
MN
13°



3.0 LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Day Street Redevelopment Project area is located in the town of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The site comprises 13 parcels: APNs 291-191-001 through 291-191-013 which encompass a total of approximately 9 acres. The 9-acre area surveyed is bounded to the north by Sherman Avenue, to the south by Alessandro Boulevard, by Pepper Street to the east, and by Day Street to the west. Interstate 215 is one-half mile west of the project area. The property is within the southwest one-quarter of Section 11 of Township 3 South, Range 4 West, of the San Bernardino Base Meridian, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Riverside East (1980) topographic quadrangle. The area ranges in elevation from approximately 2,860 to 2,900 feet above mean sea level (see Figure 2).

The project area is located on hummocky terrain with interlaced foot trails of wide, hard packed soil. Vegetation consists of invasive grasses and ornamentals surrounding the structures. Ground visibility was very good, especially in those areas that had been recently disked for weed abatement.

4.0 CULTURAL OVERVIEW

4.1 General Prehistory

At this time, no chronological synthesis has been developed specifically for the interior valleys and mountains that include the region surrounding the current project area. Instead, researchers have generally come to rely on typological cross-dating from either the coastal or desert sequences (McDougall et al 2003). For this reason, a brief outline of generally accepted Southern California chronology (both desert and coastal combined) is presented below.

It is generally believed that human occupation of southern California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 6,000 years BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found, but cannot definitely be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and vegetal foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that most groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978). There is some evidence to suggest that there were groups during this time period that did have a semi sedentary lifestyle

along the coast (Koerper et al 1991), but there only two sites of this type in the inland regions of western riverside county (Grenda 1997; Horne et al n.d.)

Around 6,000 years BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting towards a greater reliance on vegetal resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 3,000 years BP, is sometimes referred to as the “Millingstone Horizon” (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 6,000 years BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites dating to after about 3,000 years BP, archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. The exact time of their entry into the region is not known; however, they were present in southern California during the final phase of prehistory. During this period, known as the “Late Period,” population densities were higher than before and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 1,500 to 1,000 years BP is indicated by the presence of small projectile points (Moratto 1984).

4.2 Ethnohistory

The project area is located in a disputed region known to have been utilized by three different Native American Groups: the Cahuilla of the deserts and San Bernardino Valley, the Luiseno of the Perris-Lake Elsinore region, and the Serrano of the San Bernardino Mountains area. All three groups probably utilized the region at times; therefore, each group is described in more detail below.

Cahuilla

Cahuilla territory was bounded on the north by the San Bernardino Mountains, on the east by the Orocopia Mountains, on the west by the Santa Ana River, the San Jacinto Plain and the eastern slope of the Palomar Mountains, and on the south by Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains (Bean 1978).

The diversity of the territory provided the Cahuilla with a variety of foods. It has been estimated that the Cahuilla exploited more than 500 native and non-native plants (Bean and Saubel 1972). Acorns, mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and various types of cacti were used. A variety of seeds, wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens were also a part of the Cahuilla diet. A marginal agricultural existence provided corn, beans, squashes, and melons. Rabbits and small animals were also hunted to supplement the diet. During high stands of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, fish, migratory birds, and marshland vegetation were also taken for sustenance and utilitarian purposes (Bean 1978).

Structures within permanent villages ranged from small brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular dwellings. Villages were situated near water sources, in the canyons near springs, or on alluvial fans at man-made walk-in wells (Bean 1972). Mortuary practices entailed cremation of the dead. Upon a person's death, the body was bound or put inside a net and then taken to a place where the body would be cremated. Secondary interments also occurred. A mourning ceremony took place about a year after a person's death. During this ceremony, an image of the deceased was burned along with other goods (Lando and Modesto 1977; Strong 1929).

Precontact Cahuilla population has been estimated as low as 2,500 to as high as 10,000. At the time of first contact with Europeans, around 1774, the Cahuilla numbered approximately 6,000. Although they were the first to come into contact with the Cahuilla, the Spanish had little to do with those of the desert region. Some of the Cahuilla who lived in the plains and valleys west of the desert and mountains, however, were missionized through the asistencia located near present day San Bernardino. Cahuilla political, economic, and religious autonomy was maintained until 1877 when the United States government established Indian reservations in the region. Protestant missionaries came into the area to convert and civilize the Native American population. During this era, traditional cultural practices, such as cremation of the dead, were prohibited. Today, the Cahuilla reside on eight separate reservations in southern California, located from Banning in the north to Warner Springs in the south and from Hemet in the west to Thermal in the east (Bean 1978).

Luiseño

The project area is located in the territory known ethnographically to have been occupied by the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people. The Spanish gave the name Luiseño to the native groups who were living in the area under influence of Mission San Luis Rey (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, collecting, and fishing areas. Villages were typically located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges where water was available and village defense was possible. Inland populations had access to fishing and gathering sites on the coast, which they used during the winter months (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño subsistence was centered on the gathering of acorns, seeds, greens, bulbs, roots, berries, and other vegetal foods. This was supplemented with hunting mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbit, woodrat, ground squirrels, and mice, as well as quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Bands along the coast also exploited marine resources, such as sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Inland, trout and other fish were taken from mountain streams (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Hunting was done both individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small game was hunted with the use of curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and arrows were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food processing included large shallow trays for winnowing chaff from grain, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Villages had hereditary chiefs who controlled religious, economic, and territorial activities (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1933). An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for environmental and other knowledge. Large villages located along the coast or in inland valleys may have had more complex social and political structures than settlements controlling smaller territories (Bean and Shipek 1978; Strong 1929).

Most Luiseño villages contained a ceremonial structure enclosed by circular fencing located near the center of the village. Houses were semi subterranean and thatched with locally available brush, bark, or reeds. Earth-covered semi subterranean sweathouses were also common and were used for purification and curing rituals (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño first came into contact with Europeans in 1769 when the expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá arrived in their territory. That same year, the San Diego Mission was established just to the south, followed by the San Juan Capistrano Mission in 1776 and the San Luis Rey Mission in 1798. Poor living conditions at the missions and introduced European diseases led to a rapid decline of the Luiseño population. Following the Mission Period (1769-1834), Luiseño Indians scattered throughout southern California. Some became serfs on the Mexican ranchos, others moved to newly founded pueblos established for them, some sought refuge among inland groups, and a few managed to acquire land grants. Later, many moved to or were forced onto reservations. Although many of their cultural traditions had been suppressed during the Mission Period, the Luiseño were successful at retaining their language and certain rituals and ceremonies. Starting in the 1970s, there was a revival of interest in the Luiseño language and classes were organized. Since then, traditional games, songs, and dances have been performed, traditional foods have been gathered and prepared, and traditional medicines and curing procedures have been practiced (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Serrano

Ethnographic accounts indicate that the Serrano were the dominant group of Native Americans in the region that includes the project area. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains between approximately 1,500 and 11,000 feet above mean sea level. Their territory extended west into the Cajon Pass, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north to Victorville, and south to the Yucaipa Valley. The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, piñon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978a).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serranos lived in small villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978a).

The Serrano were loosely organized along patrilineal lines and associated themselves with either the Tukum (wildcat) or the Wahilyam (coyote) moiety. Organization of individual bands of Serrano was considered by Kroeber (1925) to be similar to political groups. Tribes, as opposed to bands, were larger in numbers, and were distinguished from each other by having distinct dialects. Unlike, bands, tribes often had names that were more than merely a designation for the place where they lived (Kroeber 1925).

Partly due to their mountainous inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, a Capilla (chapel) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Tongva (Gabrielino)

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Tongva (or Gabrielino) once occupied the region that encompasses the project area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Tongva were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term “Gabrielino” came from the group’s association with Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, established in 1771. However, today the group prefers to be known by their ancestral name, Tongva. The Tongva are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact, second only to the Chumash (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984).

The Tongva occupied numerous villages with populations ranging from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories, organized Tongva society. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991)

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Tongva also fished (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late 18th century, Tongva population had significantly dwindled due to introduced diseases and dietary deficiencies. Tongva communities near the missions disintegrated as individuals succumbed to Spanish control, fled the region, or died. Later, many of the Tongva fell into indentured servitude to Anglo-Americans. By the early 1900s, few Tongva people had survived and much of their culture had been lost (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, in the 1970s, a revival of the Tongva culture began which continues today with growing interest and support.

4.3 History

The first significant European settlement of California began during the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) when 21 missions and 4 presidios were established between San Diego and Sonoma. Although located primarily along the coast, the missions dominated economic and political life over the majority of the California region during this period. The purpose of the missions was primarily Indian control, along with economic support to the presidios, forced assimilation of the Indians to Hispanic society, and conversion of the native population to Spanish Catholicism.

The Mexican Period (1821 to 1848) began with the success of the Mexican Revolution in 1821, but changes to the mission system were slow to follow. When secularization of the missions occurred in the 1830s, the vast land holdings of the missions in California were divided into large land grants called ranchos. The Mexican government granted ranchos throughout California to Spanish and Hispanic soldiers and settlers.

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American Period (1848 to present). The discovery of gold the same year sparked the 1849 California Gold Rush, bringing thousands of miners and settlers to California, most of whom settled in the north. For those settlers who chose to come to southern California, much of their economic prosperity was fueled by cattle ranching rather than by gold. This prosperity, however, came to a halt in the 1860s as a result of severe floods and droughts, which put many ranchos into bankruptcy.

Settlement by Euro-Americans in the Moreno Valley area began in 1883. Former Spanish rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero which spread throughout present day Moreno Valley became public land. A pioneer by the name of Frank E. Brown formed the Bear Valley Land and Water Company which contracted water into the arid valley beginning in 1891 from the San Bernardino Mountains. This provided a much needed water supply to Brown's burgeoning communities Moreno (Brown in Spanish) and Alessandro.

By 1893, the community of Moreno had grown to include four brick buildings, a hotel, a schoolhouse, two churches, and a weekly newspaper. Fueled by the Bear Valley Land and Water Company water supply, groves of citrus, olive, and other fruit trees were planted throughout the region as well as garden crops. The community published its own newspaper called the Valley Voice. Development of a new community was short-lived, however, and Bear Valley Land and Water Company discontinued sourcing water to the community in the early 1900's leading to the depopulation of the area. The few farmers who did stay turned to the farming of drier crops such as grapes, hay and grain.

Moreno Valley remained primarily agricultural and sparsely populated throughout the first quarter of the 20th century. March Air Field was constructed in the area in 1918 as a training base for pilots in WWI and in 1923 the Edgemont Tract located adjacent to the air field was subdivided for poultry ranching. Residents of the new tract banded together to bring water to the area creating the Box Springs Mutual Water Company which sourced water from a local well, eventually serving more than 3,000 customers. Early residents of Edgemont were not assigned postal street addresses. Residents depended on mail delivered to the Riverside Post Office. It was not until 1947 that the Edgemont Post Office was established providing residents with local postal addresses, and 1962 before the Edgemont Post Office became a contract station.

By WWII, air combat requirements charged the growth of March Air Field significantly enough to support 75,000 troops (militarymuseum.org). Following WWII, March Air Field came to be known as March Air Force Base. 1953 saw the construction of Riverside International Speedway on 640 acres formerly used as a turkey farm nestled between the community of Edgemont and the Box Springs Mountain Range. The speedway brought the region considerable notoriety and boosted development. However, it was the 1980s that saw the regions greatest growth spurt, as agricultural land gave way to residential and retail development prospects. In less than fifteen years, the population of Moreno Valley more than doubled from 18,871 residents in 1970 to 49,702 in 1984 (City of Moreno Valley). The community of Edgemont was incorporated into Moreno Valley in 1986.

4.4 Project Area History

Homes constructed along the intersection of Alessandro and Day street date to the mid-1940's through the 1970's. This area is located directly east of the Edgemont Tract No. 2, submitted by Davidson and Fulmor, Civil Engineers in August 1924. Individual historic property owners were not identifiable due to a lack of adequate record keeping of the rural community. No City or County Directories list details concerning the residents of Edgemont. No prominent individuals,

either at a local level or otherwise are recorded as having been residents of Edgemont. Historic significance associated with the community is primarily linked to nearby March Air Force Base and the Riverside International Speedway, neither of which could be directly linked to the properties surveyed.

5.0 METHODS

5.1 Cultural Resources Record Search/Literature Review Methods

A record search/literature review was conducted on September 19, 2008 at the San Eastern Information Center, located at the University of California, Riverside. The purpose of this review was to examine any existing cultural resources survey reports, archaeological site records, and historic maps to determine whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, cultural landscapes, or ethnic resources exist within or near the project area. The record search/literature review was also conducted to determine whether any historic properties listed on or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) exist within the project area.

Additional archival research was conducted to determine the historical significance of the structures. Sources included:

- Moreno Valley Library Local Archives;
- Riverside Central Library Local Archives;
- Riverside County Assessor's Office;
- Historic news articles from The Press-Enterprise local newspaper;
- Review of the development of March Air Reserve Base
- Review of the development of the Riverside International Speedway
- Review of City Planning documents relating to the development of nearby roadways including State Route 60 and the 215 Interstate Highway.

Research focused on identifying the dates of community development and local settlement patterns, and significant events, themes and persons that may be associated with the community of Edgemont or with the properties surveyed that might qualify the properties for inclusion in the CRHR or the City of Moreno Valley Historic Resource Inventory. Secondary sources of historical information on the City of Moreno Valley were also reviewed to develop a historic context for evaluation of the buildings.

5.2 Cultural Resources Field Survey Methods

On September 18 and 19, 2008 two Chambers Group archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the approximately 9-acre project area that is slated for grading and construction. The surveyors walked north-south transects spaced 15-meters apart on the site. Field documentation of the historic age structures included detailed notes on the architectural characteristics of the buildings as well as building materials, modifications, and integrity. The exteriors of all extant structures and auxiliary structures were examined, documented, and digitally photographed. Notes were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances. No artifacts were collected during the survey. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Primary Record and Building, Structure, and Object Record forms were completed for the six historic structures that were identified within the project area, as required by the Office of Historic Preservation (see Appendix A).

5.3 Cultural Resources Evaluation Methods

The six historical structures were evaluated for historical and architectural significance under the criteria of both the CRHR and the City of Moreno Valley Historic Resource Inventory. The four standard eligibility criteria (Table 1) and seven elements of integrity (Table 2) were applied for making this evaluation.

California Register Eligibility Criteria. The California Register was legislated in 1992 and was put into effect by California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 11.5 and Public Resources Code (PCR) Sections 5020.1, 5020.4, 5020.7, 5024.1, 5024.5, 5024.6, 21084 and 21084.1. The purpose of the California Register is to act as “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (CCR Title 14 §4850.1). A historical resource as defined by the PCR “includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (PCR §5020.1 q). A substantial adverse change as defined by the PCR constitutes “demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired” (PCR §5020.1 q).

CEQA further establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the

environment” (PRC §21084.1). Therefore, the resource needs to be evaluated to determine its significance as a historic resource and whether impacts to it should be considered significant on the environment. There are four criteria for determining eligibility to the CRHR for historic significance. These criteria are presented in Table 1 (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1998a, b).

Table 1
Criteria for Inclusion of a Property on the
California Register of Historical Resources

Criterion	Association	Characteristic
1	Event	It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2	Person	It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3	Design/ Construction	It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4	Information Potential	It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Source: California Code of Regulations

Table 2
Qualities of Integrity Related to Eligibility for the
California Register of Historical Resources

Quality	Description
Location	The place the historic property was constructed or the historic event occurred.
Design	The combination of elements creating the property's form, plan, space, structure, and style.
Setting	The physical environment of the historic property.
Materials	The physical elements combined at a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
Workmanship	The physical evidence of the craft of a particular culture or people during any given period.
Feeling	The property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
Association	The direct link between an important historic event or person and the property.

In addition to historical significance, a property must have integrity to be eligible to the CRHR. Integrity consists of the property's ability to convey its demonstrated historical significance. Seven individual elements comprise integrity (see Table 2). It is not required that a historic property display all of these qualities. A property must display only two of these aspects of integrity to be considered CRHR-eligible. Some resources are listed on the California Register automatically (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1998a). These include:

- Properties that are listed on the NRHP;
- Properties that have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP whether by the Keeper of the National Register or through a consensus determination; and
- California Historical Landmarks from Number 777 on.

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 Cultural Resources Record Search/Literature Review Results

Results of the review of the survey reports and site records obtained from the San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center indicate that no previous cultural resources investigations have occurred within or adjacent to the project area. The record search also revealed that there are no previously recorded historic or prehistoric sites or isolates within the project area. The nearest previously recorded site located 0.8 mile to the southwest. That site (CA-RIV-5456H) was recorded in 1994 as a pair of concrete slabs related to World War II-era Camp Haan.

The archival research indicates that no prominent individuals, either at a local level or otherwise are recorded as having been residents of Edgemont. Historic significance associated with the community is primarily linked to nearby March Air Force Base and the Riverside International Speedway, neither of which could be directly linked to the properties surveyed.

6.2 Cultural Resources Field Survey Results

During the field survey, six historic residences were documented. These are discussed in detail below. No prehistoric features or artifacts were found within the project area.

13920 Day Street

The building located on APN-291-191-002 has the street address 13920 Day Street. It is located on the east side of Day Street between Alessandro Boulevard and Sherman Avenue. This structure is a detached single-story single family residence constructed in 1947. It comprises

approximately 750 square feet including two bedrooms and one bathroom. The building is of a one and one-half unit deep mass-plan design. The exterior surface is clad with horizontal boarding painted off-white. The front (western elevation) of the building contains an open porch area approximately six feet deep and fifteen feet wide with a centered entry doorway. The porch area is supported by plain wooden two-by-four columns situated at approximate 30-inch intervals. Supporting columns, associated details and cornice are painted brown. Single hung windows are situated on either side of the entry and a third single hung window is located along the exterior wall north of the porch and entry area. The roof is of single side gabled construction with a low pitch. The southern elevation of the building contains two single hung windows and a central air vent located just below the peak of the roof gable. The rear (eastern elevation) of the building contains the one-half unit addition to the basic floor plan which comprises approximately half of the width of the building. A rear entrance is located within this portion of the building. A later addition to the building constructed of plywood is attached to the northern wall of the half-unit and contains a standard entry door. The northern elevation is identical to the southern elevation containing two single hung windows with a centralized air vent beneath the roof gable. Roof material appears to consist of composition shingling. An auxiliary structure likely used for storage is located to the south of the property. The building is in fair-to-poor condition.

22018 Alessandro Boulevard

The building located on APN 291-191-006 has the street address 22018 Alessandro. It is located near the northeast corner of Alessandro Boulevard and Day Street. The building is a single story detached single-residence structure constructed in 1946. It comprises approximately 768 square feet including two bedrooms and one bathroom. The building is front gabled at a low slope of approximately 30 degrees with 30-45 degree sloped cross gables. The exterior surface of the building is clapboarded and painted off-white, wooden cornice is and associate trim and details are painted light blue. The front (southern elevation) of the building contains an open cement-slabbed porch area approximately four feet deep and four feet wide with a centered entry (boarded) doorway. The porch area is supported by wooden columns terminating at an eyebrow porch-roof gable sloped at matching angle to the above roof gable. A wooden air vent is situated between the porch gable and roof gable. Boarded window cavities are situated on either side of the entry. The eastern elevation of the building is inaccessible. The rear (northern elevation) of the building contains a small addition likely used for storage and a rear entry into the home. The western elevation is identical to the southern elevation containing two single hung windows with a centralized air vent beneath the roof gable. The roof appears to consist of composition shingling. The building is in poor condition.

22042 Alessandro Boulevard

The building located on APN 291-191-008 has the street address of 22042 Alessandro Boulevard. It is located between Day Street and Pepper Avenue. The parcel is a narrow stretch of property running from the north to south side of the property. The building stands within the southern half of the property facing east. It is a single story detached single-residence structure constructed in 1943. It comprises approximately 504 square feet including one bedroom and one bathroom. The building is side gabled at a low slope of approximately 30 degrees. The exterior surface is clapboarded and painted white with wooden eaves. The front entrance faces south. Two boarded window cavities are also contained within the southern wall west of the entrance. A secondary entrance is on the western elevation of the building. A short railed staircase leads from the ground level housing foundation to a small covered entry landing approximately 3 feet by 3 feet. The (boarded) entry doorway is one foot from center of the front wall. Centered below the gable is a wooden air vent with an electrical wiring encasement leading to the electrical meter box also located along the front wall. Two boarded window cavities are located on either side of the entry. The eastern wall of the building includes two larger and two smaller boarded window cavities. The northern wall has three boarded window cavities. The roofing consists of composition shingling. The building is in poor condition.

22058 Alessandro Boulevard

The building located on APN 291-191-009 has the street address 22058 Alessandro Boulevard. The parcel is a long narrow stretch of property running north and south through the center of the block. This structure is located near the center of the property and faces east. It is a single story detached single-residence structure constructed in 1950. It comprises approximately 816 square feet including two bedrooms and one bathroom. The building is side gabled at a low slope of approximately 30 degrees with a cross gable at the southern elevation (front of home). The exterior surface is clad with flush horizontal boarding possibly with shiplap joint painted white with a wooden cornice painted brown and trim features. The front entrance is fronted with a gabled roof covered cement slab porch supported by two wooden columns. The (boarded) entry doorway is located towards the western end of the front wall with two boarded window cavities set into the eastern half of the front wall. The western elevation of the building is set with two boarded window cavities and a wooden air vent centered below the gable. An electrical box and electrical wiring is also located on the western wall. Three window cavities are set within the northern wall with piping running along the center window cavity. A secondary entrance and security gate is located on the eastern elevation with a cement step and slab leading from the ground level as well as what appears to be a large, wide boarded window cavity as well as a smaller one and a wooden air vent centered below the roof gable. The roof consists of composition shingling.

An auxiliary storage structure of brick construction roofed with wood and composite roofing materials measuring approximately 9 feet by 9 feet is located south of the primary structure. A second auxiliary storage structure measuring approximately 10 feet by 30 feet is located south of the brick structure. All structures within this parcel are in fair-to-poor condition.

22050 Alessandro Boulevard

The building at 22050 Alessandro Boulevard is located south of 22058 Alessandro Boulevard on the same parcel. The building is a single story detached single-residence structure constructed circa 1950. It is cross gabled at a low slope of approximately 30 degrees. The exterior surface is clapboarded and painted tan with brown wooden trim. The front entrance faces west. A front gabled porch roof extends the length of the front wall over the entry and three boarded window cavities. Wooden columns support the porch roof at intervals of approximately five feet. The northern wall contains two boarded window cavities, an air vent beneath the gable and brown clapboard detailing near the roofline and gable. The eastern wall is comprised of three sections. A description of the three from north to south is as follows: the first is a section of stucco that contains one boarded window cavity. The second is clad with clapboard with a centralized boarded window cavity. The third section is cross gabled with a wooden air vent centered beneath the gable. A red brick chimney rises from the southernmost section. A second stucco chimney rises on a secondary south facing wall attached to the opposite end of the cross gabled section. That west facing end also contains a window, likely for ventilation as it is located beneath the gable peak and a secondary entrance. The roofing consists of composition shingling. The building is in poor condition.

22105 Sherman Avenue

The building located at 22105 Sherman Avenue is between Day Street and Pepper Avenue on the south side of Sherman Avenue. The building is a single story detached single-residence structure constructed in 1953. It comprises approximately 1645 square feet including one bedroom, one bathroom and a garage. It is cross hipped with a low pitched roof. The roofline contains three recessed cross gables, one at the northern elevation, one at the eastern elevation and one pitched above the garage at the northern elevation. Gables are at a low slope of approximately 30 degrees. The exterior surface is of a typical modern American stucco finish, tan in color. The front entrance of the building faces east however is located along the northern elevation. The roofline extends over the boarded entrance fronted with a cement slab and is supported by single square wooden column. Three boarded window cavities are located along the northern elevation including one facing east. Another window is located along the eastern elevation. The western elevation contains one small double sash sliding window usually utilized in exterior bathroom walls and a second boarded window cavity. Recessed easterly, the western

elevation of the garage wall extends southward from the main structure of the house and contains one boarded window cavity. The southern elevation including southern garage wall contains four boarded window cavities.

6.3 Evaluation Results

The historic-age structures identified within the project area are evaluated below for eligibility to the CRHR using the criteria presented in Table 1. The evaluation is based on the level of documentation completed during the field survey.

None of the subject buildings have been deemed eligible for either CRHR or local inventory listing. None of the structures provide for architectural stylistic or artistic integrity and do not appear to be associated with significant events, themes or persons in history. Thus, the properties fail to meet eligibility requirements.

The properties are not known to have been directly associated with any persons or events significant to the broad patterns of local, state, or national history, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criteria 1 or 2. The buildings appear to have been constructed from mass-plan designs with few modifications and do not represent the architectural work or influence of a master architect or builder. The buildings do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a period, type, or method of construction. The properties currently range in condition from poor to fair-to-poor. The buildings are not, therefore, recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3. The property is not an archaeological site, and the buildings have little or no potential to yield further data about their architecture or construction. They are not, therefore, recommended eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 4.

A NRHP Status Code of 6Z (found ineligible for NR, CR or local designation through survey evaluation) had been applied to each of the buildings.

7.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources record search/literature review of the database maintained at the Eastern Information Center revealed that no prior cultural resources studies have been performed within the project area, and that there are no previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area vicinity. As a result of the field survey, six previously unrecorded historic-age structures were documented within the project area. These structures are single-family residences constructed between 1943 and 1953. None of these structures appear to be eligible for inclusion to the

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), therefore, no further cultural resources work is required.

In the event that any subsurface archaeological deposits are unearthed during ground-disturbing construction activities, all activities must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposit(s) are recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If human remains of any kind are found, all activities must cease immediately and a qualified archaeologist and the Riverside County Coroner must be notified. If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendants to be consulted regarding treatment and/or repatriation of the remains.

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9.0 REPORT AND FIELD PERSONNEL

9.1 Report Preparers

Jessica J. Auck, Staff Archaeologist
2008 Historical Archaeology, Bristol University, UK
2005 B.A. History, Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach
Years of experience: 3

Jay K. Sander, Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager
1998 M.A., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside
1993 B.A., Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson
Years of experience: 15

9.2 Field Personnel

Jessica J. Auck, Staff Archaeologist
2009 Historical Archaeology, Bristol University, UK
2005 B.A. History, Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach
Years of experience: 3

Jay K. Sander, Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager
1998 M.A., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside
1993 B.A., Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson
Years of experience: 15

