CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE ARES WAREHOUSE PROJECT

TR 31856
CITY OF MENIFEE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 330-210-010, -011, -013, and -065

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Archaeological Database Information

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Report Date:	December 14, 2023
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study for the Ares Warehouse Project, TR 31856, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California (APNs 330-210-010, -011, -013, and -065)
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
USGS Quadrangle:	*Romoland, California* (7.5-minute)
Acreage:	28.27 acres of on-site improvements and approximately 1.1 acres of off-site improvements
Key Words:	Survey; no significant cultural resources identified; *Romoland* USGS Quadrangle; mitigation monitoring recommended.

Table of Contents

List of Appendices

**Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request from the project applicant, BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA), conducted a cultural resources study for the proposed Ares Warehouse Project in the city of Menifee, Riverside County, California. The project proposes to construct an industrial warehouse building and associated improvements within an area zoned by the City of Menifee as an Economic Development Corridor – Northern Gateway (EDC-NG) 23A. The project, which includes a 28.27-acre on-site improvement area and an approximately 1.1-acre off-site improvement area, is located at the intersection of Elm Street and Murrieta Road, south of Ethanac Road. The property, identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 330-210-010, -011, -013, and -065 (on-site improvement area) and Geary Road (off-site improvement area), is situated within Section 17, Township 5 South, Range 3 West on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Romoland, California* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the property and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Menifee's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project included a request to review the archaeological records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the property or in the immediate vicinity. According to the archaeological records search results from the EIC at University of California, Riverside, five cultural resources are recorded within a one-mile radius of the property, none of which are within the property boundaries. The EIC records search also found that 50 previous studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the property, nine of which intersect the subject property. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

Survey conditions were generally fair, with poor ground visibility throughout the on-site improvement area and portions of the off-site improvement area due to dense ground cover of non-native grasses and weeds. The entire property has been disturbed in the past by either cultivation, residential use, or development of Geary Road. Rural residential use is represented by a group of modular residential structures that exist on the east side of the property. As of October 2022, these modular residences have been demolished. The Phase I survey of the project did not result in the identification of any cultural resources within the project.

Based upon the results of the current study and records search data, cultural resource monitoring is recommended for the development of this property. Although aerial photographs indicate that the property has been extensively disturbed by past use, there is still a potential to encounter deposits associated with the prehistoric and historic uses of the property. Therefore, it is recommended that all earthwork required to develop the property be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative. The protocols to be followed for the archaeological monitoring of the property are presented in Section 4.0 of this report. A copy of

this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at University of California, Riverside. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the Ares Warehouse Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Menifee environmental guidelines. The project includes a 28.27-acre on-site improvement area (APNs 330-210-010, -011, -013, and -065) located at the intersection of Elm Street and Murrieta Road, south of Ethanac Road in the city of Menifee, Riverside County, California, and an approximately 1.1-acre off-site improvement area identified as Geary Road (Figure 1.1–1). The project is situated within Section 17, Township 5 South, Range 3 West of the USGS *Romoland, California* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.1–2) and proposes the development of an industrial warehouse building and associated improvements (Figure 1.1–3). As part of the environmental review process for development permits, the City of Menifee directed the completion of a cultural resources study to determine if the project represents an impact to cultural resources.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The Ares Warehouse Project is located in west-central Riverside County, within the limits of the city of Menifee, approximately one mile west of Interstate 215 and directly west of the intersection of Elm Street and Murrieta Road. The property is situated on the northern limits of the city on relatively flat agricultural land near the boundary of Menifee Valley and the Lakeview Mountains.

The general geomorphology of the region consists of valley flatland surrounded by moderate to steep slopes with rounded summits. Elevations on the project range from approximately 1,420 to 1,440 feet above mean sea level and soils consist of shallow Typic Xerorthents and Typic Haploxeralfs over Mesozoic granitic rocks (USDA and USDI 2001). This area includes small drainages that are dry in the summer and only the largest streams (such as the Santa Ana River) retain water throughout the year.

Vegetation in the area of the property is dominated by non-native weeds and grasses that are associated with land that has been farmed for several decades. The known mammals within the region include mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, ground squirrel, and kangaroo rat. Birds in this region include hawk, eagle, owl, quail, mourning dove, mockingbird, jay, heron, crow, finch, and sparrow. Species of concern in the area include the cactus wren, California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, foothill and mountain yellow-legged frog, orange-throated whiptail lizard, and California mountain kingsnake (USDA and USDI 2001). The property currently includes agricultural land in an area where most land is designated for future development. The majority of the surrounding land remains as rural residences and farmland with some newer residential neighborhoods situated to the south of the subject property.

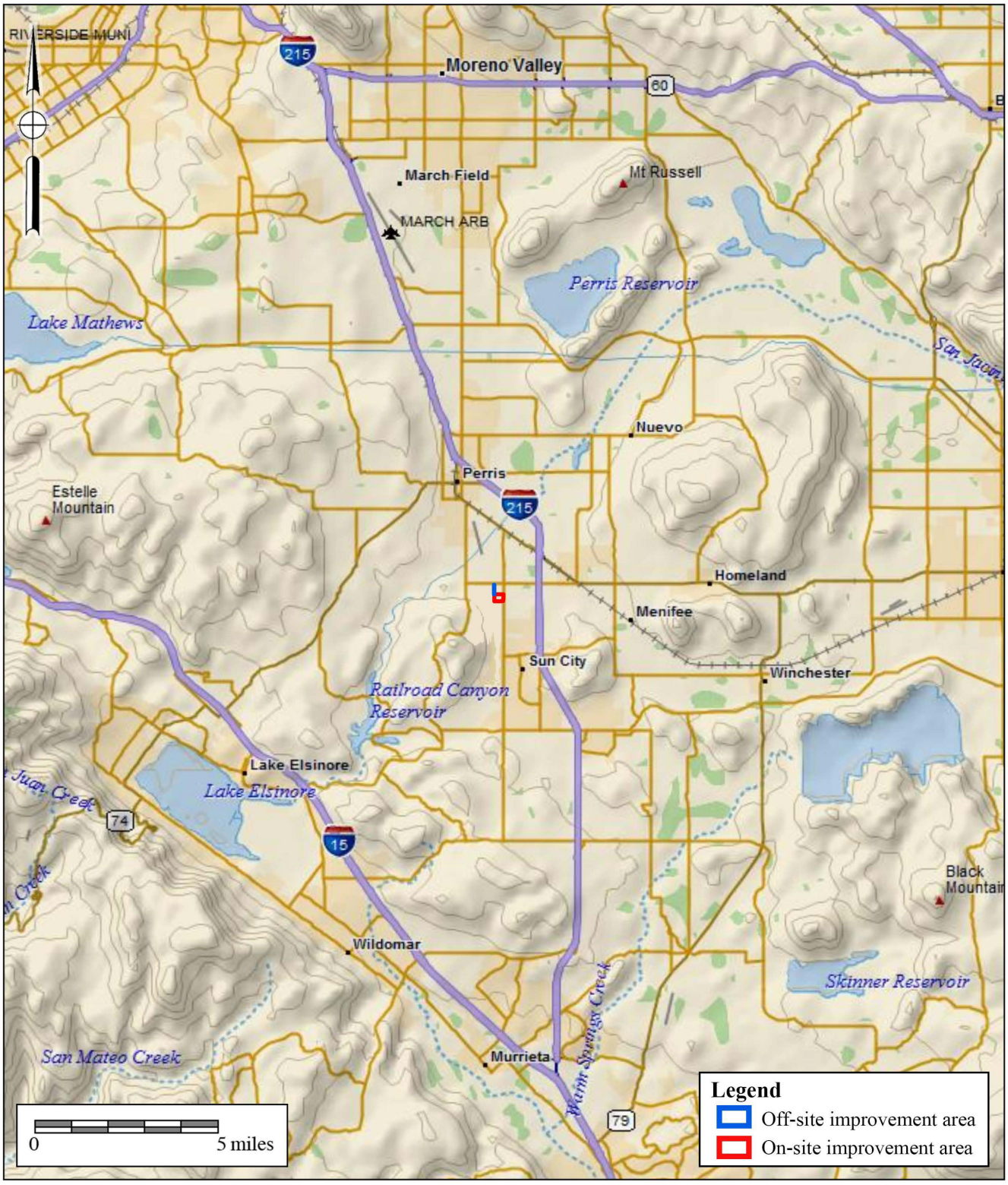

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Figure 1.1–1
General Location Map

The Ares Warehouse Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

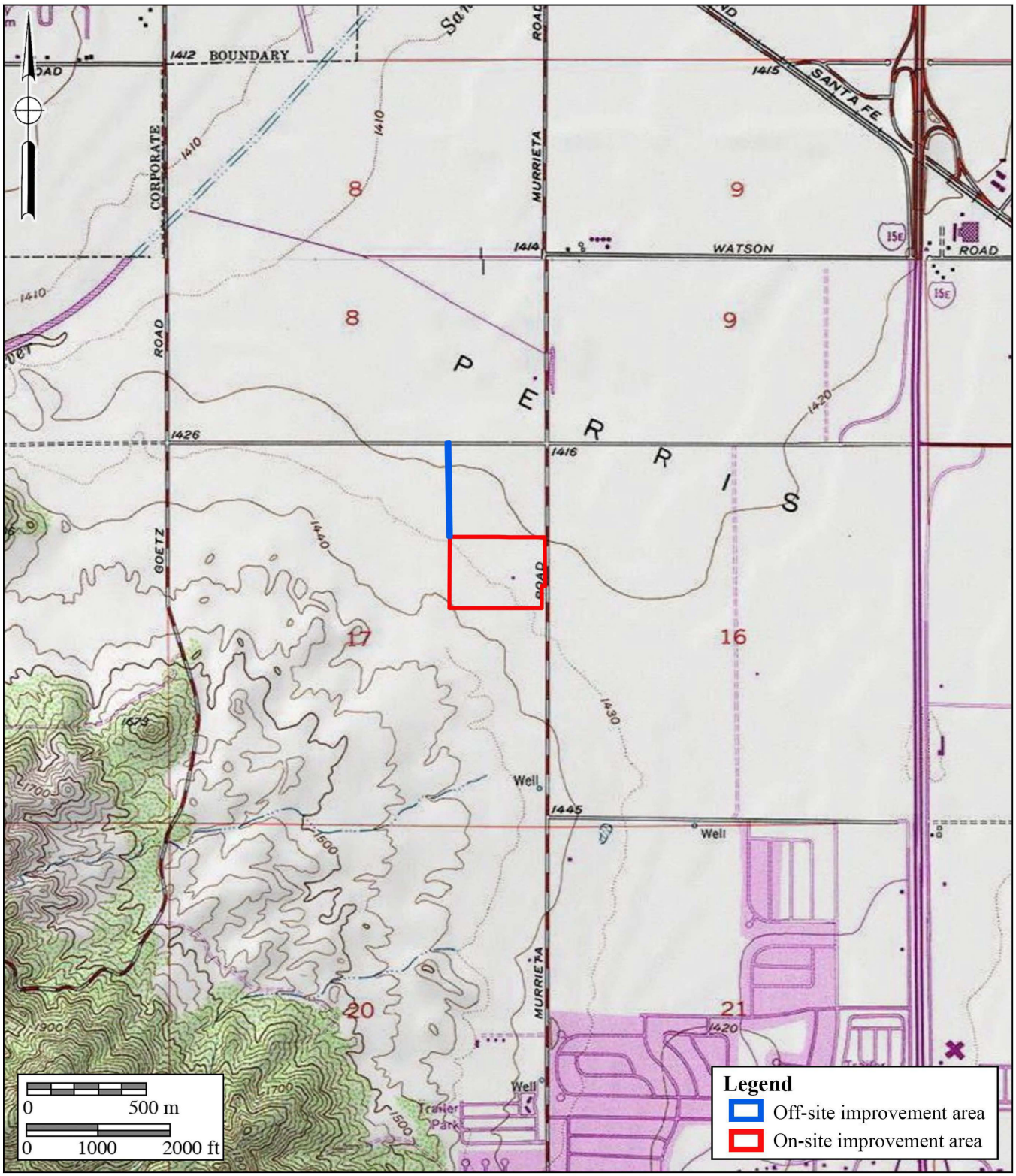

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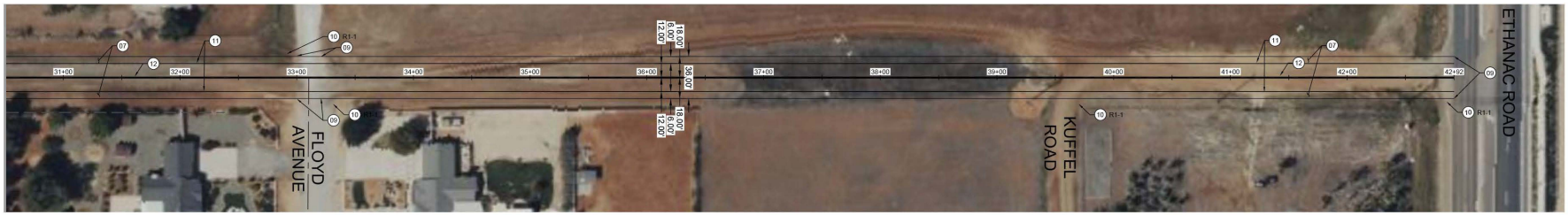
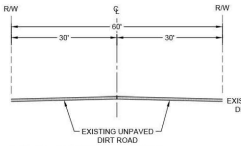
Figure 1.1–2
Project Location Map

The Ares Warehouse Project

USGS *Romoland* and *Perris* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

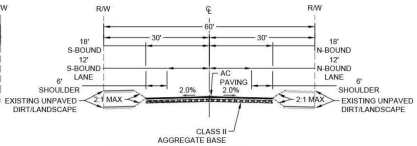
GEARY STREET - STA 30+50 TO 43+00





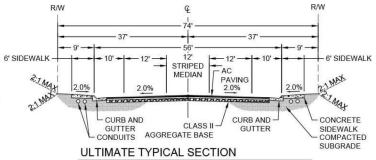
EXISTING TYPICAL SECTION

GEARY STREET EXTENSION TO ETHANAC ROAD
SCALE: N.T.S.



INTERIM TYPICAL SECTION

MODIFIED INDUSTRIAL COLLECTOR
GEARY STREET EXTENSION TO ETHANAC ROAD
SCALE: N.T.S.



ULTIMATE TYPICAL SECTION

MODIFIED INDUSTRIAL COLLECTOR
SCALE: N.T.S.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

01. CORNER CUT BACK PER CITY STD. NO. 82
02. TYPE 8 CURB AND GUTTER PER CITY STD. NO. 201
03. COMMERCIAL DRIVE APPROACH PER CITY STD. NO. 208
04. CROSS GUTTER AND SPANDREL PER CITY STD. NO. 209
05. SIDEWALK PER CITY STD. NO. 400
06. PEDESTRIAN RAMP TYPE I PER CITY STD. NO. 405
07. AC PAVEMENT. PRELIMINARY DESIGN PENDING
08. HEADER BOARD
09. JOIN TO EXISTING PAVEMENT
10. NEW SIGN PER PLAN
11. 6" SOLID WHITE REFLECTIVE THERMOPLASTIC RIGHT EDGELINE PER CALTRANS STANDARD PLAN A20B DETAIL 27B
12. 4" DOUBLE SOLID YELLOW REFLECTIVE THERMOPLASTIC LEFT EDGELINE PER FIGURE 3A-107(CA)
13. 8" SOLID WHITE REFLECTIVE CHANNELIZING LINE PER FIGURE 3A-112(CA)
14. 8" SOLID WHITE REFLECTIVE LANE DROP PER CALTRANS STANDARD PLAN A20C DETAIL 37B
15. 4" DASHED WHITE REFLECTIVE THERMOPLASTIC LANE LINE PER CALTRANS STANDARD PLAN A20A DETAIL 9
16. 12" WHITE REFLECTIVE THERMOPLASTIC LIMIT LINE (STOP LINE) PER CALTRANS STANDARD PLAN A24G LETTERING AND LOCATION PER CITY STD. 1201
17. 6" DOUBLE SOLID YELLOW REFLECTIVE THERMOPLASTIC MEDIAN LINE PER CALTRANS STANDARD A20B DETAIL 29
18. 6" SOLID AND DASHED YELLOW REFLECTIVE THERMOPLASTIC TWO WAY LEFT TURN LINES PER CALTRANS STANDARD A20B DETAIL 32

CONSTRUCTION NOTES (CONTINUED):

19. TYPE III (R) PAVEMENT MARKING PER CALTRANS DETAIL A24B
20. "ONLY" PAVEMENT MARKING PER CALTRANS DETAIL A24E
21. RIP RAP ENERGY DISSIPATION FOR INTERIM STREET RUNOFF OR OVERFLOW/BYPASS
22. SIDEWALK PLACEMENT AROUND OBSTRUCTION PER CITY STD. NO. 402

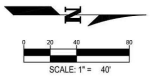


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Figure 1.1–3
Project Development Map
The Ares Warehouse Project

1.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done 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 on *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. Additionally, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. This coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the "ethnographic present" from the prehistoric past, 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.

1.3.1 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).

1.3.2 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).

1.3.3 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, the 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 shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to 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.) which indicates 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 were sufficient to flush 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, showing 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 the "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 Gardner (2010). Sutton and Gardner (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 Gardner (2010), is divided 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 Gardner (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 Gardner (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 Gardner 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 Gardner 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).

1.3.4 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. 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 (2009) 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 replace Hokan speakers but were 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 dart points were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the 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.

1.3.5 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 on 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 a number of other species such as grass seed. A number of 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 on 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).

1.3.6 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 colonization 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 on 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 and San Diego counties (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).

Historical Review of the Community of Menifee

A research effort was initiated in order to characterize the circumstances of the early development in the Perris and Menifee valleys to create a historical and cultural framework for discussion. Generally speaking, the Perris and Menifee valleys are both part of the geologic valley system known as the Perris Plain, a broad, nearly flat valley surface dotted with bedrock hills that extend from the Hemet area on the north to Corona on the south. The historical development of this area was strongly influenced by the geography of the Perris Plain, especially the lack of surface water and the soil conditions.

The property is located between the cities of Perris and Temecula, both of which played a pivotal role in the development of the Perris Valley. Settlement in the area began with mining and homesteading in the 1880s. In the early 1880s, a 20-year-old prospector from Kentucky named Menifee Wilson (California State Library 1896) discovered and claimed a gold-bearing quartz mine about eight miles south of Perris (Gunther 1984). Wilson named his claim the Menifee Quartz Lode. This gold discovery resulted in an influx of miners to the area, which became known as Menifee or Menifee Valley. Additional claims were laid out by other prospectors and the area became formally designated the Menifee (Auld) Mining District (Clark 1970), which encompasses most of the granite formation on the south side of the Menifee Valley. Wilson became a successful local miner and the district produced commercial quantities of gold from a number of mines. One of Wilson's mines, the King Wilson Mine, was purchased and renamed the Alice Mine. The Alice Mine was eventually enlarged to include a stamp mill that produced substantial quantities of ore (Irelan 1891).

The discovery of gold, however, had a significant effect upon increased interest and population movements into the Menifee and Perris valleys. In addition to mining, several farms were established in the valley areas to take advantage of the farming and ranching potential. As a consequence of the increased population associated with the agricultural development of the Menifee Valley, the need arose for a post office and school. Although an actual town site named "Menifee" never existed, the post office and school became community landmarks. The Menifee Post Office was established on May 18, 1887, with Darius W. Godfrey as the first postmaster (Salley 1977). It appears that the post office was situated in a small store adjacent to the

schoolhouse, both of which were situated near the present-day intersection of Newport and Bradley roads, approximately four miles southwest of the Menifee Railroad siding. The post office was discontinued on November 30, 1896, reestablished on April 4, 1900, and permanently discontinued on July 10, 1900. After that time, the mail was routed to Perris.

The Menifee School District was formed in 1890. William W. Snoddy, the patentee of 160 acres in the valley on January 25, 1888 (San Diego County Patent Book 6, page 83), gave an acre and a half for a school site on March 31, 1890 (San Diego County Deed Book 167, page 71). As noted previously, the school site was located at the intersection of Newport and Bradley roads. The school served the local farming community and was incorporated into the county school system on April 4, 1893. A description of Menifee printed in June 1893 described the area as "a post office in the center of a very large hay and grain growing community. There is a fine, large school here … The Southern Methodists have a church and organization, Rev. A. Adkisson, pastor" (Gunther 1984). Subsequent research into land patents at the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office resulted in a finding that no town site had been patented at this location. This means that aside from the school building, the land at that location was probably privately owned.

When Riverside County was being formed from part of San Diego County, the *Riverside Daily Press* sent out a reporter to take stock of the new county. The resultant report dated March 3, 1893 described Menifee as:

> [E]xclusively a grain growing section. There is no village. Up to about three weeks ago there was a store, but that burned and has not been rebuilt. The post office is now being kept in a little shanty. There is a fine school house near where the store stood. There are few houses except at the old mines. The ranch houses, which are widely scattered, are nearly all fine looking buildings and denote general prosperity in this section. (Gunther 1984)

The historical record suggests that grain and hay farming alone could not sustain a small farm (160 acres or less) in the Menifee and Perris valleys. Many farmers utilized a combination of land lease, rent, and purchase to expand the amount of cropland they could control. It was also common to supplement the family resources with work outside the farm. Temporary labor positions made up for the shortfall for some early pioneers, including working at the granite quarries in Temecula, hiring out to larger farms or ranches during harvest, and a variety of other sources of income (Brigandi 1998). For others, the role of absentee landlord succeeded in the acquisition of a land patent and collecting some rents while fulfilling the settlement and improvement requirements of the patent. Although this might not have followed the strict interpretation of patent conditions, it could have been accomplished with little effort.

Each citizen-owned farm needed to be self-supporting for both practical and economic reasons (Cook 1944; Robinson 1948; Cook and Phipps 1952; Lascelles 1951). The corner grocery store was not available to these farmers. Moreover, farm economics dictated self-sufficiency as being key to annual profits. Repairs and modifications to metal farm equipment were done by

blacksmithing until well into the second half of the twentieth century. If a need arose for a piece of farm equipment, every effort was expended to create one from the materials at hand. If a need arose for a structure for a particular function, lumber was taken from a stockpile of used material or from another structure that had outlived its usefulness. Hired hands were limited and only employed if there were no children or other dependent family members to do the work. Living in town and working for pay then coming to the farm on weekends was not unusual.

Growing winter wheat and alfalfa hay is not as labor-intensive as, for example, dairy farming. Hay and grain farming primarily include plowing and sowing seed, then harvesting when the crop is mature. The balance of time is spent keeping machinery in order, mending fences, dealing with pests, and maintaining farm buildings. Employment for wages would have taken up a substantial amount of a farmer's time. Cottage industries, however, must not be overlooked. Home crafts such as sewing, dairy products, and other activities would have brought additional funds to the family coffer. Barter was also used as a method of acquiring necessities and even a few luxury items. While the foregoing may paint a picture of harsh conditions on the farm, most farmers chose that life for the solitude and found it fulfilling.

According to Bob Hewitt (personal communication, 2001), the district conservationist at the Natural Resources Conservation Service in San Jacinto, hay and grain have remained staple crops since the 1870s or 1880s until recent housing development reduced the amount of farmland. The reason for this is that there has never been much water in the Menifee or Perris valleys, and the soil is rather poor. Attempts were made to grow other crops and personal vegetable gardens were also part of farm life; however, large-scale irrigation has not been successful in the long term because the water table in Menifee Valley was easily depleted. Overall, hay and grain were the primary crops and rainfall was the primary form of irrigation.

After Colorado River water came to Menifee Valley, potatoes became a significant crop for market (Gunther 1984; Hanson and Jennings 1991). According to Greg Cowdery from the Winchester Historical Society at the Patterson House Museum (personal communication, 2002), alfalfa hay, winter wheat, and barley were staples in the valley prior to the inception of irrigation.

1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for the property and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was requested from the EIC at the University of California, Riverside on May 21, 2021 (Appendix B). The search results identified five cultural resources (three prehistoric and two historic) within one mile of the property, none of which are within the property boundaries (Table 1.4–1). The prehistoric resources include two bedrock milling features that have both been destroyed and one isolated core. The historic resources consist of the historic Yoder Ranch and one water conveyance system.

Table 1.4–1
Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile of the Ares Warehouse Project

Site	Description
P-33-001078	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature (destroyed)
P-33-012339	
P-33-024206	Prehistoric isolated core
P-33-007705	Historic Yoder Ranch
P-33-015354	Historic water conveyance system

The records search results also indicate that 50 studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project (see Table 1.4–2 in Appendix D), nine of which intersect the subject property (Wlodarski and Foster 1980; Bouscaren 1985; Peak and Associates and Brian F. Mooney Associates 1990; Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc. 2000; Hoover and Gillean 2005; Dice and Vianna 2004; Lerch and Gray 2006; Kyle 2007; and Tang 2014). One of the previous studies, conducted by Michael Brandman Associates (MBA), includes the subject property and was a focused archaeological survey and paleontological records search (Dice and Vianna 2004). The 2004 MBA study did not identify any cultural resources within the current project and stated, "there is a low-to-none likelihood that buried cultural materials will be uncovered during grading" (Dice and Vianna 2004).

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

- The National Register of Historic Places index.
- Historic USGS data.
- Historic aerial photographs (1966, 1967, 1978, 1997, 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 historic resources.

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC on June 3, 2021, to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the property. On June 25, 2021, the SLF search was returned with negative results for the presence of sacred sites or locations of ceremonial importance within the search radius. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

1.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in

history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

    a. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    b. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    c. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
    d. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to

> Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect upon the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR; or
    b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
    c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects upon archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code,

Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Sections 15064.5(d) and 15064.5(e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

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 in west-central Riverside County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the project included the survey of a 28.27-acre on-site improvement area and a 1.1-acre off-site improvement area. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. 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 identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of a resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although elementary resource evaluation programs 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 consider the size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of any 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 located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do 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 the following 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 resource(s), 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 cultural resources identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, intensive cultural resource surveys of the entire 28.27-acre on-site improvement area and the approximately 1.1-acre off-site improvement area, and the preparation of this technical report. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Menifee environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995) and the City of Menifee Municipal Code.

3.1 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart in the on-site improvement area and approximately three meters apart in the off-site improvement area, while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey areas and overall survey conditions were taken frequently.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the cultural resources surveys for both the on-site improvement area and the off-site improvement area. The on-site improvement area survey was conducted on May 17, 2021, by Director of Field Operations Clarence L. Hoff. The off-site improvement area survey was conducted on December 7, 2023, by Field Archaeologist David Grabski. The surveys of the property were conducted according to the methodologies set forth in Section 3.1.

Both areas were entirely accessible. Ground visibility throughout the on-site improvement area was poor throughout due to dense grasses and non-native weeds (Plates 3.2–1 and 3.2–2). Ground visibility throughout the off-site improvement area was generally good because it was a dirt road. However, the areas on the sides of the road had poor ground visibility due to dense grasses (Plates 3.2–3 and 3.2–4). At the time of the on-site improvement area survey, a collection of modular residential structures was located on the east side of the project and south of Elm Street (Plate 3.2–5). These modular residential buildings have since been demolished, however, several storage structures, garages, and other improvements were noted within the residential compound. Dirt roads cross the property and a power transmission line passes just to the south of the property. The survey also encountered an area of imported soil stockpiling in the central area of the property.

Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the on-site improvement area, facing southeast from the northwest corner and showing the level agricultural landscape.

Plate 3.2–2: Overview of the southern half of the on-site improvement area, facing west and showing the result of the agricultural use of the property.

Plate 3.2–3: View of the south portion of the off-site improvement area, facing north.

Plate 3.2–4: View of the north portion of the off-site improvement area, facing north.

Plate 3.2–5: View of one of the modular residential structures on the southeast corner of the project at 26399 Murrieta Road, facing northwest.

According to aerial imagery, both the off-site and on-site improvement areas have been largely disturbed by agricultural use since the 1960s. The off-site improvement area was developed into a dirt road in the 1980s. The pedestrian surveys indicate that the entirety of the on-site and off-site improvement areas have been disturbed by historic agricultural use, discing, and the residential use. Neither survey resulted in the identification of any historic or prehistoric cultural resources.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I archaeological assessment for the Ares Warehouse Project was negative for the presence of cultural resources. As stated previously, ground visibility throughout the on-site improvement area was poor due to dense grasses and non-native weeds and ground visibility throughout the off-site portion of the property was generally good with the exception of the areas on the sides of the road. The current status of the property appears to have affected the potential to discover any evidence of past historic or prehistoric use. Given that the prior agricultural use within the project might have masked archaeological deposits and based upon the limited visibility during portions of the survey, there is a potential that buried archaeological deposits are present within the project boundaries. Therefore, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed with the implementation of a cultural resources monitoring program conducted by an archaeologist and Native American representative during all earthwork required for the development of the property. The cultural resources monitoring program recommended as a condition of approval for this property is presented in Section 4.1.

4.1 Cultural Resources Monitoring Program

Monitoring during ground-disturbing activities, such as grading or trenching, by a qualified archaeologist is recommended to ensure that if buried features (*i.e.,* human remains, hearths, or cultural deposits) are present, they will be handled in a timely and proper manner. The scope of the monitoring program is provided below:

1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency.
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 pregrading 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 Riverside County Coroner's Office 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 Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Ares Warehouse Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Director of Field Operations Clarence L. Hoff and Field Archaeologist David K. Grabski. The report text was prepared by Jillian L.H. Conroy. Report graphics were provided by Emily T. Soong. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Cecelia E. Liefeld. The archaeological records search was requested from the EIC at University of California, Riverside.

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True, Delbert L.
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Wallace, William J.
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Warren, Claude N. (editor)
1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern Coast. In *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3):1–14.

Warren, Claude N. and D.L. True
1961 The San Dieguito Complex and its Place in California Prehistory. In *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961*. University of California Press, Los Angeles, California.

Warren, Claude N., D.L. True, and Ardith A. Eudey
1961 Early Gathering Complexes of Western San Diego County: Results and Interpretations of an Archaeological Survey. *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961*. University of California, Los Angeles.

Wlodarski, Robert J. and John M. Foster
1980 Cultural Resource Overview for The Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way. Greenwood and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

President, Principal Investigator

BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bfsmith@bfsa.perennialenv.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

President/Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the president and principal historical and archaeological consultant for BFSA Environmental Services. 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

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

Table 1.4–2

Table 1.4–2

Previous Studies Conducted Within One Mile of the Ares Warehouse Project

Barker, James P.

1979 Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 13405, South of Perris, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bonner, Wayne H. and Arabesque Said

2009 Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications California, LLC Candidate LA3148A (Sun City Bible), 26815 Murietta Road, Romoland, Riverside County, California. Michael Brandman and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

2010 Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE25527B (Re-Science), 26805 Murrieta Road, Sun City Riverside County, California. Michael Brandman and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay

2005 Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-0153-02 (Mardin), 26510 Murrieta Road, Sun City, Riverside County, California. Michael Brandman and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bouscaren, Stephen

1980a Cultural Resources Assessment Parcel Map 15131, Riverside County. San Bernardino County Museum Association. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1980b Cultural Resources Assessment Parcel Map No. 15080 Riverside County. San Bernardino County Museum Association. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1985 Final Report: An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Valley-Serrano 500 KV Transmission Line Corridor, Orange and Riverside Counties. Archaeological Research Unit. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bowles, Larry L. and Jean A. Salpas

1980 An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 16265. Archaeological Consultant. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brown, La Verna A.

1978 An Archaeological, Historical and Cultural Resources Assessment for Tract 12738, Sun-City Perris Area. Brown and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Daly, Ken
1979 Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 14619, Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Dice, Michael
2005 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Negative Results, Tentative Tract #33419 (APN# 331-080-006, -007, -011, -012, -024, -025, -027, -028) Sun City Area, 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.

Dice, Michael and Kenneth J. Lord
2006 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Negative Results Tentative Tract #33419 (APN #331-080-005, -006, -007, -009, -010, -011, -012, -018, -019, -020, -021, -024, -025, -027, -028) Sun City Area, County of Riverside, California. MBA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Dice, Michael and Leslie Nay Irish
2002 A Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey Report for APN #331-040-042, Located North of Sun City, County of Riverside, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Dice, Michael and Marnie Vianna
2004 An Archaeological Survey and Paleontological Records Search on APN #330-210-003, -008 and #300-210-004, -005, North Sun City, 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.
1990a An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 24617 Sun City, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1990b An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25529 Sun City, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1990c An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25530 Sun City, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1990d An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25316 Sun City, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1991 A Cultural Resource Inventory: Goetz Road Project, Tract 25745, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Garrison, Andrew J. and Brian F. Smith
2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Navarro Apartments Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

George, Joan and Dennid McDougall
2010 Cultural Resources Report for the Sun City Force Main and Recycled Water 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.

Grenda, Donn R.
1998 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of Menifee Memorial Park, Sun City, California. Statistical Research, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hogan, Michael
2005 Letter Report: Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, the Eagle Crest Project, Tentative Tract Map 34037, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

2006 Letter Report: Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, the Eagle Crest Project, Tentative Tract Map 34037, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

2014 Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: Tentative Tract Map No. 36658 (Off-site Improvements) City of Menifee, Riverside County, California CRM Tech Contract No. 2802. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hoover, Anna M. and Kristie R. Blevins
2004 An Archaeological Survey Report, Tract 32228 (APN 330-23-005) and APN 330-240-006, 39.5-Acre Property, Sun City, County of Riverside, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hoover, Anna M. and William R. Gillean
2005a A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report on APNs 327-220-005 & -012 to -016, +68 Acres, City of Perris, 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.

2005b A Phase IA Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase II Perris Desalter Transmission Pipeline Project, Near Perris, 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.

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. Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Keller, Jean A.
1991 An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 26781, 4.8 Acres of Land Near Sun City, Riverside County, California, USGS Romoland, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

2005 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 33648, +/- 14.8 Acres of Land Near Sun City, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Kyle, Carolyn E.
2007 Cultural Resource Survey for the Murrieta Road Widening Project, Riverside County, California. Kyle Consulting. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Lerch, Michael K. and Gray, Marlesa A.
2006 Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California. Statistical Research. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Lorenzen, Karl James
2006 Letter Report: Terra Fiore Archaeological Assessment, City of Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McCormick, Steven and Sherri Gust
2006 Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for the Green Valley Project, Perris, California. Cogstone Research Management, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Peak and Associates and Brian F. Mooney Associates
1990 Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California. Peak and Associates & Brian F. Mooney Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Perez, Don C.
2015 Cultural Resources Survey Goetz/Ensite #23080 (283473). EBI Consulting. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Romano, Melinda
1989 An Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 160 Acres of Land, Proposed by the Gary Cook Corporation, Located South of the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Hatheway and McKenna. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Smith, Brian F.
2018 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Green Valley Ranch Project, Tract 36989, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Swenson, James D.
1980 An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15656, Sun City Area of Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai "Tom"
2014 Second Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Tentative Tract Map No. 36658 (Off-site Improvements) City of Menifee, Riverside County, California CRM Tech Contract No. 2867A. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester
2005 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, the Eagle Crest Project, Tentative Tract Map 34037, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Julianne Toenjes, and Daniel Ballester
2005 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 33143, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester
2003 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, In and Near the Communities of Romoland and Homeland, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, Jay K. Sander, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo
2012 The Van Daele Project. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Taylor, Thomas T.
2009 Destruction of Archaeological Site CA-RIV-1078 Illegal Trespass on SCE Fee-Owned Valley-Serrano 500KV T/L Row. Biological & Archaeological Resources Corporate Environment, Health & Safety Division, SCE. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

White, Robert S.
1991 An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 26482, A 5.0-Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Hull Street in Sun City, Riverside County. Archaeological Associates, LTD. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

White, Robert S. and Laura S. White
1999 An Archaeological Assessment of the Eastern Municipal Water District Menifee Desalter Project, Sun City and Menifee, Riverside County. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Wills, Carrie D. and Sarah A. Williams
2017 Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for TowerCom, LLC Candidate 'Goetz', 26704 Murrieta Road, Romoland, Riverside County, California. Helix Environmental Planning. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Wlodarski, Robert J. and John M. Foster
1980 Cultural Resource Overview for The Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way. Greenwood and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.