

**LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST**  
**For Archaeological Resources**  
(Must be attached to report)

APN: 927-670-009	Project No: Plot Plan No. 220029		EA Number:
<input type="checkbox"/> Potentially Significant Impact	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Impact

*(Check the level of significance that applies)*

**Historic Resources**

Would the project:

- Alter or destroy a historic site? *No.*
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5? *No.*
- Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)? *N/A.*

Findings of Fact: *No historic resources were recorded within the project area.*

Proposed Mitigation: *None.*

Monitoring: *No.*

**Archaeological Resources**

Would the project:

- Alter or destroy an archaeological site? *No.*
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations §15064.5? *No.*
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? *No.*
- Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area? *No.*

Findings of Fact: *No archaeological sites were recorded within the project area.*

Proposed Mitigation: *None.*

Monitoring Proposed: *No.*

Prepared By: Bai "Tom" Tang  Date: August 29, 2022

*County Use Only*

Received by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

PD-B# \_\_\_\_\_ Related Case #: \_\_\_\_\_

Revised February 2001

**PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY**

**HAVEN VINEYARDS PROJECT**

**Rancho California Area, Riverside County, California**

Assessor's Parcel No. 927-670-009  
Plot Plan No. 220029

**For Submittal to:**

Riverside County Planning Department  
County Administrative Center  
4080 Lemon Street  
Riverside, CA 92502

**Prepared for:**

Hamel Contracting, Inc.  
26431 Jefferson Avenue, Suite A  
Murrieta, CA 92562

**Prepared by:**

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Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator  
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August 29, 2018

CRM TECH Contract No. 3881

**Title:** Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Portola Vino Winery Project, Rancho California Area, Riverside County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Bachelor Mountain, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle; Rancho Pauba land grant; T7S R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

**Project Size:** Approximately 10.2 acres

**Keywords:** Temecula-Pauba Valley, southwestern Riverside County; no “historical resources” under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between May and August 2022, at the request of Hamel Contracting, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on an approximately 10.2-acre parcel of vineyard property in the unincorporated Rancho California area of Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 927-670-009, is located on the southern side of Camino Del Vino and to the west of De Portola Road, in a portion of the Rancho Pauba land grant lying within Township 7 South Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed development of a Class II winery with tasting rooms, office, conference rooms, delicatessen, and production facility. The County of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any significant cultural resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the course of the study, no cultural resources of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered within the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH concludes that the proposed project will have *No Impact* on any significant cultural resources and recommends that it be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources.

If unanticipated cultural resources are discovered during the project, all ground-disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovery should be halted and the Riverside County Archaeologist should be notified immediately. Further ground disturbance in the vicinity should be avoided until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished. Any human remains unearthed during the project will need to be addressed in accordance with Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between May and August 2022, at the request of Hamel Contracting, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on an approximately 10.2-acre parcel of vineyard property in the unincorporated Rancho California area of Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 927-670-009, is located on the southern side of Camino Del Vino and to the west of De Portola Road, in a portion of the Rancho Pauba land grant lying within Township 7 South Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed development of a Class II winery with tasting rooms, office, conference rooms, delicatessen, and production facility. The County of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any significant cultural resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

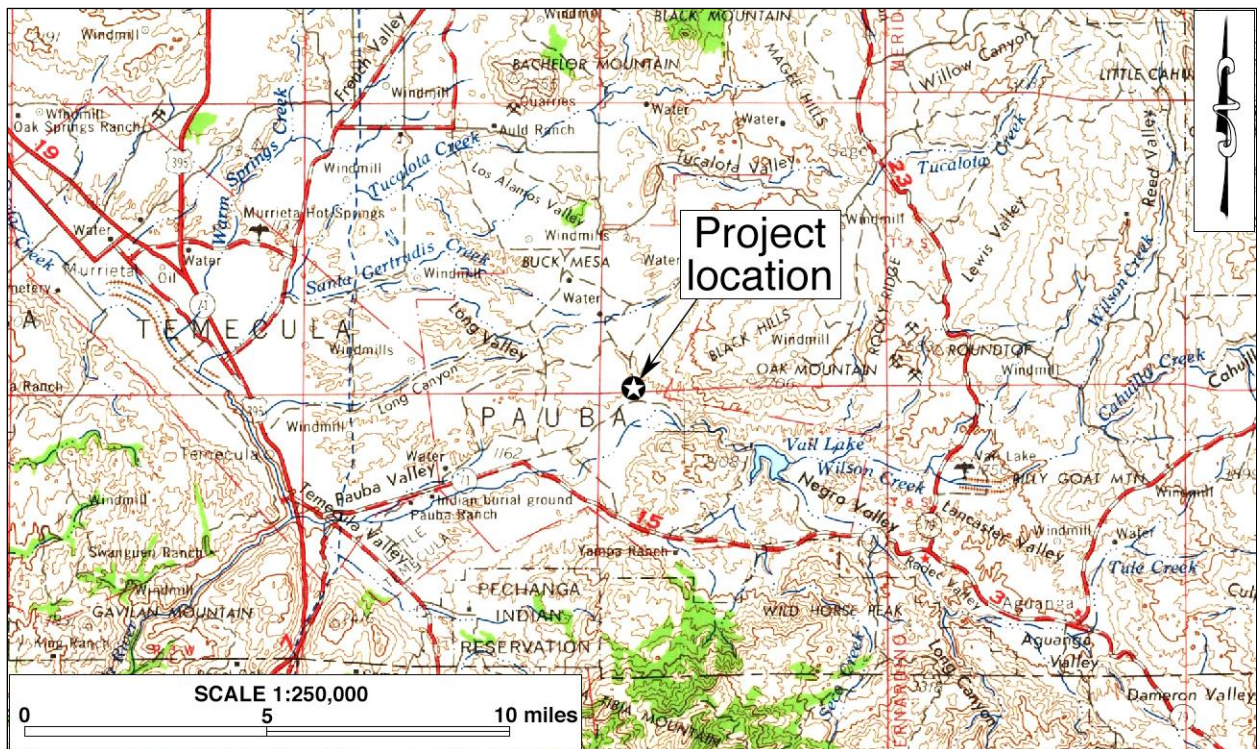


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979])

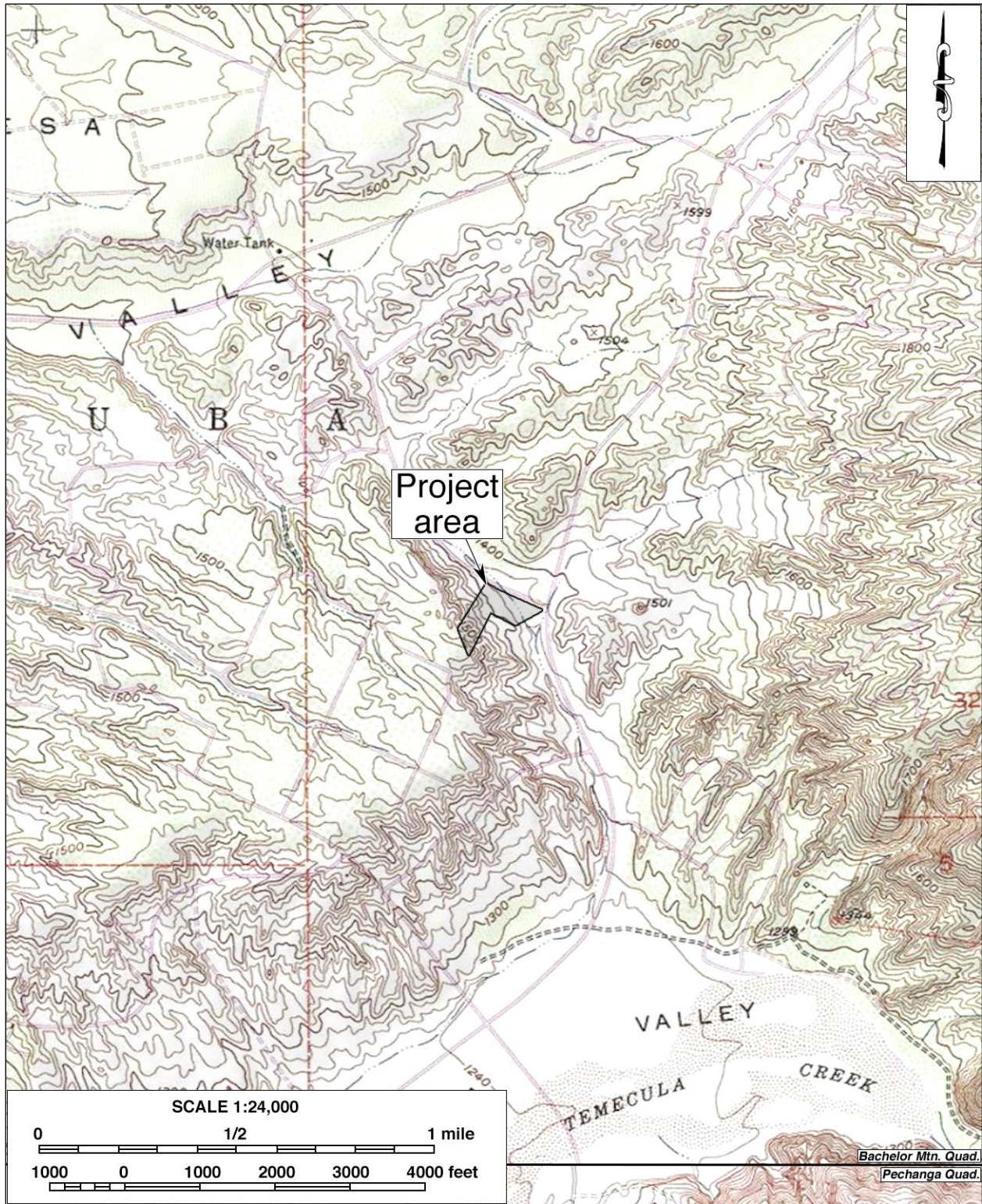


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Bachelor Mountain and Pechanga, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1988])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is situated between the Long Valley and the Pauba Valley, both of which are considered easterly offshoots of the larger Temecula Valley. The topography of the area is dominated by rolling hills and wide, flat mesas, including an unnamed mesa overlooking De Portola Road and Camino Del Vino. The project area lies on the eastern slope of this mesa. The climate in the Temecula Valley region is relatively temperate, with the average high temperatures in summer reaching into the 90s (Fahrenheit) and the average lows in winter hovering around the 40s. The annual precipitation averages approximately 11.4 inches, most of which occurs between November and March. Because of the favorable climate and hilly terrain, the Rancho California “wine country” is best known today for grape cultivation and winemaking.

The overall setting of the project location is generally rural in character, as it is surrounded by large residential properties, boutique wineries, vineyards, and scattered tracts of undeveloped land (Fig. 3). Most of the project area is occupied by the existing vineyard with its supporting infrastructure, such as roads, irrigation system, and hillside water diversion features, where the ground surface has been extensively disturbed. The western portion of the property rises steeply up the slope and retains much more of the native landscape (Fig. 4). Elevations in the project area range approximately from 1,375 feet to 1,555 feet above mean sea level. Other than the grapevines, vegetation in the project area consists mostly of creosote bushes and other small grasses and brush, such as buckwheat and sagebrush, especially on the hillside (Fig. 4).

### CULTURAL SETTING

#### Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of western Riverside County has been addressed by O’Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of western Riverside County prehistory can be divided into three primary periods:



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on June 3, 2022; view to the northeast)

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact):** Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

## Ethnohistoric Context

The Temecula Valley region lies in the center of the traditional homeland of the Luiseño Indians, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside. The name of the group derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the traditional Luiseño territory during the mission period. Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiseño culture and history are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

Anthropologists have divided the Luiseño into several autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978:551), each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, where chiefs of the village inherited their rank and each village owned its own land. Villages were usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of freshwater, always near subsistence resources.

Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. The Luiseño people were primarily hunters and gatherers. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, atlatls or spear throwers, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

As would be expected, the ecosystem the Native populations occupied would have implications regarding subsistence-related tools of the material culture (Dahdul 2013). Larger projectile points and associated manufacturing debitage accompanying the hunting of larger game are likely to be found in greater quantities at higher elevations, whereas smaller points associated with small game hunting are better represented at sites at lower elevations. Similarly, mortars and pestles are more likely to occur at mountain sites where acorns were processed (Benedict 1924), while bedrock milling slicks, manos, and metates are more common at lower elevations where they were used to process seeds found in that environment.

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact (*ibid.*:558). Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases such as smallpox and harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands. After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations.

## **Historic Context**

In 1797, the Temecula Valley received its first European visitors when Father Juan Norberto de Santiago and his military escorts traveled through the area in search of a new mission site. With the founding of Mission San Luis Rey later that year, the Temecula Valley became a part of the new mission's vast land holdings. During the next 20 years, it grew into Mission San Luis Rey's principal grain producer, and a granary, a chapel, and a residence for the *majordomo* were established at the Luiseño village of *Temeeeku*, located near the confluence of Temecula and Murrieta Creeks (Hudson 1989:8, 19).

In 1834, the Temecula Valley, under the name of Rancho Temecula, was officially awarded to Mission San Luis Rey. Just a year later, the rancho was surrendered to the Mexican government during secularization of the mission system. Like other mission ranchos throughout Alta California, it was subsequently divided into several large land grants and awarded to private owners. The project area was included in the Rancho Pauba land grant, which was awarded to Vicente Moraga and Luis Arenas in 1844 but was acquired by Jean-Luis Vignes in 1848 (Gunther 1984:381-382). As elsewhere in Alta California, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on this and other nearby ranchos. After the American annexation of Alta California, the U.S. government confirmed the land grant and patented it to Vignes in 1859.

In the 20th century, much of Rancho Pauba became part of the vast Vail Ranch, on which cattle raising continued to thrive until 1964 (Gunther 1984:415). In that year, the ranch was sold to Kaiser Industries, Inc., among others, and renamed Rancho California as part of an extensive land development scheme (*ibid.*). Since then, the Temecula Valley, centered on the Cities of Temecula and Murrieta, has experienced rapid growth in residential and commercial development, and has increasingly taken on the characteristics of a high-tech boomtown. On the eastern periphery of the valley, however, the unincorporated Rancho California area has retained some of the rural characteristics of the region and, along with a reputation for winemaking, developed a distinctive landscape dominated by vineyards and estate homes on expansive lots.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

The historic/archaeological records search for this study was provided by the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. Located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, the EIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. The purpose of the records search was to compile an inventory of previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the project location. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On May 3, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission’s Sacred Lands File. Following the NAHC’s recommendations and previously established consultation protocols, on June 20 CRM TECH further contacted a total of 16 local tribal representatives in writing for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources that may be present in and near the project area. A complete record of the correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai “Tom” Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1880, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1988, and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1967-2021. The historical maps are accessible at the websites of the BLM and the USGS, and the aerial/satellite photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On June 3, 2022, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Hunter O’Donnell carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. In the open areas, the survey was completed by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In the existing vineyard, the survey transects were oriented along the grapevine rows. In this way, the ground surface in the project area was systematically examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was good (90%) in the vineyard and fair (50%) on the vegetation-covered hillside.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

According to EIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded on or adjacent to the property. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, the EIC reports a total of 36 previous studies completed between 1978 and 2017 on various tracts on land and linear features (see App. 3), including several on adjacent properties across De Portola Road and Camino Del Vino. As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, three prehistoric—i.e., Native American—archaeological sites were recorded within the half-mile radius, as listed below in Table 1. No cultural resources from the historic period were previously identified in the project vicinity.

As Table 1 shows, the three known archaeological sites consisted of a petroglyph panel, a bedrock milling feature, and various flaked-stone, groundstone, and faunal artifacts. The nearest one among

<b>Table 1. Cultural Resources Previously Recorded within a Half-Mile Radius</b> (See Appendix 4 for further information)			
<b>Primary #</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Relative Location to Project Area</b>
33-000366	CA-RIV-366	Groundstone fragments, a petroglyph, projectile points, and faunal remains	Within ½ mile to the southeast
33-002058	CA-RIV-2058	Bedrock mortar	Nearly ½ mile to the southeast
33-003838	CA-RIV-3838	Metate fragments, hammerstone, and lithic cores	Within 400 feet to the northeast

them, 33-003838, was found approximately 400 feet to the northeast of the project location, across Camino Del Vino. Since none of these known sites were located in the immediate vicinity of the project area, none of them require further consideration during this study.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC stated that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project area but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC’s reply, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 16 of the tribes on the referral list (see App. 2). In some cases, CRM TECH contacted the tribes’ designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues in lieu of the tribal political leaders recommended by the NAHC. The 16 tribal representatives who were contacted during this study are as listed below:

- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Amanda Vance, Chairperson, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians;
- Michael Mirelez, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Rob Roy, Environmental Director, La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians;
- Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pala Band of Mission Indians;
- Bennae Calac, Tribal Council Member, Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Ebru Ozdil, Pechenga Cultural Resources Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation;
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resources Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Joseph, Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.
- Alesia Reed, Cultural Chair/Acting Secretary, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.

As of this time, two of the tribes have responded in writing, namely the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and both of them deferred to other Native American groups in closer proximity to the project area (see App. 2).

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. As Figures 5-7 illustrate, no evidence of any settlement or development activities was observed in or near the project area between the 1890s and the 1950s, when the Rancho California area was evidently used only for cattle ranching (Gunther 1984:415). The only human-made features known to be present in the surrounding area at the time was a web of winding dirt roads, including two along the general courses of present-day De Portola Road and Camino Del Vino (Fig. 5-7).

Between 1967 and 1971, the roads near the project area were significantly improved as the former Vail Ranch was reoriented for suburban development (NETR Online 1967; 1971). The first residential development in the project

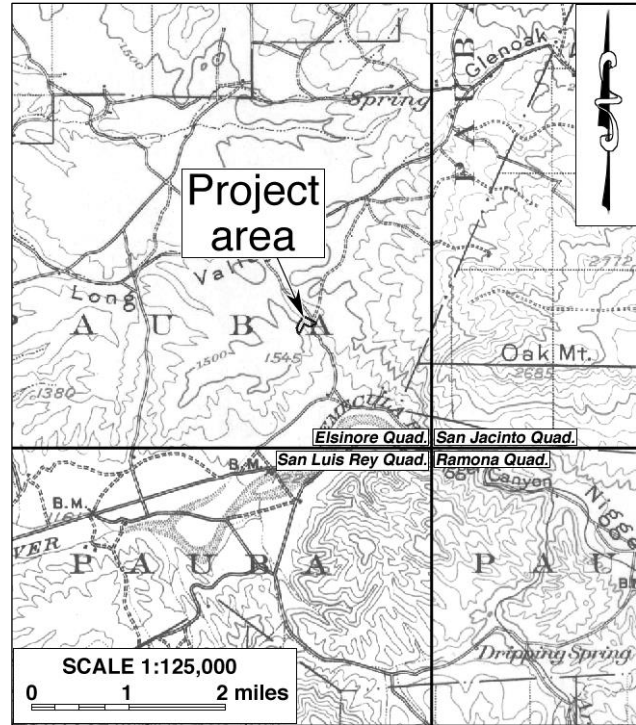


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1891-1901. (Source: USGS 1901a-d)

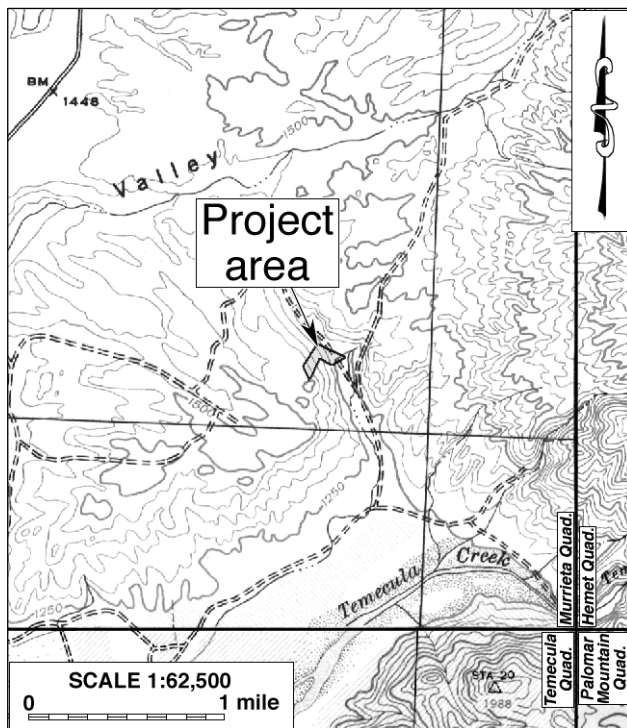


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1939-1941. (Source: USGS 1939; 1942a-c)

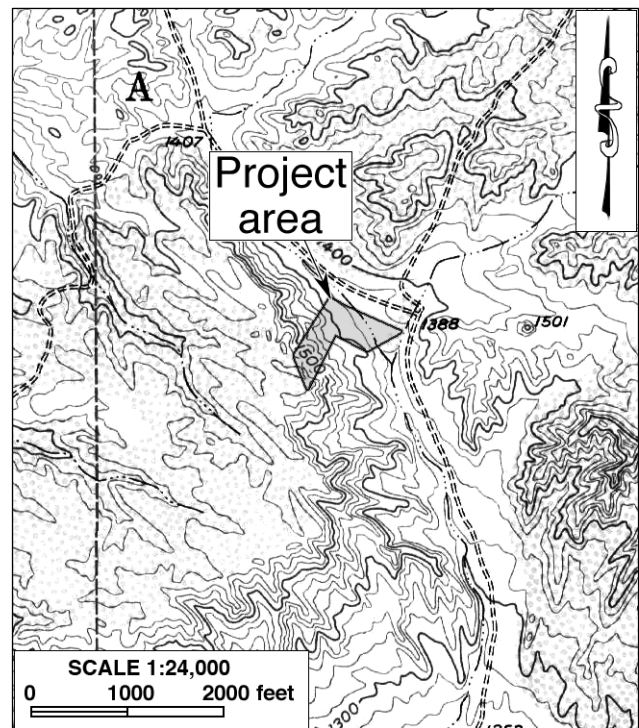


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

vicinity took place in the late 1970s or the early 1980s, and by the end of the 20th century most of the surrounding developments were in place (NETR Online 1978-1996; Google Earth 1996). Within the project boundaries, some of the land in the eastern portion of the property was cleared of the native vegetation in the early years of the current century, and the vineyard in existence today was developed in 2006 (Google Earth 2002-2006; NETR Online 2002-2009). Since then, no major changes in land use have occurred on the property (Google Earth 2006-2021; NETR Online 2009-2018).

## **FIELD SURVEY**

The field survey of the project area produced completely negative results for potential “historical resources,” and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts dating to the prehistoric or historic period were encountered within the project boundaries.

## **DISCUSSION**

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the County of Riverside in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were found during the present survey. In addition, historical sources consulted for the background research revealed no evidence of any settlement or land development within the project boundaries throughout the historic period, and Native American input during this study identified no properties of traditional cultural value in

the vicinity. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, this study concludes that no “historical resources,” as defined above, exist within or adjacent to the project area.

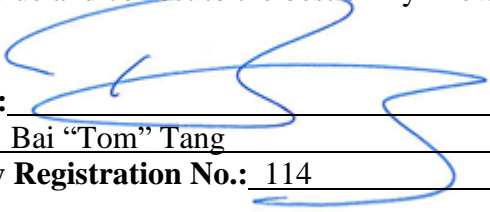
## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As stated above, this study has identified no significant cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH concludes that the proposed project will have *No Impact* on any significant cultural resources and recommends that it be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources under the following conditions, as formulated by the County of Riverside:

- If during ground-disturbance activities, unanticipated cultural resources (i.e., a feature and/or three or more artifacts in close association with each other) are discovered, the following procedures shall be followed:
  - All ground-disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resource shall be halted and the applicant shall call the County Archaeologist immediately upon discovery of the cultural resource. A meeting shall be convened between the developer, the project archaeologist, the Native American tribal representative (or other appropriate ethnic/cultural group representative), and the County Archaeologist to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made, with the concurrence of the County Archaeologist, as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis.
  - Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.
- Pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and their disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted by the Coroner within the period specified by law (24 hours). Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the “Most Likely Descendant.” The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation with the property owner concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

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

**Date:** August 29, 2022

**Signed:**   
**Name:** Bai "Tom" Tang  
**County Registration No.:** 114

## REFERENCES

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1901d Map: San Luis Rey, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1891 and 1898.  
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1942c Map: Temecula, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1942.

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**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

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

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Research Interests**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

**Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast  
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Breidy Q. Vilcahuaman, M.A., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**Education**

2018 M.A., Anthropology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia.  
2005 B.A., Anthropology, University Nacional del Centro del Peru.

**Professional Experience**

2022- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2021-2022 Archaeological Technician, Applied Earthwork, Inc., Hemet, California.  
2021 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Historical Research Associates, Inc., Portland, Oregon.  
2020-2021 Archaeological Technician, Cogstone Resource Management, Orange, California.  
2020 Archaeological Technician, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.**

**Education**

2016- M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.  
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.  
  
2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

**Professional Experience**

2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.  
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.  
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* A total of 16 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

# SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

**Project:** Haven Vineyard Project; Assessor's Parcel No. 927-670-009 (CRM TECH No. 3881A)

**County:** Riverside

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Bachelor Mountain, Calif.

**Township** 7 South **Range** 1 West **SB BM; Section(s):** Pauba land grant

**Company/Firm/Agency:** CRM TECH

**Contact Person:** Nina Gallardo

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

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

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

**Email:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** The primary component of the project is to construct a production facility and tasting room for a winery development on approximately 10.26 acres of land located along the south side of Camino Del Vino, west of De Portola Road (APN 927-670-009), in the community of Rancho California, Riverside County, California.

*May 3, 2022*

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 20, 2022

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

Via Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

### Re: Proposed Haven Vineyard (CRM TECH No. 3881A) Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Cody Campagne  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C. Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
6/20/2022**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907  
Fax: (760) 699-6924  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians**

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189  
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711  
Fax: (760) 782-0712

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110  
Fax: (951) 755-5177  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722  
Fax: (760) 369-7161  
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259  
Fax: (951) 572-6004  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Cabazon Band of Mission Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla  
Indio, CA, 92203  
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593  
Fax: (760) 347-7880  
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Cahuilla  
Rd. Luiseno  
Pala, CA, 92059  
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515  
Fax: (760) 742-3189  
sgaughen@palatribe.com

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson  
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549  
Fax: (951) 763-2808  
Chairman@cahuilla.net

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289  
Fax: (760) 742-3422  
bennaecalac@aol.com

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians**

Norma Contreras, Chairperson  
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Haven Vineyard (CRM TECH No. 3881A) Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
6/20/2022**

***Pechanga Band of Indians***

Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000  
Fax: (951) 695-1778  
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

***Pechanga Band of Indians***

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources  
Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306  
Fax: (951) 506-9491  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation***

Jill McCormick, Historic  
Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423  
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation***

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman  
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516  
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

John Gomez, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
One Government Center Lane Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635  
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
One Government Center Lane Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051  
Fax: (760) 749-5144  
bomazzetti@aol.com

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Haven Vineyard (CRM TECH No. 3881A) Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
6/20/2022**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487                      Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581        Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians***

Cultural Committee,  
P.O. Box 1160                      Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
Cultural-  
Committee@torresmartinez-  
nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Haven Vineyard (CRM TECH No. 3881A) Project, Riverside County.

June 20, 2022

RE: Proposed Haven Vineyard Project  
Approximately 10.26 Acres (APN 927-670-009)  
In the Community of Rancho California  
Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3881A

Dear Tribal Representative:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails a vineyard development on approximately 10.26 acres of land (APN 927-670-009) located on the south side of Camino Del Vino and west of De Portola Road, in the community of Rancho California, Riverside County, California. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Bachelor Mountain, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the project area in a portion of the Pauba land grant within T7S R1W, SBBM.

A Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File search of the project area vicinity produced negative results for cultural resources, but the commission recommended contacting local Native American groups for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to inquire about any specific knowledge you may have of sacred/religious or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during our cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the County of Riverside.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek information you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for the time and effort.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison  
CRM TECH  
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

**From:** Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 21, 2022 11:20 AM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Subject:** FW: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Haven Vineyard Project; APN 927-670-009 in the Community of Rancho California, Riverside County (CRM TECH #3881A)

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

---

**From:** Padilla, Lacy (TRBL) <lpadilla@aguacaliente.net>  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 23, 2022 9:54 AM  
**To:** 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Haven Vineyard Project; APN 927-670-009 in the Community of Rancho California, Riverside County (CRM TECH #3881A)

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Lacy Padilla  
THPO Operations Manager  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264  
D: 760-699-6956 I C: 760-333-5222

**APPENDIX 3**

**PREVIOUS STUDIES NEAR THE PROJECT AREA**

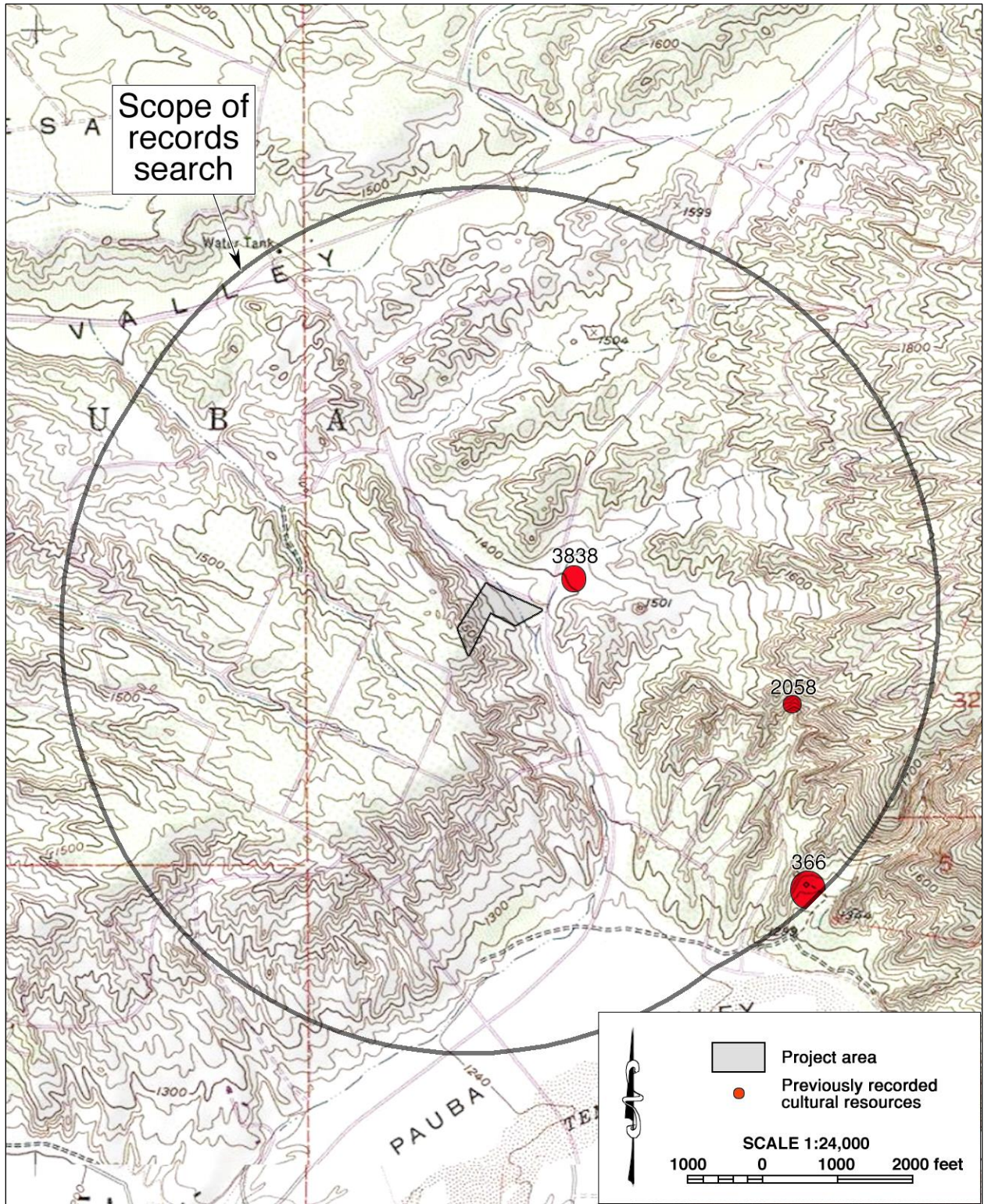
<b>File No.</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Title</b>
RI-00327	Larry L. Bowles	1978	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 10,882
RI-00356	Paul G. Chace	1978	An Archaeological Survey of Tract 11741, Near Pauba Valley, Riverside County
RI-00357	Paul G. Chace	1978	An Archaeological Survey of Tract 11742 Near Pauba Valley, Riverside County
RI-00358	Robert S. White	1992	An Archaeological Assessment of a 44+- Acre Parcel as Shown on TM 26992 Located Adjacent to Calle Las Lomas in Temecula, Riverside County
RI-00689	Roger J. Desautels and Terry Malone	1979	Archaeological Survey Report on Tentative Tract 11439, A 12.4 Acre Parcel Located in the Rancho Pauba Area of Rancho California in the County of Riverside, California
RI-01530	POLAN, KEITH H.	1982	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT OF TPM 18684, RANCHO CALIFORNIA
RI-01714	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	1983	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TPM 19274
RI-02212	KELLER, JEAN SALPAS	1988	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO. 22875, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02229	BREWER, CHRISTINA	1988	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TPM 23212, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
RI-02302	KELLER, JEAN SALPAS	1988	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TPM # 23346, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02304	KELLER, JEAN S.	1988	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TPM NO. 23347, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02370	BREWER, CHRISTINA	1989	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PARCEL MAP 23638
RI-02576	WAKEFIELD, STEVEN A.	1989	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF THE 20.9 ACRE RANCHO CALIFORNIA PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
RI-02577	BISSELL, RONALD	1990	LETTER REPORT: FINAL REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT TRACT 24913, LOT 1 AND 2, RANCHO CALIFORNIA
RI-02578	BISSELL, RONALD M.	1990	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF TENTATIVE PARCEL 25518, 21 ACRES IN RANCHO CALIFORNIA RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
RI-02781	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	1990	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PARCEL MAP 25654 RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02783	KELLER, JEAN A.	1990	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 25348 RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02784	KELLER, JEAN A.	1990	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 25293 RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02862	KELLER, JEAN A.	1990	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 26275 RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02982	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E. and DAVID SMITH	1990	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION OF THE NORTHERN LOCUS OF THE HISTORIC VILLAGE OF 'U'UUMAY, (RIV-366)
RI-03012	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	1990	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PARCEL MAP 26247 RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
RI-03358	KELLER, JEAN A.	1991	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 26809, 8.93 ACRES OF LAND NEAR TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

<b>File No.</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Title</b>
RI-03420	WAKEFIELD, STEVEN A.	1989	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF PARCEL 25133, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-03551	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	1990	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 30 ACRES OF LAND IN TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE.
RI-03593	KELLER, JEAN	1992	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 27411, 55.63 ACRES OF LAND NEAR TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
RI-04632	KELLER, JEAN A.	2002	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 30398, 10.26 ACRES OF LAND NEAR THE CITY OF TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-05459	HARRIS, NINA, and MARK C. ROBINSON	2003	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 12.15 ACRES AT 39520-40059 CAMINO DEL VINO, APN 927-360-020, NEAR THE CITY OF TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA
RI-05464	JACKSON, ADRIANNA L.	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR SPRINT PCS FACILITYRV54XC516A (NORCIA), TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA
RI-05484	JACKSON, ADRIANNA L.	2001	RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR SPRINT PCS FACILITY RV54XC516A (NORCIA), TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA
RI-05655	WHITE, ROBERT S. and LAURA S. WHITE	2003	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF A 20.12 ACRE PARCEL AS SHOWN ON TPM 30263, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF DE PORTOLA ROAD AND VIA VERDE, NEAR TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY
RI-05736	DICE, MICHAEL	2005	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY, LOS CABALLOS' L.P. TRACT 32982, NEGATIVE RESULTS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
RI-05790	KYLE, CAROLYN E.	2004	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR AT&T WIRELESS FACILITY 950-043-572D, 37215 DEPORTOLA ROAD, CITY OF TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-06096	DICE, MICHAEL	2005	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, LOS CABALLOS L.P. TRACT 33040, NEGATIVE RESULTS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
RI-06189	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, and JOHN J. EDDY	2004	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 31674, RANCHO CALIFORNIA AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-06191	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, CASEY TIBBET, and DANIEL BALLESTER	2004	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 31315, IN THE COMMUNITY OF RANCHO CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-09995	Brian F. Smith and Andrew J. Garrison	2017	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for TPM 37258

**APPENDIX 4**

**RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES NEAR THE PROJECT AREA**

**(Confidential)**



Locations of previously recorded archaeological sites within the scope of the records search

RIV-366

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-366 UPDATE

Page 1 of 3

- 1. County: Riverside
- 2. USGS Quad: Bachelor Mtn.
- 3. Utm Coordinates: Zone 11 : mE 499 340 mN 3 708 630
- 4. Twp. 8 S. Rng. 1 W. 1/4 1/4 1/4 of Section Unsurveyed
- 5. Map coordinates: mmS mmE 6. Elevation: 1,300' - 1,380'
- 7. Location: 20 m north of Rancho California Water District road (cont. No.30)
- 8. Prehistoric: X Historic: Protohistoric:
- 9. Site Description: Village

- 10. Area: 365m(N/S) 185 m(E/W); Method of Determination: Plotting on 1"=600' map
- 11. Depth: Yes previously excavated
- 12. Features: 1 possible petroglyph, 5 mortars and 9 slicks on 7 Boulders. and 1 cupule rock.
- 13. Artifacts: 2 manos, 1 whole and 1 fragmentary metate, 1 pestle fragment, 11+ sherds, 1 bowl fragment, 1 Cottonwood Triangular projectile point, 2 basalt projectile point blanks, 2 chert biface bases, (cont. No.37)
- 14. Non-artifactual Constituents: Burned and unburned bone
- 15. Date Recorded: 7/12/88
- 16. Recorder: C.E. Drover, E.A. Jackson, Jr.
- 17. Affiliation and Address: 13522 Malena Dr. Tustin, Ca 92680
- 18. Human Remains: None observed
- 19. Site Integrity: Good although limited pot hunting has occurred
- 20. Nearest Water: Temecula CK.
- 21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Sage - shrub
- 22. Vegetation (on site): Same as 21
- 23. Soil: Decomposed Granite
- 24. Surrounding Soil: Same as 23
- 25. Geology: So. Cal. Batholith
- 26. Landform: Flat box canyon
- 27. Slope: 6.5%
- 28. Exposure: South
- 29. Landowner and Address: Rancho California Development Co. 27405 Ynez Rd. Rancho California, CA 92390
- 30. Remarks: 0.6 mi east of De Portola Rd.

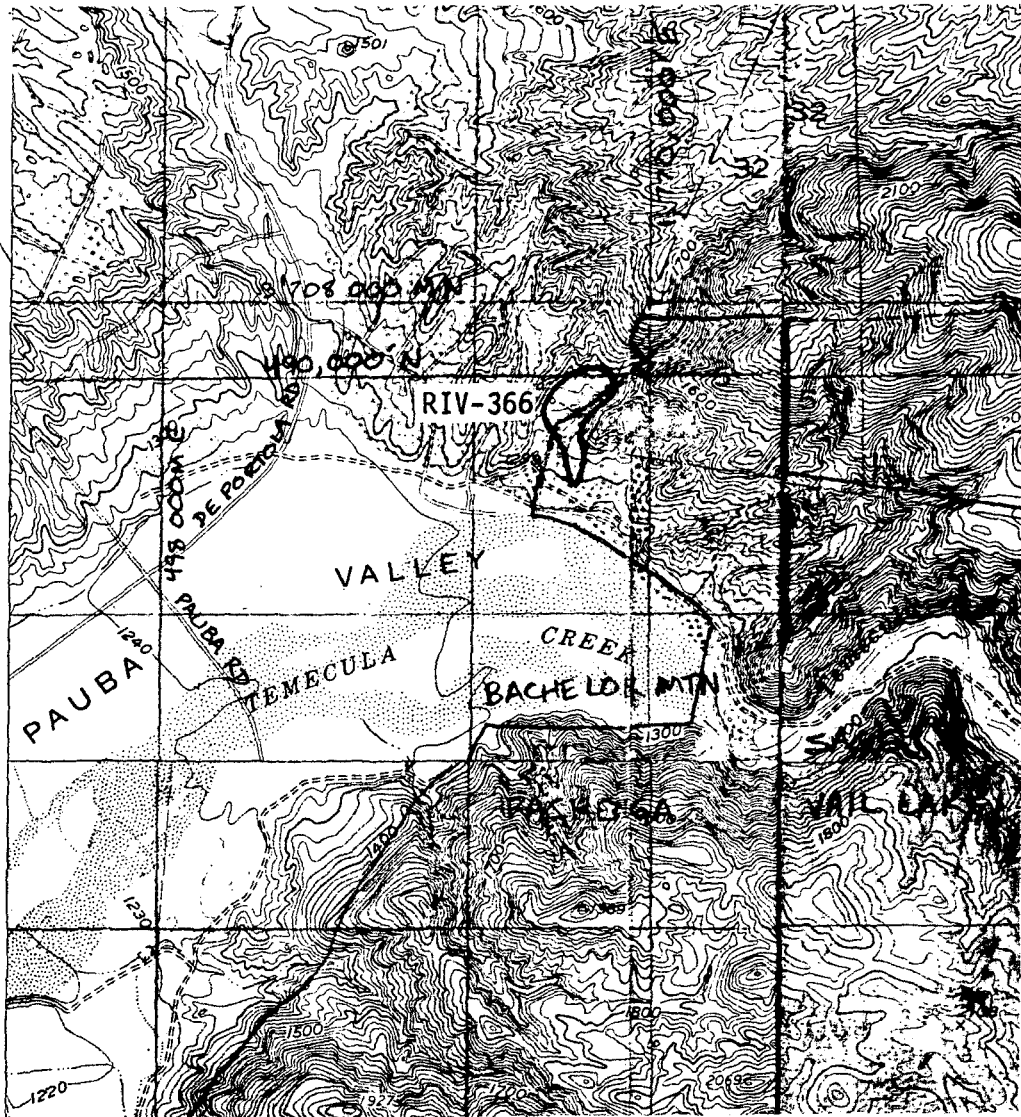
- 31. References:
- 32. Name of Project: Tentative Parcel Map No. 22409
- 33. Type of Investigation: Survey
- 34. Site Accession Number: Curated at:
- 35. Photos: Taken by:
- 36. Photo Accession #: On file at:
- 37. 1 quartz projectile point blank, 15+ cores (10 quartz, 3 chert, 2 quartzite, 1 obsidian), 52 flakes (37 quartz, 7 basalt, 5 chert, 1 quartzite, 1 obsidian), numerous fire-affected rock.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD REGIONAL MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-366 UPDATE  
U.S.G.S. Map: Bachelor Mtn.  
Recorder: C.E. Drover, E.A. Jackson

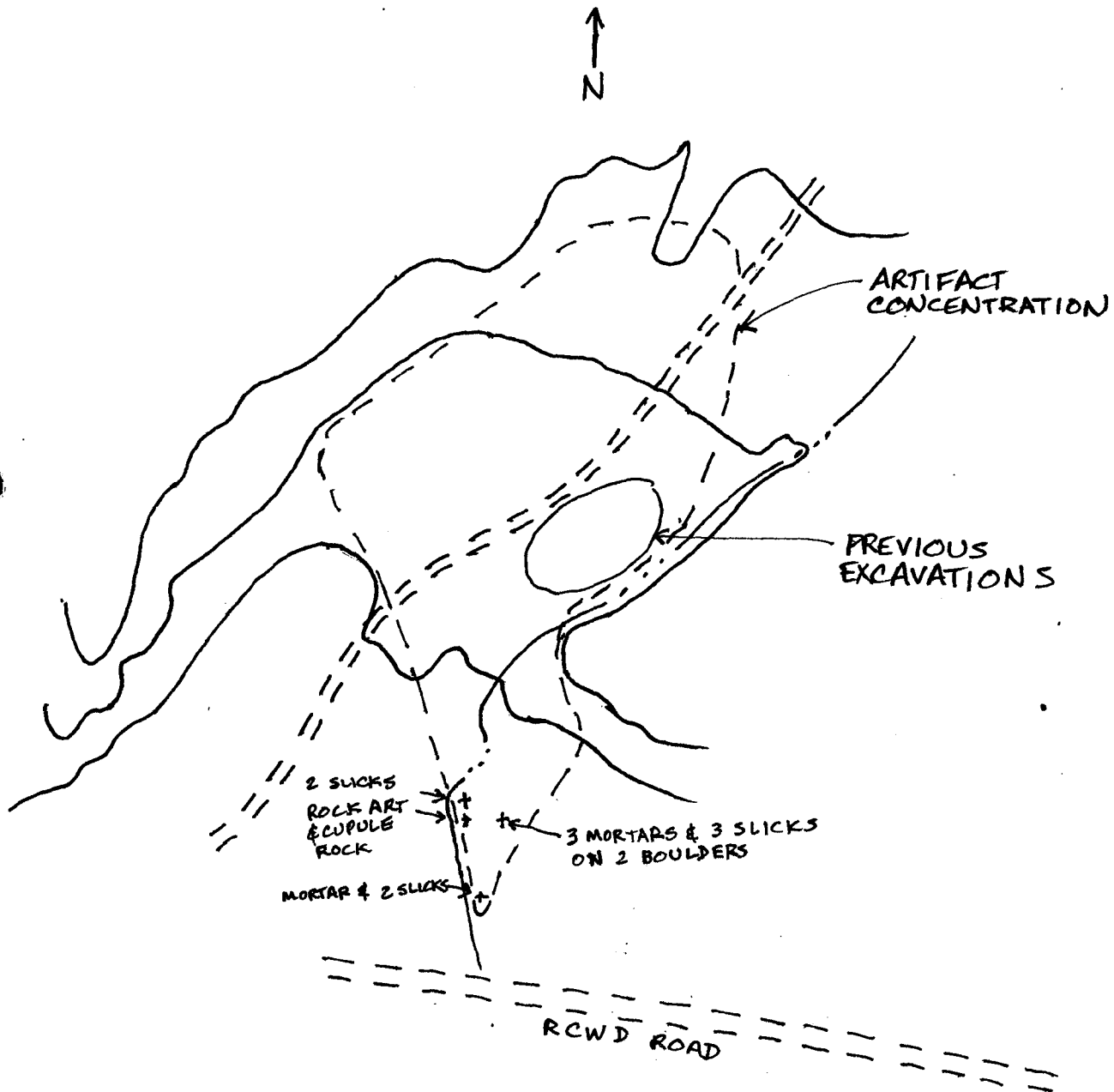
Page 2 of 3



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD SITE SKETCH MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-366 UPDATE  
U.S.G.S. Map: Bachelor Mtn.  
Recorder: C.E. Drover, E.A. Jackson

Page 3 of 3



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-366H

Page 1 of 3

1. County: Riverside
2. USGS Quad: Bachelor Mtn.
3. Utm Coordinates: Zone 11 : mE mN
4. Twp. 8 S. Rng. 1 W. 1/4 1/4 1/4 of Section Unsurveyed
5. Map coordinates: mmS mmE
6. Elevation:
7. Location:
8. Prehistoric: X Historic: Protohistoric:
9. Site Description: Trash scatters
  
10. Area: m(N/S) x m(E/W); Method of Determination: Plotting on 1"=600' map
11. Depth: Suspected
12. Features: 2 artifact loci, 1 concrete cistern
  
13. Artifacts: 10+ glass fragments (purple, green, brown, and clear), St. stoneware sherds, 10+ + in cans including 2 hole-in-top and 1 tobacco can, 1 metal spoon, square and wire nails and boards
14. Non-artifactual Constituents: cut bone
15. Date Recorded: 7/12/88
16. Recorder: C.E. Drover, E.A. Jackson, Jr.
17. Affiliation and Address: 13522 Malena Dr. Tustin, Ca 92680
18. Human Remains: None observed
19. Site Integrity: Poor
20. Nearest Water: Temecula CK.
21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Sage- shrub
22. Vegetation (on site): Same as 21
23. Soil: Decomposed Granite
24. Surrounding Soil: Same as 23
25. Geolgy: So. Cal. Batholith
26. Landform: Flat box canyon
27. Slope: 6.5%
28. Exposure: South
29. Landowner and Address: Rancho California Development Co. 27405 Ynez Rd. Rancho California, CA 92390
30. Remarks:
  
31. References:
  
32. Name of Project: Tentative Parcel Map No. 22409
33. Type of Investigation: Survey
34. Site Accession Number: Curated at:
35. Photos: Taken by:
36. Photo Accession #: On file at:

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ARU

SEP 27 1988

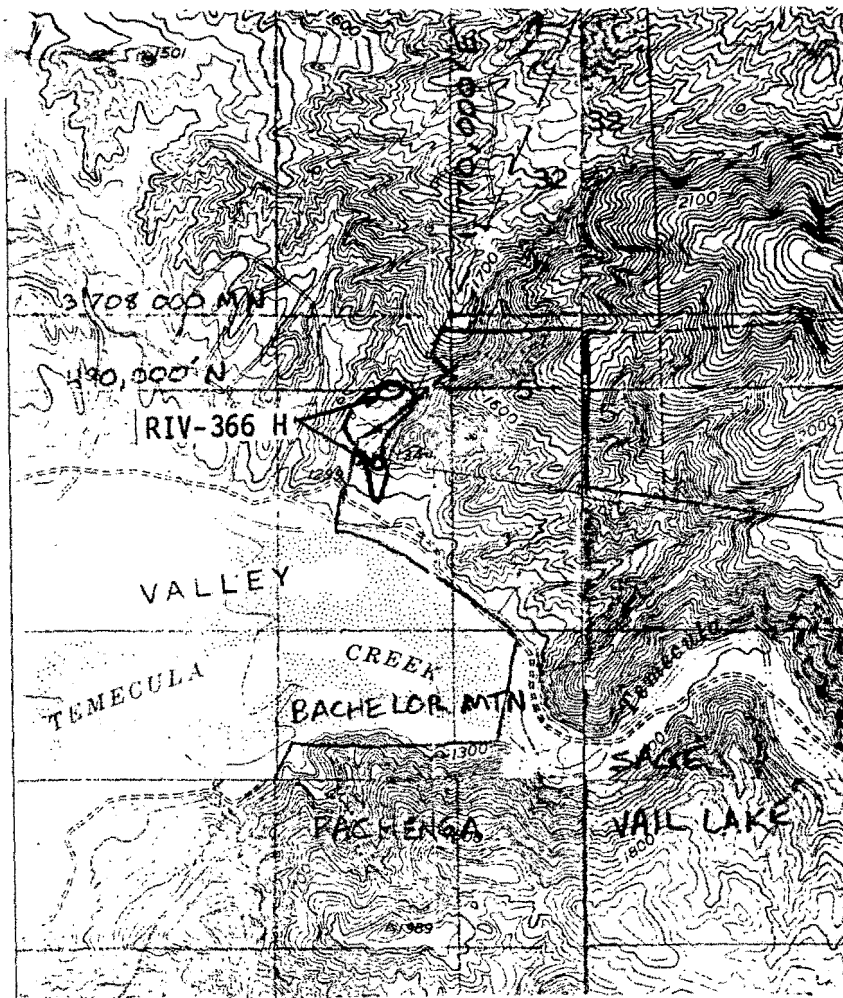
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD REGIONAL MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-366 H

U.S.G.S. Map: Bachelor Mtn.

Recorder: C.E. Drover, E.A. Jackson

Page 2 of 3



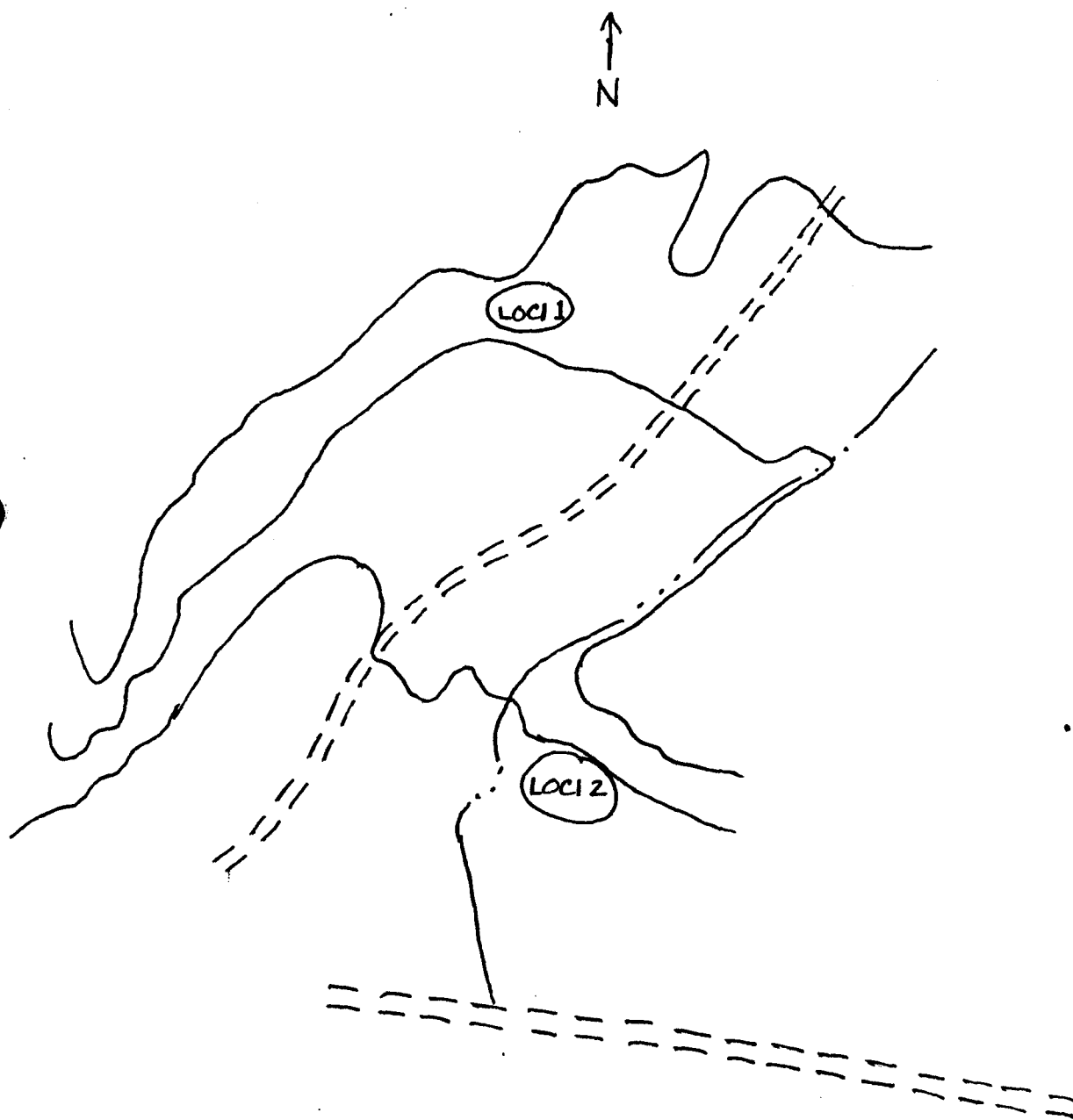
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD SITE SKETCH MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-366 H

U.S.G.S. Map: Bachelor Mtn.

Recorder: C.E. Drover, E.A. Jackson

Page 3 of 3



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD  
USGS Topographic 7.5' series

1. Site 4-Riv-366 2. Map Bachelor Mtn. Quad, 1953 3. County Riverside

4. Twp. 8 S Range 1-W; NW 1/4 of ----- 1/4 of Sec. no sections given 5 proj.

5. Location At mouth of arroyo opening onto Temecula creek, below an old water tank foundation, on a man-made made terrace which formerly served as an apiary. At latitude 33° 30' 40" N, Longitude 117° 00' 30" W.

6. On contour elevation 1350'

7. Previous designations for site none

8. Owner Rancho California 9. Address Temecula, California

10. Previous owners, dates Vail Ranch Co., until ca. Jan., 1965.

11. Present tenant Rancho California

12. Attitude toward excavation Excellent

13. Description of site Bedrock mortar site with possible midden deposit and sparse surface deposit.

14. Area ca. 200 yds by 25 yds 15. Depth unknown 16. Height -----

17. Vegetation wild grasses and brush 18. Nearest water spring ca. 500yds up canyon.  
light gray, sandy with

19. Soil of site rock frags. 20. Surrounding soil type slightly lighter to tan.

21. Previous excavation already partially destroyed by water tank and apiary.

22. Cultivation none 23. Erosion minimal

24. Buildings, roads, etc. dirt road ends here, leads to Pauba Ranch.

25. Possibility of destruction in future a number of years development will take place.

26. House pits none

27. Other features bedrock mortars

28. Burials none

29. Artifacts two sherds, one point frag, one flake

30. Remarks possibly more mortars in area, acc. to Wilkinson.

31. Published references none

32. Accession No. UCLA-473 33. Sketch map -----

34. Date Sept. 22, 1965 35. Recorded by D.S. Miller, J.L. Chertkoff 36. Photos slides

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, LTD

Permanent Trinomial: Riv-2058

Supplement: Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Temporary Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 3.

Agency Designation: \_\_\_\_\_

1. County: Riverside
2. USGS Quad: Bachelor Mtn. (7.5') 53 (15') Photorevised 1973
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11 / 499180 Easting / 3708340 Northing
4. Township 7S Range 1W ; -- 1/4 of -- 1/4 of -- 1/4 of -- 1/4 of Section (Unsectioned) Base (Mer) SBr
5. Map Coordinates: ~~503~~<sup>499</sup> mmS 445 mmE (NW map corner) 6. Elevation 1460 ft.
7. Location: Site originally located approximately 240 m. northeast of Calle Las Lomas in the bottom of a stream channel. Site could not be relocated and is believed to be buried under fill from grading operation.
8. Prehistoric X Historic    Protohistoric    9. Site Description: A single bedrock milling feature.
10. Area: 1 m(length) x 1 m(width) 1 m<sup>2</sup>. Method of determination: Estimate
11. Depth: surface Method of Determination: NA
12. Features: A single bedrock mortar originally reported to measure 10 cm. in diameter and 2 cm. deep.
13. Artifacts: None observed.
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents: None observed.
15. Date Recorded: 1/11/92 16. Recorded By: Laurie S. White
17. Affiliation and Address: Archaeological Associates, P.O. Box 180, Sun City, California 92586.

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FEB 27 1992

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, LTD

Trinomial: Riv-2058

Supplement: Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Temporary Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 3.

Agency Designation: \_\_\_\_\_

18. Human Remains: None Observed.

19. Site Integrity: Unknown. Site has apparently become buried during grading operations.

20. Nearest Water: On site- site is situated in the bottom of a seasonal drainage.

21. Largest Body of Water within 1 km.: Unknown.

22. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Sage scrub

23. Vegetation Community (on site): same

24. Site Soil: Decomposing granite      25. Surrounding soil: Same

26. Geology: Granitic      27. Landform: Drainage bottom

28. Slope: slight      29. Exposure: None, buried.

30. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: unknown

31. Remarks: Previously recorded by Paul G. Chace & Associates in 1978.

32. References: "An Archaeological Survey of Tract 11742" by Paul G. Chace & Associates, dated August 1978 (MF-316), and "An Archaeological Assessment of a 44-acre parcel as shown on TM 26992 located adjacent to Calle Las Lomas in Temecula, Riverside County" by Robert S. White, dated January 1992.

33. Name of Project: Pegg Survey

34. Type of Investigation: Field Reconnaissance

35. Site Accession Number: \_\_\_\_\_

36. Photos: 35 mm      Taken By: Robert White

37. Photo Accession Number: \_\_\_\_\_ On File at: Archaeological Associates

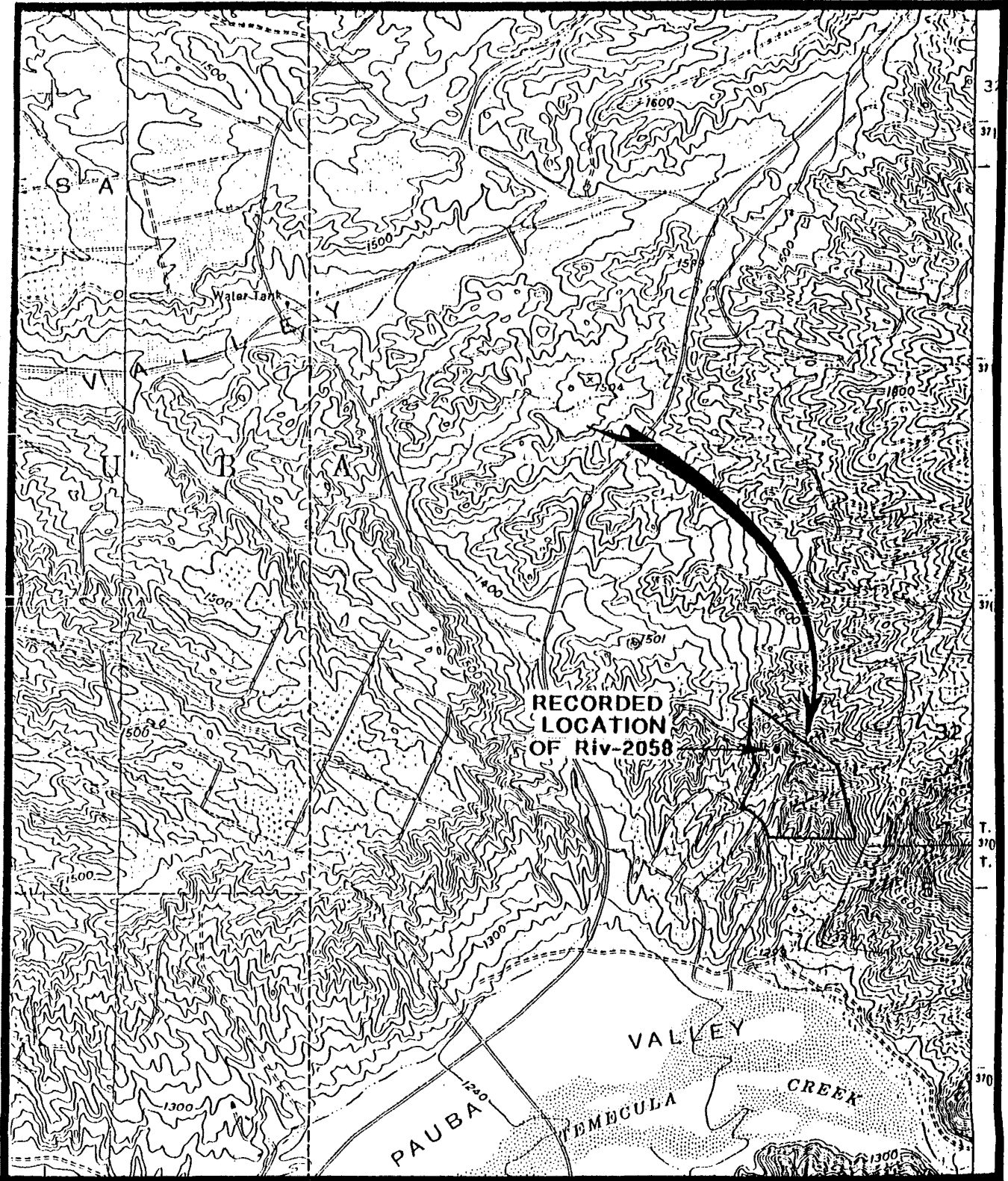
State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE  
MAP

Permanent Trinomial: Riv-2058 / 1 mo. yr.

Temporary Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3 of 3

Agency Designation: \_\_\_\_\_



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SITE NO. CA-RIV-2058

COUNTY Riverside

1. USGS QUAD. Bachelor Mtn (1973) (7½') (15')

2. UTM GRID ZONE 11 : 499180 mE 3708340 mN

3. Twp. 7S Range 1W ; ¼ of ¼ of ¼ of ¼ of ¼ of Sec. unsurveyed

4. Location mortar worn into the top of a low granite outcropping in the bottom  
of the stream channel

5. Contour 1460'

6. Owner private 7. Address n/a

8. Site Description one bedrock mortar

9. Prehistoric xx Ethnographic      Historic      Unknown     

10. Area 1 m (E-W) x 1 m (N-S) 11. Depth surface

12. Vegetation     

13. Water     

14. Site Soil      15. Surrounding Soil     

16. Previous Excavation     

17. Previous Site Designation, Published References Chase & Associates 1978, An  
Archaeological Survey of Tract 11742

18. Destruction Possibility     

19. Features on mortar - 10cm x 10cm x 2 cm

20. Burials     

21. Artifacts     

22. Remarks     

23. Accession No.      24. Site Sketch Map     

25. Date 7/78 26. Recorder Paul Chase 27. Photos no

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CARIV 3838 Supplement

Other Designations: Howard 1

Page 1 of 5

1. County: Riverside

2. USGS Quad: Bachelor Mountain (7.5) 1953 (15) Photorevised 1973

3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11 11 498260 m Easting 3708880 m Northing ( )

4. Township 7S Range 1W Sections not surveyed % of % of % of % of Section Base Mer. S.B. ( )

5. Map Coordinates: 478 mmS 411 mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation 1400 feet ( )

7. Location: On top and flanks of a small but prominent ridge 100 meters east of DePortola Road.

8. Prehistoric  Historic  Protohistoric  9. Site Description The site is a small seed processing station. Extensive disturbance has been carved by past agricultural activities, see Item 30.

10. Area See Item 30 ≈ 30 m ( ) x ≈ 30 m ( ) m<sup>2</sup>

Method of Determination: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

11. Depth: None cm Method of Determination: Surface examination and excavation of (x)

12. Features: None seen

13. Artifacts: Three granite metate fragments, one black chert core, one felsite hammerstone and one quartz core.

14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: Thermally modified stones may or may not be of archaeological origin.

15. Date Recorded: 9 January 1990 16. Recorded By: Ronald M. Bissell ( )

17. Affiliation and Address: RMW Paleo Associates, 23352 Madero, Suite J, Mission Viejo, CA 92691 (714) 770-8042.

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See Continuation Sheet (X)

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 5

- 18. Human Remains: None seen ( )
- 19. Site Disturbances: Extensive. See Item 30.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- 20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): A blue line stream is immediately to the west of the site. (x)
- 21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Sage scrub and introduced. Plant List ( )
- 22. Vegetation (on site): Primarily introduced. Some isolated patches of sage scrub.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- 23. Site Soil: sandy ( )
- 24. Surrounding Soil: sandy ( )
- 25. Geology: Pauba Formation ( )
- 26. Landform: low ridge end ( )
- 27. Slope: 2 degrees southwest. ( ) 28. Exposure: southwest ( )
- 29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Roy Howard and Associates, 39600 Milkweed Way,  
Rancho California, California 92390. ( )
- 30. Remarks: This site was probably a small seed processing station. It was probably  
once confined to the ridge bisecting the property, but has received serious  
disruption from agricultural activities. All larger artifacts are broken and (x)
- 31. References: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of tentative parcel 25518, 21 acres  
in Rancho California, Riverside County, California, 8 January 1990. On file  
at RMW Paleo Associates, Inc. ( )
- 32. Name of Project: Tenative Tract 25518  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- 33. Type of Investigation: Reconnaissance ( )
- 34. Site Accession Number: NA Curated At: NA ( )
- 35. Photos: NA ( )

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD  
Continuation Sheet

Permanent Trinomial: \_\_\_\_\_

*RIU 3838*

Mo. 1 Yr.

Other Designations: Howard 1

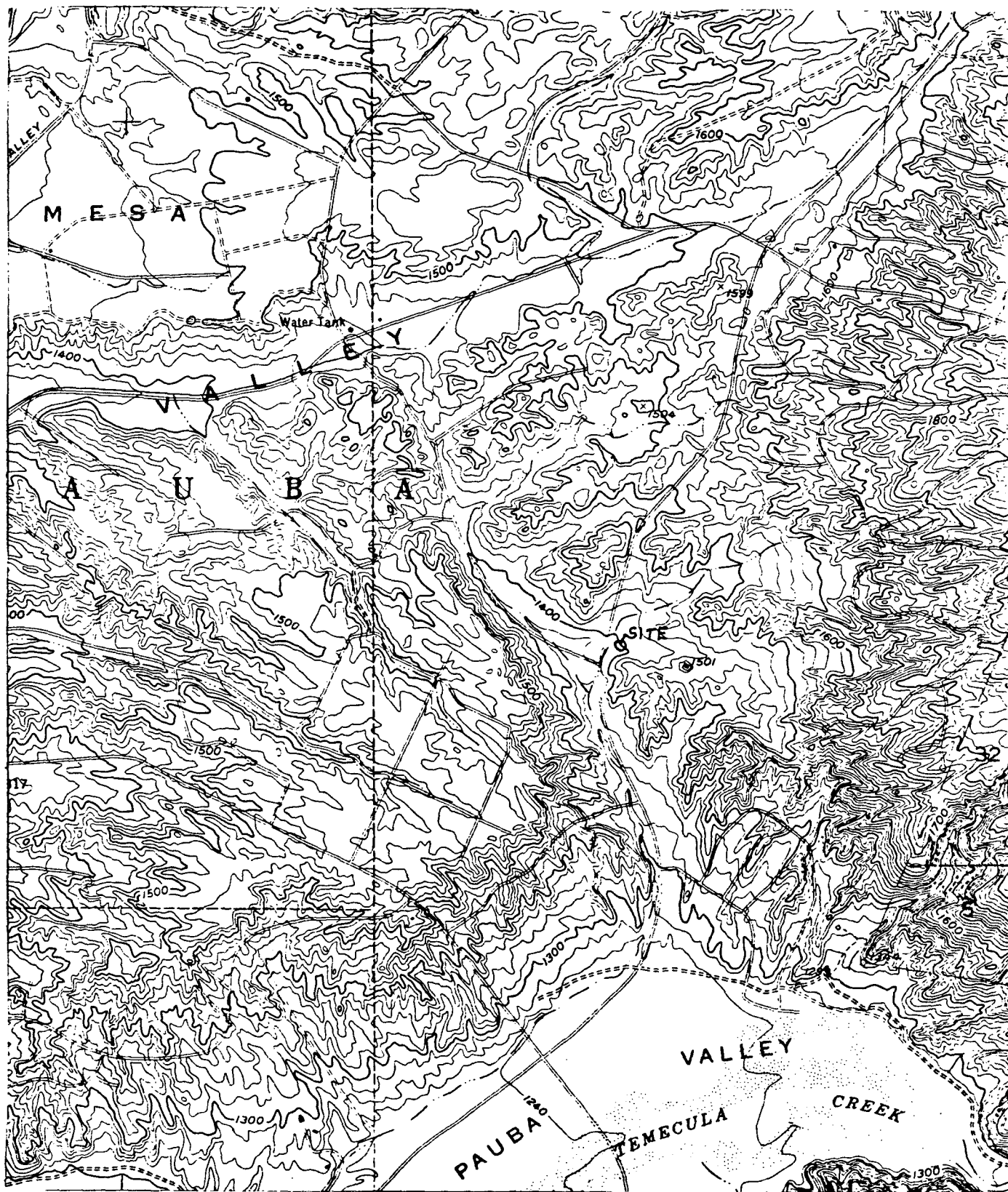
Page 3 of 5.

Item No.	Continuation
11.	Many small shovel pits. Area has been freshly disced. There is no evidence of subsurface deposition, but individual artifacts may have been buried by plowing/discing.
20.	Temecula Creek, two kilometers to the south would have been a more reliable source of water.
30.	All display numerous machine marks. The wide separation of artifacts is interpreted as machine displacement from the central ridge. For this reason, no attempt was made to define the site boundary.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION  
MAP

Howard I

Other Designations: \_\_\_\_\_



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE  
MAP

Permanent Trinomial: RIV3838  
Mo. Yr.  
Other Designations: Howard 1

Page 5 of 5.

