

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

**MISSION INN BOOSTER STATION INSTALLATION
AND REZONING PROJECT**

**City of Riverside
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

Planning Division
Community Development Department
City of Riverside
3900 Main Street
Riverside, CA 92522

Prepared for:

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Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Mission Inn Booster Station Installation and Rezoning Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Riverside West, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle; T2S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian; within the Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux) land grant

Project Size: Approximately 3,350 linear feet of pipeline right-of-way and a 480-square-foot booster station site

Keywords: Downtown Riverside; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Mount Rubidoux (Site 33-009680; CPHI Riv-007; City Landmark #26); Seventh Street Historic District (City Landmark #40); Buena Vista Bridge (City Landmark #74); Mount Rubidoux Historic District; Colony Heights Historic District; Evergreen Quarter Historic District; Loring Park (Resource of Merit)

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between December 2014 and May 2015, at the request of Albert A. Webb Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed Mission Inn Booster Station Installation and Rezoning Project in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. The project entails constructing a 16x30x9-foot concrete booster station within an existing street right-of-way at Loring Park, replacing approximately 1,900 linear feet of existing pipelines, installing approximately 3,350 linear feet of new pipelines, and abandoning and removing both the existing Rubidoux and Mary Evans booster stations, along with the necessary landscaping improvements and road repairs associated with these project components. The proposed pipeline alignments lie mostly within the existing easements and rights-of-way of Miramonte Place, Ninth Street, Mount Rubidoux Drive, Mission Inn Avenue, Redwood Drive, Beacon Way, and a pedestrian trail in Mount Rubidoux Memorial Park. The entire project area is situated in a portion of the Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux) land grant lying within T2S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, as required by the lead agency, namely the City of Riverside, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance. The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out a systematic field survey.

As a result of these research procedures, a total of seven properties of known or potential historic significance were identified as requiring consideration during this study. These properties are located either partially within the project boundaries or in close proximity to the project location, so that possible visual, atmospheric, or other indirect effects pose a cultural resources compliance concern under CEQA and the City Ordinance. These seven properties are listed below:

- Mount Rubidoux (Site 33-009680; CPHI Riv-007; City Landmark #26);
- Seventh Street Historic District (City Landmark #40);
- Buena Vista Bridge (City Landmark #74);
- Mount Rubidoux Historic District;
- Colony Heights Historic District;
- Evergreen Quarter Historic District;
- Loring Park.

As indicated above, the seven properties include one California Point of Historical Interest, two additional local historical landmarks, and three City-designated historic districts. By virtue of their existing designations by the State of California or the City of Riverside, these six properties clearly meet CEQA definition of "historical resources." The seventh property, Loring Park, had not received any historic designation prior to this study, nor had it been formally evaluated for such designation. It was recorded as a potential cultural resource during this study and determined to be

eligible for local designation as a Resource of Merit. Under City of Riverside policies, all seven of these properties constitute “historical resources” for CEQA-compliance purposes.

Among the major components of the proposed project, the replacement and installation of the pipelines require only the excavation of temporary trenches within existing easements and rights-of-way, and entails no aboveground construction. These activities, therefore, would not cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource” (PRC §21084.1). Similarly, abandoning and removing the Rubidoux booster station, within the established boundaries of Mount Rubidoux, and the Mary Evans booster station, within the Mount Rubidoux Historic District, would not result in a significant alteration to the character and appearance of the surrounding areas, and thus will not have an adverse effect on these “historical resources.”

The proposed new booster station at Loring Park, within the boundaries of the Mount Rubidoux Historic District and the viewshed of the Seventh Street Historic District and the Buena Vista Bridge, may cause an indirect but potentially adverse effect on the adjacent “historical resources” and thereby compromise the qualities that render Loring Park itself eligible as a Resource of Merit. In order to avoid, reduce, or mitigate such effects, CRM TECH recommends that the building be minimized in profile as much as possible, both through size reduction, if feasible, and through enhanced landscaping.

Furthermore, pursuant to the pertinent design guidelines, exterior treatment of the building should be generally consistent to the surrounding built-environment features in the viewshed without creating a false impression of being historical in origin. This may be accomplished by paying homage to design elements of nearest historic features, such as the Buena Vista Bridge and the accompanying stone walls, through the use native rock and/or concrete in a muted color, while retaining the modern characteristics of the construction methods and materials in texture and overall appearance so that it can be easily differentiated from the historic features upon closer examination.

Under the foregoing conditions, CRM TECH further recommends to the City of Riverside a conclusion that the proposed project would not cause an unmitigated adverse effect to the significance or integrity of any “historical resources.” No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between December 2014 and May 2015, at the request of Albert A. Webb Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed Mission Inn Booster Station Installation and Rezoning Project in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The project entails constructing a 16x30x9-foot concrete booster station within an existing street right-of-way at Loring Park, replacing approximately 1,900 linear feet of existing pipelines, installing approximately 3,350 linear feet of new pipelines, and abandoning and removing both the existing Rubidoux and Mary Evans booster stations, along with the necessary landscaping improvements and road repairs associated with these project components. The proposed pipeline alignments lie mostly within the existing easements and rights-of-way of Miramonte Place, Ninth Street, Mount Rubidoux Drive, Mission Inn Avenue, Redwood Drive, Beacon Way, and a pedestrian trail in Mount Rubidoux Memorial Park. The entire project area is situated in a portion of the Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux) land grant lying within T2S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 2).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, as required by the lead agency, namely the City of Riverside, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.) and the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance (Title 20, Riverside Municipal Code). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an systematic field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study.

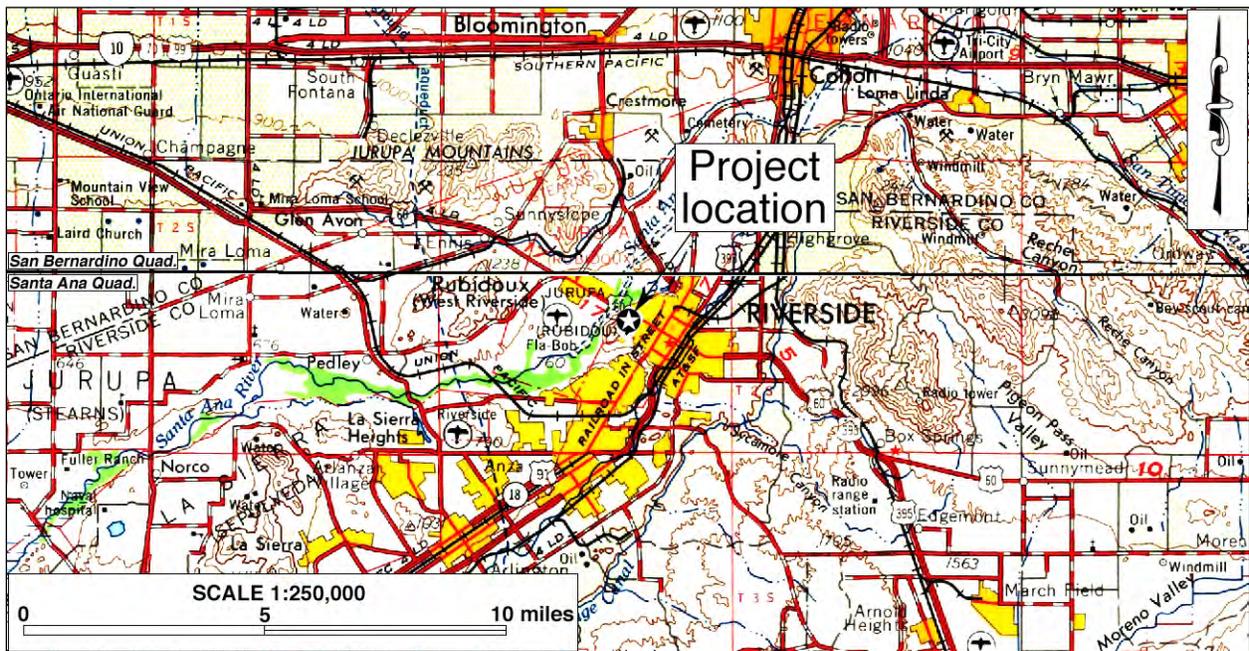


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

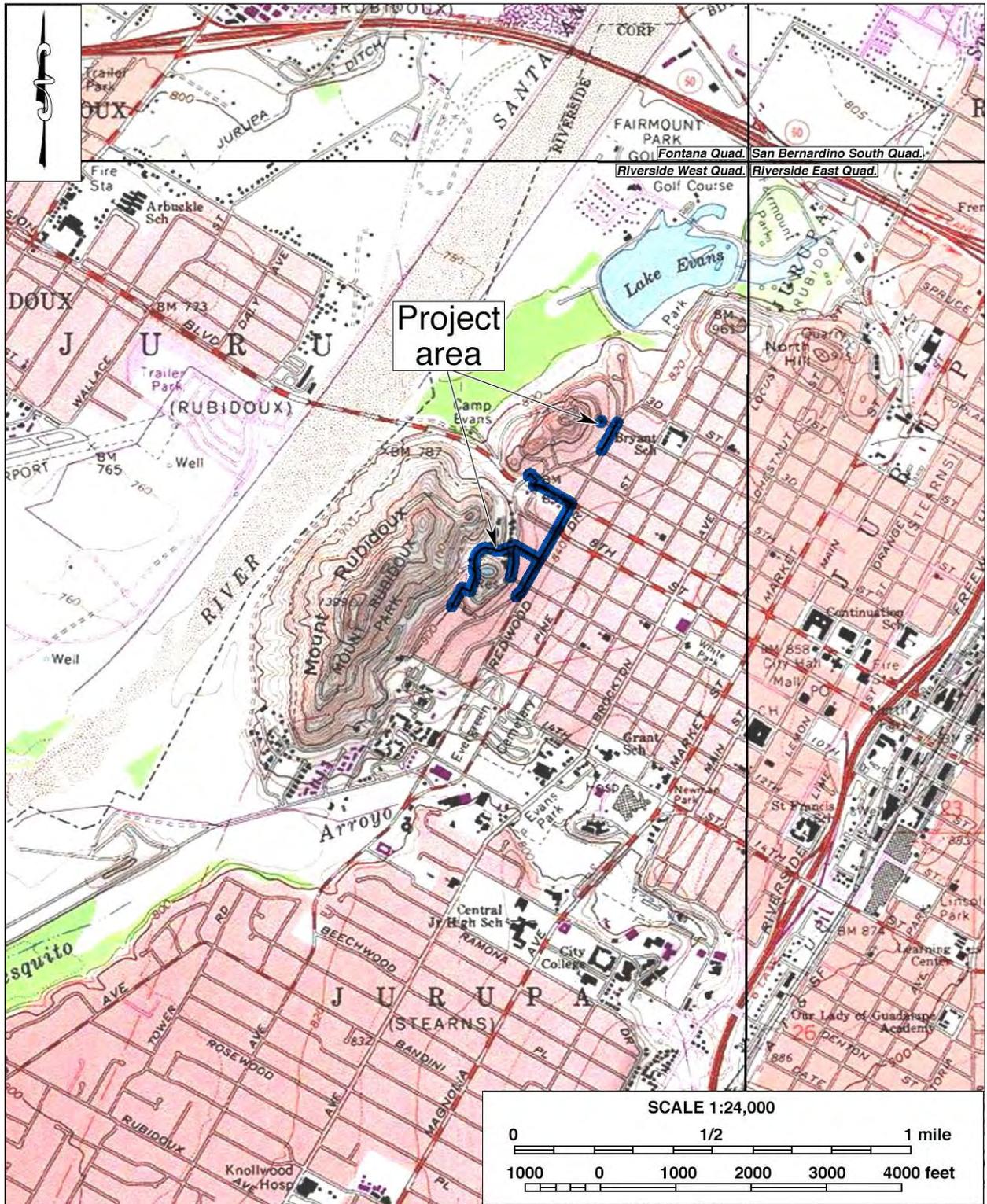


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Fontana, Riverside East, Riverside West, San Bernardino, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1980a-d])

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Riverside is situated within the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province, which features broad inland valleys separated by groups of rolling hills and rocky knolls. The Transverse Ranges geomorphic province is surrounded by the Santa Ana Mountains on the southwest, the San Jacinto Mountains on the southeast, and the convergence of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges on the north. The prevailing Mediterranean climate is characterized by hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters.

The project area is situated in a well-established residential area along the eastern base of Mount Rubidoux, in the northern portion of downtown Riverside. It consists of a 480-square-foot booster station site at Loring Park, an undeveloped natural park, and approximately 5,250 linear feet of pipeline alignments within existing street rights-of-way except where a short segment crosses private property (Fig. 3). The Rubidoux booster station is located on Mount Rubidoux Drive in the Mount Rubidoux Memorial Park, and the Mary Evans booster station lies underground beneath Beacon Way. Elevations along the project route range around 840-980 feet above mean sea level. Vegetation in and near the project area consists almost entirely of introduced landscaping trees and grass (Fig. 3). A number of bedrock outcrops were observed within the parks.



Figure 3. Typical landscapes in the project area. *Clockwise from top left:* Miramonte Place at Allis Place, view to the north; pipeline alignment on private property at Miramonte Place and Mount Rubidoux Drive, view to the west; the intersection of Loring Drive and Ninth Street, view to the northwest; and the intersection of Indian Hill Road and Redwood Drive, view to the southwest. (Photographs taken on January 9, 2015)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in what is now the State of California began 8,000-12,000 years ago. In attempting to describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred in the ensuing years, archaeologists have developed chronological frameworks that endeavor to correlate the technological and cultural changes that are observable in archaeological records to distinct time periods. Unfortunately, none of these chronological frameworks has been widely accepted, and none has been developed specifically for the so-called Inland Empire, the nearest ones being for the Colorado Desert and Peninsular Ranges area (Warren 1984) and for the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

The development of an overall chronological framework for the region is hindered by the lack of distinct stratigraphic layers of cultural sequences that could be dated by absolute dating methods to provide reliable dates. Since results from archaeological investigations in this region have yet to be synthesized into an overall chronological framework, most archaeologists tend to follow a chronology adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1955; 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984).

Although the beginning and ending dates of the different horizons or periods may vary, the general framework of prehistory in this region under this chronology consists of the following four periods:

- Early Hunting Stage (ca. 10000 BC-6000 BC), which was characterized by human reliance on big game animals, as evidenced by large, archaic-style projectile points and the relative lack of plant-processing artifacts;
- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6000 BC-1000 AD), when plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of subsistence strategy, and from which a large number of millingstones, especially well-made, deep-basin metates, were left;
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1000-1500 AD), during which a more complex social organization, a more diversified subsistence base—as evidenced by smaller projectile points, expedient millingstones and, later, pottery—and regional cultures and tribal territories began to develop;
- Protohistoric Period (ca. 1500-1700s AD), which ushered in long-distance contact with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period.

Ethnohistoric Context

The City of Riverside lies in an area where, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods, the traditional territories of three Native American groups overlap: the Serrano of the San Bernardino Mountains, the Luiseño of the Perris-Elsinore region, and the Gabrielino of the San Gabriel Valley. Kroeber (1925:Plate 57) suggests that the Native Americans of the Riverside area were probably Luiseño, Reid (1968:8-9) states that they were Serrano, and Strong (1929:7-9, 275) claims that they were Gabrielino. In any case, there also occurred a late influx of Cahuilla during the 19th century (Bean 1978).

Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in the Riverside area exhibited similar social organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortar features. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources.

Historic Context

The present-day Riverside area received its first European visitors during the early and mid-1770s, shortly after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769. After the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the area became one of the mission's principal *rancherías*, known at the time as Jurupa. Despite these early contacts, no Europeans are known to have settled in the area until after the creation of the Rancho Jurupa land grant in 1838, during secularization of the mission system. The land grant, which encompassed what is now the northern portion of the City of Riverside, including the project area, was awarded to Juan Bandini, who served as the administrator of Mission San Gabriel and all its lands at the time.

Within a few years, Bandini divided his vast domain into two parts and sold them to two prominent Yankee-turned-*rancheros*. As a result, after the annexation of Alta California by the United States in 1846, the original land grant was confirmed as two separate entities, the 6,750-acre Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux) and the 25,519-acre Rancho Jurupa (Stearns). The project area is a part of Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux), which was confirmed to the heirs of Louis Robidoux in 1872. It was on land purchased from both of these ranchos that the Southern California Colony Association founded the town of Riverside in today's downtown ("Mile Square") area in 1870, joined in the next few years by two other colonies in the Arlington-La Sierra area. The three separate enterprises eventually merged in 1875, and the City of Riverside was incorporated in 1883.

During the 1870s and 1880s, amid a land boom that swept through southern California, the young community of Riverside grew rapidly. The most important boost to Riverside's early prosperity came with the introduction of the naval orange in the mid-1870s. Its instant success in Riverside led to the spread of citrus cultivation throughout southern California, and propelled Riverside to the forefront of the citrus industry. In 1893, after a bitter local political dispute, Riverside split itself from San Bernardino County, and became the county seat and the dominant urban center of the newly created Riverside County. Since the mid-20th century, with the increasing diversification of its economic livelihood, much of Riverside's once extensive citrus acreage has given way to urban expansion. Nevertheless, the "citrus culture" of the city's past remains a celebrated and integral part of the community identity.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On January 5 and 9, 2015, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and

records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

In addition to EIC records, CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain (see App. 1 for qualifications) consulted cultural resources records maintained by the City of Riverside. These records include records on City-designated historical landmarks and historic districts, architectural plans of City-owned structures, miscellaneous files related to properties in and near the project area, and documents generated from previous studies conducted or commissioned by the City.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On December 31, 2014, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the commission's recommendations, CRM TECH contacted a total of 26 tribal representatives in the region in writing on January 27, 2015, to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential cultural resources concerns over the proposed project. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by Terri Jacquemain and CRM TECH principal investigator Bai "Tom" Tang (see App. 1 for qualifications) on the basis of published literature in local and regional history and historic maps of the Riverside area. Among maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1878 and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1980. These maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley.

FIELD SURVEY

On January 9, 2015, CRM TECH archaeologists Daniel Ballester and John D. Goodman II (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out the archaeological field survey of the project area. Pipeline alignments lying within paved street rights-of-way were surveyed at a reconnaissance level by driving along the project route and visually inspecting the surrounding ground surface for potential archaeological resources. The proposed booster station site at Loring Park was examined on foot at an intensive level by walking parallel east-west transect spaced 10 meters (approximately 33 feet) apart. The pipeline alignment within the Mount Rubidoux Memorial Park was also surveyed at an intensive level by walking along either side of the project route. The short pipeline alignment on private land was inspected from the perimeter, as was the existing Rubidoux booster station site, which is surrounded by fences.

Using these methods, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). All accessible bedrock boulders encountered in or near the project area were examined for indications of past human alterations. Ground visibility ranged from excellent (100%), where vegetation was sparse or the land was recently disked, to poor (0-25%) where the ground surface is paved or covered with gravel.

Following the completion of the archaeological survey, on February 10, 2015, Bai “Tom” Tang conducted a reconnaissance-level field inspection of historic-period buildings, structures, and other built-environmental features in the neighborhoods surrounding the project area. By surveying the historic and architectural characteristics of the built-environmental features as well as those of the neighborhoods in general, the field inspection served to help assess the historic integrity of the neighborhoods and specific features that may be affected by the proposed project, either directly or indirectly. The field inspection was also intended to help formulate amendments to project plans to prevent, reduce, or mitigate such effects, if any, and ensure compatibility with City design guidelines.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES IN THE VICINITY

According to EIC records, the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, but two previous surveys for water main improvement projects were carried out near the project location in 1991 and 2003 (Love 1991a; Dahdul and Ballester 2003), while two other past surveys covered adjacent residential lots (Love 1991b; Wilkman 2004). Within a one-mile radius of the project area, EIC records show nearly 60 other surveys on various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 4). As a result of these and similar studies in the vicinity, approximately 100 historical/archaeological sites have been recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory within the scope of the records search.

Among these previously recorded sites is Mount Rubidoux, a City landmark and California Point of Historical Interest (Site 33-009680; CPHI Riv-007; City Landmark #26), which encompasses a part of the project area. Two other sites, 33-004170 and 33-004172, were recorded in close proximity to the project area, both located on the eastern slope of Indian Hill (Little Mount Rubidoux). Site 33-004170 consisted of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—bedrock milling slicks and mortars on a bedrock outcrop located on private property (Love and Hallaran 1991a:1). Site 33-004172 consisted of two separate components: a series of rock walls, terraces, and landscaping, and a pre-1913 pump house “known by the Riverside Public Utilities Department’s Water Engineering Division as the Mary Evans Booster” (Love and Hallaran 1991b:1-2). The station was abandoned around 2003, after the underground booster station currently bearing that name was installed in the Beacon Way right-of-way (Quach 2015).

The vast majority of the recorded sites, numbering more than 80, represent historic-period buildings, most of them residences constructed during the early 20th century. Many of these residences are located in the neighborhoods surrounding the project area, within one of four historic districts that the City of Riverside has established in the vicinity (City of Riverside n.d.(a-d)):

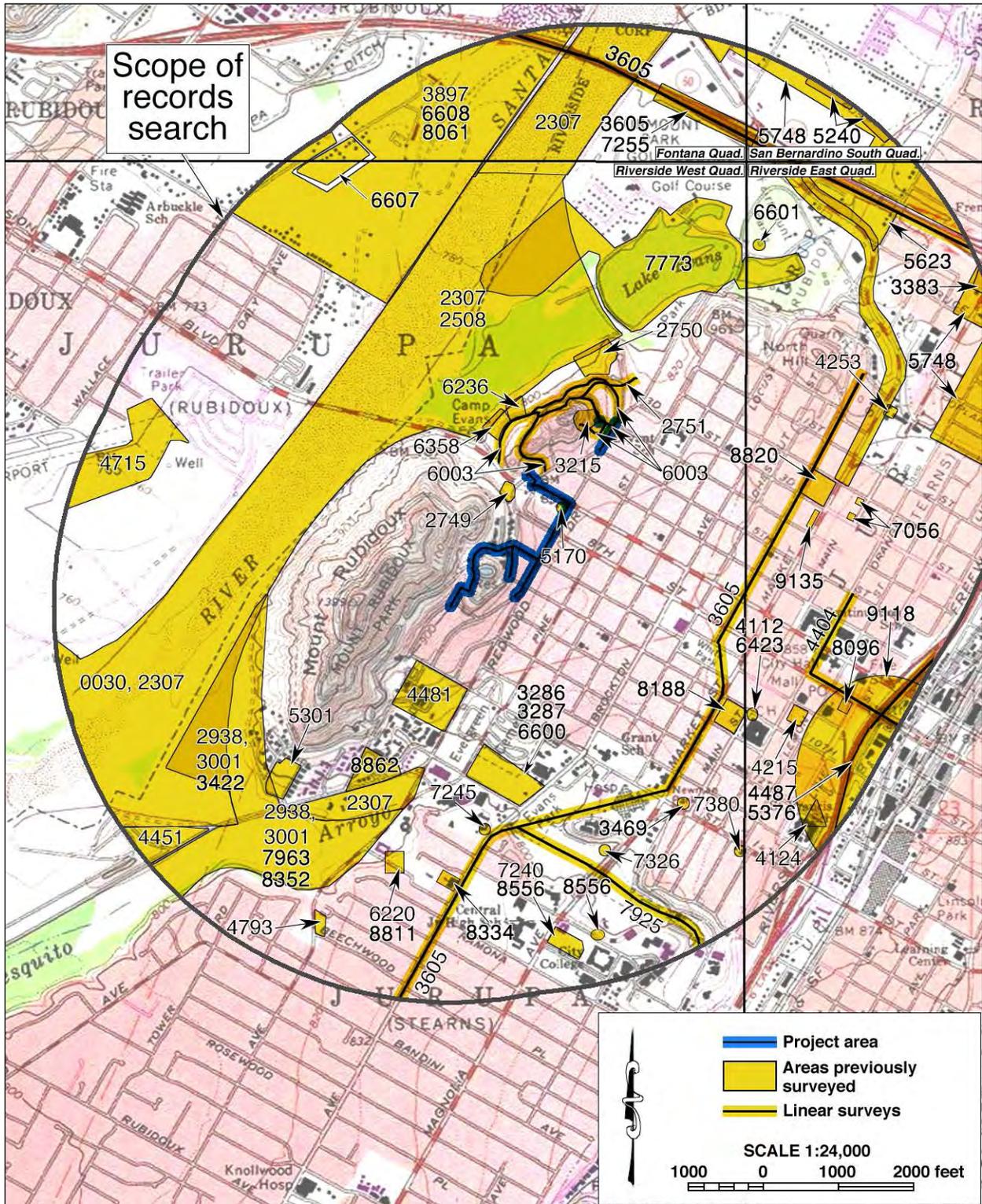


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of known historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

- Seventh Street Historic District, on both sides of Mission Inn Avenue (formerly Seventh Street) from the south side of the Buena Vista Bridge to the Santa Fe Railway Depot;
- Mount Rubidoux Historic District, encompassing properties on the northeast side of Mission Inn Avenue and the northwest side of Redwood Avenue;
- Colony Heights Historic District, on the southeast side of Redwood Drive between Third Street and Mission Inn Avenue;
- Evergreen Quarter Historic District, on the southeast side of Redwood Drive between University Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

One of these residences, a Spanish Eclectic-style building at 3663 Mount Rubidoux Drive, stands adjacent to Loring Park and approximately 100 feet to the north of the proposed booster station site. Designated Site 33-011857 in the California Historical Resources Inventory, the building was reportedly built in 1929 and designed by well-known local architect Henry L.A. Jekel (Curl and Flippen 1979). As such, it is considered a contributing element of the Mount Rubidoux Historic District.

Among the four historic districts listed above, the Seventh Street Historic District has been designated by the City as a “Landmark” (#40). At the northwestern end of the Seventh Street Historic District and in close proximity to the booster station site at Loring Park, the Buena Vista Bridge, which carries Mount Rubidoux Drive over Mission Inn Avenue, has also been designated a “Landmark” (#74). These previously identified cultural resources will be discussed further below.

NATIVE AMERICAN INPUT

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reports in a letter dated January 20, 2015, that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC’s response, on January 27, 2015, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 22 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent (see App. 2), as identified below:

- Patricia Garcia, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Luther Salgado, Sr., Chairperson of the Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Denisa Torres, Interim Cultural Resources Manager for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Ernest Siva, Tribal Elder with the Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Robert Martin, Chairperson of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Lavonne Peck, Chairperson of the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Robert H. Smith, Chairperson of the Pala Band of Mission Indians;
- Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians and Assistant Director of the Kupa Cultural Center;
- Randall Majel, Chairperson of the Pauma and Yuima Reservation;
- Charles Devers, Cultural Committee member at the Pauma and Yuima Reservation;

- Kymberli Peters, EPA Specialist for the Pauma and Yuima Reservation;
- Bennae Calac, Tribal Council Member of the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Mark Macarro, Chairperson of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst at the Cultural Resources Department of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- William J. Pink, Tribal Elder with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

In addition, as previously referred by the tribal representatives above or the tribal government staff, the following four individuals were also contacted:

- Yvonne Markle, Environmental Office Manager for the Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Rob Roy, Environmental Director for the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians;
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Rose Duro, Cultural Committee Chairman of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians.

As of this time, six of the tribal representatives contacted have provided written responses (see App. 2). In their letters, Patricia Garcia of the Agua Caliente Band and Shasta Gaughen of the Pala Band state that the project area is located outside their tribes' Traditional Use Area and thus they have no concerns over this project. Rose Duro of the Rincon Band indicates that the tribe would defer to other tribes in closer proximity to the project location, specifically the Pechanga Band or the Soboba Band. Responding on behalf of the Pauma Band, Tribal Cultural Clerk Chris Devers states that the tribe has no specific information on any cultural sites or resources in the project vicinity, but recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities during the project.

Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band states the project location falls within the tribe's Traditional Use Area, with known Native American sites nearby. He requests information regarding the construction date of the original pipelines and whether archaeological monitoring was implemented during the construction. In addition, he requests continued consultation with the City of Riverside and Native American monitoring by a member of the Soboba Cultural Resources Department during ground-disturbing activities. On behalf of the Morongo Band, Cultural Resource Specialist Raymond Huaute states that the tribe is not aware of any cultural resources within the project boundaries, but requests the implementation of the tribe's "Standard Development Conditions" to ensure proper treatment of Native American cultural remains, including human remains, encountered during the project (see App. 2).

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

As illustrated by historic maps consulted for this study, while no man-made features were observed in the project vicinity in 1853, by 1897 the project area was on the northwestern edge of a budding

urban settlement, the original Riverside town site known as “Mile Square” (Figs. 5, 6). Over the first four decades of the 20th century, the urban core of Riverside continued to the gradual expansion beyond the original town site, and by 1939 most of the streets and roads containing the proposed pipeline alignments, if not all, had been laid out, and the entire project area was considered to have been fully urbanized (Fig. 7). The density of development in the surrounding area increased significantly during the ensuing decades (Fig. 8), but the overall pattern has not changed significantly to the present time.

POTENTIAL HISTORICAL RESOURCES IN OR NEAR THE PROJECT AREA

As the result of the records search, historical background research, and the field survey, a total of seven cultural resources were identified as lying partially within the project boundaries or in close proximity to the project location, so that possible visual, atmospheric, or other indirect effects pose a cultural resources compliance concern under CEQA and the City Ordinance. As stated above, much of the project area lies within the established boundaries of Mount Rubidoux, a historic site recognized by both the State of California and the City of Riverside, and those of four City-designated historic districts. The Buena Vista Bridge, a City historical landmark, is located near the proposed booster station site at Loring Park. As a City park bearing the name of Charles Loring, a prominent businessman and developer in Riverside around the turn of the 20th century, Loring Park itself was recorded as a potential cultural resource during this study (see App. 3).

The two sites previously recorded near the project location, 33-004170 and 33-004172, were determined to be well outside the project boundary during the field survey. Located on a hillside

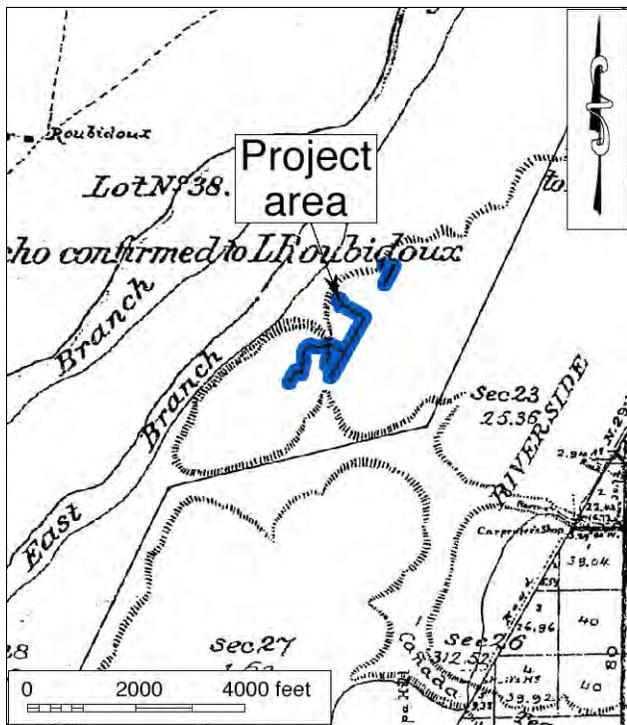


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1853. (Source: GLO 1878)

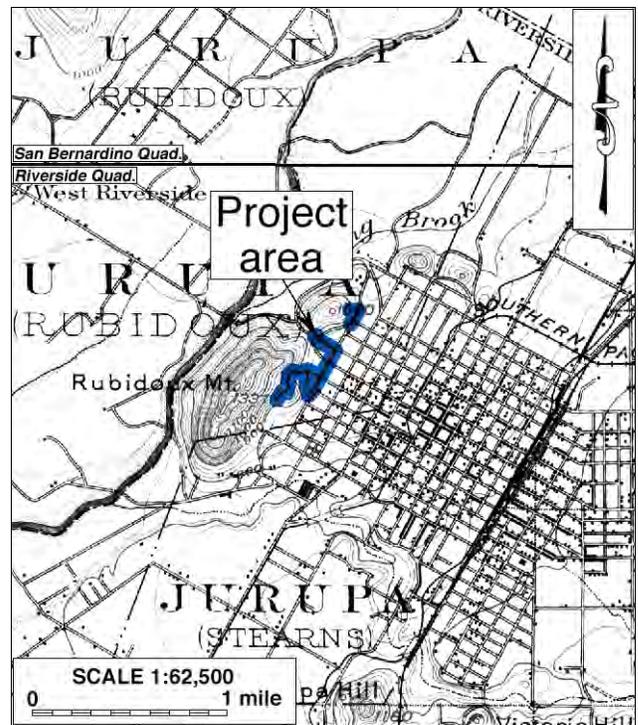


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897. (Source: USGS 1901)

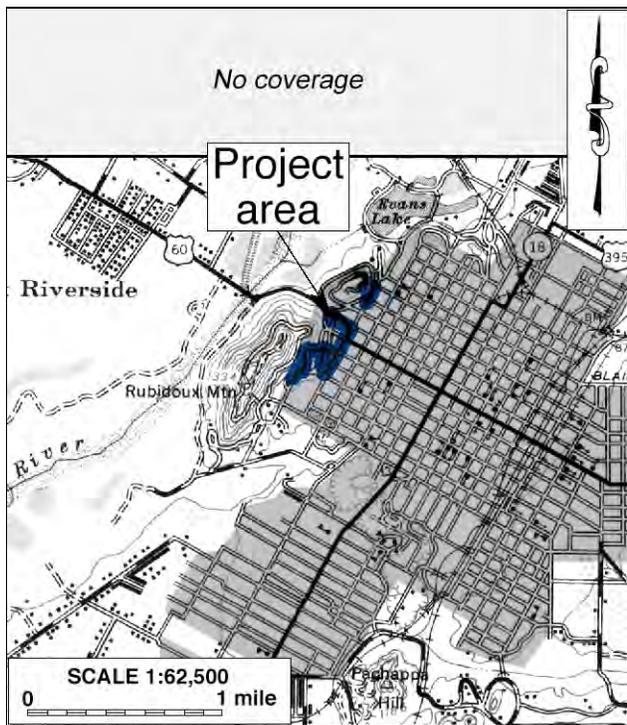


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

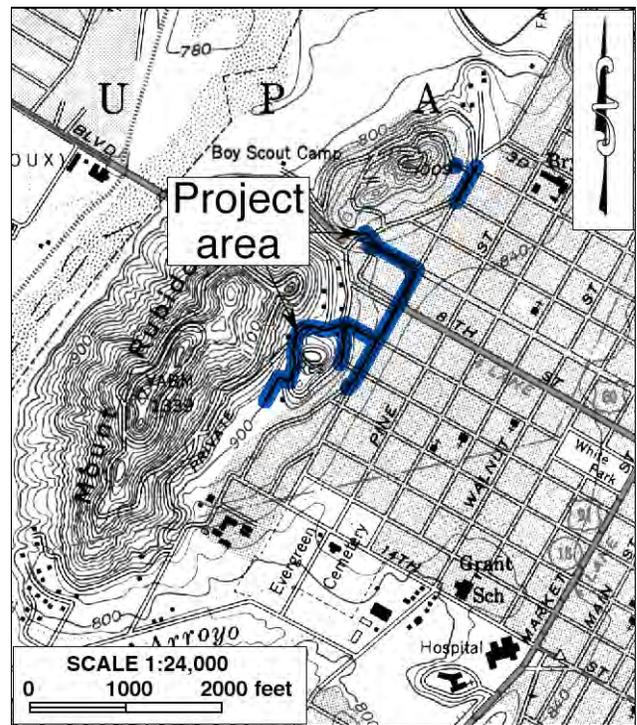


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1948-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

above the Mary Evans booster station and behind existing residences, these two sites will not be subject to any potential effect from the proposed project. Therefore, they require no further consideration.

No bedrock milling features were found on any of the boulders inspected during the field survey, and no other features, sites, buildings, structures, objects, or artifact deposits more than 50 years of age were encountered within the project boundaries. While many of the streets within or adjacent to the project area are known to date originally to the historic period, as a result of repeatedly upgrading and regular maintenance over the years, they do not demonstrate sufficient distinctively historical characteristics in appearance to warrant consideration as potential “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA. As working components of the modern transportation infrastructure, they retain little potential for historic significance, and require no further study.

Mount Rubidoux (Site 33-009680; CPHI Riv-007; City Landmark #26)

Mount Rubidoux, an isolated rocky knoll on the northwestern edge of “Mile Square,” was named after early settler and *ranchero* Louis Robidoux, in a common misspelling of his last name. As a public recreation site, it was developed by original Mission Inn owner Frank Miller (1858-1935) after he acquired the property in 1906 with the financial help of Southern Pacific Railroad magnate Henry E. Huntington (Alexander n.d.; City of Riverside 2002). The premise was to make the area more attractive to potential land buyers.

Early improvements on Mount Rubidoux included a road to the summit, landscaping, and a large cross dedicated by Miller to Friar Junipero Serra (Alexander n.d.; City of Riverside 2002). In 1909, the summit became the site of the nation's first Easter Sunrise Service, inspiring other outdoor worship services across the country (*ibid.*; State of California 1967). The distinctive Peace Tower and Friendship Bridge was designed by Arthur Benton and built in 1925 as a homage to Miller (*ibid.*). In 1955, Miller's estate donated Mount Rubidoux to the City of Riverside (Alexander n.d.). As mentioned previously, Mount Rubidoux has been recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory as Site 33-009680 and has been designated City Landmark #26 and California Point of Historical Interest Riv-007. The boundaries of the site, as delineated by the EIC, encompass the existing Rubidoux booster station and the westernmost segments of the proposed pipeline right-of-way.

Seventh Street Historic District (City Landmark #40)

Established by the City of Riverside in 1980, the Seventh Street Historic District was delineated along both sides of Mission Inn Avenue to include many of the best recognized commercial and municipal buildings in the heart of downtown Riverside as well as a number of stately residences in the northwestern reach, near the project location. City records describe the district as follows (City of Riverside n.d.(a)):

The Seventh Street Historic District runs the entire length of Riverside's Mile Square, the familiar name for the original town site that John Goldsworthy, of the Los Angeles surveying and civil engineering firm Goldsworthy and Higbie, laid out for the city in 1870. Seventh Street, with the Buena Vista Bridge greeting carriage and auto traffic from Los Angeles at the west and with the Union Pacific and Santa Fe depots depositing railroad travelers at the east, represents the traditional gateway to Riverside. The Seventh Street Historic District uniquely embraces every facet of Riverside's historic economic, social, and home atmospheres... A broad range of civic, commercial, ecclesiastical and industrial architectural styles are represented along the length of the district corridor. The magnificent variety of styles presented along Seventh Street includes Pueblo, Mission Revival, Moorish, Churrigueresque, Renaissance Revival, Mediterranean, Classical Revival, and even Romanesque. The dramatic assemblage of property uses and high degree of artistic merit found in the vast majority of designs creates a stunning and unique sense of time and place for the early development of commercial, civic, and industrial architecture in the City of Riverside.

As currently proposed, a segment of the pipeline will be installed along and across Mission Inn Avenue between Mount Rubidoux Drive and Redwood Drive. Furthermore, the northwestern end of the district reaches the southern perimeter of Loring Park, with the booster station site within the viewshed of the residences in that portion of the district.

Buena Vista Bridge (City Landmark #74)

The Buena Vista Bridge lies in a southwest-northeast direction across Mission Inn Avenue, directly adjacent to the southern perimeter of Loring Park and in close proximity to the proposed booster station site. It is a poured-concrete arch bridge with stone veneers. The main arch spans over four traffic lanes of Mission Inn Avenue, while a small arch at the southwestern end of the bridge accommodates a pedestrian path. Four stone towers mark the ends of the main span, each topped with three stacked concrete pyramids. Similar but smaller towers topped with two stacked pyramids are set along the low stone walls defining the approaches to the bridge.

According to commemorative plaques dedicated by the City of Riverside, the bridge was constructed in 1931 as “a major element in the beautification program associated with the widening of the bridge over the Santa Ana River and of its Seventh Street approach.” John Matich of Matich Brothers, founder of a local construction company that began in 1918 and has since expanded beyond California (Matich Corporation n.d.), was identified on the plaques and in engravings in the concrete pavement as the builder of the bridge, while J.F. Davidson and A.C. Fulmor, both well-known civic engineers in the Riverside area at the time, were credited as the project engineers.

Residential Historic Districts

Located generally along Redwood Drive, the other three historic districts in and near the project area are residential in character, as described in City records (City of Riverside n.d.(b-d)):

- **Mount Rubidoux Historic District (designated in 1987):** The Mount Rubidoux Historic District can be considered a microcosm of the development of several residential architectural styles in Southern California from 1903 to 1935. The majority of the historic homes in the District are one of three styles, Mediterranean Revival, Period Revival (non-Mediterranean) and Craftsman, which signify the divergence in philosophy of the regional architecture of the time. Mediterranean Revival styles exemplify the historical influence of the Hispanic past on architecture. The houses of this style in the Mount Rubidoux Historic District, by significant architects Robert H. Spurgeon and Henry L.A. Jekel, typically display an attention to detail, elegant simplicity and harmony with the landscape found in the best examples. Other Period Revival styles found in the district are based on the precedent of English and French historical domestic architecture, particularly the Tudor, Norman, and French Cottage styles. On the other hand, Craftsman Bungalow houses signify the spirit of local materials and natural simplicity. This style, considered more “progressive” at the time than the period revivals, is well represented in the Mount Rubidoux Historic District.
- **Colony Heights Historic District (designated 1998):** The Colony Heights Historic District is bounded by the north side of Mission Inn Avenue, the west side of Pine Street, the south side of Third Street and the east side of Redwood Drive. It includes a total of 67 properties. The district features primarily one- and two-story, single-family residences. Streets within the district are laid out in a grid pattern (as is all of downtown) and are developed with two travel lanes and street parking on both sides. Lots are typically 50-60 feet wide while setbacks are typically 35-40 feet... The houses of Colony Heights represent an excellent cross-section of the types and styles of homes built in Riverside in the early decades of the twentieth century. These include excellent examples of Craftsman, Turn-of-the-Century, and Period Revival architectural styles. The majority of the contributing properties display a high degree of architectural integrity.
- **Evergreen Quarter Historic District (designated in 2004):** The Evergreen Quarter Historic District is bounded by University Avenue to the north, Evergreen Cemetery to the south, the east side of Redwood Drive to the west, and Locust Street to the east. It includes 336 properties of which 289 are contributors. Currently there are over 20 individually designated historic resources within the Evergreen Quarter Historic District, including 3 landmarks and 17 structures of merit. The district features primarily one- and two-story, single-family residences and duplexes, but also includes apartment buildings, churches, and Evergreen Cemetery, the district’s namesake... Residences within the...district represent a wide variety of residential architectural styles popular in southern California from the 1880s to the 1930s, including excellent examples of Queen Anne, American Foursquare, Craftsman, Spanish Colonial Revival, Mission Revival, and Classical Revival. There are also some residences which reflect postwar architectural styles into the 1950s. Some alterations have crept into the architectural fabric of the district in the form of aluminum sliding windows, stuccoing over original wood siding, and porch enclosures. However, the majority of the contributing properties display a high degree of architectural integrity.

Upon close examination, it was determined that the Colony Heights Historic District and the Evergreen Quarter Historic District, both lying on the southeastern side of Redwood Drive, are located adjacent to portions of the proposed pipeline right-of-way. The Mount Rubidoux Historic District, meanwhile, encompasses both the existing Mary Evans booster station and the site of the new booster station at Loring Park, as well as small portions of the pipeline right-of-way.

The field inspection confirms that the neighborhoods around the project location feature a well-preserved collection of early 20th century single-family residences with a few Victorian-era “holdouts” and mid-20th century “intruders.” The Mount Rubidoux Historic District lies mostly on the slopes of Indian Hill, and was evidently a neighborhood favored by the more affluent Riversiders in historic times. Most of the lots in the immediate vicinity of Loring Park, along Mount Rubidoux Drive, Ladera Lane, and Indian Hill Road, are occupied by Spanish Eclectic houses, including the one at 3663 Mount Rubidoux Drive (Site 33-011857).

Loring Park

Located on the southern slope of Indian Hill, Loring Park is named for Charles Morgeridge Loring (1833-1922), a colorful businessman, influential civic leader, and enthusiastic open space advocate in Riverside. He was born in Maine and hailed from Minnesota, but spent winters and had many interests in Riverside (Library of Congress n.d.). In 1910, he was listed in local directories as residing at the Glenwood Mission Inn (Directory 1910). His association to Mission Inn owner Frank Miller was not limited to merely guest and host, however. According to authoritative local historian Tom Patterson (1996:218):

Loring first came to Riverside in the early 1880s to visit his old Rochester, Minn., friend and spiritual advisor, the Rev. George H. Deere, founding pastor of First Unitarian (then Universalist) church. Largely as a result of enthusiasm generated by Miller, Loring became an enthusiast for the town.

Around 1889, Loring commissioned architects A.C. Willard and James Wood for a block-long, Richardsonian Romanesque-style office and theater building across Main Street from the Mission Inn (Cinema Treasures.org n.d.; Freeman 2015). When the Loring Opera House opened in 1890, Miller was its manager (Patterson 1996:218). In another venture, the two vigorously sought improvements to Mount Rubidoux in order to enhance the City’s appeal to prospective landowners. Again, in Patterson’s (1996:254-255, 257-258) account:

The Audubon Society and Humane Society sponsored the St. Francis Fountain at the hill end of the [Friendship] bridge. Charles [M.] Loring, the public spirited winter visitor from Minneapolis, paid most of the cost. He also built the waterfall at that location, complete with pump making it possible for water to gush continually from the dry hillside...

Along the lower slopes, especially along the entrance road on the north end, hundreds of trees were planted. Loring personally supervised this. Miller...wrote: “The procuring of trees and even paying the [expense] was generally done by Mr. Loring. He knew how to get plants from the Department of Agriculture and I believe that the policy he had in mind was legitimate, that of finally making the base of the hill one mass of tree growth.”...

Buena Vista Drive, which crosses the swale between Rubidoux and Little Rubidoux, was cut deep and given ornamental rocks and retaining walls on each side. The stone bridge that since 1906 crossed it at

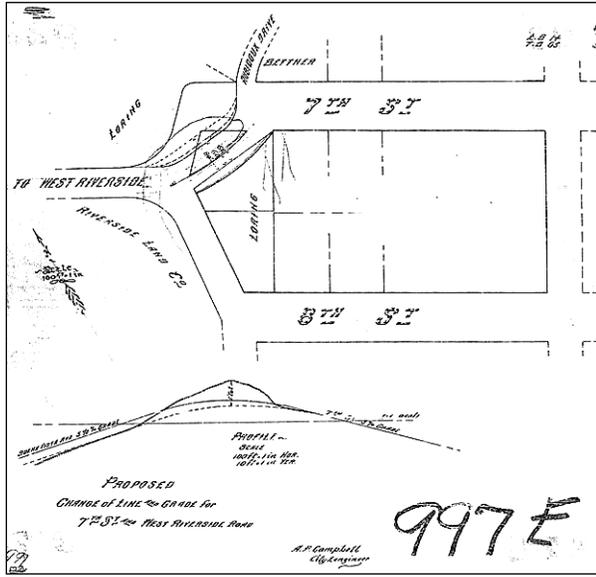


Figure 9. Street improvement plans identifying Charles Loring's property at present-day Loring Park, circa 1920. (Source: City of Riverside n.d.(f))

to the *Riverside Daily Press* urging it to be named for the Lorings, "through whose generosity our newest park has been given to the city" (*Riverside Daily Press* 1932; Hiltner 2010). It appears that Patterson may have been in error in stating that the land for Loring Park was donated by Frank Miller, as street improvement plans on file at the City, estimated to date to around 1920, identify Loring as the owner of the land (Fig. 9).

Surrounded on the north, east, and south sides by residences from predominantly the early 20th century, Loring Park is currently a City-designated natural park, consisting of 2.45 acres of undeveloped open space with trees, grass, and granitic boulders (Fig. 10; City of Riverside n.d.(e)). According to a City memorandum, the park had no irrigation systems in place until around the end



Figure 10. Loring Park. *Left*: overview to the northwest; *right*: the proposed booster station site, view to the east. (Photographs taken on February 10, 2015)

the start of Mount Rubidoux up-road was replaced by a longer and more gracefully arched one to span the wider highway. On each side of the new entrance, on land given by Miller, the city installed shrubbery profusely. Officially, it named this development Loring Park, although few citizens think of it as park, but merely as an attractive planting along an entrance drive.

The new Buena Vista Bridge was completed in 1931, as mentioned above, and Loring Park was dedicated in 1932, 10 years after Charles Loring's death (*Riverside Daily Press* 1932). Earlier, in 1923 the City of Riverside declared April 17 to be Loring Day, and a plaque dedicated to him was affixed to Loring Rock, located along the footpath to the Mount Rubidoux summit (*Riverside Daily Press* 1923). The park's dedication to Charles Loring and his second wife Florence, who built a nurses' home in Riverside, was predicated in part by community sentiment exemplified by a letter

of 2012, and nearby residents had attempted to keep it irrigated using their own meters until it became too costly (City of Riverside 2012). Shortly before 2012, 22 dead trees were removed from the park (*ibid.*). After sprinklers were installed in the park, in 2013 an Arbor Day tree planting and fundraising event allowed people to plant a tree for a \$150 donation (City of Riverside 2013). During the field inspection, cross-tied young trees were noted in the park, possibly the results of the fundraiser.

IDENTIFICATION OF “HISTORICAL RESOURCES”

DEFINITION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the City of Riverside in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, 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.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). In other words, buildings, structures, sites, or districts that belong to one or more of the following three categories are to be considered “historical resources” for the purposes of CEQA compliance (160 Cal. App. 4th 1051):

- Mandatory historical resources: properties that are listed in or formally determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources;
- Presumptive historical resources: properties that are designated in an officially established local register, recognized by local ordinance, resolution, or general plan, or identified in a local survey prepared in accordance with PRC §5024.1(g), unless determined not to be historically or culturally significant by the lead agency upon a preponderance of the evidence;
- Discretionary historical resources: properties that are determined to be historically significant in the lead agency’s discretion, independent of any decision to list or designate them in a national, state, or local register of historical resources.

Regarding the proper criteria of historic significance evaluation, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

A local register of historical resources, as defined by PRC §5020.1(k), “means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.” For individual properties within the City of Riverside, the City’s Cultural Resources Ordinance provides two categories of historical significance designation, “Landmarks” and “Structures or Resources of Merit,” the criteria for which are outlined in Riverside Municipal Code §20.50.010(T) and §20.50.010(DD), respectively. A “Landmark,” according to the ordinance:

means any Improvement or Natural Feature that is an exceptional example of a historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains a high degree of integrity, and:

- 1. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City’s cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
- 2. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;
- 3. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- 4. Represents the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect, or important creative individual;
- 5. Embodies elements that possess high artistic values or represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
- 6. Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning, or cultural landscape;
- 7. Is one of the last remaining examples in the City, region, State, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen; or
- 8. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. (RMC §20.50.010(T))

For the status of “Structure or Resource of Merit,” the ordinance set forth the definition and criteria as follows:

“Structure or Resource of Merit” means any Improvement or Natural Feature which contributes to the broader understanding of the historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains sufficient integrity, and:

- 1. Has a unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the City;
- 2. Is an example of a type of building which was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community or area;
- 3. Is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare;
- 4. A Cultural Resource that could be eligible under Landmark Criteria no longer exhibiting a high level of integrity, however, retaining sufficient integrity to convey significance under one or more of the Landmark Criteria;
- 5. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory; or
- 6. An improvement or resource that no longer exhibits the high degree of integrity sufficient for Landmark designation, yet still retains sufficient integrity under one or more of the Landmark criteria to convey cultural resource significance as a Structure or Resource of Merit. (RMC §20.50.010(DD))

In addition, City of Riverside policies also require potential “historical resources” identified within the City’s jurisdiction to be evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register is determined by applying the Secretary of the Interior’s criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the National Historic Preservation Act, which are essentially identical to the California Register criteria. Federal regulations provide the National Register criteria as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 CFR 60.4)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In summary of the research results presented above, a total of seven properties of known or potential historic significance were identified as lying partially within the project boundaries or in close proximity to the project location, as listed below:

- Mount Rubidoux (Site 33-009680; CPHI Riv-007; City Landmark #26);
- Seventh Street Historic District (City Landmark #40);
- Buena Vista Bridge (City Landmark #74);
- Mount Rubidoux Historic District;
- Colony Heights Historic District;
- Evergreen Quarter Historic District;
- Loring Park.

Among these properties, Mount Rubidoux is a California Point of Historical Interest and a local landmark, the Seventh Street Historic District and the Buena Vista Bridge are both local landmarks, and the Mount Rubidoux Historic District, the Colony Heights Historic District, and the Evergreen Quarter Historic District have all been officially designated by the City of Riverside. By virtue of their existing designations, these six properties clearly meet the definition of “historical resources” in the category of “presumptive historical resources,” as outlined above.

Unlike the other six properties, Loring Park bears no previously bestowed local historical designation, nor has it been listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. As such, it requires proper evaluation as a potential “discretionary historical resource.”

Based on guidelines set forth by the National Park Service for the National Register of Historic Places and adopted by the State Office of Historic Preservation for the California Register of

Historical Resources (NPS 1997), Loring Park does not appear to meet any of the criteria for either of these registers. As essentially an undeveloped open space reserve, Loring Park does not embody the work of an important creative individual, nor does it represent any particular artistic pursuit, design philosophy, or technological innovation. It is not known to be associated with a significant event in history, either a specific event or a pattern of events, and it holds little potential for any important historical or archaeological data.

The early history of Loring Park is marginally associated with Charles Loring, through prior property ownership, and possibly with Frank Miller, both of whom have attained widely recognized renown in local history. However, the level of association between the park and these historic figures is not sufficiently close or strong to satisfy the requirement of National/California Register guidelines, especially in comparison to other properties in Riverside that are much better established embodiments of their contributions to the growth of Riverside in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Loring Park is located within the boundaries of the Mount Rubidoux Historic District, but does not contribute materially to the architectural characteristics of the district. Nonetheless, in its largely natural state, it is consistent to the overall feeling and setting of the district. As an “established and familiar visual feature” of the neighborhood and near a historic gateway to Riverside, Loring Park is consistent in character not only to the surrounding historic districts but also to the adjacent Buena Vista Bridge and the stone retaining walls that flank the bridge and define a part of the park boundary. As such, it can be considered a natural feature that contributes to “the broader understanding of the historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City.”

Based on these considerations, the present study concludes that Loring Park appears eligible for designation by the City of Riverside as a “Resource of Merit” under Criteria 1, in accordance with the City’s Cultural Resources Ordinance. Pursuant to City policies, it thus qualifies as a “discretionary historical resource” for CEQA-compliance purposes.

PROJECT EFFECT ASSESSMENT

CEQA 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). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

As stated above, seven “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and related regulations, have been identified as lying partially within the project boundaries or in close proximity to the project location. Any “substantial adverse change” that the proposed project would bring to the significance or integrity of these seven properties, therefore, would constitute “a significant effect on the environment.”

Among the major components of the proposed project, the replacement and installation of the pipelines require only the excavation of temporary trenches within existing easements and rights-of-

way, and entails no aboveground construction. Upon completion of the project, the affected streets will be repaved to city standards, and all landscaping will be restored (City of Riverside 2015:11, 18). These activities would not cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.”

Similarly, abandoning and removing the Rubidoux booster station, within the established boundaries of Mount Rubidoux, and the Mary Evans booster station, within the Mount Rubidoux Historic District, would not result in a significant alteration to the character and appearance of the surrounding areas, and thus would not have an adverse effect on these “historical resources.” The salient point to consider in the project effect assessment, therefore, is the construction of the proposed new booster station at Loring Park.

As currently proposed, the new booster station would be located on the southern edge of Loring Park. The project plans note that the location would be “on a flat dirt area within the public right-of-way at Loring Park near the intersection of Mt. Rubidoux Drive and Mission Inn Avenue” (City of Riverside 2015:15). Three trees standing to the east of the station site, observed as mature in age during the field inspection, are slated to be removed and replaced with three new trees and shrubbery (*ibid.*:10). The following additions are also planned at the booster stations site in coordination with the Parks and Recreation Department (*ibid.*):

Drinking/bottle refill fountain, park bench, shrubbery, trees, wrought iron fence on the rear side of the building, and aesthetically matching pipe gate on drive access into Loring Park from Mt. Rubidoux Drive. Wrought iron fence shall be large enough to secure a portable emergency generator and encompass only the rear side of the station.

Conceptual renderings of the proposed booster station show a rectangular pre-cast concrete building oriented generally east-west, with the new trees and shrubbery planted across the side facing Mission Inn Avenue (City of Riverside 2015:App. D). Visual simulations indicate that the building would be visible from Mission Inn Avenue, Mount Rubidoux Drive, and the Buena Vista Bridge (*ibid.*). As the historic value of Loring Park as a Resource of Merit stems mainly from its existing virtual characteristics to the neighborhood and the other “historical resources” nearby rather than its existing physical attributes, the potential viewshed change is the primary concern for project effect at this location.

Since the proposed booster station site lies within the boundaries of the Mount Rubidoux Historic District and the viewshed of the Seventh Street Historic District and the Buena Vista Bridge, the project design is subject to the Secretary of the Interior’s standards and guidelines for the preservation of district or neighborhood setting. These guidelines, in part, emphasize “identifying, retaining, and preserving building and landscape features which are important in defining the historic character of the setting” and “retaining the historic relationship between buildings and landscape features of the setting” (NPS n.d.).

Due to its location in the Mount Rubidoux Historic District, the booster station site is also subject to the City of Riverside’s design guidelines for public features and streetscape within the district. In general, the guidelines require new planting and hardscape elements introduced into the district to be consistent with the “forms, materials, patterns, textures, colors, and finishes established for the

District” and to incorporate “contextual qualities” that are consistent with the rest of the district (City of Riverside n.d.(g):42-43).

Based on the visual simulations, the proposed booster station at Loring Park may cause an indirect but potentially adverse effect on nearby “historical resources” such as the Mount Rubidoux Historic District, the Seventh Street Historic District, and the Buena Vista Bridge, and thereby compromise the qualities that render Loring Park itself eligible as a Resource of Merit. In order to avoid, reduce, or mitigate such effects, CRM TECH recommends that the building be minimized in profile as much as possible, both through size reduction, if feasible, and through enhanced landscaping. Landscaping remedies may include generous use of strategically planted trees, shrubbery, climbing vines, and similar foliage to reduce the visual impact.

Furthermore, pursuant to the regulatory guidelines referenced above, exterior treatment of the building should be generally consistent to the surrounding built-environment features in the viewshed without creating a false impression of being historical in origin. This may be accomplished by paying homage to design elements of nearest historic features, such as the Buena Vista Bridge and the accompanying stone walls, through the use native rock and/or concrete in a muted color, while retaining the modern characteristics of the construction methods and materials in texture and overall appearance so that it can be easily differentiated from the historic features upon closer examination.

Under the foregoing conditions, CRM TECH further recommends to the City of Riverside a conclusion that the proposed project would not cause an unmitigated adverse effect to the significance or integrity of any “historical resources.” No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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n.d.(b) Historic District, Colony Heights [Http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/dist_mtp.aspx?dky=2](http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/dist_mtp.aspx?dky=2).
n.d.(c) Historic District, Evergreen Quarter. [Http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/dist_mtp.aspx?dky=39](http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/dist_mtp.aspx?dky=39).
n.d.(d) Historic District, Mt. Rubidoux. [Http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/dist_mtp.aspx?dky=8](http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/dist_mtp.aspx?dky=8).
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n.d.(f) 1920(+/-) Realignment of 7th Street at Park. [Http://www.riversideca.gov/park_rec/loring.asp](http://www.riversideca.gov/park_rec/loring.asp).
n.d.(g) Mount Rubidoux Historic District Design Guidelines. On file, City of Riverside Community Development Department, Planning Division.
- Curl, Alan, and John Flippen
1979 California Historical Resources Inventory site record, 33-011857. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- Directory
1910 Riverside City and County Directory. Microfiches on file, Local History Collection, Riverside Public Library, Central Branch, Riverside.
- Dahdul, Mariam, and Daniel Ballester
2003 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Indian Hill Water Main Replacement Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Freeman, Glenn Edward

2015 Historic Riverside Walking Tour: Main Street. [Http://www.inlandempire.com/historic-riverside-walking-tour-main-street](http://www.inlandempire.com/historic-riverside-walking-tour-main-street).

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1878 Plat Map: Township No. 2 South Range No. 5 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1853-1878.

Hiltner, Nita

2010 Loring: The Man behind the Opera House Name. *The Press-Enterprise* December 4. [Http://www.pe.com/articles/loring-621202-opera-house.html](http://www.pe.com/articles/loring-621202-opera-house.html).

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Library of Congress

n.d. American Memory: Charles Morgeridge Loring. [Http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/lhbum:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(lhbum19129div27\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/lhbum:@field(DOCID+@lit(lhbum19129div27))).

Love, Bruce

1991a Letter Report: Purchase Order No. 75306, Lakehill Circle Storm Drain, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

1991b Cultural Resource Assessment: Lots 14, 15, 16, and 18, Beacon Heights, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Love, Bruce, and Kevin Hallaran

1991a California Historical Resources Inventory site record, 33-004170. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

1991b California Historical Resources Inventory site record, 33-004172. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Matich Corporation

n.d. Matich Corporation: Connecting People and Ideas since 1918. [Http://matichcorp.com/about/](http://matichcorp.com/about/).

Moratto, Michael J. (ed.)

1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

NPS (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1997 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*; revised edition. [Http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb15.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb15.pdf).

n.d. Technical Preservation Services: District or Neighborhood Setting. [Http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehab/setting01.htm](http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehab/setting01.htm).

Patterson, Tom

1996 *A Colony for California: Riverside's First Hundred Years*; second edition. The Museum Press, Riverside, California.

Quach, Christopher (Assistant Water Engineer, City of Riverside)

2015 Personal communication. Interviewed by telephone on February 11 and 18.

Reid, Hugo

1968 *The Indians of Los Angeles County: Hugo Reid's Letters of 1852*; edited by Robert F. Heizer. Southwest Museum Papers 21. Southwest Museum of the American Indians, Los Angeles.

Riverside Daily Press

- 1923 Bronze Tablet to Be Unveiled and Dedicated. April 11:2.
- 1932 Loring Favored for Park Name. July 12:6.

State of California

- 1967 California Point of Historical Interest, Mt. Rubidoux (33-009680). On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Strong, William Duncan

- 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1901 Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1897.
- 1942 Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.
- 1953 Map: Riverside West, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1948 and 1951, field-checked in 1953.
- 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
- 1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
- 1980a Map: Fontana, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.
- 1980b Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.
- 1980c Map: Riverside West, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.
- 1980d Map: San Bernardino South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1979.

Wallace, William J.

- 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Archaeology* 11(3):214-230.
- 1978 Post-Pleistocene Archeology, 9,000 to 2,000 BC. In *Handbook of North American Indians*; Vol. 8, *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer; pp. 25-36. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.

- 1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptations on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams; pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.
- 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by Michael J. Moratto, pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

- 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Wilkman, Bill

- 2004 Cultural Resources Property Report, 4480 Mission Inn Avenue, Riverside, CA 92501, APN: 214-220-002. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Honors and Awards

- 1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.
1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.
1980, 1981 President’s Honor List, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (With Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern
California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural
Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources
management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California
Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
- Author/co-author of legally defensible cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106;
 - Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local communities and historical organizations;
 - Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history; architectural description
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
- 2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Daniel Ballester, M.S.

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Honors and Awards

- 2000-2002 Dean’s Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

John D. Goodman II, M.S.

Education

- 1993 M.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1985 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2005 Training Session on Senate Bill 18; sponsored by the Government Office of Planning and Research, Riverside, California.
- 2002 Protecting Heritage Resources under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arcadia, California.
- 2000 Federal Historic Preservation Law for the Forest Service; sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, San Bernardino, California.
- 1994 National Environmental Policy Act workshop; Flagstaff, Arizona.

Professional Experience

- 2011-2008- Project Archaeologist/Artifact Analyst, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
Independent sub-contractor (faunal analyses and historical archaeology).
- 2006-2008 Project Director, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
- 2003-2006 Project Manager/Principal Investigator, Stantec Consulting, Inc. (formerly The Keith Companies [TKC]), Palm Desert, California.
- 2000-2003 Supervisory Archaeologist, Heritage Resources Program, San Bernardino National Forest, United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
- 1993-2000 Project Manager, Historical Archaeologist, Faunal Specialist, Human Osteologist, and Shell Specialist, SWCA Inc., Environmental Consultants, Flagstaff, Arizona.
- 1982-1993 Project Director, Staff Archaeologist, Physical Anthropologist, Faunal Specialist, and Lithic Specialist, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside (part-time).

Research Interests

Subsistence practices and related technologies of both prehistoric and historical-period groups; special interest in Archaic sites of western states; ethnic/group markers; zooarchaeology/faunal analyses, lithic analyses, and historical archaeology.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of many cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of 26 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: Mission Booster Station Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 2884)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Riverside West, Calif.

Township 2 South **Range** 5 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 22 (projected)

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: Ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to construct a new booster station and install approximately 4,400 linear feet of water distribution pipeline in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

November 11, 2014

STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95661
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



January 20, 2015

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Sent by Fax: (909) 824-6405

Number of Pages: 4

Re: Mission Booster Station Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 2684), Riverside County.

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
January 15, 2015**

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, PhD, Tribal Historic Preservation
PMB 50, 35008 Pala-Temecula Luiseno
Pala, CA 92059 Cupeno
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3515
(760) 742-3189 Fax

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Randall Majel, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA 92593
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-8100
(951) 506-9491 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Pres. Officer
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA 92082
vwhipple@rincontribe.org
(760) 297-2635
(760) 297-2639 Fax

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson; Attn: Carrie Garcia
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA 92581
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765
(951) 654-4198 Fax

Morongongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220 Serrano
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
(951) 572-6004 Fax

Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennae Calac
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
bennaecalac@aol.com
(760) 617-2872
(760) 742-3422 Fax

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Mission Booster Station Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 2884), Riverside County.

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
January 15, 2015**

Pauma & Yuima
ATTN: EPA
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley CA 92061
kymberli_peters@yahoo.com
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

Luiseno

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning , CA 92220
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Cahuilla
Serrano

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051
(760) 749-8901 Fax

Luiseno

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula , CA 92593
mgoodhart@pechanga-nsn.
(951) 770-6100
(951) 695-1778 Fax

Luiseno

Kupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
PMB 50, 35008 Pala-Temecula
Pala , CA 92059
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3515
(760) 742-4543 Fax

Luiseno

William J. Pink
48310 Pechanga Road
Temecula , CA 92592
wjpink@hotmail.com
(909) 936-1216
Prefers e-mail contact

Luiseno

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92262
lfreogoz@aguacaliente-nsn.gov
(760) 325-3400
(760) 325-0593 Fax

Cahuilla

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
Lavonne Peck, Chairwoman
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley CA 92061
rob.roy@lajolla-nsn.gov
(760) 742-3771
(760) 742-1704 Fax

Luiseno

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7060.5 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 only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Mission Booster Station Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 2884), Riverside County.

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
January 15, 2015**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians THPO
Patricia Garcia, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA 92264
ptuck@augacaliente-nsn.gov
(760) 699-6907
(760) 699-6924 Fax

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano
Banning, CA 92220 Cahuilla
siva@dishmail.net
(951) 849-4676

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Charles Devers, Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137
(951) 654-4198 Fax

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Luther Salgado, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza, CA 92539
Chairman@cahuilla.net
(760) 763-5549
(760) 763-2631 Tribal EPA

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Robert H. Smith, Chairperson
PMB 50, 35008 Pala-Temecula Luiseno
Pala, CA 92059 Cupeno
rsmith@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3500
(760) 742-3189 Fax

Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst
P.O. Box 2183 Luiseño
Temecula, CA 92593
ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-8104
(951) 694-0446 Fax

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Mission Booster Station Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 2884), Riverside County.

January 27, 2015

Charles Devers, Cultural Committee
Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians
P. O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

RE: Mission Booster Station Project
Approximately 4,400 Linear Feet and 436 Square Feet in the City of Riverside
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2884

Dear Mr. Devers:

Albert A. Webb Associates will be conducting environmental studies under CEQA for the Mission Booster Station Project in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. The project area includes an approximately 436-square-foot area of vacant land and 4,400 linear feet of pipeline right-of-way located at the eastern base of Mt. Rubidoux and Indian Hill, in the City of Riverside. The project entails the construction of a new booster station and replacement of an existing water main pipeline.

The project area is located within well-established neighborhoods that have been recorded as historic districts. For the most part, the pipeline will be installed within the existing road rights-of-way. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Riverside West, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the project area within a portion of the Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux) land grant in T2S R5W, SBBM. CRM TECH has been hired to conduct a cultural resource study, including the Native American scoping, for this project.

In a letter dated January 20, 2015, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center, there is one recorded historical/archaeological site within the boundaries of the project area, namely Mt. Rubidoux, a State Point of Historical Interest. Outside the project area but within a one-mile radius, four prehistoric sites have been recorded. Closest among these is Site 33-004170, a bedrock-milling feature located near the northern segment of pipeline route. A total of 89 historic-period resources were also identified in the record search scope, including 81 buildings, eight sites, two parks, two historic neighborhoods, and two water conveyance systems. A systematic field survey of the project area on January 9, 2015, encountered no new historical/archaeological resources within or adjacent to the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the project area that need to be taken into consideration as part of the cultural resources investigation. Any information

or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, which is the City of Riverside for CEQA-compliance purposes. We would also like to clarify that CRM TECH, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, is not the appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultations. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-013-2015-003

January 30, 2015

[VIA EMAIL TO:ngallardo@crmtech.us]
CRM TECH
Ms. Nina Gallardo
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Mission Booster Station, CRM# 2884

Dear Ms. Nina Gallardo,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Mission Booster Station project. A records check of the ACBCI cultural registry revealed that the project area is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area (TUA). We currently have no concerns regarding this project. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6829. You may also email me at keskew@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Katie Eskew
Archaeologist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

From: Cultural <Cultural@pauma-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, February 3, 2015 1:36 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Cc: Dixon, Patti; Jeremy Zagarella
Subject: Mission Booster Station Project

Ms. Gallardo,

The Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians has received your January 27 notice of the Mission Booster Station Project. We are unaware of any specific cultural sites or resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. We would hope that there is cultural documentation on the development in the project area. We recommend that an archaeologist and Native monitor be on site for all ground disturbance. Please keep us updated on the progression of the project.

Thank you,

Chris Devers
Cultural Clerk
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

Culture Committee

1 W. Tribal Road - Valley Center, California 92082 -
(760) 297-2621 or (760) 297-2622 & Fax: (760) 749-8901



February 3, 2015

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Mission Booster Station Project No. 2884

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

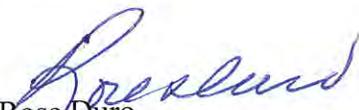
Thank you for inviting us to submit comments on the Mission Booster Station Project No. 2884. This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. Rincon is submitting these comments concerning your projects potential impact on Luiseño cultural resources.

The Rincon Band has concerns for impacts to historic and cultural resources and the finding of items of significant cultural value that could be disturbed or destroyed and are considered culturally significant to the Luiseño people. This is to inform you, your identified location is within the Aboriginal Territory of the Luiseño people, but is not within Rincon's Historic boundaries. We defer you to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians or Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians who are closer to your project area

Please contact the Native American Heritage Commission and they will assist with a referral to other tribes in the project area.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,


Rose Duro
Rincon Culture Committee Chairman

RECEIVED
FEB 23 2015

Bo Mazzetti
Tribal Chairman

Stephanie Spencer
Vice Chairwoman

Steve Stallings
Council Member

Laurie E. Gonzalez
Council Member

Alfonso Kolb
Council Member

**PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059
760-891-3510 Office | 760-742-3189 Fax



February 9, 2015

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Mission Booster Station Project, CRM Contract #2884

Dear Mrs. Gallardo:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-891-3515 or by e-mail at sgaughen@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO SHASTA C. GAUGHEN AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.

February 13, 2015

Attn: Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324



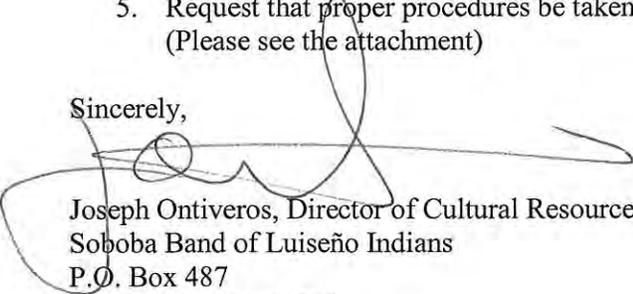
**Re: CRM TECH # 2884-Mission Booster Station
Approximately 5,000 Linear Feet and 436 Square Feet, located in the City of Riverside**

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. The project location is in close proximity to known sites. Although the proposed project entails the replacement of the existing water main along with the construction of the new booster Station, the tribe still has concerns of inadvertent discoveries for the ground-disturbances associated with this project because it is located within a historic district.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. The tribe requests dates of the original construction of the pipeline alignment, and whether or not a qualified archaeologist as present during the original ground-disturbance.
2. To initiate a consultation with the Project Developer and Land owner.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that a Native American Monitor from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings, including any archaeological testing that may be required.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Sincerely,


Joseph Ontiveros, Director of Cultural Resources
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov



By:

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. When appropriate and agreed upon in advance, the Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact.

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

February 23, 2015

RE: Mission Booster Station Project
Approximately 5,000 Linear Feet and 436 Square Feet in the City of Riverside
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2884

Dear,
Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians regarding the above referenced project. The Tribe greatly appreciates the opportunity to review the project and, respectfully, offer the following comments.

The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within an area that may be considered a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (e.g. Cahuilla/Serrano territory). However, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians asks that you impose specific conditions regarding cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications as follows:

1. If human remains are encountered during grading and other construction excavation, work in the immediate vicinity shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5.
2. In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during project development/construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the overall project may continue during this assessment period.
 - a. If significant Native American cultural resources are discovered, for which a Treatment Plan must be prepared, the developer or his archaeologist shall contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

- b. If requested by the Tribe¹, the developer or the project archaeologist shall, in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition (e.g. avoidance, preservation, return of artifacts to tribe, etc.).

If I may be of further assistance with regard to this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Raymond Huaute
Cultural Resource Specialist
MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
Email: rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov
Phone: (951) 755-5025

¹ The Morongo Band of Mission Indians realizes that there may be additional tribes claiming cultural affiliation to the area; however, Morongo can only speak for itself. The Tribe has no objection if the archaeologist wishes to consult with other tribes and if the city wishes to revise the condition to recognize other tribes.

APPENDIX 3

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
SITE RECORD FORMS**

(Loring Park)

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # (Pending)
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5S3
Other Listings
Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 5

Review Code
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2884-1

- P1. Other Identifier: Loring Park
- *P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside West, Calif. Date 1980
T2S; R5W; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec ; S.B. B.M. Within the Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux)
land grant
Elevation: Approximately 872-898 feet above mean sea level
- c. Address Mission Inn Avenue and Mount Rubidoux Drive
City Riverside Zip 92501
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ;
A: 464282 mE/ 3761065 mN
B: 464422 mE/ 3760938 mN
C: 464357 mE/ 3760931 mN
D: 464274 mE/ 3760992 mN
- UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS Google Earth
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) On the northeast side of Mission Inn Avenue and the northwest side of Mount Rubidoux Drive
- *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Located on the southern slope of Indian Hill and surrounded on the north, east, and south sides by residences from predominantly the early 20th century, Loring Park is currently a City-designated natural park, consisting of 2.45 acres of undeveloped open space with trees, grass, and granitic boulders.
- *P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP31: Urban open space
- *P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
Other (isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of Photo: Photo taken on February 10, 2015; view to the northeast

- *P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
1932 (see Items B6 and B12 for details)
- *P7. Owner and Address: City of Riverside, 3900 Main Street, Riverside, CA 92522
- *P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Terri Jacquemain, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- *P9. Date Recorded: May 12, 2015
- *P10. Survey Type: Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester (2015): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Mission Inn Booster Station Installation and Rezoning Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California

*Attachments: None Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 5S3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2884-1

B1. Historic Name: Loring Park B2. Common Name: Loring Park
B3. Original Use: Municipal park B4. Present Use: Municipal park

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Loring Park is named for Charles Morgeridge Loring (1833-1922), a colorful businessman, influential civic leader, and enthusiastic open space advocate in Riverside. He was born in Maine and hailed from Minnesota, but spent winters and had many interests in Riverside. In 1910, he was listed in local directories as residing at the Glenwood Mission Inn. His association to Mission Inn owner Frank Miller was
(continued on p. 4)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: See Item P3a

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance: Theme Early 20th century urban development

Area Riverside Period of Significance 1930s

Property Type Urban open space Applicable Criteria N/A (local designation only)

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) Based on guidelines set forth by the National Park Service for the National Register of Historic Places and adopted by the State Office of Historic Preservation for the California Register of Historical Resources, Loring Park does not appear to meet any of the criteria for either of these registers. As essentially an undeveloped open space reserve, Loring Park does not embody the work of an important creative individual, nor does it
(continued on p. 5)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References: Library of Congress (n.d.): American Memory: Charles Morgeridge Loring; Riverside City Directory (1910); Tom Patterson (1996): A Colony for California (second edition); Nita Hiltner (2010): Loring: The Man behind the
(continued on p. 5)

B13. Remarks: _____

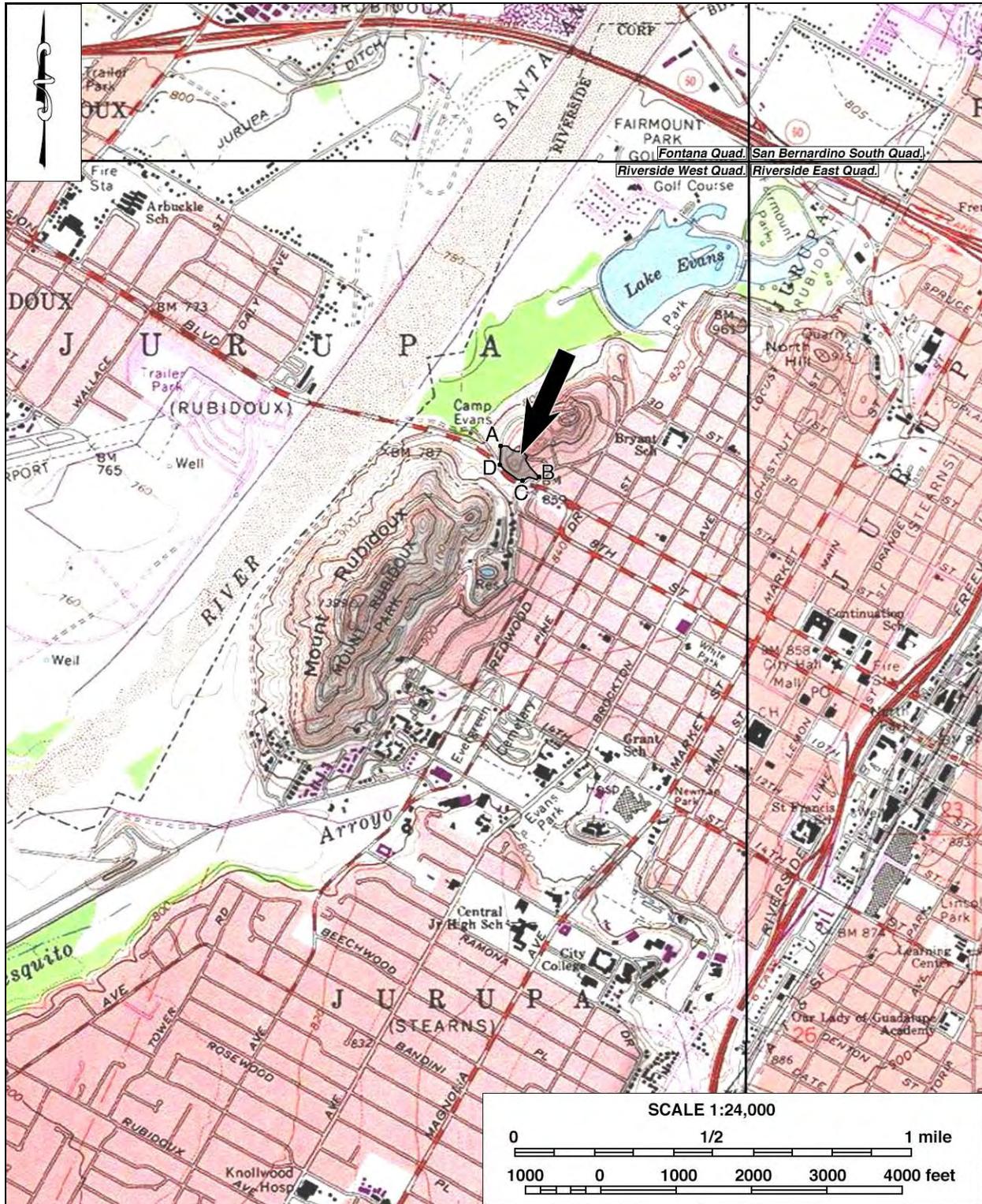
*B14. Evaluator: Terri Jacquemain

*Date of Evaluation: May 12, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





Recorded by: Terri Jacquemain

*Date: May 12, 2015 Continuation Update

***B6. Construction History (continued):** not limited to merely guest and host, however. According to authoritative local historian Tom Patterson:

Loring first came to Riverside in the early 1880s to visit his old Rochester, Minn., friend and spiritual advisor, the Rev. George H. Deere, founding pastor of First Unitarian (then Universalist) church. Largely as a result of enthusiasm generated by Miller, Loring became an enthusiast for the town.

Around 1889, Loring commissioned architects A.C. Willard and James Wood for a block-long, Richardsonian Romanesque-style office and theater building across Main Street from the Mission Inn. When the Loring Opera House opened in 1890, Miller was its manager. In another venture, the two vigorously sought improvements to Mount Rubidoux in order to enhance the City's appeal to prospective landowners. Again, in Patterson's account:

The Audubon Society and Humane Society sponsored the St. Francis Fountain at the hill end of the [Friendship] bridge. Charles [M.] Loring, the public spirited winter visitor from Minneapolis, paid most of the cost. He also built the waterfall at that location, complete with pump making it possible for water to gush continually from the dry hillside...

Along the lower slopes, especially along the entrance road on the north end, hundreds of trees were planted. Loring personally supervised this. Miller..wrote: "The procuring of trees and even paying the [expense] was generally done by Mr. Loring. He knew how to get plants from the Department of Agriculture and I believe that the policy he had in mind was legitimate, that of finally making the base of the hill one mass of tree growth."...

Buena Vista Drive, which crosses the swale between Rubidoux and Little Rubidoux, was cut deep and given ornamental rocks and retaining walls on each side. The stone bridge that since 1906 crossed it at the start of Mount Rubidoux up-road was replaced by a longer and more gracefully arched one to span the wider highway. On each side of the new entrance, on land given by Miller, the city installed shrubbery profusely. Officially, it named this development Loring Park, although few citizens think of it as park, but merely as an attractive planting along an entrance drive.

The new Buena Vista Bridge was completed in 1931, and Loring Park was dedicated in 1932, 10 years after Charles Loring's death. Earlier, in 1923 the City of Riverside declared April 17 to be Loring Day, and a plaque dedicated to him was affixed to Loring Rock, located along the footpath to the Mount Rubidoux summit. The park's dedication to Charles Loring and his second wife Florence, who built a nurses' home in Riverside, was predicated in part by community sentiment exemplified by a letter to the *Riverside Daily Press* urging it to be named for the Lorings, "through whose generosity our newest park has been given to the city." It appears that Patterson may have been in error in stating that the land for Loring Park was donated by Frank Miller, as street improvement plans on file at the City, estimated to date to around 1920, identify Loring as the owner of the land.

According to a city memorandum, the park had no irrigation systems in place until around the end of 2012, and nearby residents had attempted to keep it irrigated using their own meters until it became too costly. Shortly before 2012, 22 dead trees were removed from the park. After sprinklers were
(continued on p. 5)

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 5 Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2884-1

Recorded by: Terri Jacquemain

*Date: May 12, 2015 Continuation Update

*B6. **Construction History (continued):** installed in the park, in 2013 an Arbor Day tree planting and fundraising event allowed people to plant a tree for a \$150 donation. During a field inspection on February 10, 2015, cross-tied young trees were noted in the park, possibly the results of the fundraiser.

*B10. **Significance (continued):** represent any particular artistic pursuit, design philosophy, or technological innovation. It is not known to be associated with a significant event in history, either a specific event or a pattern of events, and it holds little potential for any important historical or archaeological data.

The early history of Loring Park is marginally associated with Charles Loring, through prior property ownership, and possibly with Frank Miller, both of whom have attained widely recognized renown in local history. However, the level of association between the park and these historic figures is not sufficiently close or strong to satisfy the requirement of National/California Register guidelines, especially in comparison to other properties in Riverside that are much better established embodiments of their contributions to the growth of Riverside in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Loring Park is located within the boundaries of the Mount Rubidoux Historic District, but does not contribute materially to the architectural characteristics of the district. Nonetheless, in its largely natural state, it is consistent to the overall feeling and setting of the district. As an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood and near a historic gateway to Riverside, Loring Park is consistent in character not only to the surrounding historic districts but also to the adjacent Buena Vista Bridge and the stone retaining walls that flank the bridge and define a part of the park boundary. As such, it can be considered a natural feature that contributes to the broader understanding of the historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City.

Based on these considerations, Loring Park appears eligible for designation by the City of Riverside as a "Resource of Merit" under Criteria 1, in accordance with the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance (Riverside Municipal Code §20.50.010(DD)).

*B12. **References (continued):** Opera House Name (*The Press-Enterprise* December 4); *Riverside Daily Press* (1923): Bronze Tablet to Be Unveiled and Dedicated (April 11:2); (1932): Loring Favored for Park Name (July 12:6); City of Riverside (2012): City Council Memorandum: Loring Park Irrigation Improvements (November 27); (2013): Community Calendar: Arbor Day Celebration; (n.d.): 1920(+/-) Realignment of 7th Street at Park.