A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE KELLER CROSSING PROJECT

SP 380; GPA 951
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 472-110-001, -002, -003, -004, -007, -008, -009, -032, -033, and -034

Project Site Location: Section 21, Township 6 South, Range 2 West of the *Winchester, California* USGS Quadrangle

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Fieldwork Performed: April 13, May 10, and October 22, 2021
Key Words: 201.1 acres; positive survey; mitigation monitoring recommended

Archaeological Report Summary Information

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Study Area:	201.1 acres
Key Words:	Archaeological survey; positive; no CEQA-significant resources; County of Riverside; 201.1 acres; *Winchester* USGS Quadrangle; mitigation monitoring recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey program conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Keller Crossing Project. The Keller Crossing Specific Plan (SP 380) covers 201.1 acres in the French Valley region of unincorporated western Riverside County within the Sphere of Influence for the city of Murrieta. The project is bound on the south by Keller Road, on the west by Pourroy Road, on the north by rolling foothills, and on the east by Winchester Road (State Route [SR] 79). Keller Road and Pourroy Road are dirt roads that serve various properties and residences located adjacent to the project. The project covers Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 472-110-001, -002, -003, -004, -007, -008, -009, -032, -033, and -034 and is situated within Section 21, Township 6 South, Range 2 West of the USGS *Winchester* 7.5-minute Quadrangle.

The proposed project includes a General Plan Amendment (GPA) approval of SP 380 and a change of zone. GPA 951 would amend the general plan foundation component for the property from Rural Residential (Rural Foundation Component) to Commercial Retail, Commercial Office, Mixed-Use, Medium Density Residential, Low Density Residential, and Open Space Conservation (Community Development Foundation Component). The specific plan area is divided into eight land use planning areas that range in size from 8.8 to 61.1 acres. Land uses proposed for SP 380 include commercial retail, commercial office, medium density residential, low density residential, mixed-use, open space conservation, and supporting master plan roadways. In addition, off-site locations will be impacted by the current project as a result of off-site traffic mitigation, road improvements, and utility improvements.

BFSA conducted the archaeological assessment to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project or off-site improvement locations in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and following County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft). The subject property includes an area that has remained largely rural farmland since the mid-1930s. During the survey, one previously recorded site (P-33-011258, a historic refuse scatter) was relocated and one newly recorded historic resource (Temp-1, a concrete wildlife guzzler) was identified within the on-site portion of the project. No historic or prehistoric resources were identified within the off-site improvement areas.

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if any cultural resources would be affected by any proposed future land development. This study consisted of processing a records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property and the completion of an archaeological survey of the project. However, due to the limitations imposed by the evolving circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, records search access has become limited with only partially complete data. Therefore, as of the date of this report, archaeological records search results are limited from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at

Riverside (UCR). However, limited information provided by the EIC and information regarding cultural resources in the project area from previous studies conducted by PCR Services Corporation (PCR) (Wetherbee and Garcia 2009; PCR 2010) were utilized for this review. In addition, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, which was negative for the presence of any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within one mile of the project. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter at least two weeks prior to the initiation of the field survey.

1.2 Major Findings

The on-site survey was conducted on April 13, 2021 and the off-site areas were surveyed on May 10 and October 22, 2021. The topography of the subject property is primarily characterized as relatively flat land surrounded by low rolling foothills. The project contains a low frequency of bedrock outcrops. During the survey, one previously recorded site (P-33-011258, a historic refuse scatter) was relocated and one newly recorded historic resource (Temp-1, a concrete wildlife guzzler) was identified within the on-site portion of the subject property. Analysis of Site P-33-011258 in 2009 (Wetherbee and Garcia 2009), however, evaluated the resource as not significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR. Both sites have been recorded and updated, respectively, in accordance with the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources,* using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

Two sites were identified as a result of the current study. Sites P-33-011258 and Temp-1 were identified within the on-site project area. PCR previously evaluated Site P-33-011258 as not significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR (Wetherbee and Garcia 2009); therefore, no further study is warranted for this site. BFSA recorded Site Temp-1 within the on-site portion of the project during the archaeological survey. Based upon the current project design, the development will not result in impacts to the historic concrete wildlife guzzler. Regardless, the resource is not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR and its documentation has exhausted any further research potential.

Monitoring of the Keller Crossing Project during the initial ground-disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative is recommended to ensure that if buried features (*i.e.,* human remains, hearths, or historic deposits) are exposed, these cultural features will be treated in accordance with a Cultural Resource Treatment Plan. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) to mitigate potential impacts to any undiscovered buried cultural resources within the project should be implemented. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at UCR. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by D.R. Horton to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Keller Crossing Project. The archaeological survey was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft) with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of moderate to high cultural resource sensitivity, as suggested the local topography. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in Riverside County are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The 201.1-acre project is located in the French Valley region of unincorporated western Riverside County (Figure 2.0–1) within the Sphere of Influence for the city of Murrieta. The project is bound on the south by Keller Road, on the west by Pourroy Road, on the north by rolling foothills, and on the east by Winchester Road (SR 79). The project covers APNs 472-110-001, -002, -003, -004, -007, -008, -009, -032, -033 and -34 and is situated within Section 21, Township 6 South, Range 2 West of the USGS *Winchester* 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figures 2.0–2a and 2.0–2b). The proposed project includes a GPA approval of SP 380 and a change of zone. The specific plan area is divided into eight land use planning areas, ranging from 8.8 to 61.1 acres. Land uses proposed for SP 380 include commercial retail, commercial office, medium density residential, low density residential, mixed-use, open space conservation, and supporting master plan roadways (Figure 2.0–3). In addition, off-site improvement locations will be impacted by the current project as a result of right-of-way (ROW) and utility improvements (see Figures 2.0–2a and 2.0–2b).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith, M.A. directed the cultural resources study for the project. Field Supervisor Clarence Hoff conducted the pedestrian survey of the on-site and off-site project areas with archaeological field technicians David Grabski and Brett Lewis on April 13, May 10, and October 22, 2021. The surveys were conducted in five- to 15-meter interval transects. Visibility of the natural ground surface ranged from fair to poor, with 50 to 60 percent of the ground surface visible. Tracy Stropes prepared the technical report and all report graphics, and Elena Goralogia conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A. Native American monitor Ashly Alajandre from the Cahuilla Band of Indians also participated in the on-site survey.

2.1 Previous Work

The records search for the on-site and off-site portions of the property was requested from the EIC at UCR on March 26 and May 3, 2021. However, due to the limitations imposed by the evolving circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, records search access has become limited and the results are only partial at best. As such, records search data received as a result of the current request is highly limited to only site locations, partial DPR forms, and report data for the project.

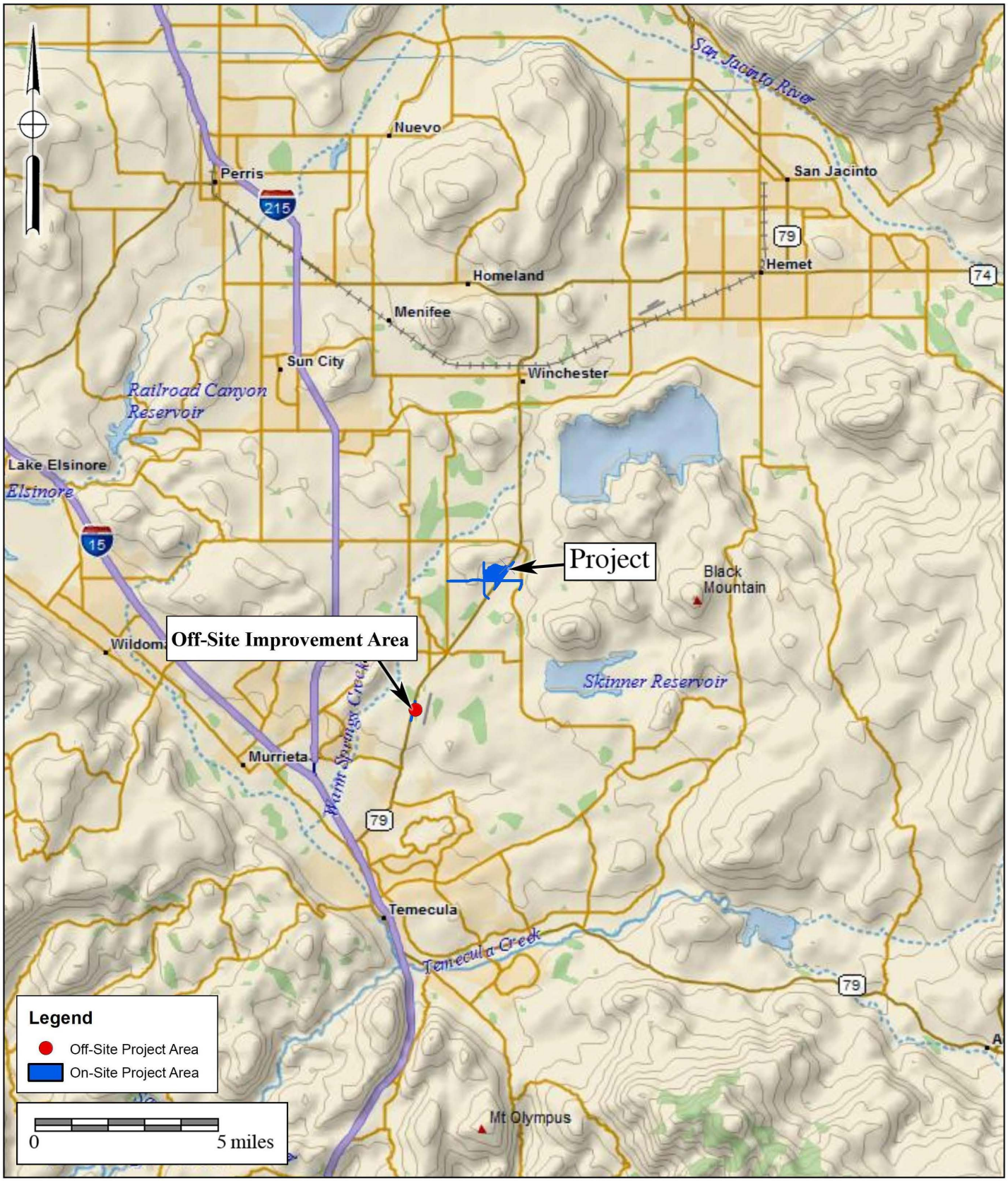


Figure 2.0–1

General Location Map

The Keller Crossing Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

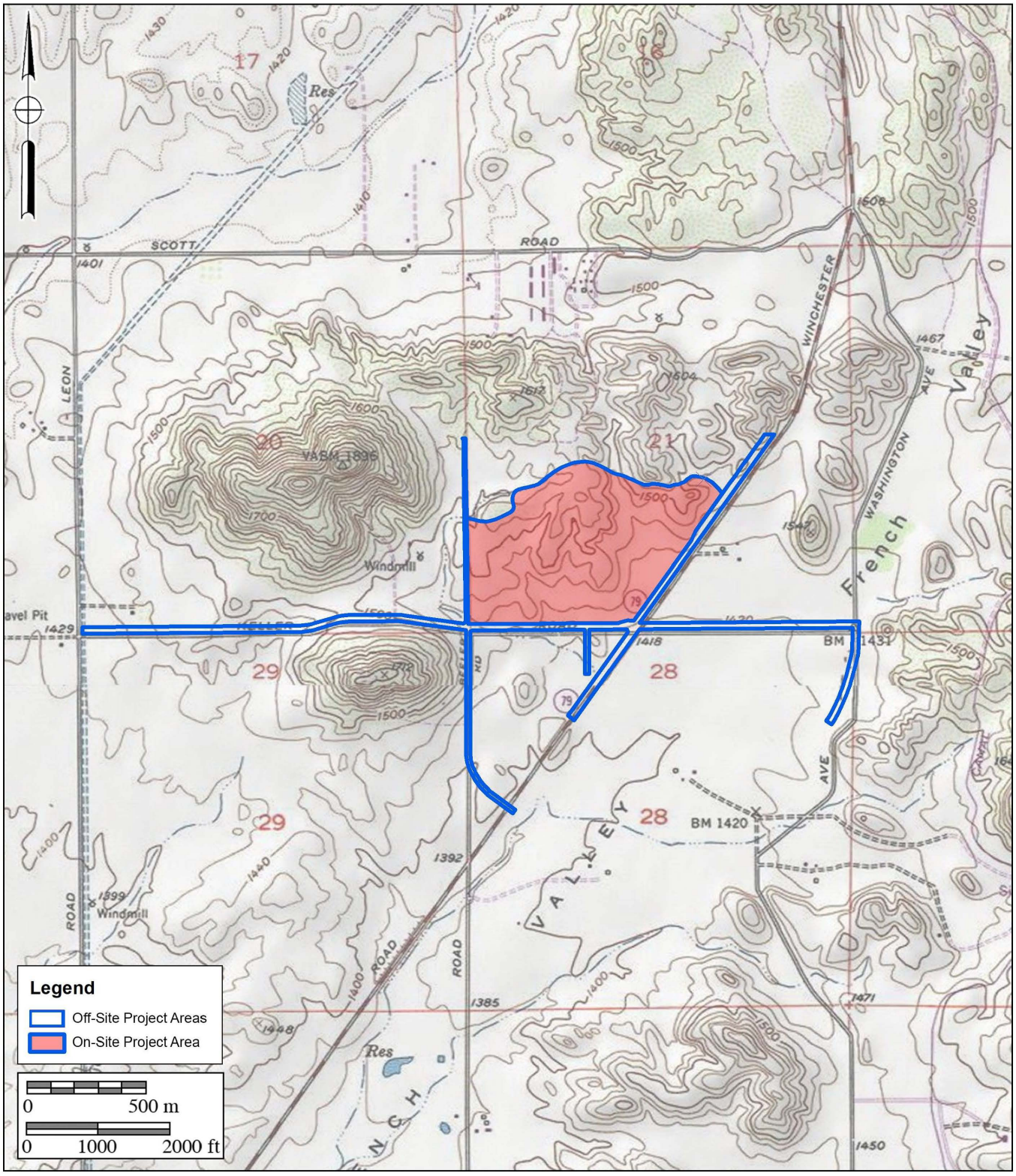


Figure 2.0–2a

Project Location Map

The Keller Crossing Project

USGS *Murrieta, Romoland, Bachelor Mountain,* and *Winchester* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

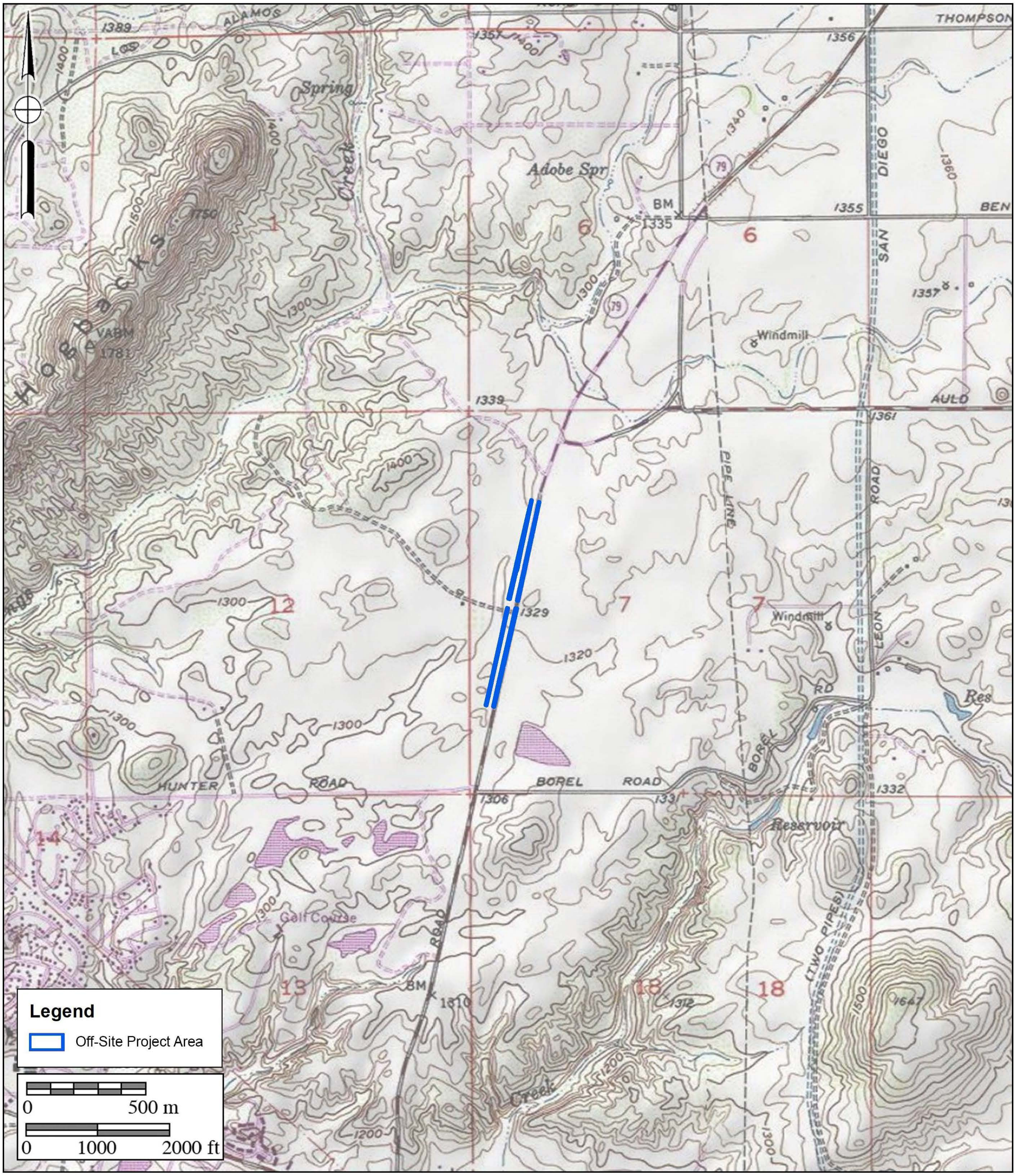


Figure 2.0–2b

Project Location Map

The Keller Crossing Project

USGS *Murrieta, Romoland, Bachelor Mountain,* and *Winchester* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



Figure 2.0–3

Project Development Map

The Keller Crossing Project

A previous study conducted by PCR in 2009, however, identified and evaluated impacts to one resource (P-33-011258 [Wetherbee and Garcia 2009]) recorded within the on-site boundaries of the current project. According to the limited records search data and previous studies, historic refuse scatter Site P-33-011258 was evaluated as not CEQA-significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR (Wetherbee and Garcia 2009).

2.2 Project Setting

The subject property is situated within the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California, which is characterized by northwest-trending structural blocks and intervening fault zones. The associated mountain ranges are generally underlain by pre-Cretaceous (more than approximately 145 million years old) metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, and Cretaceous-age (between approximately 65 and 145 million years old) igneous intrusive rocks of the southern California batholiths (large igneous intrusive bodies). Tertiary-age (between approximately 1.6 and 65 million years old) sedimentary and volcanic rocks, along with Quaternary-age (less than approximately 1.6 million years old) sediments, typically flank the mountain ranges. The Tertiary and Quaternary rocks are generally composed of non-marine sediments, including sandstones, mudstones, and fanglomerates (consolidated alluvial fan deposits), as well as scattered volcanic rocks (HELIX 2012).

Uplift on the regional faults and erosion has resulted in the incision of the older rocks and deposition of alluvial fans in the valleys. Most of the project is covered by approximately one to two feet of colluvium and topsoil deposits, with depths locally extending up to approximately nine feet. These materials are mostly residual, having been developed through weathering and decomposition of the underlying bedrock. On-site colluvium and topsoils generally consist of loose to medium dense, porous, sandy clays to clayey sands. These soils are generally well-drained and exhibit primarily moderate to very high erosion hazards (HELIX 2012).

During the prehistoric period, vegetation near the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from drainages throughout French Valley and Domenigoni Valley. Historically, the property likely contained the same plant and animal species that are present today.

Based upon historic aerial photographs, the majority of the property has remained relatively undisturbed since the late 1930s. Limited impacts have likely occurred as a result of the development of SR 79; however, these would be primarily isolated to the eastern property boundary. Historically, the majority of the project area has been utilized for dry wheat farming with the remainder supporting native/naturalized vegetation. Currently a high frequency of non-native grassland and Riversidean sage scrub occurs in the northeastern portion of the project, with smaller patches surrounding the on-site knolls. Two small patches of southern willow scrub occur

in the southwestern corner of the project and small pockets of herbaceous wetland occur along a drainage in the northeastern portion of the project.

2.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done by using a range of scientific methodologies, almost all of which draw from evolutionary theory as the base framework. Archaeology allows one to look deeper into history or prehistory to see where the beginnings of ideas manifest via analysis of material culture, allowing for the understanding of outside forces that shape social change. Thus, the archaeological perspective allows one to better understand the consequences of the history of a given culture upon modern cultures. Archaeologists seek to understand the effects of past contexts of a given culture upon *this* moment in time, not culture in context *in* the moment.

Despite this, a distinction exists between "emic" and "etic" ways of understanding material culture, prehistoric lifeways, and cultural phenomena in general (Harris 1991). While "emic" perspectives serve the subjective ways in which things are perceived and interpreted by the participants within a culture, "etic" perspectives are those of an outsider looking in hoping to attain a more scientific or "objective" understanding of the given phenomena. Archaeologists, by definition, will almost always serve an etic perspective as a result of the very nature of their work. As indicated by Laylander et al. (2014), it has sometimes been suggested that etic understanding, and therefore an archaeological understanding, is an imperfect and potentially ethnocentric attempt to arrive at emic understanding. In contrast to this, however, an etic understanding of material culture, cultural phenomena, and prehistoric lifeways can address significant dimensions of culture that lie entirely beyond the understanding or interest of those solely utilizing an emic perspective. As Harris (1991:20) appropriately points out, "Etic studies often involve the measurement and juxtaposition of activities and events that native informants find inappropriate or meaningless." This is also likely true of archaeological comparisons and juxtapositions of material culture. However, culture as a whole does not occur in a vacuum and is the result of several millennia of choices and consequences influencing everything from technology, to religions, to institutions. Archaeology allows for the ability to not only see what came before, but to see how those choices, changes, and consequences affect the present. Where possible, archaeology should seek to address both emic and etic understandings to the extent that they may be recoverable from the archaeological record as manifestations of patterned human behavior (Laylander et al. 2014).

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the "ethnographic present" from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there

remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

2.3.1 Introduction

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component present in the Riverside County area was primarily represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this archaeological discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the archaeologically-based culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

2.3.2 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

2.3.3 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural

components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat. This is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon, where over a two-thousand-year period, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed "Pauma Complex" (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

More recent work by Sutton has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Mark Sutton and Jill Gardener (2010). Sutton and Gardener (2010:25) state that "[t]he early millingstone archaeological record in the northern portion of the interior southern California was not formally named but was often referred to as 'Inland Millingstone,' 'Encinitas,' or even 'Topanga.'" Therefore, they proposed that all expressions of the inland Milling Stone in southern California north of San Diego County be grouped together in the Greven Knoll Complex.

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardener (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yukaipa't Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that "coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the vicinity of the Cajon Pass."

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and metates, core tools, hammerstones, large dart points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Mortars and pestles are absent from this early phase, and the subsistence economy emphasized hunting. Sutton and Gardener (2010:26) propose that the similarity of the material culture of Greven Knoll Phase I and that found in the Mojave Desert at Pinto Period sites indicates that the Greven Knoll Complex was influenced by neighbors to the north at that time. Accordingly, Sutton and Gardener (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400

YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and discoidals. Again, small numbers of mortars and pestles are present. Greven Knoll Phase III spans from approximately 3,000 to 1,000 YBP and shows a reliance upon seeds and yucca. Hunting is still important, but bones seem to have been processed to obtain bone grease more often in this later phase (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

The shifts in food processing technologies during each of these phases indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant-based foods eventually became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). Sutton's (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the middle Holocene can be attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for groups from the east moving toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

2.3.4 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Many Luiseño hold the world view that as a population they were created in southern California. Archaeological and anthropological data, however, proposes a scientific/archaeological perspective, suggesting that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the

continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

2.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

According to Charles Handley (1967), the primary settlements of Late Prehistoric Luiseño Indians in the San Jacinto Plain were represented by Ivah and Soboba near Soboba Springs, Jusipah near the town of San Jacinto, Ararah in Webster's Canyon en route to Idyllwild, Pahsitha near Big Springs Ranch southeast of Hemet, and Corova in Castillo Canyon. These locations share features such as the availability of food and water resources. Features of this land use include petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as widespread milling, which is evident in bedrock and portable implements. Groups in the vicinity of the project, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented below.

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of datura (a hallucinogen),

and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were comprised of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were intensively used from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica, Quercus agrifolia, Quercus chrysolepis, Quercus dumosa, Quercus engelmannii,* and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, flowering plants, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or nota, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering and men principally hunted, but at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly

women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the Chingichngish religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included deerskin moccasins and sandals fashioned from yucca fibers. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made of bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claw, mica, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made from cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Other adornments were commonly decorated with semiprecious stones including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wood tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow, open pits to be used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wood implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone or clay smoking pipes and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely

related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located upon low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned and areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Cahuilla's use of plant resources is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included valley oak acorns and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts. Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite, agave, Mohave yucca, cacti, palm, chia, quail brush, yellowray goldfield, goosefoot, manzanita, catsclaw, desert lily, mariposa lily, and several other species such as grass seed. Several agricultural domesticates were acquired from the Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal species taken included deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove, duck, roadrunner, and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

The Cahuilla was not a political nation, but rather a cultural nationality with a common language. Two non-political, non-territorial patrimoieties were recognized: the Wildcats (túktem) and the Coyotes (?ístam). Lineage and kinship were memorized at a young age among the Cahuilla, providing a backdrop for political relationships. Clans were comprised of three to 10 lineages; each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Lineages within a clan cooperated in subsistence activities, defense, and rituals (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and

locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were arranged by parents from opposite moieties. When a child was born, an alliance formed between the families, which included frequent reciprocal exchanges. The Cahuilla kinship system extended to relatives within five generations. Important economic decisions, primarily the distribution of goods, operated within this kinship system (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Cahuilla houses were dome-shaped or rectangular, thatched structures. The home of the lineage leader was the largest, located near the ceremonial house with the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla clothing, like other groups in the area, was minimal. Men typically wore a loincloth and sandals; women wore skirts made from mesquite bark, animal skin, or tules. Babies wore mesquite bark diapers. Rabbit skin cloaks were worn in cold weather (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wood mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long grinding implements made from wood to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbrush. Different species and leaves were chosen for different colors in the basket design. Coiled-ware baskets were either flat (for plates, trays, or winnowing), bowl-shaped (for food serving), deep, inverted, and cone-shaped (for transporting), or rounded and flat-bottomed for storing utensils and personal items (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla pottery was made from a thin, red-colored ceramic ware that was often painted and incised. Four basic vessel types are known for the Cahuilla: small-mouthed jars, cooking pots, bowls, and dishes. Additionally, smoking pipes and flutes were fashioned from ceramic (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of

the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and occupied smaller resource-gathering camps at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray and shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin and porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks, such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and numerous snake species (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Little is known about the social structure of the Gabrielino; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was

legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a yuvar, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre upon their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

2.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at "San Miguel"; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonizing the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked upon a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as "ranchos," covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native

Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry that was established during the earlier rancho period. However, by 1859, the first United States Post Office in what would eventually become Riverside County was set up at John Magee's store on the Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984).

During the same decade, circa 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto Valley and the San Gorgonio Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified these treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian navel orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of March Air Reserve Base. During World War II, Camp Haan and Camp Anza were constructed in what is now the current location of the National Veteran's Cemetery. In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents (Patterson 1971).

2.4 Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the west-central portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Keller Crossing Project included the survey of the on-site and off-site project areas. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to

guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

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

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for the Keller Crossing Project consisted of institutional records searches, intensive pedestrian surveys of the on-site project area and off-site traffic improvement locations by qualified archaeologists, and preparation of this report. This archaeological study conformed to County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft) and the statutory requirements of CEQA, Section 15064.5. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

The records search for the on-site and off-site portions of the property was requested from the EIC at UCR on March 26 and May 3, 2021. However, due to the limitations imposed by the evolving circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, records search access has become limited and the current results provided by the EIC are only partially complete. Therefore, only limited records search data combined with information gleaned from the 2009 and 2010 PCR studies was available at the time of the completion of this report. BFSA reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) index, historic USGS data, and historic aerial photographs (1938, 1967, 1978, 1996, 2002, and 2005). In addition, land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office website, were reviewed for pertinent project information and the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

The archaeological surveys of the on-site and off-site project areas were conducted on April 13, May 10, and October 22, 2021, respectively, and included an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance utilizing a series of parallel transects spaced at approximately five- to 15-meter intervals, which covered all areas of the property. Photographs were taken to document project conditions during the surveys (see Sections 4.2). Ground visibility throughout the property was fair to poor with sporadic areas of dense vegetation. Rodent spoil piles and patches of turned soil were closely inspected for evidence of subsurface archaeological materials. No constraints were encountered during the field surveys.

3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the surveys. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of the final technical report will be placed at the EIC at UCR. Any newly recorded sites

or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate DPR forms, which will be filed with the EIC.

3.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC on March 26, 2021 to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter at least two weeks prior to the initiation of the field survey. This request was not part of any Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American consultation.

A response was received from the Cahuilla Band of Indians during the two-week interim period, who requested that a tribal monitor be present for all ground-disturbing activities, including the survey, and to be notified of project updates. BFSA directly contacted BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator for the Cahuilla Band and a representative from the tribe, who was invited to voluntarily participate in the survey of the property.

After the two-week interim period, responses were received from the Quechan Historic Preservation Officer, who defers to other tribes in the area; the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, who indicate that although they do not have knowledge of cultural resources in the proposed project area, they recommend that an archaeological records search be conducted and a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band; and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, who indicate that the project area is not located within the boundaries of their reservation, but it is within their Traditional Use Area. They did not indicate, however, if they had any knowledge of sites within the project. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the on-site and off-site project areas and the surrounding area was requested from the EIC at UCR on March 26 and May 3, 2021 (Appendix C). However, due to the limitations imposed by the evolving circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, records search access has become limited and the results are only partially complete at the time of this report. Further limited records search data for the project was also gleaned from previous studies conducted by PCR (Wetherbee and Garcia 2009; PCR 2010). The report will be updated once the additional information has been received from the EIC.

The partial search results identified 16 cultural resources surrounding the on-site and off-site project areas, one of which (P-33-011258) partially overlaps the on-site project boundaries (Table 4.1–1). In total these resources include two historic sites (site forms not provided by EIC), one historic refuse scatter, two historic single-family residences, two historic road segments, five prehistoric sites (site forms not provided by EIC), two prehistoric bedrock milling feature sites, one historic prospect pit, and one historic culvert.

Table 4.1–1
Archaeological Sites Surrounding the On-Site and Off-Site Project Areas

Site	Description	Location	Distance From the Project (m)
RIV-1006	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature(s)	Winchester Road (SR 79) and La Alba Drive	91
RIV-4662			42
P-33-007798	Historic single-family residence	On-site project area	658
P-33-007802			262
P-33-007799	Historic site (site form not provided by EIC)		727
P-33-016684	Historic prospect pit		66
P-33-016882	Historic culvert		357
P-33-020545	Historic site (site form not provided by EIC)		29
RIV-6292	Prehistoric site (site forms not provided by EIC)		680
RIV-6293			181
P-33-011226			745
P-33-011442			1,297
P-33-017628			608
P-33-011258	Historic refuse scatter		Within project
RIV-11,964	Historic road alignment	On-site project area	437
RIV-10,461		Winchester Road (SR 79) and La Alba Drive	30

The records search results also indicate that 55 studies have been conducted surrounding the on-site and off-site project areas (see Table 4.1–2 in Appendix E). The primary reports concerning the property are the studies conducted by PRC in 2009 and 2010 (Wetherbee and Garcia 2009; PCR 2010). As the text from these studies was available, it was used to help facilitate more accurate records search results.

PRC indicates that in 2009, 21 cultural resource studies had been conducted within a one-mile radius of the current on-site project area. These studies were conducted from 1978 to 2005 and encompassed approximately 50 percent of the one-mile search radius around the project. In addition, PRC indicates that in 2009, 33 cultural sites had been recorded within the one-mile radius of the project, including 26 prehistoric sites, one prehistoric isolate, and six historic-period sites. The 26 prehistoric sites were noted as being mainly comprised of bedrock milling features, but also include a quarry, lithic scatters, a prehistoric isolate, and prehistoric rock features. The historic-period sites include a single-family residence, wall/fence/cistern/structural pads, a shack, a refuse scatter, and a prospect pit. One of these sites, P-33-011258 (a historic refuse scatter) was previously recorded within the current on-site project area (Wetherbee and Garcia 2009). Review of historic aerial imagery and historic USGS maps revealed that the project and vicinity remained relatively undeveloped through the historic period.

PRC indicates that in 2010, 40 cultural resource studies had been conducted within a one-mile radius of the current off-site improvement areas. Many of these reports likely overlap studies identified in the 2009 records search. An additional 60 resources (prehistoric and historic) were identified within a one-mile radius of the off-site areas, many of which likely overlap with the 2009 data. The 2010 PRC study identified Site P-33-017628 (two isolate metate fragments) within the off-site portion of the current project in close proximity to Pourroy Road; however, this off-site improvement is no longer part of the project.

BFSA also reviewed the following sources to help facilitate a better understanding of the historic use of the property:

- The NRHP index
- Historic USGS data
- Historic aerial photographs (1938, 1967, 1978, 1996, 2002, and 2005)

These sources did not indicate the presence of any additional archaeological resources within the project. However, for background research, the absence of positive results does not necessarily indicate the absence of resources. When available, the EIC records search may still indicate the presence of additional recorded sites within or in the vicinity of the project.

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the

recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter at least two weeks prior to the initiation of the field survey. This request is not part of any AB 52 Native American consultation.

A response was received from the Cahuilla Band of Indians during the two-week interim period, who requested that a tribal monitor be present for all ground-disturbing activities, including the survey, and to be notified of project updates. BFSA directly contacted BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator for the Cahuilla Band and a representative from the tribe, who was invited to voluntarily participate in the survey of the property.

After the two-week interim period, responses were received from the Quechan Historic Preservation Officer, who defers to other tribes in the area; the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, who indicate that although they do not have knowledge of cultural resources in the proposed project area, they recommend that an archaeological records search be conducted and a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band; and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, who indicate that the project area is not located within the boundaries of their reservation, but it is within their Traditional Use Area. They did not indicate, however, if they had any knowledge of sites within the project. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

4.2 Survey Results

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the pedestrian survey of the project with the assistance of Field Supervisor Clarence Hoff and archaeological field technicians David Grabski and Brett Lewis on April 13, May 10, and October 22, 2021. Native American monitor Ashly Alajandre from the Cahuilla Band of Indians also participated in the survey of the on-site project area. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and location of project boundaries. The entire property, including the off-site areas, was surveyed in five- to 15-meter spaced transects. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

4.2.1 On-Site Survey Results

The archaeological survey for the on-site portion of the project was conducted on April 13, 2021 with the assistance of Ashly Alajandre from the Cahuilla Band of Indians. The subject property is characterized as rural agricultural land crossed by dirt access roads, with rolling hills and higher elevations in the northeast, east, and north-central areas (Plate 4.2–1 to 4.2–4). Historically, the majority of the project has been utilized for dry wheat farming, with the remainder supporting native/naturalized vegetation. Currently a high frequency of non-native grassland and Riversidean sage scrub occurs in the northeastern portion of the property, with smaller patches surrounding the on-site knolls. Two small patches of southern willow scrub occur in the southwest corner and small pockets of herbaceous wetland occur along a drainage in the northeast portion.



Plate 4.2–1: Overview of the on-site project area, facing south.



Plate 4.2–2: Overview of the on-site project area, facing east.



Plate 4.2–3: Overview of the on-site project area, facing northeast.



Plate 4.2–4: Overview of the on-site project area, facing southwest.

During the survey, previously recorded historic Site P-33-011258 was relocated and a historic concrete wildlife guzzler (Temp-1) was identified within the on-site portion of the subject property (Figure 4.2–1). Site P-33-011258 was recorded in 2001 as a concentration of miscellaneous historic objects covering an area measuring approximately 10 meters in diameter (Sawyer and Braker 2001). Cultural materials identified as part of the refuse scatter included graniteware, a wash basin, cans, glass, sheet metal, fencing, wire, and farm machinery (Sawyer and Braker 2001). Given the low frequency of materials, the site appears to be a single-episode dumping location. Further analysis of Site P-33-011258 in 2009 (Wetherbee and Garcia 2009) evaluated the resource as not significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The current surface review of P-33-011258 indicates that little has changed since the initial recording of the site (Plate 4.2–5 to 4.2–6).

Site Temp-1 (Plate 4.2–7) was identified as a historic concrete wildlife guzzler constructed between 1938 and 1967 (based upon historic aerial photographs). In general, a "guzzler" is a term used for artificial water catchments for terrestrial wildlife. The term was originally coined in 1943 as "gallinaceous guzzler" by Ben Glading, who, at the time, was head of the California Department of Fish and Game (now the California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW]) (Brigham and Stevenson 2003). The guzzler was seen as a solution to the absence of available surface water for small game species in many parts of California. At the time, the CDFW made a major effort to develop water for gallinaceous birds, especially California quail (*Lophortyx californica*), mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), and the introduced chukar partridge (*Alectoris chukar*). The CDFW would continue to do so over the next several decades. Across private property, guzzlers were often used to make up for the loss of available surface water caused by the presence of livestock. In general, a guzzler consists of an apron for collecting precipitation, a tank to store it in, and access to the water by different-sized wildlife species. Smaller guzzlers, such as the one identified at Temp-1, were often constructed to primarily serve wild avian populations.

The guzzler identified at Temp-1 is largely intact and consists of a shallow concrete water catchment basin that feeds directly into a concrete cistern with a domed roof. A small entry point can be seen on the southern portion of the cistern with vertical metal bars to prevent access by larger predators. The guzzler itself consists of a cylindrical cement tank that partially extends underground. The top of the tank is slightly convex and measures three by six feet. The opening to the north, which would allow wildlife to access the water reserves, measures approximately four feet wide and one foot high at its highest point. A fractured concrete pad that serves as a means of water collection for the guzzler connects to the tank at the west corner and measures 22 feet north/south and 23 feet east/west. No visible markings are present on the guzzler that might suggest age of construction, although the top is marked "E-71." However, this is not likely a construction date since historic aerial photographs indicate the presence of the guzzler prior to 1967.

Figure 4.2–1
On-Site Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



Plate 4.2–5: Overview of Site P-33-011258 within the on-site project area, facing north.



Plate 4.2–6: Examples of historic artifacts at Site P-33-011258 within the on-site project area, facing north.



Plate 4.2–7: Overview of Site Temp-1 within the on-site project area, facing southeast.

Based upon the current project design, Site P-33-011258 may be directly impacted by the proposed development. Site P-33-011258 has been previously evaluated as not significant and as a result, no further study is warranted for the resource. Site Temp-1 is a historic wildlife guzzler associated with the agricultural use of the property. Due to the nature of the historic feature and the lack of additional cultural constituents related to the feature, no subsurface testing was conducted at the site. The documentation of this site has exhausted any further research potential. Site Temp-1 contains no additional research value, has no associated cultural materials, is not clearly associated with any historically noteworthy individuals or events, and, therefore, does not meet the significance criteria thresholds provided in CEQA and is not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR. No additional archaeological study is recommended for the resources within the on-site project area.

4.2.2 Off-Site Survey Results

The archaeological surveys for the off-site portions of the project were conducted on May 10 and October 22, 2021. The Cahuilla Band of Indians declined to participate in the surveys of this portion of the study. The off-site survey areas include locations for archaeological review along Keller Road between Leon Road and Washington Street; a portion of Winchester Road (SR 79) between Scott Road and Keller Road; a portion of Pourroy Road between Winchester Road (SR 79) and Via Curtidor; and a small section of Winchester Road (SR 79) at La Alba Drive (Plates

4.2–8 to 4.2–12). Based upon the 2009 and 2010 PCR studies and records search data, no cultural resources were previously identified within the off-site project area alignments. Further, no additional resources were identified as a result of the survey program for the proposed off-site improvement areas.



Plate 4.2–8: Overview of the off-site project area at Keller and Leon roads, facing east.



Plate 4.2–9: Overview of the off-site project area at Keller Road and Washington Street, facing east.



Plate 4.2–10: Overview of the off-site project area along Winchester Road (SR 79), facing south toward Keller Road.
(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



Plate 4.2–11: Overview of the off-site project area along Pourroy Road, east of Winchester Road (SR 79), facing south.



Plate 4.2–12: Overview of the off-site project area at La Alba Drive and Winchester Road (SR 79), facing north.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed project includes the future development of commercial retail, commercial office, medium-density residential, low-density residential, mixed-use, open space conservation, and master plan roadways. In addition, off-site improvement locations will be impacted by the project as a result of ROW and utility improvements. As part of the environmental impact review process for the project, the County of Riverside required a cultural resources assessment of the project. The archaeological study was completed in accordance with County of Riverside report guidelines and CEQA significance evaluation criteria. During the survey, one historic feature (Temp-1) and one previously recorded resource (P-33-011258) were identified (Figure 5.0–1).

Both sites were identified within the on-site project area. Site Temp-1 is a historic wildlife guzzler associated with the agricultural use of the property. Due to the nature of the historic feature and the lack of additional cultural constituents related to the feature, no subsurface testing was conducted at the site. The documentation of this site has exhausted any further research potential. Site Temp-1 contains no additional research value, has no associated cultural materials, is not clearly associated with any historically noteworthy individuals or events, and, therefore, does not meet the significance criteria thresholds provided in CEQA and is not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR. No additional archaeological study is recommended for the resource. Site P-33-011258 was recorded in 2001 as a historic refuse scatter and was previously evaluated as not CEQA-significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR by PCR (Wetherbee and Garcia 2009); as a result, no further study is warranted for the site.

However, due to the obstructed ground visibility during the surveys and proximity to recorded prehistoric sites, there still remains the potential for resources to be discovered during project construction activities. As such, it is recommended that an archaeologist and Native American monitor be present during the initial clearing and grading for the project. The recommended monitoring program for the initial grading is presented in Section 5.1.

5.1 General Project Monitoring

Monitoring of the Keller Crossing Project during the initial ground-disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative is recommended to ensure that if buried features (*i.e.,* human remains, hearths, or historic deposits) are present, they will be handled in a timely and proper manner. The scope of the monitoring program is provided below.

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

A MMRP to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried cultural resources within the Keller Crossing Project shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

Figure 5.0–1
Cultural Resources Shown on the Project Development Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification in the form of a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency stating that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program.
2) The project applicant shall provide Native American monitoring during grading. The Native American monitor shall work in concert with the archaeological monitor to observe ground disturbances and search for cultural materials.
3) The certified archaeologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
4) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and tribal representative shall be on-site, as determined by the consulting archaeologist, to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend upon the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the monitoring program if the potential for cultural resources appears to be less than anticipated.
5) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
6) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the county coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
7) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The project archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
8) All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent

curation.

9) A report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

November 3, 2021

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator
County of Riverside Registration #168

Date

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1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States,* C.I. Williams, editor. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3):1–14.

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Warren, Claude N., D.L. True, and Ardith A. Eudey
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Wetherbee, Matthew and Kyle Garcia

2009 Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment of the Proposed Hanna-Winchester Project, Riverside County, California. PCR Services Corporation. Unpublished report prepared for and on file with the County of Riverside, Riverside, California.

Wilson, Stacie and Jill Gibson

2012 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed Southern California Edison Valley South Subtransmission Line Project, Riverside County, California. AECOM. Unpublished report prepared for and on file with the County of Riverside, Riverside, California.

APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

APPENDIX B

Site Record Forms

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Table 4.1–2

Table 4.1–2

Previous Studies Conducted Surrounding the On-Site and Off-Site Project Areas

Aislin-Kay, Marnie and Kenneth Lord

2007 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Granite Homes Project, Tract 35664, French Valley, County of Riverside, California. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Allred, Carla

2012 Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA5502A/Shoffeitt Hill, TCNS #79849. Earth Touch, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Arkush, Brooke S.

1990 An Archaeological Assessment of the Scott Road/Washington Street Realignment Project Located in Domenigoni Valley, Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bodmer, Clarence, Thomas Melzer, and Laura Shaker

2008 Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Winchester 20 Project, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 480-170-002, 963-100-001, 963-010-002, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams

2009 Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Pourroy," 33630 Elmhurst Lane, Winchester, Riverside County, California. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bouscaren, Stephen

1978 Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of the Winchester Area, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1982 An Archaeological Assessment of the Old Dutch Village Property, West of Lake Skinner in Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Campbell, Michelle

2002 Historic Property Survey Report for Intersection Improvements on State Route 79, Domenigoni Valley, Riverside County, CA (08-RIV-79, P.M. 11.7/12.1, K.P. 18.8/19.5, 08-1A5800). California Department of Transportation. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Clough, Helen

1974 Field Notes for the Archaeological Survey of PL984 Water Systems Additions. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Delu, Antonina and Gabrielle Duff

2014 First Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California, District 8RIV-79-KP R25.4/R54.4. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Dice, Michael and Marnie Vianna

2003 An Archaeological Resource Evaluation and Paleontological Records Search on APN #467-170-049, #467-170-050, and #467-170-051 (Tentative Tract #29662), County of Riverside, California. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Drover, Christopher E.

1987 A Cultural Resource Assessment – SABA I Commercial Development. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1990a A Cultural Resource Assessment: Winchester 1800, French Valley, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1990b A Cultural Resource Assessment, Winchester 222 Project, Near Winchester, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1990c A Cultural Resource Assessment, Dutch Valley Project, French Valley, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1990d Cultural Resource Assessment – SABA I Commercial Development. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1993 A Cultural Resource Addendum: Airport Business Park, French Valley, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Duke, Curt

2002 Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for Modifications to Cingular Wireless Facility CM 501-22, County of Riverside, California. LSA Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Game, Emily, Kevin Hunt, and Judy McKeechan

2006 Cultural Resources Survey for the Classic Collection Project, Tract #33303, Riverside County, California. SWCA Environmental Consultants. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

George, Joan

2011 Letter Report: Cultural Resources Monitoring for Eastern Municipal Water District's Leon Road Recycled Water Booster Station Project. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

George, Joan and Vanessa Mirro

2010 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Easter Municipal Water District's Benton Road Recycled Water Tank Project, Riverside County. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

2016 Archaeological Monitoring Report, State Route 79 Widening Project, 08-RIV-79-KP, R13.5-R25.6 (PM R8.4/R15.8), Riverside County, California. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

George, Joan and Josh Smallwood

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Salt Creek Sewer Project, Riverside County, California. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

George, Joan, Vanessa Mirro, and Elizabeth Dennison

2010 Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey report: Cultural Resources in Southern San Jacinto Valley: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Gust, Sherri

2007 Cultural Resources Monitoring report: Tierra Del rey. Cogstone Resources Management, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Gust, Sherri and Vanessa Mirro

2004 Archaeological Assessment Report and Mitigation Plan, Planning Area 6 of Quinta Do Lago, Winchester, Riverside County, California. Cogstone Resources Management, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hogan, Michael

2018 Memorandum on Archaeological Resources and Sensitivity Streamlined Oversight Process Projects EA 0K400 and EA 0L 190 in and Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Casey Tibbet, and John Eddy

2004 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Winchester Hills Community Facilities District Infrastructure Improvement Project, Winchester Area, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.

2000 Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable system Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California (Vol. I-IV). Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jordan, Stacey C.

2007 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company DSP-Appaloosa 12KV O/O Auld Substation Project, Riverside County, California. Jones & Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Kind, Aaron S.

2006 Cultural Resources Inventory to Proposed Restoration and Fence Lines in Blind Canyon. Bureau of Land Management. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Lerch, Michal K.

2003 Negative Historic Property Survey Report for the Scott Road Widening Project, Riverside County, California. Statistical Research, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Mason, Roger, Philippe Lapin, and Brant A. Brechbiel
1998 Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 501-22, Winchester, Riverside County, California. Chambers Group, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Maxon, Patrick O. and Stephen O'Neil
2005 Cultural Resources Survey for the Keller Ranch West (Keller 1 and 2) Development Project, Riverside County, California. SWCA Environmental Consultants. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McDougall, Dennis and Joan George
2011 Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring: Benton Road Recycled Water Tank Project, Eastern Municipal Water District. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McKenna, Jeanette A.
2016 A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation for the Temecula Valley Charter School Located in the Winchester Area of the French Valley, Riverside County, California. McKenna et al. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

O'Neil, Stephen and Patrick Maxon
2005 Cultural Resources for the Keller Ranch East Development Project, Riverside County, California. SWCA Environmental Consultants. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Robinson, Mark
2010 Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, State Route 79 Widening Report Between Thompson Road and Domenigoni Parkway, Riverside County, California. ICF Jones & Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Robinson, Mark and Patrick Sanger
1994 Cultural Resources Survey Report Number 7 – Newport Road Realignment, Riverside County, California. Infotect Research, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Salpas, Jean A.
1983 An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 19448. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Sanka, Jennifer M., William R. Gillean, and Leslie Nay Irish
2016 Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Keller and Pourroy Roads Project, ±48 Acres

in the Winchester/East Menifee Area, Riverside County, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Schaefer, Jerry

1993 The Thompson-Cummins Farmstead: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of an Early 20th Century Farm in French Valley, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Mooney Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Schroth, Adella B.

1987 Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 22306 Located in French Valley in Southern Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Starzak, Richard, Noelle Storey, and Mark Robinson

2008 Historic Property Survey Report: State Route (SR) 79 Widening Between Thompson Road and Domenigoni Parkway in the County of Riverside, California. ICF Jones & Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Suss, T. and M. Cole

1974 Archaeological Impact Report – Parcel Map 6026. San Bernardino County Museum Association. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan

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APPENDIX F

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)